

Amrita Bazar Patrika

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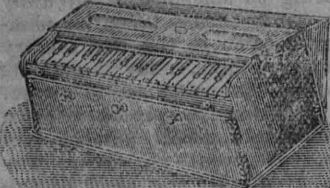
VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1905

NO. 12

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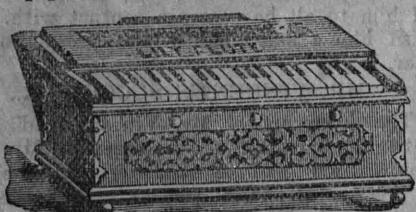


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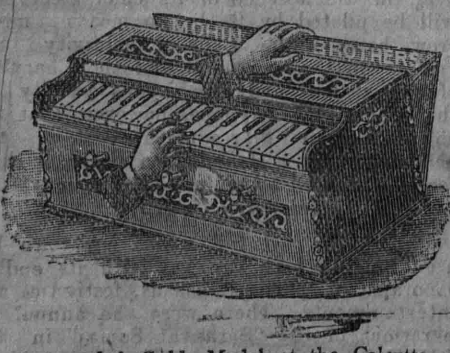


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It is a novel and charming preparation composed of the finest Genuine Musk. Otto of Roses, and some other new and valuable Aromatics and Spices for imparting a rich and delicious taste to the Betel. A few grains of this Powder taken with the betel will wonderfully improve its taste and flavour. Betel user will find it a necessity and a luxury indeed.

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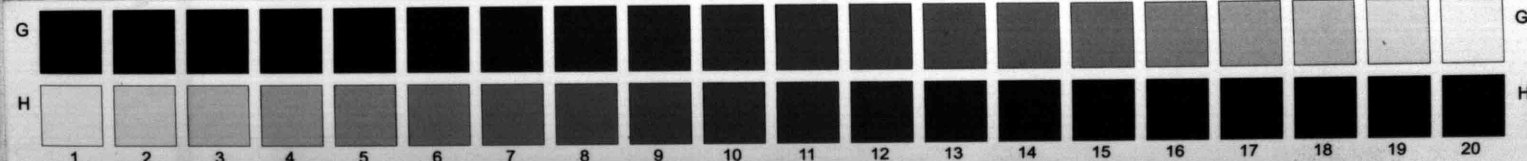
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take them a long time to attain to the state of perfection at which the Westerners have arrived, after a culture of centuries, in the matter of lying. They are, however, making good progress in this direction with the advent of European civilization and institutions in this country. They have yet only one word for lying. A lie to them is a lie whether it is uttered in a court of justice, or in private transactions. In due course, when the general masses have fully imbibed the principles of Western enlightenment, they will no doubt have equivalents for such expressions as "perjury"; "black lie", and "white lie"; "cross-swearing" and "hard-swearing"; "honest flattery" and "vile flattery" and so forth.

The "Advocate of India" publishes an incident which, if it were brought to light at the time of the Holkar Maharajah's abdication, would have convulsed the country. The people have now forgotten all about the matter; yet, if the story, which appears in the Bombay paper, be true, it will show that, far from abdicating his throne voluntarily, the Maharajah was expelled from it with ignominy. Indeed the accusation contained in the following paragraph, which is quoted from the "Advocate" of the 29th instant, is so grave that it demands an immediate contradiction if it is unfounded. An Indore correspondent writes to that paper:—

"The ex-Prince had no option but to resign. He was perpetually asked in letters from the Government when he proposed resigning. The question of the conversion of the coinage cropped up, a policy which meant a loss to the State of 13 per cent. on three crores. The Maharajah had this very much in his mind when he wrote to the Political Agent on the subject of Lord Curzon's proposed visit. He said he was indifferent on the matter of the visit, for by it they must be profited instead of losing eighteen per cent. on the coinage. An apology followed this harmless sally. Lord Curzon went to Mhow, and Holkar asked permission to visit him there. This was granted, and his Highness drove off on the appointed morning to meet Lord Curzon. He stopped, as arranged for the purpose of dressing, and was there met by Col. Younghusband. The latter informed the Maharajah that his visit would not be acceptable to Lord Curzon unless he promised to abdicate. This was a demand of an exceptional nature, made in a very exceptional manner. However Holkar agreed, provided all promises were kept and all rights acknowledged. The visit to the Viceroy took place, and the resignation was to date after the Delhi Durbar. The remainder of the story was enacted in the public gaze and is well enough known."

A few days after the alleged voluntary abdication of the throne by Holkar was announced, we happened to meet a high official of the Government who had the confidence of Lord Curzon. He advised us not to carry on any agitation in regard to the subject, as the Government had in its possession many papers to show that the Maharajah deserved a forcible expulsion from his Gadi. We believed in the official and did not make that row over the case as we intended doing. But, if what the Indore correspondent of the "Advocate" says is not drawn upon his imagination, it means a terrible danger to the Indian Princes. If Holkar might be expelled in the alleged high handed manner, what would prevent the Viceroy from doing the same to any other Prince?

the Guikwar or any other Prince. It is loath to believe that Lord Curzon is capable of such conduct as is attributed to him. Namely, that Holkar was asked by his Excellency to see him at Mhow, and that when His Highness went there, His Lordship refused to meet him till he promised to abdicate. This is out-Careying Mr. Magistrate Carey, who asked a gentleman to see him and then caused him to be expelled by his men. The matter is too serious to be ignored, and we trust the Viceroy will take note of it. We are further told that the Government of India have already violated some of the conditions which Lord Curzon promised to observe should Holkar agree to abdicate. There is a distinct and openly expressed promise on the part of the Government to refrain from interfering with the rights of the young Prince. Yet, we are informed, the troops in the Indore State have, of late, been reduced by the Resident by more than 50 per cent against the protests of the well-wishers of the State.

The position of our Dy. Magistrates in a certain respect as we pointed out only three or four days ago is worse than that of the worst criminals. For, while they are condemned unheard as regards their merit, the latter are at least given a hearing before they are punished. They are, in short, at the absolute mercy of the District Magistrates. It is thus not for them to pose as hakims, the powers they possess being borrowed. It always gives us pain to read some of them exercising their authority over their countrymen, specially when they are fully their peers, or perhaps superior to them in point of education. Our Cuttack correspondent wrote to us sometime ago complaining that Babu Jatish Chander Anandjee, a local Deputy Magistrate, had, within a short time, made himself very unpopular by his arbitrary proceedings in his court. We learn from the "Star of Utkal," the newly-started Cuttack paper, that the Deputy Magistrate had, the other day, a regular tussle in his court with a local barrister, and, as the latter held his own, the Deputy Magistrate found himself in a most awkward position. The barrister had a case in the court of Jatish Babu; and, on the fixed day, he was surprised to learn that the case had been compromised, though he knew nothing of it. But let us here quote the "Star of Utkal":—

"The barrister submitted that he was instructed otherwise and asked to be told what orders had been entered in the order sheet. Jyotish Babu said no order had been entered and threatened that if no compromise was made he would see that the complainant got no relief. The barrister said that he would see that he got it. Upon this Jyotish Babu lost his temper and used language unbecoming for the Court and unbecoming to the Council. The barrister retorted and Jyotish Babu threatened proceedings. He even sent for the Court Sub-Inspector to hand the barrister over to custody. But he did not know under what section he would proceed, contempt of court he could not proceed under, for he himself had given the offence first. He wanted to charge the counsel for obstructing the Court in its business. He asked his Peshkar if any business was left. The Peshkar searched the Almirah and found no business had been left."

The Deputy Magistrate then realised his position and was very anxious to make up with the barrister, but the latter would not allow the matter to pass off, so easily. At this

juncture, Roy Hari Bullur Bose Bahadur came on the scene and the Deputy Magistrate appealed to him to bring about a settlement of his difference with the Barrister. The Roy Bahadur played the part of a peace-maker with success. If the Deputy Magistrate has a version of his own, we shall readily publish it. We are glad the difference was made up through the intervention of a respected member of the Cuttack bar. We must say, however, we cannot afford to witness such unseemly sights in the courts of our Dy. Magistrates. They constitute a large portion of the graduates of our University, and the country expects enlightened, and not imperialistic conduct from them.

"Mr. McBLAINE, our District Judge has," writes our Krishnagur correspondent, "come out again in his old color." The severe criticism of the press on some of his most extraordinary acts had a salutary effect on him and the pleaders and witnesses who had to appear before him breathed more freely for some time. But let our correspondent describe the present situation. "Alas! since the pleaders' representation, we think, to Mr. Justice Brett, when he came to the Bar library, the attitude of the District Judge has changed. He sat in his 'ejlas' yesterday after a week's tour of inspection in the mofussil. He was unnecessarily harsh, discourteous and severe. He asked a pleader to tell him the name of his client whose case he was pleading. The pleader asked his clerk, who was standing by, to enlighten him on the point. This was, in the Judge's eye, unpardonable, and he ordered the pleader not to appear before him again in this case, and gave a hint to the party to engage a new pleader! Yesterday another pleader was also insulted for nothing. We do not know how long this state of things will continue."

Why do the pleaders put up with such insults? Why do they not hold a meeting, adopt a representation, and submit it to the Chief of Justice and the Lieutenant-Governor? We cannot wholly blame Mr. McBlaine; for, if he can insult the pleaders with impunity, why should he not do it? Alas! how fast are our highly educated men losing their manliness and self-respect. The members of the Krishnagur Bar are fully the peers of the Vakil of the High Court. Yet they have not the courage to openly protest against the treatment of a District Judge. At the same time, we are astonished at the attitude of Mr. McBlaine, for, he ought to know that he lives in a glass-house. He is already in the black book of the High Court for his doings as Judge of the Pubna District.

Mr. CAREY, the Magistrate of Hooghly, has now figured as a plaintiff, having brought a suit against a Mali, gardener, claiming damages for Rs. 210 before the S. O. Court of Hooghly. The defendant was employed by Mr. Carey in July last on a pay of Rs. 12 per month. Three months after he left service on account of, it is alleged, ill-treatment he received and went home. Apparently the matter ended there but that was not to be. In January last the Mali was surprised to receive a summons and a copy of the plaint filed by Mr. Carey against him. The plaint disclosed that the Mali was made liable for Rs. 210. Mr. Carey claimed against him Rs. 20 for inconvenience, Rs. 20 for bringing two other Malis and Rs. 140 for loss of seeds and plants. The poor Mali was in a fix. He ran to Hooghly but there he met with

up his case either for love or for money, and this fact he brought to the notice of the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, where he prayed for the transfer of the case from Hooghly to some other court. The High Court issued a rule as prayed for by the Mali. A report of the case is published elsewhere.

The service which Mr. J. G. Apar has tried to do to the citizens of Calcutta as Municipal Commissioner is immense; he has laid them under further obligation by his Note on the recent Government Resolution in which unjust reflections were cast upon the independent members of the Corporation, and the unjustifiable acts of the executive were sought to be white-washed. The paper is too long for insertion in our columns; yet we shall quote portions from it to show how ignorant, and therefore incapable, the Government is to deal with the subject. It will be remembered that a Special Committee composed of the best six of the Commissioners, was appointed by the Corporation to review the work of the executive authorities. Three of them were Europeans, three Indians. Of the Europeans one was the Hon'ble Mr. Cable, who was an ardent advocate of the present constitution, but, who, as an honest Englishman, came to find that the whole municipal administration was rotten to the core, and that the remedy for this scandalous state of things was to go back, to a large extent, to the old system, and curtail the excessive powers of the Chairman and his subordinates.

Mr. APAR presided over this Committee, and the report they submitted was a crushing indictment against the doings of the executive, and contained a suggestion to the effect that the present constitution should be knocked on the head, and the old one, under some modified form, should replace it. The Corporation, if they represented the views and feelings of the rate-payers, would have, as a body, cheerfully accepted this report, and thanked the Special Committee for their valuable labour. But the executive headed by Mr. Allen, the Officiating Chairman, were alarmed and left no stone unturned to frustrate the laudable object of the Committee. Well, the Municipality, under the present arrangement, being a tool in the hands of the Government, rejected the report when it was placed before one of its general meetings for acceptance. On the other hand, Mr. K. G. Gupta was sent down by the Government from Darjeeling to Calcutta to act the part of a Sikhund, that is to say, to serve as an instrument of Mr. Allen, for the purpose of dealing a deadly blow to the cause of local self-government and the interests of its own countrymen. He proposed the adoption of another report, justifying the executive; and under the thumb of the Commissioners who are under the thumb of the authorities, accepted Mr. Gupta's report, which was, in fact only Mr. Allen's.

Upon this report carried by the votes of a packed meeting, was based the Government Resolution, in which the proceedings of the executive have been blindly justified, and the members of the Special Committee condemned. In the introduction to his Note, Mr. Apar thus notices this point:—

"Before I proceed to deal with the substance of the Government Resolution, I

would draw attention to certain references, of a remarkable character, contained in it. Personalities may be excepted in controversy, when conducted by individuals, but we do not ordinarily look for them in a Resolution of Government. The Special Committee's Review had been rejected and was officially dead. It was not before the Government. It is true that their findings on the faults of the Administration had been endorsed by the Corporation, but, so much of their Review as was before the Government, were embodied in the Review which as is now well known, was the handiwork of Mr. Allen himself, (which Review, to avoid confusion, will be referred to as "Mr. Allen's Review.") This "Review" was proposed for adoption by Mr. Gupta, a member of the Board of Revenue, and, as has been already said, the representative of Government on the Corporation; and submitted to Government as the Review of the Corporation. And yet, the Government Resolution harps, throughout its length, on the views expressed by the Special Committee, and there is no mention of "Mr. Allen's Review" which had been officially presented, and was the only Review of the Corporation before Government.

"The Government Resolution pursues this line further: it examines, in its concluding portion, even the composition of the Special Committee, and says that the members are frankly 'hostile' and 'therefore' a 'cordial appreciation of good work cannot be expected in the Review.' How, or by whom, the Government were so informed, does not appear. Is it an inference drawn from the fact of so many existing defects being brought to light by them?"

The quiet humour contained in the last sentence of the extract will, we trust, be appreciated by the Lieutenant-Governor. Indeed such effective and unanswerable hits are to be found in many of the observations of Mr. Apar. His paper is divided into several heads, such as, Municipal Accounts, Municipal Finance, Borrowing Capacity, Suburban Drainage Scheme, Water Supply, and Collector's Department. Besides there is a summary of matters referred to in the Government Resolution, and omissions from the Resolution have also been dealt with separately. The paper is an exhaustive criticism of the Government Resolution, which has been demolished into pieces by an array of incontrovertible facts that ought to confound the Government. Will the Lieutenant-Governor have now the fairness to admit that he was misled and that the members of the Special Committee deserved thanks and not censure at his hands? Elsewhere we make some extracts from Mr. Apar's paper.

Dr. J. W. Leather, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, in the course of a report on the water of the soil in India, advocates a closer study of the subject, with a view to determine the quantity of water in the upper strata of Indian soil during dry periods, as also the quantities required by a crop. To what extent such investigations might aid in indicating the best practice of irrigation in any particular area is, naturally, an open question, but it seems quite probable that information might thus be gained as to the quantity of water for irrigation most desirable for land, and the frequency with which it should be provided.

The case known as the Perorepur Orphans' Cause, which has at last come to a close. Suffice it to say that two Hindu orphans, a boy of 4 named Manga and a girl of 12 named Sipi formed the subject-matter of contention between the Perorepur Orphanage and a lady missionary of the American Mission named Miss Allen. The Orphanage claimed the right to provide for and look after the upbringing of the orphans, and with equal heat the missionary lady urged a priority of claim to the possession of the persons of the orphans on the authority of the verbally expressed last wishes of their deceased mother. The case was transferred from the file of the District Judge of Perorepur to that of Captain Irvine the District Judge of Lahore. The "Panjabee" now learns that the case was struck off the file on or about the 10th instant owing to the withdrawal of her claim by Miss Allen.

In presenting prizes at the Government College, Lahore, the other day, Mr. W. Bell, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction discussed the question of educational progress in its larger aspects, and said the organisation and co-ordination, not merely of teaching in colleges, but of all that education which in the life of the student leads up to, and culminates in, his university career, is the true aim and ideal of the university, as it should be. Internal efficiency might be secured by co-operation and division of labour among colleges, a scheme which, if properly managed, would enable students to obtain the most efficient teaching with the minimum of expenditure in labour and money. Primary education in the province appeared to be, on the whole, more healthy and promising than secondary education; the weakness of the former was that of a child only requiring time to develop; the latter was inclined to be morbid with pathological symptoms that required expert treatment. Yet both, in their way, granted an adequate supply of nurses and doctors and gave good promise of future prosperity.

It may be remembered that a few months ago the Government of India offered the local Government Rs. 5000 on condition an equal sum was granted from Provincial Revenues towards the establishment of a system of selecting cotton seeds from this year's crop with the ostensible objects of improving and expanding cotton cultivation in India. The local Government accepted the offer and states that arrangements have been made for the selection, collection, and distribution of cotton seed during the current year at four selected centres in the Saran, Mauzampur, Cuttack, and Manbhumi districts. It has been ascertained from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture in Bengal that it is impracticable to commence work at more than four centres owing to the lack of qualified officers who could be placed in charge of them. Care is to be taken to keep a continuous record of each field and of the soil and crop from which the seeds of each variety have been selected and of the nature of the season so far as it has influenced the crops. The "Englishman" understands that the experiments do not apply to tree cotton and the collection of seeds of three varieties of seeds and that Messrs Shaw, Wallace and Co. are doing what could be done in this direction.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Hony. Magistrates.—Maulvi Mohammad Pancham Khan Chaudhury and Maulvi Mubarak Ali Chaudhry are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Sadar Independent Bench, in the district of Malda.

Financial Department.—Babu Nayanarjan Bhattacharjee, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Jalpaiguri, vice Maulvi Muhammad Habib Rahman, Babu Sarat Chandra Basu, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Bogra vice Babu Tarak Chandra Roy.

Railway Department.—Babu Jogendra Narain Mitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, is appointed to acquire lands needed for the construction of the Godagari-Kathihar Railway, in the districts of Purnea and Malda.

Registration Department.—Babu Umes Chunder Chatterjee, Rural Sub-Registrar of Jhargram, in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Debra in the same district. Maulvi Syed Hatif Ali-ul-Hossein, Rural Sub-Registrar of Debra, in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Jhargram in the same district.

The Elliott Prize For 1905.—The Elliott Prize for Scientific Research will be given this year to the author of the best original essay composed during the year 1905 giving the results of original research or investigation by the essayist on Mathematics. The essay of competitors must be sent in to the President of the Bengal Asiatic Society, 57, Park Street, Calcutta, by the end of December 1905. Preference will be given to researches leading to discoveries likely to develop the industrial resources of Bengal.

The end of the Case against Mr. Mundy.—After a preliminary inquiry in which some witnesses were examined on behalf of the complainant, Ba'u Mohanlal Agarwalla, the substance of whose complaint was given in our last, the Deputy Commissioner dismissed the case under sec. 203 I. P. C. The Magistrate found that the word 'damn' was used three times in succession by the accused, but he could not find that any insult was intended or that the accused could be presumed to have meant insult or known as likely that a breach of the peace could take place.—"Citizen" of Dibrugarh.

Assam Weather and Crops.—The following is a report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 21st February:—Slight rain in all districts. Hoing of tea, gathering of pulses and mustard, pressing of sugarcane, and ploughing for early and late rice and jute in progress. Pruning of tea finished in places. Plucking of cotton continues; output generally good. Prospects of mustard and sugarcane fair. Cattle disease prevalent in four districts. Fodder insufficient in Cachar, Naga Hills and Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices of common rice—Silchar 19, Sylhet 17, Dhubri, Gauhati, Tezpur, Nongong and Sibsagar 16, and Dibrugarh 14 seers per rupee.

Subordinate Educational Service.—Babu Ravaneshwar Banerjee, B.A., Assistant Magistrate Training College, was promoted to class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service, in the resulting vacancy arising from the confirmation of Babu Raj Kumar Das in the Provincial Educational Service, but he will remain seconded during his absence on deputation. Babu Manmatha Kumar Ray, B.Sc., is appointed to act as 4th Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory of the Presidency College on Rs. 50 a month, vice Babu Nitya Gopal Pal, on deputation. Babu Atul Krishna Chatterjee is appointed on probation for one year, to be Accountant of the Presidency College, Calcutta, with effect from the 1st March 1905.

Vital Statistics.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 18th February was 546, against 635 and 681 in the two preceding weeks, equal to the corresponding week of last year. There were 24 deaths from cholera, against 37 and 41 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 30. There were 88 deaths from plague, against 106 and 84 in the two preceding weeks. There were 3 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 4 in the previous week. There were 20 deaths from tetanus, against 17 in the previous week. The mortality from fever and bowel-complaints amounted to 109 and 53, respectively, against 135 and 76 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 33.4 per mille per annum, against 49.7 the mean of the last five years.

Medical Department.—The services of Captain C. J. Robertson-Milne, I.M.S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Bengal Circle, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department. Honorary Lieutenant G. S. O'Neal, I.S.M.D., Medical Officer, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Dumukdia, is allowed privilege leave combined with furlough for nine months. Military Assistant Surgeon S. J. V. Fox, on general duty at the Presidency General Hospital is appointed to act as Medical Officer, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Dumukdia, during the absence, on leave of Honorary Lieutenant G. S. O'Neal, Captain N. S. Wells, I.M.S., is allowed privilege leave combined with leave out of India for six months and twenty-nine days. The services of third grade Assistant Surgeon Rajani Kanta Datta are placed permanently at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Public works Department.—The following promotions and reversions in the Engineer Establishment, have been made:—Stevens, H. H. from Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade and Banerjee Shola, sub pro tem to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. Bery, K. R. from Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade and Ghosal, Hari Prosad from Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade. Chakravarti, Sriish Chandra and Gordon Ralph, J. B. from Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. Mr. C. W. Sibold, Executive Engineer, third grade, is transferred, from the Champaran Division to the office of the Superintending Engineer, Gandak Circle. Mr. C. W. Sibold Executive Engineer Office of the Superintending Engineer, Gandak Circle, is granted privilege leave for two months and thirteen days, combined with furlough for nine months and seventeen days.

Bank Rate.—The Bank Rate for Demand Loans remains at 7 per cent.

Monetary.—The Government treasuries reserve in silver coin on 28th February was Rs. 9,29,33,868, and in gold coin and bullion Rs. 16,56,25,806. The silver held as security for notes amounted to Rs. 1,87,51,215.

Prize Distribution.—There was a large gathering at the residence of Babu Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Zemindar, Ranaghat to distribute prizes to the meritorious boys of the local H. E. School and Girls School. Hon'ble E. W. Collin I.C.S. The Divisional Commissioner presided. The meeting was a grand success.

A Suit for Recovery Money.—At the High Court, on Friday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale, Mr. Given Wilson of Messrs. Morgan and Co., applied for the admission of a plaint on behalf of the Bank of Bengal against Fakir Mohamed Munjee, carrying on business in the name of M. Munjee and Co., claiming Rs. 5,253 for three dishonoured Bills of Exchange. His Lordship granted the application.

A Damage Suit.—At the High Court, on Friday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale, an application was made on behalf of Mr. Harry Price against Mr. S. M. Jacob. This was a suit for cancelling a document under which the defendant became the manager of the firm of the plaintiff. The plaintiff also claimed the sum of Rs. 30,000 as damages for the closing of his business. His Lordship granted the application and ordered written statements to be filed.

Entertainment to Muffasil Students.—The annual entertainment of the Calcutta University Institute for the Mofussil Entrance candidates takes place this year on Tuesday the 7th March at 5 p.m. Sir Gooroodas Banerji Kt. will preside. Prof. Benoyendra Nath Sen will deliver a short address. Dr. Indu Madhab Mullick will exhibit Magic Lantern pictures. Rai Bahadur, Dr. Chuni Lal Bose will deliver an address on Combustion illustrated with experiments, and there will be songs and Phonograph exhibitions.

Public Works Postings.—Mr. Bean, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent on that Railway. Mr. C. A. White, Executive Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Sanitary Engineer, Bengal. Vice Mr. A. E. Silk, on leave, Mr. E. Gabbett, Executive Engineer, Burma is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Sanitary Engineer, Bengal, vice Mr. J. T. Rollo on privilege leave.

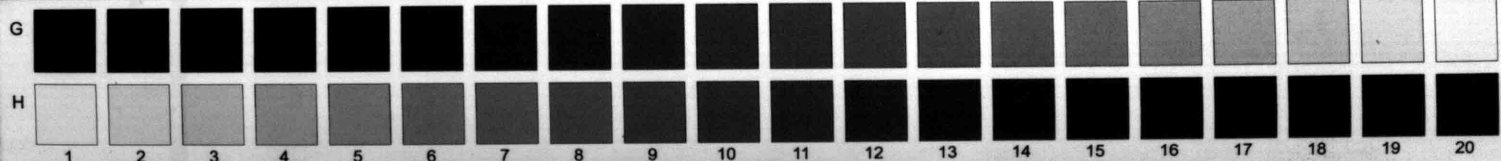
Members of Council.—The new arrangements under which the duties of Members of Council have been redistributed came into force on the 1st instant. Sir A. Arundel has taken charge of the Home Department, Sir D. Ibbotson of Revenue and Agriculture, Mr. J. P. Hewitt, of Commerce and Industry. Mr. Sidney Preston is Secretary for Irrigation and Public Works, under the Revenue Member, while the Railway Board is attached to the Commerce and Industry Department, which has also taken over the Postal and Telegraph Department.—"Pioneer."

A Cabuli Robbed and Assaulted.—A Burdwan correspondent writes:—On the 2nd day of the current Bengali month a Cabuli was sleeping at night in the Masjid at Mirzapur, Kalna. In the small hours of the morning some ruffians came to the spot, took possession of all the money and property, and having bound him hand and foot threw him into the river. Fortunately his legs got loosened and he succeeded in reaching the land. The Police were duly informed; and they have traced and arrested four persons who are now enlarged on bail. The enquiry is proceeding.

Alleged Criminal Breach of Trust.—On Friday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Suresh Chander Mitter on behalf of Hari Das Manna, a wholesale "chutni" merchant applied for a process against one Narendra Nath Roy, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of several items of money aggregating Rs. 44), under the following circumstances. The allegations were that during the absence of the complainant from Calcutta, the defendant was in charge of the firm. His business was to collect the outstanding. He realized various sums of money. When the applicant returned back, he asked the defendant to explain the accounts. The defendant promised to do it but he absconded. The Court after hearing the facts, ordered the police to take cognizance of the matter.

Imperial Library.—The following are among the latest additions to the Library:—1. Binaya Krishna Deb (Raja). The Early History and Growth of Calcutta. 2. Carnaduff (H.W.C.). Military and Cantonment Law in India; 3. Collier (F.R.S.). Bengal Municipal Manual. 6th Edition, by H. Le Mesurier; 4. Firminger (Rev. T.A.C.). Manual of Gardening for India. 5th Edition, by J. Cameron; 5. List (F.). The National System of Political Economy. New Edition, translated by S. S. Lloyd; 6. The Mineral Industry during 1905; 7. Mosely Educational Commission Reports, 1903; 8. Nobbs (F.E.). and Berger (W.F.). The Commission of the H. M. S. "Fox", East Indies Station, 1901-04; 9. Reynard (Capt. F. H.). The Ninth (Queen's Royal) Lancers, 1715-1903; 10. Walker (H.). The Age of Tennyson. New Edition; and 11. Warkman (Dr. W. H. and F. B.). Through Town and Jungle.

Srirampur Items.—Our Serampore correspondent writes:—Two dacoities were lately committed within a few days of each other, one at Khatra in Thanna Singur and the other at Paharpur in Haripal. Some of the offenders have been apprehended and a portion of the stolen property traced. Babu Akshay Kumar Bose, Subordinate Judge, 2nd Court, Hooghly, is appointed to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Seal dah vice Babu Syam Chand Ray about to retire, and Mouli Abdul Bari, Small Cause Court Judge, Howrah, Serampore and Hooghly, occupies Babu Akshay Kumar Bose's place, while Babu Bhuvan Mohan Ghose, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Bhagalpore and Monghyr, comes in the Mouli's place. This Exhibition organised by Babu Kshetra Mohan Saha, was opened on Thursday morning last by Mr. J. Cornes, B.A., I. C. S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore, in the presence of the elite of the town, among whom we noticed Dr. and Mrs. Gillman, Babus Nanda Lal Gossain, Mahendra Chandra Lahiri, Baroda Prasad De, Sarada Prasad Ghose, Chandra Mohan Sanyal, Kali Das Mukherji (Munsiff) and Dr. B. L. Bose. At the close of this interesting ceremony, the visitors were photographed.



High Court.—March 3

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Henderson and Geidt.)

MR. H. D. CAREY AS AN ACCUSED.

AN APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

RULE ISSUED.

Babu Dasarathi Sanyal with Babu Amarendra Nath Bose appeared for the petitioner Jotindra Mohon Nandy. In opening the case he said: May it please your Lordships: I beg to move on the application of one Jotindra Mohon Nandi, who is the complainant in a criminal case now pending in the Court of Mr. G. N. Dev, Joint Magistrate of Hooghly, for the transfer of the case from the file of the trying Magistrate, to that of any other Magistrate outside the District competent to try the same.

Mr. Justice Henderson:—What is the ground?

Babu D. Sanyal:—The ground is somewhat unusual. The accused in this case is Mr. H. D. Carey, District Magistrate of Hooghly.

Henderson J.:—What is the charge?

Vakil:—The charge is of causing hurt under Secs. 323 and 352. The complainant's case is that one morning he was going to fetch a Doctor. Mr. Carey was then talking with an Afghan. The complainant became curious and looked at Mr. Carey; whereupon Mr. Carey struck the complainant with a "lathi." The complainant then ran away. Mr. Carey followed him for about 100 yards and gave him another blow. The Joint Magistrate after recording the examination of the complainant ordered the complainant to prove his case under Sec. 302 Cr. P. Code. That very day after the complainant's examination Mr. Carey took the record and recorded an order in the order sheet of the case saying that it was very unreasonable to complain in the manner, that probably according to him, no other man would complain. He was going perilously to a contempt of the Court.

Henderson J.:—Does that appear?

Vakil:—Yes my Lord. He further says that no offence was committed and he suggests some course.

(Learned Vakil then read the note of Mr. Carey on the order sheet.)

Henderson J.:—On what ground do you want a transfer?

Vakil:—My ground is that he should not have recorded that order in which he himself is the accused person.

Geidt J.:—I suppose that your ground is that he being a Magistrate of the District the Joint Magistrate is subordinate to him?

Vakil:—Yes my Lord that is one of the grounds. Mr. Dev is his subordinate. Not only that Mr. Carey's action in recording that note was not warranted by law.

Henderson J.:—It must be transferred to some other Magistrate who is competent to try it.

Vakil:—I would ask that the case be transferred somewhere outside the District. Either 24-Pargannas or Howrah.

PETITION.

(1) That on the 22nd February 1905 your petitioner filed a petition of complaint in the Court of Mr. G. N. Dev, the Joint Magistrate of Hooghly, against Mr. H. D. Carey, District Magistrate of Hooghly.

(2) That Mr. G. N. Dev, the Joint Magistrate who was empowered

RULE.

Their Lordships passed the following order: Let the records be sent for and let a rule issue calling upon the District Magistrate to show cause why the enquiry in this case should not be transferred to the District of the 24-Pargannas or to some other District. In the meantime, pending the disposal of the rule, let all further proceedings be stayed.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL ORDER.

Babu Sarat Chandra Roy Chowdhery, moved on behalf of one Syed Nawab Ali Chowdhery a Zamindar, against an order made by the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Natore on the 24th February last in connection with a case under Sec. 145 Cr. P. Code, which the Vakil described as an extraordinary order and which the Magistrate was not competent to make under any provision of the law.

The main allegations of the petitioner were as follows: On the 9th of March 1904 the last minor matwali Alamgir Chowdhery died and the petitioner Syed Nawab Ali Chowdhery obtained possession of the Waqf property with the consent of the mother, guardian of the minor, and of all the respectable Mahomedan family of Natore. Ershad Ali of the first party, on the other hand, claiming to be the Matwali, began to disturb the possession of the second party, Syed Nawab Ali. The local police made report of the disturbance to the Sub-divisional Magistrate; whereupon the Sub-divisional Magistrate drew up proceedings under Sec. 145 Cr. P. C. making the aforesaid persons as the two parties and made an order for the attachment of all the properties appertaining to the Waqf. In the meantime, during the pending of the proceedings under Sec. 145, upon a reference from the Collector of the District, the District Judge made an order for the appointment of a common manager under Sec. 93 Bengal Tenancy Act. A common manager was appointed, who afterwards made an application to the District Magistrate for an order to drop the proceedings under Sec. 145 and to permit him to enter the Kutchary House at Nazirpur, which was forwarded to the Sub-divisional Magistrate, who submitted a report giving reasons for not dropping the said proceedings. Thereafter a trial was held under Sec. 145 Cr. P. C. and the Sub-divisional Magistrate came to the conclusion that the proceedings were not maintainable and dropped the proceedings on the 3rd February 1905. Subsequently upon an application by the common manager, who was really a representative of the first party, on the 1st February and another by one Jahangir Khan Chowdhery of the first party on the 20th February the Sub-divisional Magistrate made an order directing the common manager to enter the Kutchary House at Nazirpur with the aid of the local police and directing the police to keep in their custody all the moveable properties although the Kachari House and all the properties were admittedly in the possession of the petitioner.

The learned Vakil contended that the order of the Magistrate of the 24th February was wholly without jurisdiction and illegal.

Their Lordships issued a rule on the District Magistrate of Rajshahi and the opposite party to show cause why the order dated the 24th February should not be set aside. In the meantime all further proceedings in the matter be stayed.

CHEATING.

Babu Dasarathi Sanyal with Babu Hemendra Nath Sen moved for the issue of a rule on behalf of one Kasiruddin calling upon the

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sir Arthur Martindale installed the Maharana of Dholpora on the "gadi" on Friday.

The wreck of the steamer "Ava" has been sold to Messrs. Carstens and Co., of Moulmein, for Rs. 7,500.

Sir David and Lady Barr left Hyderabad by special train at 8 a.m. on Thursday for Wadi there to join the mail.

The total number of plague cases to date in Rangoon is 72 and 60 deaths. Thursday afternoon a coolie passenger by a steamer from Madras was found to be suffering from plague.

The London correspondent of a Lucknow contemporary says that the favourite for the Indian Secretaryship in the next Liberal Government in informed circles is not Sir Henry Fowler, but Mr. John Morley.

Last week, in the United Provinces, there were 12,213 deaths from plague, 5,940 in the Punjab, 4,914 in Bengal, 2,400 in Bombay, 602 in Hyderabad State, 459 in Rajputana and 253 in Madras.

The Lahore Municipal Committee has approved of a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 68,236, inclusive of Public Works Department charges, for construction of a conservancy tramway.

Contributors to the Japanese War Fund in the Straits Settlements have each received a very pretty medal as a mark of the appreciation of the Japanese Government of their generosity and good feeling.

A despatch received in Amsterdam from Padang, Sumatra, reports that a Japanese subject has been arrested there on a charge of being a spy. Plans of Dutch defences are said to have been found on him.

We learn from the "Hindu" that the Sub-Committee appointed at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mahajana Sabha to nominate a delegate to England has, we understand, selected the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nayar.

Our readers will enjoy a good mirth to read that one of the reasons assigned in a husband's petition for divorce before the Supreme Court of New York was that his wife went to bed with her boots on. She always said that she feared fire and wanted to be ready to escape at the first alarm.

The Governor of Madras opens the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Madras, on the 11th instant. The Institute supplies animal vaccine to the whole of the Presidency, besides preparing curative and prophylactic sera. On the opening day there will be an exhibition of bacteriological and sanitary engineering appliances.

There has been heavy snow again in Kashmir and the road has been badly blocked between Baramulla and Uri, while there is a landslip further on towards Murree and heavy snowdrifts on the road for fifteen miles near the Brewery. The road by Abbottabad is also very heavy and the mails are being got through with difficulty.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, Feb. 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Warsaw states that the peasants in Poland, incited by Socialists, are joining the strike movement. This is a most serious development, as seven-tenths of the population are peasants.

London, Feb. 28.

Maxim Gorley has been released and expelled from St. Petersburg. He has gone to Riga.

London, Mar. 2.

General Stoessel had an audience with the Tsar to-day and lunched with him.

London, Mar. 2.

An epidemic of strikes is raging in different parts of Russia fostering the general and continuous feeling of unrest.

London, Mar. 3.

Another meeting of the workmen's electors took place at St. Petersburg yesterday, when it was decided that unless their demands were conceded to-day, a general strike would be proclaimed.

There is a general apprehension at St. Petersburg, Warsaw and Moscow of disorders on a large scale on Saturday, the anniversary of the liberation of the serfs.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Feb. 28.

Russia has issued a circular note to the Powers, in which she declares the Japanese have violated China's neutrality by appearing in the rear of the Russian army west of the Railway.

London, Feb. 28.

The Japanese have captured Taling Pass which is of the same importance in relation to Mukden as Motienling Pass to Liaoyang.

The Japanese accounts shows that at Tsinkhechen thirty miles to the east of Pensiho, the Russian force consisted of seventeen thousand men and twenty guns, under the command of General Rennenkampf, holding several rows of defences. The Russians resisted stoutly for two days, and left 203 dead, three machine guns and ammunition.

Their casualties are estimated at two thousand men.

General Kuropatkin report that eleven Japanese attacks on Tansitung on the left have been repulsed, and that the Japanese left one hundred dead.

London, Mar. 1.

General Stoessel is the hero of the hour in Moscow. His hotel has been besieged by crowds of admirers. He lunched with the Grand Duchess Sergius yesterday. Afterwards replying to an address of welcome from the Municipal deputation he declared that it was his duty to surrender Port Arthur in order to avoid a massacre, as the Japanese had captured all the important forts. He started for St. Petersburg in the evening.

London, Mar. 1.

Russian and Japanese telegrams report sharp fighting in the vicinity of Shaho Railway Bridge in which both sides claim an advantage.

London, Mar. 1.

At a meeting of bankers and financiers held

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL

London, Feb. 28.

The Tea Buyers' Deputation waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to-day. In reply to their representations, Mr. Chamberlain admitted the duty was a high ad valorem tax; and that at the existing level it was open to a certain amount of objection. Regarding the preference asked for by the Indian Tea Association the deputation, when it waited upon Mr. Brodrick was told that that was out of the question at present, added the Chancellor, owing to pledges which the Government had thought proper to give, limiting action with regard to fiscal changes in the present Parliament.—"Englishman."

London, Mar. 1.

Lord Selborne succeeds Lord Milner as High Commissioner of South Africa.—"Englishman."

London, Mar. 1.

Lord Selborne has been appointed to succeed Lord Milner, who leaves South Africa at the end of March.

London, Mar. 1.

The insurgents have defeated the Turkish troops at Yemen. A fierce fight has taken place at Saad for five days. The result is not known yet.

London, Mar. 2.

In the House of Commons Mr. Brodrick said he anticipated that the Indian army expenditure would exceed the budget estimate by more than a hundred lakhs, chiefly owing to the greater cost of the Tibet Mission and the outlay they had decided to incur in connection with the reorganisation of the Indian Army.

The naval estimates amount to £33,389,000 as compared with £36,889,000 for 1904-05. The decrease is mainly due to new construction and repairs and partly due to the fact that the latter figures include two cruisers brought from Chili. The decrease in repairs is due to the elimination of vessels of small fighting value. It is proposed to begin in 1905-06 one battleship, four armoured cruisers, six ocean and twelve coastal destroyers and eleven submarines.

London, Mar. 3.

During the debate in the Commons last night on the Supplementary Army Estimates, the Opposition seized the opportunity of the small ministerial attendance to force snap divisions. The Government majority fell to 24. The debate was adjourned.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

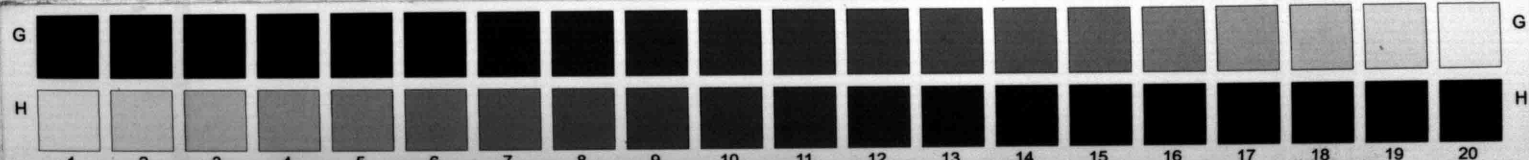
THE FALL OF CHINGHOCHENG.

JAPANESE SUCCESS.

(From the Japanese Consul.)

Bombay, Mar. 1.

On the 23rd ultimo our detachment attacked the enemy at Chinghocheng, 40 miles to the east of Pensiho. Strong snow/storm, steep nature of the ground and the melting greatly hindered



MONGHYR MUNICIPAL CASE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Monghyr, Feb. 28.

The Municipal case of Babu Gopal Chandra Som against Moulvi Mohamed Ismail was called on for hearing before the 1st Munsif, Monghyr, on the 24th inst. The plaintiff had applied for adjournment, but his petition was rejected. He then opened his case in a thrillingly eloquent speech lasting for two hours and which created a deep impression on the Court. The court room was densely packed. The case has created a tremendous sensation as it discloses shameful complicity of some of the rich people of this city in the bye-election. The plaintiff is represented by Babu Shamal Das Chakrabarti, Govt. Pleader, Babu Braja Gopal Mukerjee, Vakil and Babu Gurjyoti Sahai, Pleader. The defendant is represented by Moulvi Nazir Hosain, Babu Chhedi Prosad, and other Pleaders. The plaintiff's examination-in-chief was partly gone into on the 24th inst. and took the whole of the 27th inst.

DEPOSITION OF THE PLAINTIFF.

I am plaintiff in the case. I stood as a candidate at the bye-election held on the 24th June, 1904. The defendant stood as a candidate at the bye-election. The death of Babu Kanti Chandra Mukerjee, Municipal Commissioner of Monghyr, was the cause of the bye-election in ward A. Moulvi Md. Yusuff, Deputy Magistrate, was the polling officer. The Rev. Mr. Thomas, Babu Ganga Charn Mukerjee, pleader, Moulvi Md. Nazir Hosain, Pleader, Babu Monohar Singh, Pleader, formed the Election Committee. Babu Shibnandan Prosad Sing was the Vice-Chairman at the time of the bye-election. He is all along Vice-Chairman. I have been here for two years. There was a general election probably in May or July 1903. Babu Shibnandan Prosad Sing and Mr. Scott were the candidates for the Vice Chairmanship on the first occasion. Mr. Scott is a Barrister. Babu Shibnandan was elected Vice-Chairman. But his election was quashed by the local Government. There was fresh election between Shah Yyub and Babu S. P. Sing, in which the latter was re-elected. The former was made to retire in favour of the latter. As far as I remember Shah Yyub's party took some legal steps; there was a motion to the local Government but nothing was done by the Government.

A few months after the election of Babu S. P. Sing, Kanti Babu died, and there was bye-election. Kanti Babu was opposed to the party of Babu S. P. Sing. The latter put up the defendant at the bye-election for the purpose of making his seat as Vice-Chairman secure. Rai Kamalshwar P. Sing Bahadur is the father. Babu Bhagbat Prosad, Municipal Commissioner is cousin of the Vice-Chairman Babu Hazarilal, Moulvi Ali Hosain. Mr. Bolton, Prince Mirza are friends of Babu S. P. Sing at the Municipal Board. There are 18 Commissioners at the Monghyr Municipality—two-thirds are elected members. Babu Dabi Prosad late Khazanchi of the Monghyr Treasury is also a friend of Babu S. P. Sing at the Municipal Board. About 6 weeks before the bye-election I put in an application for the amendment of the voters' list number 32. I personally filed applications at the Municipal Office. I filed three petitions (shown) but not allowed to be exhibited, as they were not entered in the list filed with the plaint. The list contained this much

of them, they were indebted to him. The question was disallowed as answer not taken down by court).

I saw the Durwans of Rai K. P. Sing on the evening before the election go out in my quarter and induce voters to vote for defendant. Early on the morning of the 24th, the election day, I found the Durwans of Babu S. P. Sing and Hazarilal sitting in batches in the houses of the voters and I found one Durwan sitting at the door of my house 'Jathi' in hand. The attitude of these Durwans was very threatening. I peremptorily asked the Durwan at my door to move away, which he did very reluctantly. The courts were being held then in the morning. After I came to court on the morning of the 24th one of my canvassers told me that the Durwans were provoking personal encounters and were forcibly carrying away voters in batches. Immediately on getting information I took my canvasser to the Inspector of Police in the Police office. He promised help which he never did.

I know Mungeri Lal. He was one of my canvassers. He was kept confined at Rai K. P. Sing's house on the election day from morning till noon. I saw him at the polling station at 4-30 p.m. I found Babu S. P. Sing's Durwans and Amias and those of Hazari Lal, Hazari Lal himself, Bhagbat Prosad, cousin of Babu S. P. Sing, and Municipal Commissioner. Babu Amir Lal, Doroga Lal and Ali Hosain, retained Mukhtears of Babu S. P. Sing, Mohamed Nayeem, brother of defendant and Civil Court Nazir, some of the Civil Court peons and some of the Municipal employees and a host of other Mahomedan gentlemen backing the defendant at the polling station. Ali Hosain is a Municipal Commissioner. I found him, and Hazari Lal Bhagbat Prosad going over to the dais of the polling officer. Mr. Thomas, one of the Committee, objected to the course, but without any effect. The voters were taken to the polling office by Bhagbat Prosad, Hazari Lal, Ali Hosain, Amir Lal and the Civil Court Nazir. Each voter was taken to the polling office sometimes flanked by two of these men and sometimes by three. They maintained a sort of chained guard from the room to the outside. Even at the time of voting the Municipal employees were actually canvassing for the defendant. The canvassing Municipal employees were Abdul Karim, Bholi Misser, and another clerk whose name I forget. I observed Hazari Lal prompting the voters even before the polling officer and I had to check him. I found S. P. Sing's durwans standing inside the room which was crowded to suffocation, the majority of the crowd in the room were supporters of the defendant and they were not voters. I remonstrated to the polling officer who ordered the room to be closed whereupon the section in which I and my supporters remained as congested as ever. I had repeatedly appealed to the polling officer to clear that portion of the room in which the defendant and his supporters were but to no effect. Hazari Lal, Bhagbat Prosad, Amir Lal, Ali Hosain, the Civil Court Nazir, even the durwans of Babu S. P. Sing would not budge an inch in spite of the orders of the polling officer. Canvassing was going on vigorously in defendant's behalf outside the polling room.

Besides, these, I noticed that one of my

THE LATE MAHARSHI DEBENDRA NATH TAGORE.

MEMORIAL MEETING.

Educated Calcutta met on Friday evening at the Town Hall to do honor to the late Maharshi Debendra Nath Tagore. Unlike ordinary meetings the students community did not preponderate. The attendance, which was composed almost exclusively of Indians, with a sprinkling of Europeans, was very large and influential and persons of different nationalities and professing different religious faiths took part in the proceedings.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cable, Sheriff of Calcutta, in declaring the meeting open said: Maharajas and gentlemen,—In declaring this meeting to be opened and in asking to elect your Chairman I think, I might perhaps say that the objects of this meeting have the entire sympathy of all classes and creeds of the Calcutta community. We all of us deplore the loss of the distinguished member of the Calcutta Tagore Family.

Prince Wasiff Ali Mirza Bahadur of Mughalabad moved that the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Durbangha take the Chair. The Maharaj-kumar of Kuch Behar seconded the motion which was put and carried unanimously.

THE CHAIRMAN.

The Hon'ble the Maharaja of Durbangha said:—Maharajahs, Rajahs, Nawabs and gentlemen—I have already in my capacity of President of the British Indian Association taken an early opportunity of voicing the regret of the landed proprietors of this province at the death of one whose presence in their ranks reflected much honour and distinction upon them. But I have gladly embraced the further and the further opportunity which has been afforded by your flattering invitation to me to preside to-day to aid in giving expression to a wider sorrow and a larger sense of loss. I need hardly say that my presence does not in any way import my agreement with or my acceptance of the religious opinions professed by the late Debendra Nath Tagore. I choose to regard the occasion as one upon which we are assembled, irrespective of religious considerations, to do honour to one who by the purity and dignity of character and the mobility of his life, conferred a common spiritual possession upon his race. And I am justified in the view I take of the situation by a perusal of the many distinguished names which have been appended to the requisition to the Sheriff to call this meeting. Like myself, these gentlemen have had no religious consideration before them: for the list contains the names of orthodox Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsees who can by no sketch of the imagination be described as sympathizing with the tenets of the Brahmo-Samaj. I dwell upon this aspect of the case advisedly for I do not wish there to be any misunderstanding upon the matter. I am desirous that full honour shall be done to the memory of the venerable Debendra Nath Tagore: and I can conceive of no greater honour to a man and no tribute of respect to his worth than a meeting such as this uninfluenced by religious limitations and composed of members of every section of the Indian community. And now it may be asked by some—what was there in the career of the deceased gentleman to evoke this respectful admiration and this unanimous respect at his removal from our midst. I do not find it hard to supply an answer. He was essentially a prince among men—one of Nature's true noble men—earthly rewards and titles were never covet

ers to address you. But I was anxious not to allow the opportunity to pass without adding my own testimony to the departed worth and am much obliged to you for the honor you have paid me in asking me to be your chairman upon this memorable occasion.

Sir Gurus Das Banerjee moved the following resolution which ran as follows:

That this meeting desires to express its profound sorrow at the death of Maharshi Debendra Nath Tagore, one of the most revered and trusted leaders of the Indian community; and also desire to record its sense of deep regret at the great loss the country has sustained by his death as well as his high appreciation of the Spiritual genius of the late Maharshi and the service which he rendered to his countrymen in the various career of his life and the way in which he devoted the powers of his cultured mind to the moral and general advancement of his countrymen.

He referred to the saintly influence which the saintly life and sublime teaching of the Maharshi exercised upon the moral and general advancement of his countrymen and said he might tell them at the outset that though he laid so much stress upon the spirituality of the character they were met here to honour that must not be taken to imply any agreement between the illustrious deceased and himself in point of doctrines of religion. The two were different. There was such a thing as spirituality and religiousness in general as distinguished from religion in particular. An eminent philosopher had said: On earth there is nothing great but man, in man there is nothing great but mind. The highest phase of this greatest thing on earth—the human mind—was the spiritual aspect of the mind.

It was the spirit in man that enabled him to use above all natural aspirations and surmount all obstacles in the path of duty. It was the spirit in man that enabled him to smile with placid indifference at the wiles of fortune. It was the spirit in man which enabled him to transcend the bounds of time and speech and hold communion with the eternal and infinite. This superiority of the spiritual over the material had nowhere at any time been more earnestly inculcated by precept or more clearly illustrated by example than in the much maligned East and it had nowhere in their own time been better exemplified in the life of the illustrious deceased. The speaker then referred briefly to the Maharshi's life and said that the Maharshi was an object of love and veneration to all who knew him or heard of him and they should offer their tribute of gratitude and respect to his memory.

Mr. K. G. Gupta seconded the resolution and gave a brief sketch of the Maharshi's career and said that no one could withhold his admiration for the Maharshi's great piety and saintly life. They should try to follow in the deceased's footsteps and strengthen their character and ennoble their national life.

Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe supported the resolution and said he was greatly struck by a quotation which Sir Gurus Das Banerjee had cited in his speech. If he recollected, that quotation was that they alone could be called great who remained undisturbed in the midst of disturbing circumstances. This seemed to him, so far as he knew the life and character of the Maharshi, to get very near indeed to the centre and secret of his work. It had been said, and many times he thought within the last few weeks, that the chief glory of Bengal was the power to produce personalities towering above their fellows in the realm of the intellect and the spirit. Other races and nations have done their part to build

Rai Hari Ram Goenka Bahadur proposed a vote of thanks to the chair. Mr. R. H. M. Rustumjee seconded it after which the meeting separated.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.—MAR. 4.

The services of Mr. C. W. T. Fellman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The services of Lieut. D. K. Edgar, R. E., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the U. P. for employment in the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

Captain C. H. D. Ryder, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st rate survey of India is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year, eight months and seventeen days with effect from the 30th March 1905.

The Government of the Punjab has appointed the Hon'ble Sir Lewis Tupper, C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, vice Mr. J. F. Finlay, C.S.I., resigned.

Stewart-Wilson, I.C.S., Postmaster-General, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days combined with a special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and 15 days with effect from the 1st March 1905. Mr. W. Maxwell, I.C.S., Deputy Director-General, Post Office, officiating for him.

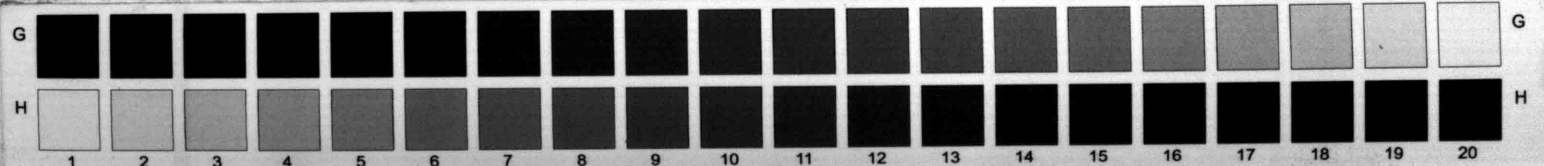
INDIAN TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

We referred a short time ago to the probability that changes might possibly be made in the "Deferred" tariff on the Indian telegraph system, the four-anna message having proved such a remarkable success. At present six words are allowed free of charge for the address, and four words can be sent for as many annas in the body of the message. As the registration of abbreviated addresses has gone hand-in-hand with the reduction in the unit charge from eight to four annas, those who adopt this plan are not reaping full advantage from the change. It has therefore been suggested that the free address should disappear and that the ten words now sent for four annas should be utilised by the sender. In that case the sender's name the station telegraphed to, and the code-word giving the receiver's name and address would absorb only three words, leaving seven for the actual message. If the sender's name were not sent—and this is not necessary in many cases—eight words would be possible in the message. This would be a marvellously cheap rate, and the commercial community particularly would appreciate it. As the "Deferred" traffic amounts to 75 per cent of the whole it is obviously worth cultivating.—"Pioneer."

According to Frontier Reports Sirdar Quaytulla reached Kabul on Friday last.

The Madras Government have issued an order in regard to the maladministration of the Kumbakonam Municipality, directing the franchise to be reduced and a paid Chairman to be appointed.

A special report has been prepared by those India Office and the Gov.



CALCUTTA GAZETTE—MARCH 1.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. P. Caspersz, District and Sessions Judge, on furlough, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas.

Mr. R. R. Pope, District and Sessions Judge, on furlough, is appointed to be Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas and Hooghly.

Mr. A. E. Shuttleworth, District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to be District Superintendent of Police Rajshahi.

Mr. H. A. S. Burt, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted temporarily to the 24-Parganas district.

Lieutenant F. S. McNamara, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Araria, Purnea, is transferred to Burdwan.

The undermentioned officers of the Calcutta Police Force are appointed to be Superintendents of the grades noted against their respective names, viz Mr. R. Davies, retired, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd January 1905:—

(1) Rai Jogendra Nath Chatterjee	Rs. 500
Bahadur	...
(2) S. C. Aldridge	... 450
(3) Mr. H. G. Haultain	... 400
(4) Mr. M. B. Ellis	... 350
(5) Mr. G. Bowen	... 300

Mr. V. B. Cobden-Ramsay, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is allowed combined leave for eight months, with effect from the 4th March 1905.

Mr. H. A. S. Burt, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas, is allowed combined leave for one year, one month and twentyone days, with effect from the 1st March 1905.

Mr. C. Russell, Officiating Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, is allowed combined leave for six months.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Sarada Prosad Banerjee, Additional Munsif of Kushtia and Ranaghat, in the district of Nadia, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Burdwan, to be ordinarily stationed at Katwa.

Babu Hem Chandra Bose, Munsif of Katwa in the district of Burdwan, is appointed to be an Additional Munsif in the district of Nadia, to be ordinarily stationed at Kushtia and Ranaghat, but for the present to be on deputation to Chaudanga.

Babu Aswini Kumar Das, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Faridpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Bhanga during the absence, on leave, of Babu Revati Kanta Nag, or until further orders.

Maulvi M.ammad Pancham Khan Chaudhury and Maulvi Mubarak Ali Chaudhury are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Sadar Independent Bench, in the district of Malda.

Babu Achinta Nath Mitter, Munsif of Raiganj, in the district of Dinajpur, is allowed leave for forty days, with effect from the 18th February 1905.

Babu Nitya Gopal Sarkar, Munsif, on leave, is allowed leave for three months, in extension of the leave previously granted to him.

Babu Sarat Chandra Pal, Munsif of Pargana, in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Umesh Chandra Chuckerbutty, Munsif of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month with effect from the 2nd March 1905.

Babu Sarada Prosad Banerjee, Additional Munsif of Kushtia and Ranaghat, in the district of Nadia, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Burdwan, to be ordinarily stationed at Katwa.

disposal of the Government of India in the Finance Department.

Mr. A. E. Shuttleworth, District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to be District Superintendent of Police, Rajshahi.

The services of Mr. C. W. T. Feilman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Babu Krishna Chandra Bhattacharjee, Officiating Professor, Dacca College, is confirmed in that appointment.

Maulvi Anwar Ahmed Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. W. B. Thomson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr. H. L. Fell, substantive pro tempore Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is allowed leave for five weeks.

Babu Girindra Chunder Mookerji, District Superintendent of Police, Jessore, is allowed an extension of leave for fourteen days.

Mr. O. W. Peake, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, is allowed leave for two months and seventeen days.

Babu Jogendra Nath Mitra, Subordinate Judge, who has been appointed to be Subordinate Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed temporarily to be an Additional Subordinate Judge in that district.

Babu Sarada Prosad Dutta, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Rajshahi, to be ordinarily stationed at Malda, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Poresh Chunder Banerjee.

Babu Satish Chandra Ghose, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Dinajpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Raiganj, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Achinta Nath Mitter.

Babu Aswini Kumar Das Gupta, substantive pro tempore Additional Munsif, Faridpur, is appointed to be a substantive pro tempore Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at Satkania.

Babu Kamini Kumar Dutta, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Umesh Chunder Chuckerbutty.

Babu Bhavani Prasad, Sub-Deputy Collector, Barh, Patna, is allowed leave for twenty-one days.

Babu Satyendra Nath Batabyal, substantive "pro tempore" Sub-Deputy Collector, Orissa Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Puri district.

Babu Jnanendra Nath Banerjee, substantive "pro tempore" Sub-Deputy Collector, Patna Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Patna district.

Maulvi Syed Muhammad Abdullah, substantive "pro tempore" Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Bhagalpur district.

PLAGUE OPERATIONS IN CALCUTTA.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.

The operations of the Plague Department in Calcutta are now confined to the work of disinfection such is not seriously objected to. The necessity for a separate department therefore no longer exists, and it is proposed in the following letter from the Government of Bengal, dated the 1st before the Corporation at the meeting of the 1st March 1905.

THE ROLT CASE.

ENQUIRY AT KISHANGANJ.

Kishanganj (Purnea), Feb. 27.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the Rolt case have been sitting for some time at Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. Last Thursday, the Commissioners Mr. Cumming, Magistrate of Patna and Mr. T. W. Richardson, Judge of Patna, accompanied by Mr. Rolt, transferred their enquires to Kishanganj to deal particularly with six charges brought by Mr. Lea, Collector of Purnea, against Mr. Rolt in connection with the management of the Khagra Estate. These proceedings spring from the recent sensational case in the High Court when Mr. Rolt was honourably acquitted of the charge brought against him. Mr. Rolt asked for an enquiry to be made. The Public Commission is sitting at Kishanganj so that many matters which can only be dealt with locally may be gone into. Mr. H. N. Morison is acting as Counsel for Mr. Rolt.

The following are the charges that will be dealt with by the Committee:—(1) that Mr. Rolt in the year 1896 in consideration of securing Rs. 3,900 from Asaf Ali Khan supported Asaf Ali Khan's claim against the estate on a bond said to have executed in his favour by the Rani before her death, as a result of which support Asaf Ali received the payment of Rs. 10,000 and odd from the Khagra Estate; (2) that Mr. Rolt in the year 1898 in consideration of receiving Rs. 1,000 from Asaf Ali Khan reported the remission as irrevocable of a decree for Rs. 3,256 against one Abdul Bant, who was in reality a Beamdar of Asaf Ali Khan; (3) that Mr. Rolt in the year 1903 in consideration of receiving a sum of Rs. 1,000 from Asaf Ali Khan allowed him a Kistibundi, that is an agreement to pay by instalments in a decree of the estate under execution against him, and also allowed an entry of his name in the estate books as a proprietor in the year 1904 in consideration of receiving Rs. 1,500 from Leakuth Hussein recommended to the higher authorities the remission of interests to Rs. 6,000 approximately in a rent suit pending against him; (4) that Mr. Rolt in the 19th January, 1904, induced the Collector to sanction his bidding up to Rs. 3,000 for a certain taluk called Dheikhara Gutoh by making a false charge as to the value of the taluk; (5) that Mr. Rolt settled the cattle market in the Khagra market with Amjad Ali for Rs. 10,500, but only credited Rs. 8,800 of this amount in the books of the Estate, and thus appropriated Rs. 2,700 to his own private use and also realized from him Rs. 2,700 for the games (sic) and only credit Rs. 250 to the estate.

When to-day's proceedings opened, Mr. Morison stated his objection to the appearance of a pleader who had already, he said, appeared on Mr. Rolt's side and had access to papers. The matter was allowed to stand over.

Asaf Ali Khan was the first witness called in connection with the first three charges against Mr. Rolt. He said the Nawab of Khagra was his uncle. Witness was manager of the estate for 24 years. When the estate came under the Court of Wards he brought an action, as he thought he had a right to the management. Witness said that there was a case based on a bond of Rs. 8,000 and payment was due to him. The case was withdrawn, as Mr. Rolt told the witness.

one else of this. His books contained no reference to this sum of Rs. 75,000. He had told a Survey Inspector and Shujaet Ali, four or five years ago, of Mr. Rolt taking Rs. 75,000. Shujaet Ali had said that they were in Mr. Rolt's power and they should wait and see how matters would go. He had not produced any evidence to the Collector in regard to the Rs. 75,000, but had simply made a statement. At this stage the Court rose for the day.

Kishanganj (Purnea), Feb. 28.

The second day of the Rolt Enquiry began to-day at eleven, when Mr. Rolt placed before the Committee a petition protesting against the pleader Babu Rakhal Das Tarafdar, appearing against him. This pleader had appeared for Mr. Rolt since his suspension and he alleged that his services had now been secured by Mr. Lea for this enquiry, as he had acquired a knowledge of Mr. Rolt's papers. Mr. Morison had on the previous day raised a formal objection to this pleader appearing on the other side. Mr. Rolt contended that the employment of the pleader was unjustifiable, as he had gained information through his previous connection with the case. The Committee asked for an affidavit to be made so that they would have something definite to go on.

At this stage Mr. Morison took up the cross-examination of Asaf Ali Khan. The witness said he could read if it were necessary. The witness was at Khagra when the Rani died. He saw Mr. Rolt carry off Rs. 75,000 in notes and made no attempt to prevent him. A girl also saw him. He would not give her name, but would write it for the Committee. She was married to a peon who was employed on the Khagra estate.

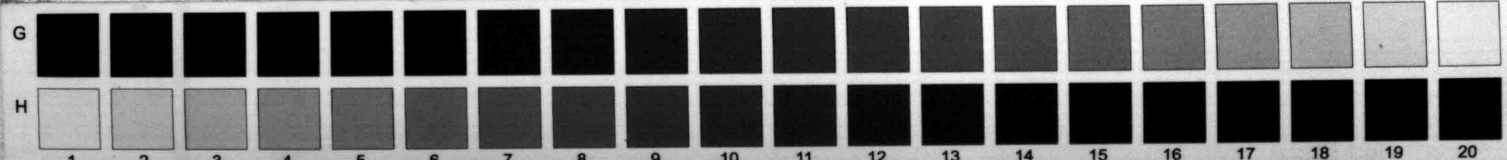
When Mr. Rolt took money and ornaments to value of Rs. 400, witness said he did regard it as theft. The Deputy Magistrate came a little while after to make a list of what the Rani left, and saw the preparation of a list. He did not tell the Deputy Magistrate that Mr. Rolt had taken anything at all. In reply to a question whether he thought his action disgraceful witness said that he thought Mr. Rolt would incriminate him. He knew that the Rani had left money. He had not made a statement before Mr. Temple in 1903, that the Rani had no money when she died. If he said that it would be false. (This statement in Mr. Temple's handwriting containing the statement referred to was put on record.) He had some litigation during the past 10 years. His carriage was never attached by Mr. Rolt for rent. Mr. Morison here handed in a list of 8 cases brought by Mr. Rolt against Asaf Ali Khan. Witness said Mr. Rolt had brought many cases of enhancement of rent against him. Mr. Rolt had won a case against him on a question of including a village in his ptni. Witness volunteered the statement that Mr. Rolt had asked him for money in connection with that case. Witness could not remember any case brought by Mr. Rolt against him in which Mr. Rolt had not been successful. Witness could not remember that Mr. Faulder had reported on him as a cunning, scheming, and unscrupulous adventurer. He may have sent in a report that he did not know of Mr. Lea, also in the recent High Court case. Witness had described him as a "man of straw."

NOTES FROM "INDIAN GARDENING."

Freesias.—The Freesia is one of the most popular of our winter-flowering plants. Its graceful form and delicious perfume make it a favourite with everyone who grows it. To obtain the best results, pot the bulbs early in October in light, rich soil, and the following is a good compost:—Two parts loam, one part leaf mould, and a little sand will keep the soil porous. The pots must be to the size in which the bulbs will flower, as they cannot be safely reported on account of the roots being so brittle; they would receive a check if this were attempted. Pots of 5 in. diameter are the best, as they will hold eight or nine bulbs each. When potted, place in a sheltered place, and cover with ashes. After the bulbs have made top growth of 3 in. length, take them into the plant house. They will soon require staking, and great care must be taken not to injure the bulbs. Stimulants may be given, but these must be judiciously applied, or the foliage will turn yellow.

Foreign Fruit Trade in 1904.—Many of our readers will be interested in a most lucid and seemingly complete article on the subject of our fruit imports that appeared in the "Newcastle Chronicle" of January 3, which paper frequently contains most admirable articles on the commercial aspect of the fruit industry. A short summary is given as follows:—The total weight of the fruit and vegetable imports was 35,000,000 cwt. The total value was between £14,000,000 and £15,000,000. In several respects the foreign fruit trade in the British markets in 1904 was by no means of a lucrative nature to the shippers. We are satisfied that the public derived greater benefit than they did. As to the home retail traders, they had an excellent time of it all through the year. The consumption was greater than ever, and the turnover an improvement upon that of any previous season. Fair prices compared with the abundant nature of the general supplies were maintained. The public really paid the highest prices ever realised for choice Apples by retail fruiters. In the markets some Apples sold as high as 10s. and 15s. a bushel wholesale, though tens were disposed of as low as 2s. and 2s. 6d. From the shopkeeper's point of view, fruit did as well as most things, and better than many in 1904. There was a great increase in the number of retail distributors in the course of the year. More fruiterers opened shops in 1904 than in any previous year. This is a good sign that the trade is healthy, and that despite any assertion to the contrary, the imports, distribution, and prices prove unmistakably that the fruit trade of 1904 was exceptionally good for city communities and retail distributors.

Silver Leaves.—One of the natural curiosities of South Africa, are the "silver leaves," (*Leucadendron argenteum*) which grow on the slopes of Table Mountain. Every self-respecting tourist obtains a supply of these leaves to bring home with him, and present them to his friends for use as book-maker. Of late years an effort has been made to "grow the rose," by painting delineations of passenger vessels which ply between Cape Town, and England on the leaves. Dealers have "improved" on the original, and the more little of the silver leaves visible in those treated in this way.



THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FIFTH DAY.

A meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council was held at the Council Chamber, Government House, on Wednesday at 11 a.m. His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, presided and there were present:—His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India; the Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Sir A. T. Arundel, K.C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.; the Hon'ble Mr. E. Cable; the Hon'ble Nawab Sayid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur; the Hon'ble Mr. H. Adamson, C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.; the Hon'ble Sir Rameshwara Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga; the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur; the Hon'ble Mr. L. A. S. Porter; the Hon'ble Mr. A. D. Younghusand; the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E., and the Hon'ble Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, Kaziash, C.I.E.

PAPER CURRENCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Richards, the Hon'ble Mr. Cable, the Hon'ble Mr. Adamson, the Hon'ble Sir Rameshwara Singh, K.C.I.E., the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, and the Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I., and the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E., with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Council.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN RAILWAY ACT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hewett moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for investigating the Railway Board with certain powers or functions under the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

He said:—My Lord beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for investigating the Railway Board with certain powers or functions under the Railways Act of 1890. That Act enables the Governor-General in Council to invest any local Government with any of the powers or functions of the Government of India under the act in respect of any Railway, but it makes no provision for the devolution of powers to any other authority. The Governor-General of India are anxious to confer on the Railway Board a substantial portion of the legal powers hitherto exercised by them in respect of railways, and the Bill provides a machinery for the delegation of such powers. Section 47 of the Railway Act requires the general rules for the working of a State Railway to be made by an officer appointed in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council. It is desirable to make over the power to make such general rules in respect of the State Railway to the Railway Board and the Bill provides to secure this.

The Bill was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Hewett and introduced the Bill and Bill, together with the Statement and Reasons relating thereto in English in the Gazette.

শুভ সংবাদ।

শ্রীশ্রীমহাপ্রভুর জন্মমহামহোৎসব

আগামী ৮ই চৈত্র ২১শে মার্চ মঙ্গলবার শ্রীশ্রীগৌর-পূর্ণিমা। এই দিবস অজ্ঞাত ব্যয়ের দ্বারা এ বৎসরও কলিকাতায় শ্রীশ্রীমহাপ্রভুর জন্মমহামহোৎসব হইবে। এই উপলক্ষে নানাবিধ হইতে ভক্তগণের সমাগমন ও শুভ সঙ্গিন হইবে। বাহারা এই মহামহোৎসবে যোগদান করিতে ইচ্ছা করেন তাহারা রূপা করিয়া পূজা-হেই শ্রীগৌরদ-সমাজের সম্পাদক শ্রীযুক্ত রসিক-সোহন চক্রবর্তী মহাশয়ের নামে নিম্নলিখিত ঠিকানায় সংবাদ দিবেন।

শ্রীশ্রীমহাপ্রভুর পূজা কর্তৃক ভোগ্যবস্তু ব্যয় নিরূপণার্থে যিনি যাহা দিতে ইচ্ছা করেন তাহা শ্রীগৌরদ-সমাজের কোষাধ্যক্ষ শ্রীযুক্ত রায় বতীন্দ্রনাথ চৌধুরী, জমিদার বরাহনগর কলিকাতা; অথবা নিম্নলিখিত ঠিকানায় পাঠাইবেন

শ্রীযুগলকান্তি বোষ।

শ্রীপত্রিকার কার্যধ্যক্ষ।

বাগবাজার, কলিকাতা।

বৃহত্তর তত্ত্বের বিশেষ অনুরোধে

শ্রীশ্রীগৌর-পূর্ণিমা পর্য্যন্ত

শ্রীল শিশিরকুমার বোষ মহাশয় প্রণীত

শ্রীঅমিয়নিমাই চরিত এক সেট

কাগজে বাক্য ৫০০ স্থলে ৪৫০

কাপড়ে বাক্য ৯ টাকায় স্থলে ৬

শ্রীনরেন্দ্রচন্দ্রিত ৫০ স্থলে ১০

শ্রীপ্রবোধানন্দ ও গোপালভট্ট ১০ স্থলে ১০

দিবার বন্দোবস্ত করিয়াছি।

অর্ক মূল্যে।

শ্রীল শিশির বাবুর তত্ত্বাবধানে প্রকাশিত

শ্রীচৈতন্যভাগবত (দ্বিতীয় সংস্করণ) মূল্য ১০

অর্ক মূল্য ১০০ ডাঃ মাঃ ০/১০।

শ্রীচৈতন্যমঙ্গল (প্রাচীন হস্তলিখিত পুথির মিল

করিয়া বিশুদ্ধ ভাবে মুদ্রিত) মূল্য

১১০, অর্ক মূল্য ৫০, ডাঃ মাঃ ০/১০।

শ্রীচৈতন্যচন্দ্রামৃত (আনন্দ নাম ভক্তকৃত রসিকা-

বাদিনী চীকা ও পণ্ডিত শ্যামলাল

গোবিন্দ সিংহাস্তবচস্পতি ১০ বলায়-

বাদ স. ডাঃ



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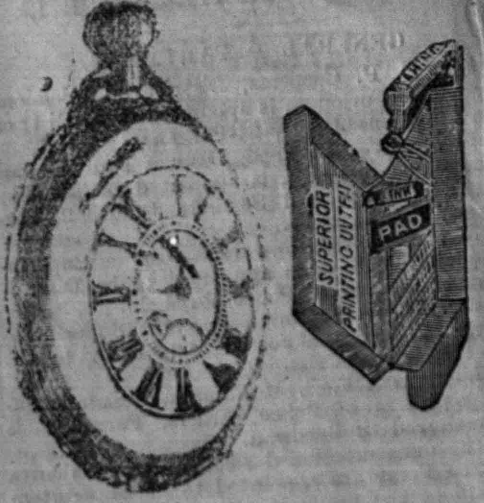
Lt. Col Military Pay-office Calcutta, says:—"It is doing me wonderfully good."

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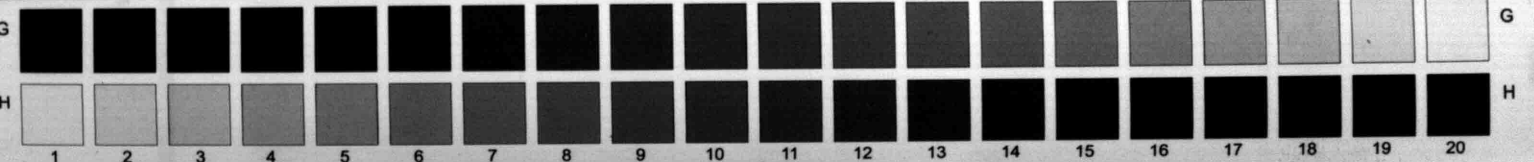
Mr. Joseph C. Sequeira C. O. C. P. de Cunha, M. D. of the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, says:—"I am a medical student of the Grant Medical College of Bombay, and by the advice of a Professor, I intend to try your elixir. Please send a dozen bottles per V. P. P."



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D. A. V. COLLEGE AND THE
PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Lahore, Feb. 27.

Of late the Indian Universities have suddenly come to the front. Our University though not figured so prominently like those of other presidencies, is now the subject of talk among all educated men owing to its decision in the case of two of the local colleges over a football tournament. The facts are these: On the 20th of December last, the Forman Christian College football team was opposed to the football team of the D. A. V. College in a final match in connection with the Tournament annually held under the auspices and management of the Punjab University.

After the 1st half of the play was over there occurred a disturbance in which it is alleged that some students and a Professor of the F. C. College were assaulted. On the dispersal of the parties that matter was reported to the police. The D. A. V. College authorities, however, intervened and suggested to the authorities of the F. C. College that in place of the matter being fought out in Courts of Law an enquiry may be instituted by a joint Committee of the representatives of both colleges and on their report the students' fault may be punished. The authorities of the F. C. College accepted this suggestion and a joint enquiry was consequently termed upon. But before the joint enquiry could be taken in hand the Punjab University Sports and Tournament Committee stepped in and appointed a Subcommittee of its own for an enquiry and report. This Committee (eventually consisting of 4 Europeans or Pseudo-Europeans, one Muhammadan and one Hindu) reported against the D. A. V. College and recorded the following findings.

(a) On the evidence as to hostile intentions prior to the game, the Committee are of opinion that a conspiracy was formed prior to the game and that students of D. A. V. College had planned a disturbance at the event of defeat.

(b) On evidence as to the actual beginning of the quarrel the Committee are unable to find conclusive evidence, but the evidence from (a) is that the actual conflict was begun by the defeated College.

On auxiliary evidence as to the conduct of individuals, the nature of the fight and the persons actually struck the Committee report on the following individuals.

Khushabi Ram, student D. A. V. College for inciting to riot and personally attacking F. C. College students and Professor.

Khan Chand student, D. A. V. College for preventing the peaceful dismissal of A. V. students when that appeared for inciting to riot and personally attacking hostilities after the first conflict-specific charge of assault is brought against him.

The report was accepted by the Sports Committee in a meeting attended by 17 members and 3 natives and thereupon the committee passed the following resolution.

That Khushabi Ram and Khan Chand be disqualified for the second year.

BATTLE OF HEIKOUTAI.

MARSHAL OYAMA'S STORY OF THE
FIGHTING.

RUSSIANS REPULSED.

The great four days' struggle last week on the Hunho has now been formally designated by Marshal Oyama the "Battle of Heikoutai." Telegram from the front have made it evident that it ranks next in importance to the battles of the Shaoh and Laoyang. The Japanese admit a loss of 7,000, and the Mukden correspondent of the "Novoe Vremya" states that the Russian casualties are estimated at 13,000, but unofficial Japanese reports place them at 20,000.

The centre of the fighting was the village of Heikoutai, which lies about thirty-three miles south-west of Mukden, and the two armies fought in a driving snow-storm.

In Marshal Oyama's account of the battle, telegraphed yesterday by our Tokyo correspondent, it is stated that the Japanese garrison in Heikoutai was surrounded on January 25, and after a stubborn fight retired under cover of the darkness of night. On January 26 the Japanese general ordered an advance in force to retake the position.

SNOW CAUSES DELAY.

Marshal Oyama states:—

The struggle continued the whole of January 26. The cold was intense and snow was falling, thus obscuring the view and delaying the movements of the troops. While the attack on Heikoutai was going on, it was reported that a Russian division had surrounded Chenchepao, and that the Japanese flank was being threatened by some Russian battalions.

In order to repel these movements, the Japanese brought up reinforcements and attacked the village of Taopao, which was fortified and armed with machine guns; it was necessary to take this position before the attack on Heikoutai could be fully developed. The Japanese had to withstand the fire of thirty Russian guns, and night fell without decisive result.

On January 27 the pressure on the right of the Japanese attacking force was relieved, and this set free troops which reinforced the detachment attacking Heikoutai.

The report continues:—

The Japanese advanced with the utmost bravery, notwithstanding that they encountered a fierce fire from the Russian guns and a storm of bullets from the infantry, which had now been largely reinforced. The Japanese suffered heavy losses, but they resolutely pressed on step by step.

One Russian division attacked them on the flank, and another division, which had stolen up behind them, fired on them from the rear. For a time the Japanese were compelled to retreat. During the night of January 27 the Russians made several attacks which the Japanese succeeded in entirely repulsing after desperate hand-to-hand fighting.

A struggle of the fiercest description continued throughout January 28, and was prolonged into the night. Early in the morning the Japanese attacked a Russian force in their rear and practically annihilated it, only 200 surrendering. The Russian forces were far more numerous than those of the Japanese.

VLADIVOSTOK'S DEFENCE.

WORK ON FORTIFICATIONS.

A Chefoo contemporary says:—The feverish night and day activity which, for the last year, has marked the construction of fortifications at Vladivostok is about to end, and already the van-guard of the Shantung coles, who have comprised the greatest factor in making the Russian port a second Port Arthur has reached Chefoo. The steamer Ellamy has arrived with eight hundred and seventy of these hardy fellows on board and the Canton came in later with 846 more who will winter in the home province. In all there are about five thousand coolies still at work on the Russian fortifications, but they are only putting touches to the latter, and in a month's time the greater part of them will have arrived in Chefoo to spend their hard-earned roubles as only a coolie can.

"The Russian think the Japanese will never take Vladivostok," said an intelligent Chinese who arrived on the Canton. "They believe the recently constructed forts have made the town impregnable. Eight miles down the channel, and on the Eastern side of the city, there are six very strong forts which may be seen in the day-time from the deck of any ship passing up or down the channel. The guns of these forts all point to the seaward. There are more than six forts on the Eastern side of the city, but one cannot see them from the channel although their guns doubtless cover it at every point."

On the right side of the channel, going down and to the South city, arise three or four large forts all mounted with large guns. These are also observable on a clear day from the channel, but their guns point to the seaward. There is only one fort on the Western side of the city, but it is a strong one, and mounted with heavy guns. To the North, whence the railway comes, there are no forts. The Eastern forts are decidedly the most formidable and the range of their gun-fire sweeps all the other forts from superior heights. It is evident that they comprise the key to the situation, and should the Japanese lay siege to the city, they will have to bear the brunt of the attack.

Very few Russian soldiers are seen on the streets of Vladivostok though the garrison numbers over 20,000. The town is not so lively and gay as it used to be. Practice with large and small arms takes up the greater part of the time of the troops, who are submitted to the strictest discipline and have little "off duty." The greater part of them live in warm brick houses which have been erected near the forts, and despite the severity of the weather are summoned to the guns at all hours of day and by pre-arranged signals for mere practice. To all outward appearances this sort of drill is the "real thing," and when the latter does occur, the garrison will probably not appreciate the fact until the first of the enemy's shrapnel shrieks above their heads.

It was on December 22, that the channel froze over and nowadays the ice-breaking vessel is engaged every morning in crushing a passage to the open sea. On both sides of this channel, a number of mines have been planted, but at present they are concealed by the ice.

THE BUILDER OF NEW FRUITS.

INDUSTRIAL AND INDUSTRIAL
ASSOCIATION SCHOLAR.

Barisal, Mar. 2.

Babu Gopal Chandra Sen M.A., B.L., pleader and professor, Brojomohan Institution and an inhabitant of Bakergunge was invited to an evening party on the occasion of his proceeding to Edinburgh, Germany as a scholar of the Scientific and Industrial Association to learn manufacturing chemistry. The Judicial and Executive officers were invited. Babu Rajamath Brahma read a beautiful poem composed for the occasion. Several speakers congratulated and encouraged him. The Judicial and Executive officers arranged another party. Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen, pleader, held a feast in his honor. The staff of the Brojomohan Institution invited him to a picnic party. A public meeting was convened yesterday with Doctor Tarni Kumar Gupta in the chair where the students of the Brojomohan Institution presented him with an address and blessing was given by Professor Kamin Kumar Vidyaratna. The Bengalee staff of the steamer service offered to pay Gopal Babu first class reserve accommodation. Great enthusiasm prevails. The scientific and industrial movement seems to be thoroughly popular. Further parties are being daily arranged.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A PLEADER.

In a Small Cause suit before the District Munsiff of Tirukolur, Madras, for recovery of a sum of money due on a promissory note, the District Munsiff decreed in favour of the plaintiff. On behalf of the defendant a civil revision petition was filed in the High Court, praying that the suit might be remanded on the ground that even in spite of the defendant's pleader's application for an adjournment to enable him to produce witnesses, the District Munsiff passed the decree in favour of the plaintiff. The revision petition was supported by an affidavit signed by the defendant's pleader, in which he alleged that though the application for adjournment had been made before the decree was passed, the District Munsiff passed orders thereon two days later, stating that no action was necessary, as the decree had already been passed. His Lordship the Chief Justice, before whom the petition came on for disposal called for an explanation from the Munsiff. The latter stated that the allegation in the pleader's affidavit were all false, and that the affidavit only made with a view to get the case remanded. When the petition came on for final disposal the Chief Justice dismissed the petition, accepting the report of the Munsiff. In doing so, his Lordship directed that the papers should be placed before the Pleaders Board for action being taken by that body in regard to the pleader's conduct.

UP IN THEIR SADDLES.

and conflict men shouted, and thrust, advanced, and the cannon and muskets were fired, as darkness came on, the men fell asleep where they were, their saddles, horses in their



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.
TATA'S SCHEME.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

No. 156, dated the 28th February 1905.
From—H. H. Risley, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter no. 2010 of 31st October 1904, I am directed to convey to you the following expression of the views of the Government of India on the subject of the Indian Institute of Science associated with the name of late Mr. J. N. Tata.

2. A concise history of the lengthy and intricate negotiations relating to the Indian Institute of Science is given in my letter no. 281, dated 1st May 1903. In paragraph 20 of that letter the Government of Bombay were requested to refer the difference of opinion that had arisen in respect of the valuation of the properties in the city of Bombay which make up the endowment offered by the late Mr. Tata to a single arbitrator of high position who should have power to call in for advisory purposes only, two assessors, one nominated by Mr. Tata and the other by the arbitrator himself. In the Bombay Government letter of 11th May 1904 the Government of India were informed that Mr. G. R. Lowndes, Barrister-at-Law, had been appointed as arbitrator. The enclosures of that letter comprised (1) Mr. Lowndes' award on the question of the valuation of the properties, (2) his report on a guarantee offered by Mr. Tata, of the stability of the income derived from them, and (3) his report on the scheme of management proposed for the properties concerned. The award shows that the 18 properties there enumerated may be valued at Rs. 1,25,000, subject to the condition that the properties numbered 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 are dealt with in the manner specified in paragraphs 2 to 5. In the extract from his letter of the 13th August 1903, which forms one of the enclosures of your letter of the 11th May 1904, Mr. Lowndes explains the basis upon which his valuation was made and refers to the late Mr. Tata's willingness to guarantee an additional income sufficient to secure that the income derived from the properties in question shall never fall below Rs. 1,25,000. This matter of the guarantee fund is dealt with in Mr. Lowndes' report of 3rd March 1904. It will be seen that the fund provides Rs. 4,500 for repairs, Rs. 2,500 for management, collection general establishment and fees to a board of management, Rs. 550 for a possible deficit in respect of Candy House (no. 14), and Rs. 500 for a possible decline in the rents of no. 18. The fund will consist of the rental of the late Mr. Tata's Khar Road Estate at Bandora which is to be conveyed by him to the trustees of the Institute and leased back by them to him on a 99 years' lease at a fixed rent of Rs. 8,421 per annum, Rs. 8,000 representing the income and Rs. 421 five per cent. for the management. With this addition the Government of India are asked to accept the valuation of the properties. They also approve of the proposal of Mr. Lowndes' report of 3rd March 1904 that the guarantee

to carry out the terms of Mr. Lowndes' award which represents an agreement between Government and the testator the terms of which are binding on its executors.

4. The outcome of the correspondence reviewed above is that, so far as the endowment properties are concerned, the difficulties referred to in paragraph 19 of my letter of the 1st May 1903 appear now to have been removed. A competent body of experts has pronounced these properties to be worth Rs. 1,25,000 a year, the value originally assigned to them by the late Mr. Tata; a guarantee fund has been provided to maintain the income at this level; and a satisfactory method of managing them has been discovered. The Government of India have thus been placed in a position to formulate, in a definite shape that has hitherto been possible, their intentions as to the settlement of the further questions which arise in connection with the formation of the Institute. They accept Mr. Lowndes' valuation of the properties which it is proposed to assign for the purposes of the endowment. They also agree to the proposal relating to the guarantee fund subject to the remark made above regarding insurance charges. They further accept the scheme for the management of the properties as modified by the suggestion in paragraph 5 of your letter of 11th May 1904.

5. The question of the financial resources immediately available for starting the Institute is examined in paragraphs 15 to 18 of my letter of 1st May 1903. The Government of India then undertook (in addition to the annual grant of Rs. 2,000 which they had already promised) to contribute for a period of ten years any further sum that might be required to make up, together with the "Mysore grant," one-third of the current expenditure of any year subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000. It was subsequently explained that the Government of India grant would take either of the following forms according as the provisional committee might elect, but that the election once made would hold good for the term of ten years—
(a) an annual grant for ten years equal in amount to the Mysore grant but subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000, or
(b) a grant in each of the ten years equal to one-third of the total expenditure of the year less Rs. 30,000, subject to a minimum of Rs. 30,000 and a maximum of Rs. 40,000.

It was added that no expenditure upon travelling fellowships could be included in the total expenditure of the year. Liberal as was the aid thus promised, the Government of India, after personal consultation with Mr. Dorabji M. Tata, have now reconsidered the matter, and have agreed to increase it substantially. Rule 6 of the grant-in-aid code for schools and colleges in Bombay lays down that a Government grant-in-aid shall in no case exceed half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of an institution during the previous official year. Applying this rule to the statement of sums available for current expenditure given in paragraph 16 (2) of my letter of 1st May 1903, the Government of India are willing to regard as local assets the sum of Rs. 1,25,000 derived from the endowment properties and the grant-in-aid of Rs. 30,000 promised by the Mysore Durbar, in all Rs. 1,55,000; and to make a grant-in-aid of one-half of this sum, or Rs. 77,500 being the maximum admissible under the code cited above. This

(1) Can the management of the Tata properties in Bombay and the various matters touched on in Mr. Lowndes' award on the valuation of the properties, his report on the guarantee of the stability of the income to be derived from them, and his report on the scheme for managing them, be provided for by a scheme under the Charitable Endowments Act of 1890, the local Government acting in the matter under sections 4 and 5 of the Act being the Government of Bombay?

(2) Can the organization of the Research Institute at Bangalore be provided for by a scheme under the same Act, the powers conferred on the local Government by sections 4 and 5 being exercised by the Government of India under section 7 (1)?

(3) What steps are necessary to enable the Charitable Endowments Act to be used for the purpose of administering a research institute to be situated in Mysore territory close to but outside of the civil and military station of Bangalore?

The answers to these three questions are given in the Advocate General's opinion of 13th February 1905 of which a copy is annexed. The conclusions to be drawn from this appear to be as follows:—

(1) The properties in Bombay should be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

(2) A single body should be formed for the purpose of carrying on the various objects of the trust, this body being divided by the terms of the scheme into separate committees for the purpose of dealing with (a) the administration of the endowment properties (b) the executive management of the Institute, (c) the larger general questions which may arise from time to time. The functions of each committee and its powers of independent action should be defined in the scheme.

(3) There should be only one scheme, and that should be framed by the Government of India acting under sections 4 and 5 of the Act read with section 7 (1).

(4) The site of the Institute should be so dealt with by the Mysore Government as, if possible, to make it part of British India, or at any rate to enable the Charitable Endowments Act to be applied to it in the same manner as various Acts of the Governor General in Council are applied to the civil and military station of Bangalore.

8. This being the legal machinery to be employed, there remains for consideration the difficult question of the constitution of the Institute itself, as distinct from the body charged with the administration of the endowment properties. This matter was dealt with in the report of the conference held at Simla in October 1899, on the subject of an institute of research in India which was published in the "Gazette of India" with the Home Department Resolution of 17th November 1899. The scheme then put forward contemplated the formation of an Indian research University situated at or near Bombay, the management of which was to be vested in (a) a University Court, and (b) a University Council.

It was proposed that His Excellency the Viceroy for the time being should be "ex-officio" Visitor of the University and the Governor of Bombay the "ex-officio" Chancellor. The University Court was to consist of the Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor appointed by the Chancellor for two years, a nominee of the Government of India, eight nominees

Bangalore who would be able to attend the meetings regularly, to settle matters of executive detail, and to maintain continuity of administration. It is suggested that it might comprise the Principal of the Institute and all the professors, who would supply the requisite element of technical knowledge, and that these should be assisted by representatives of the Government of India, the Government of Mysore, and the Tata family in such proportions as may be found possible, having regard to local conditions.
(To be Continued.)

Smriti

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