





BI-WEEKLY EDITION-; PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY

VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY,

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Haimadi Panakam, mixture for all kinds Plague fever, in 2 sizes, price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.
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neat workmanship. I canno: but too highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was compiled with. Thanking you for the same and wishing yoa success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst. Commr. Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated 3rd January 1890. Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boaliah has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditabole. He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and fully deserves encouragement and patronage. He is trustworthy in his dealings with his customers.

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Dated 4-2-99. (Sd). Nil Kant Majumder, Professor, Presidency College.

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'en slightly, and I am beginning to be con-inced of your remedy having radically cured him * *" Price Five Rupees only.

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Police Insert March 18 P. C.

MARCH

NO. 12

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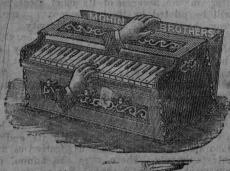
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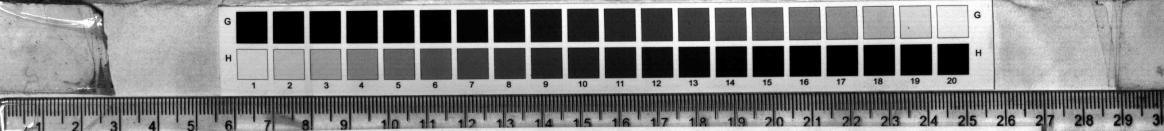
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THE TRAINING AND UTILITY OF THE

To the Editor.

Sr.—In my last letter I explained the advantages of utilizing the energies and learning of the educated "Sadhus" as preachers and workers for the various Reform movements in India. Though the patriotism and earnest devotion to the service of the country of our present workers should not be questioned, yet they owe some duties and responsibilities to their families and relations and hence their energies and attention are divided between they owe some duties and responsibilities to their families and relations and hence their energies and attention are divided between service to their family and to the public. But these "Sadhus" having no family duties and responsibilities to discharge, can devote their energies wholly to the public service in the various political, moral, industrial, social and temperance reforms in India, if they are trained in this useful line. Last summer I had an occasion to visit Dehra Dun. Mussoorie and the adjacent mountainous scenery and was struck with the abundance of botanical wealth growing in the vast mountainous regions of India. Some of the medicinal plants and shrubs growing in the mountain regions are excellent remedies for the Indian diseases. And if some of these educated "Sadhus" be trained in the Ayunvedic system of medicines, they could become elever Vaids and useful members of the community, instead of their being a burden to the country in so far as they do not at present contribute to the service of the country in any way. Thus the energies and learning of these people will be utilized along with the botanical wealth of the country.

There are some other useful directions in which they could be easily utilized.

There are innumerable temples and "Dharanshalas" in every district and tahsil throughout India, where Libraries providing useful literature on political, industrial and social subjects and Reading Rooms supplying all the important newspapers of India in English and the vernaculars, could be started by the generous and wealthy Indians. If these educa-

important newspapers of India in English and the vernaculars, could be started by the generous and wealthy Indians. If these educated "Sadhus" are appointed Librarians or Managers of such Reading Rooms, they will gladly and easily take up this work, as this duty does not involve much exertion and trouble. As this suggestion requires full explanation, I shall do it in my next letter.

Tahl Ram Ganga Ram.
Calcutta. Feb. 7-05.

Calcutta, Feb. 7-05.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH AT THE CON-VOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

To the Editor. To the Editor.

Sir,—Now that Lord Curzon's denunciation d indictment of Indian character and lite-ture has rightly occupied public attention keenly and so long, it is time to throw e flash-light on the other portions of His cellency's address delivered before the st Convocation of the University of Caltta. In his attempt to be wise and onitian. In his attempt to be wise and epi-cic, Lord Curzon made certain state-hich do not bear much examination be regarded in no other light than iceregal "ipsi dixit" and absurd ile concatenation of words. I will. with your leave, place these before your readers with a word or two of comment up-

1. "Authority will never be who daily preach that authority exists only to be reviled." I cannot make any guess as to what Lord Curzon had in his mind when he used the last word, but if he meant nothing more than mere abuse, attack or criticism by it. I can only refer him to the attitude and speeches of the leaders of the Opposition in the British Parliament with which Lord Curzon must be supposed to be familiar.

"National existence cannot grow in an re of strife." The history of the Dutch Republic, the American Revolution, the French Revolution, the liberation and unity of Italy in the last century, the rise of Japan into an world-power and the trend of events in Russia at the present day, not to speak of the glorious periods of English history, give the lie direct to such a mis-

statement.

5. The great danger of second-hand thought (by which Lord Curzon means the thought which is not yours) is not merely that it is not original, but that its tendency is to be one-sided and, therefore, unfair." How funny that this statement should come from a person who never misses an opportunity to play the mentor or preach a nomily and in season and out of season inflicts upon an unsophisticated public the unendurable 'tyran ny of words' and thrusts before the people his own "one-sided and unfair" opinions on men and things. If, however, the "second-hand thoughts" of Shakespere and Bacon, Goethe and Emerson, Hegel and Kant, Spencer and Mill, Ruskin and Carlyte, Huxley and Tyndall, to name only a few the representative writers and thinkers of the world, were to be placed in the "Index Expurgatorius" of the Indian students and ents in other parts of the world, how would the future generations of mankind stagnate or recede, to quote one of His stagnate or recede, to quote one of His Excellency's own phrases, in intellectual

equipment and growth!

4. "In India there are two sets of people, the reticent and the eloquent." Where on earth is there a country, pray, whose people could not be classified in this way? This sort et empiric classification of the people of a country betrays a want of scientific training which cannot be excused even in the most juvenile reader of a modern Science Primer. is not Lord Curzon aware that in all countries of the world, including poor India, there are many and various classes of people who walk to and fro on the misty arch that spans the gulf between the "reticent and cloquent?"

5. "In India it is very difficulty to create or to give utterance to a public opinion that is really representative, because there are so many different classes whose interests do not always coincide: for instance, the English and the Indians, the Hindus and the Mahomedans, the officials and the non-officials, the appropriate and the industrialists." the agriculturalists and the industrialists." What a precious discovery for the Viceroy of India to make! The officials and the nonofficials, the agriculturists and industrialists, according to the Viceroy, exist as different classes of people in this country only and there does not occur to the mind of Lord

NEURALGIA AND SCIATICA CUKED. The great pain relieving power of Cham-orlain's Pain Balm has been the surprise ad delight of many sufferers from neuralgiand deciatica. The excruciating pains char-teristic of these diseases are quickly allayed this liniment. For sale by 1 Chemists & Storakeepers Price 1 Re. 2 Rs

Curzon the name of any other quarter of the globe where similar difference of race among the ruling and the subject people or any difference of religion among them can be met with. What a knowledge of world-politics

6. "In my view the real work that lies before Indian patriots is the suppression of the sectional and the elevation of the national in the life of the people." It is a thousand pities that Lord Curzon should be so little conversant with contemporary Indian life as not to know that if the Indian patriots and leaders of the Indian National Congress have done anything during the last twenty years for which the country owes them a debt immense of endless gratitude it has been exactly the kind of work what the Viceroy desires them to do to-day. The Congress may not have achieved a full measure of success in this line and no sane man walk-6. "In my view the real work that lies begress may not have achieved a full measure of success in this line and no sane man walking on the face of this earth would expect it to have done so in so short a period on time, but no impartial observer can fail to notice how fast all sectional and provincial differences are disappearing and the national is being elevated, in the life of the Indian people through the exertions of the leaders of public opinion of New India. All persons who have their eyes wide open and are not blinded by prejudice must bear me out in this observation. A distinguished statesman like Sir Charles Dilke noted this fact so early as 1890 in his Problems of Greater Britain and quite recently a brilliant srokesman tain and quite recently a brilliant srokesman of cultured thought like Mr. Frederica Exison has borne testimony to its truth and

significance.
7. "When I see High Court Judges, Minlsr. "When I see High Court Judges, Ministers of Native States wielding immense powers, high executive and judicial Officers in our own service, leaders of thought and ornaments of the Bar, professors and men of science, poets and novelists, the nobility of birth and the nobility of learning, I do not save that every Indian corporal carries a Field Marshal's baton in his knapsack, for the prize-come to few but I say that none Field Marshal's baton in his knapsack, for the prizes come to few, but I say that none need complain that the doors are shut." Apart from the grammar and the faulty construction of the sentence, I really cannot make out what Lord Curzon means by the word 'doors.' What sort of 'doors' must this be by entering which men become Government Officers and Ministers of Native States and clever writers and members of the landed aristocracy of the country and for opening which Lord Curzon takes so much credit for his 'enlightened' administration passes my comprehension and no one, I am afraid, would find it safe to hazard a guess upon it, but so far it is certain that with such 'doors' Governments of countries, far less the Government of India, have precious little to do. It is absolutely impossible to go on examining at indefinite length all such statements of the Viceroy for there are any number of them in the speech under review. So I will conclude this letter by asking, through your columns, head masters of Grammar Schools if the following sentences are in good form and correct English:—

(a) "To make your decision and to shape your conduct simply because a writer in a book or a newspaper has said it, whether it

in good form and correct English:—

(a) "To make your decision and to shape your conduct simply because a writer in a book or a newspaper has said it, whether it be right or wrong, is not thought but very often an abnegation of thought."

(b) 'It is not the most fluent nations in the world who have done the most in history.

(c) "I know no country where mare's nests are more prolific than here."
(d) "Po not impute."

Witnout them (books and the Educated sink back into brute beasts."
"It (the salvation of India) will achieved by the increase of the moral and social advance of your people themselves."

I would also invite all sorts and conditions of statesmen, Jingo oracles and swaggering advocates of Neo-Imperialism, ethnologists and students of sociology to discuss the following statement of the high and mighty British Proconsul of the East Indies:

"As nationality is larger than race, .. How to adjust race to nationality and how to reconcile nationality with Empire,—that is the work which will occupy the British rulers of this country for many a long

PRITHWIS CHANDRA ROY. 3, Humayoon Place. Chowringhee 2nd March, 1905

MONKEYS AS FRUIT PICKERS.

A writer in "To-day" hears that an interesting experiment is about to be made by a Californian frut-grower. The question of labour presents certain difficulties out in that favoured climate, and it is to overcome this that the novel idea of training monkeys has been hit upon. Several hundreds of these animals are to be procured and taught to pick fruit. Of course, they will be muzzled, otherwise they would not be likely to have a profitable investment. Panama monkeys are the breed spoken of, and if the plan works they will most likely be procured in thousands.

THE FUTURE OF MANCHURIA. . JAPANESE PLANS READY.

Some time ago an association was established in Tokio for investigating Manchuria and everything about it. The association consisted partly of commercial men and partly of college and university men engaged in various branches of study. A committee in various branches of study. A committee was appointed at once and new, after long and careful inquiry, the committee has presented its report. It states what towns are most suitable to be opened to trade as sea or river ports, what lines of railway should be constructed, what steps should be taken for the development of agricultural, mining and other industries; it recommends the establishment of banks, the appointment of Japanese officials at new Customs and of Japanese officials at new Customs and quarantine stations, establishment of schools, and many other useful proposals.

A NEW INDUSTRY FOR INDIA.

I have more than once, says "Max" in Capital, called attention to the manufacture of Plantain Flour as an industry which might, with a little enterprise, be tackled in India with a view of creating a new export commodity. The flour is evidently being manufactured in Venezuela in a successful manner. An examination of a sample of Banaharina," as the product is called, reveals it to be an agreeable and healthy food and it recommended an autritions ford is recommended as a nutritious food and is recommended as a nutritious food for children and invalids. A pound package costs five annas. If Plantain Flour can be made in Venezuela at such a price, there is no reason why it should cost more in India, if the proper system of manufacture is adopted. A WEEK IN THE HAUNTS OF

(Special for the "Flarika.")

It is not oftentimes seen that an average stay-at-home Bengali goes out to make a holiday sport; and mine is no exception to the rule. But a pressing business took me out of my snug and comfortable home to take shelter for full twenty-four hours in the closed cell of a rushing train. I was travelling by the B. N. Ry., through line, towards the fag-end of July last when the idea suddenly shot across my mind that I would better stop for a week or so with a friend of mine—a sturdy forester who had his canvas mine—a sturdy forester who had his canvas house then in one of the forests close to Dongorgarh. I had no idea of giving him a surprise visit but the opportunity was so compting that I could not help getting down to respond to a long-standing invitation followed by several sharp reminders. It was during my short stay there that I was apprised of the curious practices of these awfully cunning animals, with whom many of us must have animals with whom many of us must have been familiar as playing mischievous pranks with us often in our country haunts. Perhaps, it is not generally known that monkeys in their unbounded natural state live in troupes. They are seldom seen singly; and it occasionally a stray one is found it is to be taken that the cunning animal is in search of his own particular hand. Il sully there of his own particular band. Usually there are two herds to be seen—the male and the female. The male herd is under the direct lead of a monkey of the stronger sex and the members composing his party are all of his sex. The second herd is composed of female members with one of the stronger sex who leads the van. The male leader in this female party is so jealous of his enviable position that he would forego anything inorder to maintain it. So strong is his aversion for any of his sex that I have seen with mingled feelings of surprise and sorrow this trusted leader to kill a still-born male monkey apparently after enquiring of what sex the child was. It is curious to notice here that the discipline and allegiance which we so often miss in our Indian political parties, are to be tound in a remarkable degree in these Darwnian species of man. The mimicing taculty again is so very developed in them that I have noticed them several times during my stay imitating the doings of man in a clear and distinct way. I was talking with my friend while taking my lunch one day over an affair that has still a smack of freshmy friend while taking my lunch one day over an affair that has still a smack of freshness in it, and my friend was enjoying that with an occasional hearty laughter when suddenly we were apprised of the presence of at least a hundred of these animals outside our tent. Each time my friend laughed, a peal of laughter rung out from the jungly visitors outside till at last their rude conduct was too much for him. Instantly he took his six-chambered revolver and fired at the crowd which dispersed at this mortal signal. An hour or two later they began a fresh onslaught upon us by torowing stones branches of trees and in fact all sorts of things on our canvas house. Two or three shots more, and we cleared them off from our way before they could do any material injury to the tent. But our troubles did not end here. The next morning we awoke with fresh dangers ahead of us. Some 500 or more of these chattering animals had formed a ring as it were round our tent to make a more determined attack upon us. Our trusted Mungroo the faithful servant of my friend and a vigorous "Shikari," brought us the unwelcomnews. But me within the take canvas absolute. gorous "Shikari," brought us the unwelcomnews. But the chink of the canvas unsubseto us a far more lamentable state of things Heaps of stones had been laid by the monkey to make a successful onslaught upon the poor sous inside the tent. The sight isself is enough to send a thrill of horror even through the sturdiest of hearts. But Mungroo remained undaunted. So close was their pro-

mained undainted. So chose was their pro-ximity to these stony fortifications that at one time it was thought absolutely impossible to scare them away from their position of security. From their movements again, it was quite apparent that they wanted to make a very good use of the stone piles. After some futile attempts with gunpowder which was the chief source of our strength, Mungroo played a dodge which outwitted them all. He drove us all inside the tent and asked us He drove us all inside the tent and asked us to fire from a corner only. This enraged the crowd so much that the ring gradually broke off, and lo! the monkeys "en masse" came directly in the way of our shots. No sooner this happened than our commander took possession of one such piles which they hitherto had guarded so jealously against us. But there is no hiding the fact that the canvas was completely damaged by the stones continually thrown upon it. This state of things, however, could not continue long: for, a however, could not continue long; for, a whizzing shot from my friend killed one of the biggest monkeys I have ever seen. Poor Mungroo who had exposed himself all the while to the thick-coming frost-like stones occupied three more fortifications and became the master of the situation. Some of the more obstinate and persistent of our foes who still lingered on were bagged before the dreadful experience of the day was over. But I must confess that it was a real danger to live in close proximity of these mimicing herds for their mischievous pranks culminating in occasional sharp slaps that they give us make life too hot for us and so make us seek for fresh fields and pastures new. Official life in India, I may tell you, specially the one in forests, is a queer sort of thing and the man must be hardened before he aspires to be hardy enough to cope with his work while in harness. the master of the situation. Some of the

work while in harness.

Abinash Chandra Ghosha.

The drought still continues, in Travan-core through on the 16th there was a thund-ershower of 25 inches of rain, just sufficient

A correspondent at Tokio says that, after a heated debate, the House of Representa-tives passed a clause prohibiting foreigners from exploting any Japanese mine.

"No Doctors to Treatment

"In my distant village home, and the consequence is, that the baneful effects of Malaria, have reduced my health to the present state. I am shattered, weak, pale, emaciated and uncared for in my own home."

—Complaints of above nature come to usevery now and then and we would advise the complainants to use our PANCHATIKTA BATIKA, the infallible specific for Malarial and other periodical fevers which will do away with the necessity of calling a doctor and will core him thoroughly at a nominal charge.

Pack g and postage As. 4.

Kaviraj N. N. SEN.

Glovt. Medical Diploma-Holder.

12-11 Lower Chitpur Road,

HOOGHLY ITEMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Hooghly, Feb. 27 A CASE OF OUTRAGING FEMALE. MODESTY.

One Solemon Mollah was charged under Sec. 354 I.P.C. by one Shaik Tariff for outraging the modesty of his wife Felu Bibi. The story for the prosecution is that Felu Bibi had gone to bathe in the Bumna tank at dawn on 1st January last when the accused came up and grasped her. Felu Bibi screamed and Ellahie and Gaffur came when the accused let go his held of the woman and ran away. go his hold of the woman and ran away. Ellahre pursued and snatched a wrapper from the person of the accused. The occurrence took place in Ramnagore in the dstrict of Hooghly. The accused was duly arrested and placed on his trial before the Deputy Magistrate of Hooghly. Babu K. N. Mitter, who on the evidence being conclusive against the accused, convicted and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. rigorous imprisonment.

AN AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

AN AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

A meeting was held in the Katcherry of the collector of the District for the establishment of an Industrial Association in the district of Hooghly on Fr da; the 24th instant at about 2-30 p.m. H. D. Carey, Esqr. I. C. S. presided. The attendance was very small. Notices were served upon all the Zemindars of the District but only 4 or 5 of them attended. Although the Government wanted to supply seed for Agricultural experiment still none of the Zemindars present was willing to undertake the work. The failure of the meeting is probably due to Mr. Carey's latest feat.

ORIMES AT HOOGHLY.

Thefts and burglaries are steadily on the Thefts and burglaries are steadily on the increase in the town. Last Saturday a burglary was committed in the spice shop of Babu Hari Pado Dutt at Chawk Bazar Hooghly. On the following day in the Bali Section of the town at dead of night the parlour of Babu Kader Nath Sen and the house of BabuAkhoy Coomar Pal were broken into by thieves and property of some value were carried away by them. Information has been duly lodged with the police of the Hooghly Sudder Thanna. Police enquiries are proceeding. In this connection it may be noted here that the promptitude and earnestness with which our worthy tude and earnestness with which our worthy District Superintendent of Police Mr. Hamp-District Superintendent of Police Mr. Hampton received three members of the Hooghly Peoples' Association, who waited upon him on the 21st instant by appointment, to discuss matters concerned with the frequent thefts and burglaries perpetrated in the Hooghly district is really commendable. He cordially received the deputation and conferred with them for nearly an hour and urged on them the necessity of hearty co-operation and every possible help to Police in the suppression and detection of crimes and thereby bringing the offenders to justice. The deputation then withdraw being highly pleased with the kind and sympathetic treatment accorded to them and the patient hearing given to their prayers by the good and popular District Superintendent of Police. It is a happy augury that the head of the local police has risen equal to the cocasion and is in touch with the people as he should be. Our sincere thanks are due to our able District Superintendent of Police and Association, Babu Ashu Tosh Paul, for the active and energetic steps taken by them in

MUSICAL ENTERITATIONENT.

A musical entertainment was held on Sunday last at the Garden house of the late Babu Behary Lall Seal of Chinsurah in which some best musicians took part. Babu Kali Pado Roy Chowdhury, a talented musician of the town was in no way inferior to the two Punjabis noted for their abilities in the science of music. The entertainment was a success. To hold such meetings are highly desirable to enliven the drooping spirit of the town people with innecent town -people with innocent amusements of like

HOOGHLY SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS The next Sessions will commence from Monday the 6th March 1905 under the presidency of Maharaj-Kumar Gopendra Krishna Deb Bahadur, the District and Sessions Judge. There are at present seven cases on the Board

> "A PORT ARTHUR DINNER." (From Our Own Correspondent.)

Hyderabad, Feb. 25. A dinner by public subscription was held last night, at Sete Papumal Chumilal's Bungalow Chaderghat, Hyderabad Deccan, in commemoration of the capture of Port Arthur. At the close of it, under the presidency of Mr. Hakim Ham.d Hossain of Afgalogue the following resolution Afzalgunj, the following resolutions were un-

animously passed:—

I. That the following telegram in behalf of this assembly of Indian Mahomedans, Christians and Hindus resident in Hyderabad, Deccan, be sent to the Japanese Consul at Bombay with a request that he will kindly forward it to His Imperial Majesty the

We crave permission to offer His Imperial Majesty the Mikado through you, our sincere congratulations on the capture of Port Arthur which is universally admitted to be the grandest feat of arms in modern times. We rejoice at the success of the Japanese We rejoice at the success of the Japanese army, first and foremost as subjects of the British Government whose friendship and alliance are so highly valued in Japan and secondly on account of the historic connection between the Japan and India for over two thousand years. We are also grateful for the cordial treatment accorded to Indian student and others throughout Japanese Empire. We may for continued spaces of Empire. We pray for continued success of

II. That the Chairman be authorised to send a telegram in the terms, abovementioned, to the Japanese Consul at Bombay.

NOTHING EQUAL TO CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS IN CHILDREN.

"We have used Chamberlain's Colice Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in our family for years," says Mrs. J. B. Cooke, of Nederlands, Texas, U. S. A. "We have given it to all of our children. We have used other medicines for the same purpose, but never found anything to equal Chamberlain's. If you will use it as directed it will always cure." For sale by

BHAGALPORE ITEMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Bhagalpore, Feb. 26. OFFICIAL.

Mr. Vincent, our late popular District Judge, has gone away to Ranchi—rather a little too suddenly. Both the local and the Monghyr Bars were arranging for valedictory entertainments in his honour on grand spales but these entertainments in his honour on grand scales, but these proposals were no sooner blown than blasted by the merciless and peremptory fiat from the Government directing him to make over charge to Mr. Teunon, the new incumbent, on the 18th. and to proceed to Ranchi at once. This was rather disappointing, specially when we consider that the desire to give him an entertainment did not partake of the character of those—as plentiful as blackberries now adays—ordinarily given to each and every outgoing official, but emanated right from our hearts and that there was not one among us who d'd not heartily support the moreour hearts and that there was not one among us who d'd not heartily support the movement. Mr. Vincent himself, with his characteristic good and frank nature, expressed his regret at being so suddenly called away from our midst. On Saturday last after making over charge he came to the Bar Librry and spent some time there, gaily chatting with the pleaders. On Monday following, the day of his departure, several gentlemen of the town including a goodly number of the day of his departure, several gentlemen of the town including a goodly number of those of the long robe, went to the railway station to see him off. He was escorted thither by a body of the Behar Light Horse, of which he was an Honorary Captain. He warmly shook every one by the hand and along with Mrs. Vincent he was profusely garlanded before stepping into the train. Three hearty cheers were given as the train steamed off the platform. Mr. Vincent was longer here as our District Judge than most of his predecessors and it would be no exaggeration to say that an abler and a more deservedly popular Judge scarcely presided over our District. Apart form his keen intelligence and success generally as a Judicial officer, there was a certain geneality, as well as a spirit of sincere sympathy about him which pre-eminently marked him out from the ordinary run of officials and endeared him to all he came in contact with. We ed him to all he came in contact with. We wish him a long, happy and prosperous ca.

MR. VINCENT'S SUCCESSOR.

MR. VINCENT'S SUCCESSOR.

The departure of Mr. Vincent leads me naturally to speak of his successor, Mr. Teunon. I am glad to tall you that the first impression of the lawyers as well as the parties regarding him is every favourable indeed. His calm, judicial temper as well as discriminating, legal head are being already ta'ked of. Bhagalpore has, within the last decade or two, proved the stepping-stone to the High Court Bench for more than one of her Judges, and we sincerely trust Mr. Teunon will add another to the list.

MR. JUSTICE BRETT IN BHAGALPORE,

We have just now in our midst the most prominent of such Judges, I mean Mr. Jus-tice Brett, who has come here on a tour of inspection. It is about 6 years His Lordship was translated to the High Court Bench diwas translated to the High Court Bench direct from our District and it is gratifying for us all to see that time and distance have not been able to make His Lordship lose that touch with our District which had made him so popular here, and that he himself exnelp he his deep appreciation of the value. His Lordship is accompanied by the Sheristadar of the Alipore Judge's Court for facility of the work of inspection, and so far as his inspection of courts and offices here is concerned, he seems to be on the whole well pleased. Yesterday the members of the Bar here treated His Lordship to an afternoon tea-party at the Bhagalpore Institute. noon tea-party at the Bhagalpore Institute.
There were with him most of the big officials
of the District and some of his personal of the District and some of his personal friends as well as the elite of the town and the affair was altogether a great success. His Lordship stayed there for over an hour, and freely talked with many of those present in a manner which led us to believe that he still continues to take an interest in his old place as well as his old acquaintances. It may be mentioned here that arrangements on a bigger and more public scale would have been made for entertaining H's Lordship but for his express desire not to be associated with anything like a public demonstration. His Lordship leaves this place to-day.

THE MUNICIPALITY.

I regret to tell you that both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality are laid up—the former with a broken arm as the result of a carriage accident and the latter with fever. I hope and trust they will soon come round and return to their customary avocations with renewed health and vigor. This is naturally causing us some misgiving as to how this fragile Municipal brig, in the absence of its chief steersmen, will be piloted by its by no means model crew, between the Soylla of inactivity and arrears on the one hand and the Charyldis of over-zealous and mischievous activity on the other. Let us hope, however, that the able helmsman will resume his seat at the helm before it is stranded on either of these rocks of drifted away into dangerous waters.

MISCELLANEOUS. During the last few weeks our town has been holding high carnival with its endless panorama of sports, tamashas, festivities and intertainments. There were the annual colebrations of the "Saraswat Samaj" in the T.N. Jubilee College, the Toynbee Athleto Sports, some marriage in high life with all their customary concomitants of glee an galety, and so forth. As regards the yarther, of course, we also came in tor quotum of the benumbing, biting wind trosts, most unwelcome showers a last, though not least, the blighted crop ros sects. The one relieving feature is that or apprehensions as regards this abnormal weather giving a fresh impetus to the toyvities of the plague have so far proved ground'ess. Now that we have at last energed scot-free from the throse of an unweredentedly section. Now that we have at last emerged scot-free from the throes of an upprocedentedly severe and damp winter people are hoping that we shall after all escape this year with comparative immunity from its ravages.

WHOOPING COUGH IN JAMAICA.

pidemic of whooping cough lent in Jamaica, Chamber-nely was freely used. Mr. Chemist at Brown's Town. During the lain's Coug pennett, chemist at Browns lown, says of it: "I cannot speak too of this remedy. It has never failed where I have recommended it and mothers are daily thanking me for them to use it." For sale by sists & Storekeepers Price 1 Re, 2 Re

Amrita Bazar Patrika

Calcutta, March 5, 1905.

FORTHCOMING MYMENSING PROVIN-CIAL CONFERENCE.

THE first typical Provincial Conference wa held at Jhinkergatcha, Jessore, in 1885 we believe. The party under whose guidance the movement was organised, as we said the other day, succeeded in keeping his identity completely concealed from the public. The result was that every one of the leading men of Bengal who had a hand in it—and there was scarcely a leader who was not in some way or other connected with it-was led to feel that the organization was national in its character and deserved support. The enthusiasm was so great that people of all classes came to attend the meeting, not only from Calcutta but also from various districts of the Province. The late Maharajah of Durbhanga took a deep interest in the movement, and so did many pro minent members of the British Indian Associa tion, notaby Manarajah Jot ndra Monan Tagore and Rajah Peary Mohan Mukerjee.

We hope to puossh an account of this re markable Conference in a future issue to show what we could do in this apathetic country of ours by single-minded devotion. The reade will be able to form some idea of it if he can picture in his mind the fact that tens of thousands of people—perhaps a lake—attended the meeting simply in response to a call contained in some printed slips. Or course the masses had to be trained previously. As a matter of fact, the work of the Conference was commenced several months before the great demonstration came about. Scores of meetings were held in important villages and centres of the district of Jessore; representatives were appointed there; and agents were deputed to dried the latter in the provisions of the Chouk dari B.ll and the Rent Bill which had then been pending before the Local and the Supreme Councils respectively, and which they were vitally interested.

In this way the simple villagers were made to realize that they had a country which was going to be runed on account of their apathy which need d their support. They feat they had a duty to perform to the genera public, bes.des that of serving themselves. For a month previous to the holding of the meeting at Jh nke gatcha, a large part of the district of Jessore was, as it were, under the spell of patriotism; the enthusiasm travelled to Krishnaggur and Calcutta; and thus when the day of the assemblage arrived, every one who could, came, though Jhinkergatcha was only a petty Bazar and no arrangement was possible for accommodating and feeding a larg number of people.

But alas! the Jhinkergatcha Conference wa the first and the last of its k nd. Some im-tation Conferences were no doubt afterwards held in Calcutta but they were properly no Provincial Conferences at all for the Muffasi element was practically absent from them. It was some patriotic leading men of Calcutta who brought them about and guided their deliberations, and many of the subjects they discussed did not directly and interest of the city. The place of the meeting was, however, ultimately transferred to a district town; and though about a dozen Conferences have sine been held in different districts, nothing like the enthusiasm of Jhinkergatcha was witnessed in any of them.

We all know how Provincial Conferences are managed now-a-days. There is no doubt the present method is defective, and unless nefit from them. The Provincial Conference means the gathering of the Provincial leaders and the representatives of the masses of the district where it is held, for the purpose of considering the questions of the day devising means for ameliorating the condition of the people in the interior. How grand the idea, how disappointing the result! The leaders would not go to the Conference un. less forced to do so, and the masses kept as much aloof from the proceedings as possible. And when the delegates met they showed no heart. Many of these delegates. again, had to be brought by the earnest apeals of the promoters of the Conference hose position was like that of the man performing the Sradh of his dead father, who must humiliate himself before all and beg them with folded hands to honour his house with their presence on the day of the cere-

Nor was this all. The delegates came to the Conference with minds utterly Some projects were placed before them. They discussed them in a listless manner and arrived at some conclusions. And when the proceedings came to a close they departed in the same vacant state of mind which they had brought with them when coming to the Conference. The nett result was some stereotyped speeches; some cheering, and hip hip hurrahs; a vow by many a delegate never to attend a Provincial Conference again; and deep disappointment on the part of the organizers of the movement.

The promoters of only two Provincial Con ferences sought to imitate the Jhinkergat-cha Conftrence—those of Natore and Midnapur. The expectation formed of the Na-tore Conference was dashed to the ground by the terrible earthquake which convulsed the whole of Bengal, and which occurred on the last day of the Conference, when half of the proceedings had been gone through. As regards the Midnapur Conference, when a representative of that body came to us few weeks before it was held, we suggested two things to him; first to follow in the wake of the organizers of the Jhinkergatwake of the organizers of the Jhinkergat-cha meeting; and, secondly, to make pro-vision for a paid agent to educate the masses of their district. They were good enough to give partial effect to the first, and carry out the second suggestion in its entirety for a temporary period Babu Peary Lal Bose. B.L., who was appointed as agent, dia excel-lent work for eight months that he served his district for a nominal pay. Unfortunatehis district for a nominal pay. Unfortunately, the leader of the Midnapur Conference, ly, the leader of the Midnapur Conference, Babu Kartic Chandra Mitter, suddenly died and Babu Peary Lal had to give up his post. When the representative of the Mymensing Conference saw us a week ago, we made the same two suggestions to him. We trust, our brethren of Mymensing will find it possible to carry them out with greater success than the people of Midnapur were able to de.

IN UNEQUAL FIGHT: HOW INDIANS

GETTING UTTERLY EXHAUSTED. A MAN has no doubt two hands, but he has only one mind to direct them. therefore face one opponent at a time and keep himself wide-awake. But what has one to do if he is attacked from four sides? man, under such circumstances, has either to give up fighting or cry for mercy. As a rule, the Indiana submit to their fate without much struggle when a number of mischievous measures are sought to be thrust upon them; for, they are getting utterly exhausted and tired, while the authorities are growing more powerful and irresponsible.

Does the reader know how the jackals try
the patience of a sow and then rob her of

all her progeny?

Well, even the most tamed sow has not been able to overcome one of her instincts, namely, she must bring forth her young ones, not in the sty of the swine-herd but in a neighbouring jungle. As soon as she becomes a mother, the jackals get scent of the affair; and a pack, composed of three or four, surround the animal, engaged, in a half-sleeping state, in suckling her young nes, numbering from half-a-dozen to sixteen. The mother, which has then acquired her natural ferocity, is not however much disturbed by their presence, and she merely looks at the intruders angrily. But the jackals approach nearer, and then the mother expresses her resentment by low grunts. Yet the animal does not move from her position. The jackals then commence teasing the mo-

the animal does not move from her position. The jackals then commence teasing the mother in various ways, namely, by their howls in chorous, by feint attacks, and by other antics, calculated to disturb the equanimity of ven a sow-mother suckling her voung ones. The sow at last loses her temper and rushes at once upon one of the unwelcome ormentors. This one, of course, takes to flight. But this is the opportunity for his comrades. One of them immediately seizes a roung pig and runs away with it. Its pia young pig and runs away with it. Its picous cries attract the attention of the nother, and she leaves the object of her attack alone, and pursues the brute which had carried away her young one. Now, you nust know, a jackal with a pig in its mouth has no chance against an ireta source it has no chance against an irate sow; so it has to drop its prey and flee for life. The mother then runs to her young one; but this again is the opportunity for the other tackals to carry away another pig, which ries in pain, and the mother leaves the first the take care of itself and runs to the rescue of the second. And no sooner does the to take care of itself and runs to the escue of the second. And no sooner does the mother rush to the rescue of the second. The first one is safely carried away by the jackals. In this way a poor sow has sometimes the misfortune of losing all its

oung ones.

If the high officials of the rernment are determined to make use of all the powers they possess for the purpose of thrusting obnoxious measures upon the people or curtailing their valued rights and privileges, the latter have very scanty means at their disposal to check or restrain them. Such officials enjoy not ally princely salaries, but many other adnly princely salaries, but many other advantages of life which enable them to devote all their waking hours to the carrying out of their end. But the people of India have to look after their domestic affairs and toil from morning till evening to earn their daily bread. They have absolutely no time to look after other things. How can such a people defend themselves from schemes developed out of the vigorous brains and undivided energies of efficials, with ample leisure at their other pages.

gios of ifficials, with ample leisure at the content of all the content of all this energy were applied to the service of God, every one of them might attain beatitude, which is a greater gain than what is derived from depriving the natives of the soil of some share in the administration of their mother-land and fastening unpopular measures man them. The rulers of the measures upon them. The rulers of country, specially those who believe in Jesus Christ should remember that they commend nember that they cannot serve both God and Mamon at one and

Just see how our life is taken out of us and how we lose all along the line. In the course of the last one year and a half we had to meet more than one opponent at a time. Thus we had to face the Universities Bill; the Official Secrets Bill; the dismemberment of Bengal; and we had also to watch the Tibet Expedition. A strong man may be quite a match for two weak men; but how can he face four at one and the same time, each of whom is stronger than himself? And let it not be forgotten, we are weak, and not strong. we had to fight one measure at a time, might have expected some success; but, we had to divert our attention to four, we were worsted in every battle. The dismemberment measure is not dead yet; it only hangs like a sword of Damocles over our head.

Our immediate concern, however, is with the Local Government. The reader knows that, Sir Andrew Fraser, though yet stranger to this Province, has already introduced more than half-a-dozen measures, ever one of which threatens to injure the vita interests of the people. Some of thes measures we enumerated about a week ago and we need not repeat them. We have tried to weigh the importance of each of these measures and we cannot determine which is the most to be dreaded. Will Sir Andrew, therefore, be pleased to put his measures one by one at a time before the public? For,

that will be only fair.

Avimanyu, one of the chief heroes of the Kurukshettra war, was killed by a conspiracy. No one dared face this young warrior and he roamed triumphant in the battle-field. This led seven of his opponents to combine and attack him from all directions of the compass, and then murdus him. that will be only fair. attack him from all directions of the compass, and then murder him. Now the law of chivalry in India never permitted two to fight with one. That is cowardly, and this rule obtains in Europe also. Let Sir Andrew take note of that: Well, when Avimanyu, the illustrious son of Arjoon, was thus attacked from seven sides by seven warnors and killed, thousandin the battle-field, friends and foes, cried shame. The poet who described the incident cried shame in burning language: and though cried shame in burning language; and though the incident occurred thousands of years ago the world still cries shame upon the perpetra tors of this unmanly act. A man cannot parry

tors of this unmanly act. A man cannot parry attacks if four or more fees rush at him at once, one armed with, say a Maxim, another with a Mitraluse, another with a Gatling, another with a Needle, and so forth.

When Harrison was fighting with his imaginary devil (Vide Scott's Woodstock) Wildrake also attacked him. Harrison, in his insanity, took him also for a ghost, and so he cried in indignation, "Two to one! Is it thus the devils fight?" The Government should adout a fairer course. What we want can be adopt a fairer course. What we want can be stated thus:

(b) And let us have some breathing time to prepare ourselves for the next round.

We trust His Excellency the Viceroy and his good Lieutenant will be pleased to keep quiet till the people have recovered their self-possession a little; for, they feel dazed and confounded because of the multiplicity of the serious things they have to attend to at one and the same time. All that they need is some breathing time, and opportunities to defend themselves. Of course they have not the slightest hope of winning any battle. They are prepared to die, but, we venture to hope, the Government will give them the privilege the Government will give them the privilege of dying game. We know Lord Curzon does not like metaphors; but, we have no better vay of illustrating our real condition.

WHAT MILITARY RECRUITING MEANS. In the House of Lords, twelve days ago, Lord Denoughmore announced that recruiting under the new nine years' service system had proved "most satisfactory," 8,427 men having enlisted between the 27th October last and 11th February. We do not know whether to offer congratulation or condolence to the English nation for this announcement. Of English nation for this announcement. Of course this is "very satisfactory" to the War Department. For Lord Donoughmore and his colleagues would be nowhere if they could not show such results; but, do the tens of millions of Englishmen, who have nothing to do with the "Empire," realize what this recruitment means? Well, here is an object-lesson, which we witnessed the other day, that made a deep impression upon our minds.

A few Khaki-clad soldiers were waiting at the Dum Dum station, B. C. Railway, to catch the Naihati train. They had the words C. A. V. woven in their coats in capital letters. What these mean we don't know; letters. What these mean we don't know; possibly they are the initial of the regiment to which they belong. But what struck the spectators most was the tender age of a few of the soldiers. There was, for instance, seen a Khaki-clad soldier, of say, about 50, sitting side by side with a comrade of, say, 18, both smoking cigarettes, the latter trying his best to look like, and act the part of, a full-grown man, though of course unsuccessfully. One or two had also in vain resorted to shaving for the same purpose. So, it is clear, soldiers are enlisted in England who are that within the same purpose.

land who are yet within their teens. One or two looked even as young as 16!

How did they come to be enlisted? Per haps having had a quarrel with their father they fled from home and swallowed the bait that is to say, the King's shilling, and was thus cantured. So far it is clear, but why So far it is clear, but why were they accepted by the recruiting officers? First, are they good fighting materials? That they might be so in time is quite pos-That they might be so in time is quite possible; for the Britishers are always good fighters, though some of these youngsters, it seemed, would never grow taller than 5 feet. But can a Britisher, who is yet a tender lad, fight to any purpose? British soldiers, as a rule, inspire the natives of India with awe and sometimes terror. But, it is absolutely certain, these boy-soldiers did not create any such feeling when they were seen; on the other hand, they only caused merriment among the spectators at the stamerriment among the spectators at the sta-

In spite of the satisfaction of Lord Donough more, it is quite evident that really fit re-cruits are not forthcoming, sand, therefore, the recruiting officers have no choice in the matter. They accept any one that presents himself. But why should British soldiers be himself. But why should British soldiers be considered so essential for the protection of India? Secondly, why are not better recruits forther. If British soldiers are needed for the defence of Indua, and the task is never given to the natives of the soil, it is due to the distrust of the Indian authorities.

for their own system of rule. If they had any faith in the excellence of their own administration, they would have confided in the Indians and employed them to defend it. Indeed, when the rulers here parade the loyalty of the people, and the latter echo to the sentiment, they only deceive one another. As for accepting these boy-recruits, the action shows how heartless and cruel Empire-maintaining!

An American recruiting Captain suddenly found before him a young man very earnes to enter the military service as a Private.

The young man had a dissipated look, but there could be no mistake that he was a gentleman. The recruiting Captain at once realized the situation and opened conversation with the would-be re

opened conversation with the would-be recruit in the following fashion:

"You see", began he "every thing is ready for you to take the jump; only bear in mind that when you have once crossed the Rubicon, there is no coming back. Perhaps you have a mother at home; perhaps a sweet heart; and they are just now pining away for you. Many years must pass away before you can expect to have a look at them. But the moment you take the money of the United States Government, you cease to be the man you are at present. Your name may be John Price of Richard Donaldson; but no man you are at present. Your name may be John Price, or Richard Donaldson; but no John Price, or Richard Donaldson; but no sooner you touch the Government dollar than you become only a number. You will get a weapon and you will get a number which may be 218 or 516; and throughout you will be known by those figures only. Perhaps you have been told that the life of a

haps you have been told that the life of a Private is very gay; perhaps you have quarrelled with your relations, but under every circumstance, you will find a remedy to save you. You will, however, get none when you have entered the army as a Private."

As the Captain proceeded he saw that his words were creating a profound impression upon the young man. But he said nothing; only his countenance shewed the deep emotion that was working in his heart. The Captain continued: "What shall we do now. tain continued: "What shall we do now, shall we tear to pieces this paper which you have to sign when you enter the army or will you make another attempt to lead a better life, or will you sign the paper and enter the army?" The young man at last replied: "Yes, I have made a fool of myself." Said he: "I now feel that my case is not altogether desperate. Well, I will make up with my friends. My obligations to you are immense." The Captain learnt that the young man had no passage money for return journey, and offered to pay it, but the would-be recruit declined. He said he would walk that distance, his home being only three days' journey from there. tain continued: "What shall we do

walk that distance, his nome being only three days' journey from there.

Now the above story hails from America which then had no Empire to build or maintain. We wish the recruiting officers in England had as kind a heart as the American, whose story is related above, possessed. It requires no ordinary degree of heartlessness to tempt a lad in his teens to enter the army as a common soldier, when probably he leaves behind him kind friends, and come out to be reasted in the hot barracks of Inout to be reasted in the hot barracks of India which are practically no better than

an ardent friend, of Lord Curzon. Even him His Excellency has offended by his Convocation speech. The Bombay paper remarks that, he is surprised that Lord Curzon should have studied Oriental literature with such little advantage as to suppose that Eastern conception of pose that "the Eastern conception truth is very often the successful practice of deception." But the unkindest out is in the following sentence: Referring to the Validation Act and the Convocation speechcontemporory says: "Reading

these two speeches, one might well wish that Lord Curzon had not returned to In-dia as Viceroy for the second time, for he could not have chosen a more effective way of wrecking his reputation than he has done." It is really a mystery why Lord Curzon came again. He had attained to the zenath of his glory when he had gone his opponents were obliged to admit that among his own party at least, he was an idol. Now that the "Times of India" has a fling at him, where is the wonder that the real "Times" may also come down upon him when he reads the two graphs 2. The the two speeches? It is a remarkable fact the two speeches? It is a remarkable fact that, not a single Anglo-Indian paper has said one word in defence of Lord Curzon. Even the "Pioneer," who has off and on charged the Indians with untruthfulness, has remained silent. In his Bombay speech, Lord Curzon explained that the reason of his return to India was to accomplish certain good works which he had left uncompleted. Surely, the Convocation speech was not one of them.

A CORRESPONDENT at Bombay, over the signature of Junius, has taken the trouble of

sending the following to us —

"Sir,—The following quotation from 'His.
tory of Civilisation in England' by Henry
Thomas Buckle Vol. 1. page 231 (The World's
Classics) is forwarded for insertion in your paper, which you will please make a present of to His Excellency Lord Curzon, with such remarks as you may deem proper. This excerpt from the books will show the hollowness of the boasted morality and truthfulness of the highly civilesed Westerners.

This book was first published in the year

1857, and its second volume appeared in 1861

"Here is the excerpt:—

"And the best observers of English society,—
observers too whose characters are very different, and who hold the most opposite opinions, ent, and who hold the most objecte opinions,—are all agreed on this, that the perjury habitually practised in England, and of which Government is the immediate creator, is to general, that it has become a source of national corruption, has diminished the value of human testimony, and shaken the confidence which men naturally place in the word of their

As we pointed out, immediately after the Convocation speech of Lord Curzon, that the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, who, as a Judge, had a considerable experience of India and England, found that truth was more often perverted in an English county court than in an Indian cutchery, and that there was "hard cross-swearing in 63 out of 100 cases in England." The conclusion arrived at by Mr. Chalmers was admitted as correct by the Secretary of State for the Home Government in "the perjury habitually practised in England," since it was discovered by Buckle in 1857. since it was discovered by Buckle in 1857. We do not say that the Indians are more truthful than the Westerners. But there is no doubt, perjury was of Western

of cours of justice that prevailed was impossible for a witness in a Indian Punchayet to tell a falsehood without being at once detected. "In their Punchayets," Col. Sleeman tells us, "men adhere habitually and religiously to the truth, and I have had before me hundreds of cases in which a man's property, liberty, and life had depended on his telling a lie, and he has refused "to tell it."

We fancy no English Judge could say the same of his own countrymen. It was the Punchavet which made perjury impossible in mitted by the rulers, though with the best of intentions, was the destruction of this beautiful and divine institution. There is no doubt ful and diwine institution. There is no doubt, the modern courts of law are introducing perjury into this country. The Westerners might yet put an effective check upon the growth of perjury among them if they could adopt the Punchayet system of trial for the administration of justice.

As expected the opponents of Lord Curzon in England are making much of the Blue Book entitled "Further Papers Relating to Thibet" published by Mr. Brodrick. The London "Daily News" wrote an article on the subject headed: "Thibet Raid: More Revelations. Lord Curzon as a Raider: And How He Was Snubbed." It drew forth a resemble from an well-known admirer of Lord joinder from an well-known admirer of Lord joinder from an well-known admirer of Lord Curzon, Oscar Browning Esq. Instead of rendering any help to his august friend, Mr. Oscar only did a distinct disservice to his Lordship by his officiousness, as the "Daily News" turned the table completely upon him by its effective sally. Here is the letter of Mr. Oscar Browning to the "Daily News":—
"Sir,—On Page 8 of your issue of this morning you publish an article headed "Thibet Raid: More Revelations, Lord Curgon as Raider: And How He Was Snub-

zon as a Raider: And How He Was Snubbed," and you support these statements by quotations from the Blue Book entitled, "Further Papers Relating to Thibet." In quoting these papers you make constant mention of the Viceroy, but you do not explain that the Viceroy who was snubbed was not Lord Curzon, but Lord Ampthill. During the whole summer and autumn of last year, to which these papers refer, Lord Curzon was in England, disabled, to a great extent, first by his own ill-health, and then by that of his wife. It is absolutely impossible that he should have been in any way responsible for Lord Ampthill's dispatches, and if he took any part in the matter, which is extremely doubtful, it is more likely that he was in close communication with the Indian Government at home. Strictures of this blind and unthinking character must deprive your criticisms of on as a Raider: And How He Was Snubing character must deprive your criticisms of all value in reasonable minds. Yours, etc., OSCAR BROWNING.

King's College, Cambridge, Jan. 30."
The "Daily News" published the above with
the following editorial note:—

the following editorial note:—
"Mr. Browning's loyalty to Lord Curzon commands our respect; but is it chivalrous to visit his sins of policy upon his lieutenant? The whole Thibetan episode was conceived and executed under the direct inspiration of Lord Curzon, whose presence in England, of course, so far from weakening his control, gave him additional power of enforcing his policy."

So the poor Lord Ampthill was sought to be made a scape-goat for the doings of his Chief! Nor did the matter end here. A correspondent came forward to throw

correspondent came forward to throw

(b) And let us have some breathing time to ! This 'Times of India' is not a fee, but on the real reason which led the Government to send the mission. Here is the

"Sir,—It is superfluous to quarrel with Mr.
O. Browning's notorious loyalty to his
"George." But it is evident we are in for a

South Africa in Asia.

The Indian Vicercy, on July 11, 1904, thinks the condition about the cession of Thibetan territories should provide for the granting of no mining concessions in Thibet

You might do a useful service by finding out from Somerest House details about the evidently self-same persons interested in the following ten companies registered in 1904 each with a total capital of £100, divided into hundred shares of £1 each, and without any

hundred shares of £1 each, and without any published prospectuses.

(1) Copper Mines of Thibet (2) General Mining Syndicate; (3) Goldfields of Thibet, (4) Lead Mines of Tibet, (5) Lhasa Explora-tion, (6) Lhasa Gold Mines; (7) Thibet Cor-poration, (8) Thibet Exploration, (9) Thibet Mining and Minerals (10) Thibet Mining and

The eyes of the people should be fully opened to the consequences of employing A MAYFAIR VICEROY.

Mr. Oscar Browning says that it is "impossible" that Lord Curzon "should have been &c., &c.," But Mr. Brodrick clears the point. He was questioned about a week ago whether Lord Curzon took any part in the Government of India during his absence in England. The reply was that he took no "official" part, but "His Majesty's Government frequently consulted him (Lord Curzon) on the matter, including the Tibet affairs, and they were glad of the benefit of his experience; moreover, it was obviously desirand they were glad of the benefit of his experience; moreover, it was obviously desirable that the Viceroy designate should be informed of current events." The above settles the question. Lord Curzon knew and approved all the doings of the Government of India under Lord Ampthill but he took no official part, because he could not do it, as he was then not the Viceroy! It is in this way that truths are sometimes told in England by good many gentlemen there.

"Good and bad are the products of every clime" says Addison in his Cato. What a pity Lord Curzon forgot this simple truth when addressing the Indian youths during the last Convocation! The result of his un-fortunate speech is the ferretting out and the dissimination of unsavoury literature which was hitherto practically kept ocncealed from the general public, and which is hardly complimentary ocncealed from the general public, and which is hardly complimentary to the moral perceptions of the Westerners. As a fact every nation lives in a glass-house, and must not pelt stones at others. The other day a Bombay correspondent sent us a quotation from Buckle's "History of Civilization" to show that perjury was so rampant in England in the sixties that people would place no faith upon the words of their neighbours. The Hon'ble Judge Chal, mers said the same thing in the nineties and proved his assertion by statistics which shewed that, in 100 cases there was hard cross-swearing in 63. Mr. Buckle was of opinion that it was the Government which was the immediate creator of the phenomenal perjury in England. There is no was the immediate creator of the phenomenal perjury in England. There is no doubt that it is systems that help or check the growth of this vice. If India was practically free from perjury in days of yore, it was not that the Hindus were more truthful than other nations, but the instituthful than other nations.

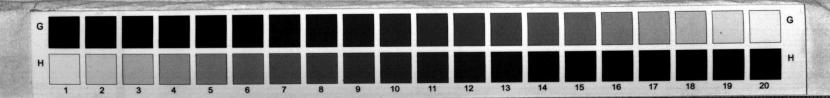
witness to lie with success. The air of lying has been however developed on scientific basis in the West; and this, we must confess, was, and is, not still the case in this country. Here is an extract from "The Intellectual Life" by Mr. Philip Gibbert Hammerton—we quote the "Gurati"—on Hammerton,—we quote the "Gurati"— on lying in France and England:—

"Political lying must be very common in both countries, if we accept the testimony of the politicians themselves, for they always tell us that the newspapers opposed to their own are remarkable chiefly for their men-dacity. This field of political lying is far to

tell us that the newspapers opposed to their own are remarkable chiefly for their mendacity. This field of political lying is far too extensive for me to enter upon it....Like political parties, the nation themselves are enemies, and consider it a legitimate part of the chronic warfare that is maintained between them to say whatever may be to each other's disadvantage, provided only that it has a chance of being believed.

"I notice, however, a difference in kind and quality between French and English lying. The French are daring enough, but they are not really clever in the art. They have much audacity, but little skill. They will say what is not true with wonderful decision, and they will stick to it afterwards; but the English surpass them infinitely in craft and guile. The typical French lie is a simple, shameless invention; the typical English lie is not merely half a truth; it is entangled with half a dozen truths. or semblances of truths, so that it becomes most difficult to separate them unless by the exercise of great patience and judicial powers of analysis. Besides this, if the patient analyst came and put the false hood on one side, and the semblances of truth on the other, the process of separation would be too long, too minute, and too wearisome, for a heedless world to follow him. The French writer who publishes a falsehood always relies greatly upon the ignorance of his readers. He is audacious because he believes to be safe from detection; or he may be merely reckless in his statements, without intentional mendacity, knowing that any degree of carelessness is of little consequence in addressing his own careless public. The English writer, on the other hand, is aware that his public knows a little of everything though its knowledge is inexact; and he pays some deference to this sort of inexact knowledge by referring to those facts that an indolent and confused memory may retain. His assertions referring to those facts that an indolent confused memory may retain. His assertions have, therefore, a sufficiently good appearance both of truth and of knowledge, and they satisfy a public that has some information and great theoretical respect for truth combined with much critical indolence......By reckless invention on one hand, and complete appearances about revisionation on the other. reckless invention on one hand, and complete carelessness about verification on the other, the French have accumulated a mass of information about the English which is as valuable as the specimens here given. But there is no real interest in the study of artless French mendacity. It is but the inventiveness of children who say no matter what. It displays no intelligence. English falsehood is incomparably superior to it as an exercise of mental sharpness and is always worth studying as an inexhaustible subject for the most watchful and interesting analysis. Nothing can surpass the ingenuity with which that marvellous patchwork of truth and its opposite is put together. The intelligent Englishman knows that truth is the important ingredient in a well-concocted falsehood."

The Indians are only "clumsy" liars, as the "Pioneer" once called them. It will



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 enlighten. ment, they will no doubt have equivalents tor 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 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 no grave that it demands an immediate conso 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 sa'd he was indifferent on the matter of the visit, for by it they must be profitted instead of losing eighteen percent. on the comage. 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. 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 to the throne by the throne by Holkar was announced to the throne by the throne by the

ced, 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 po session many papers to show that the Maharajah deserved even 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 nigh handed manner, what would prevent the

the Guikwar or any other P. 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 Lordsh p refused to meet him till he promised to abdicate. This is out-Careying Mr. Mag strate Carey, who asked a gentleman to see him and then caused 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 Hol-kar agree to abdicate. There was 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 certain respect as we pointed out only three or four days ago is worse than that of the worst criminals. For, while they are con-demned unneard as regards their ment the latter are at least given a hearing before they are punished. They are, in short, at absolute mercy of the District Magistrates. It is thus not for them to pose as Hakims, the powers they possess being all borrowed. It always gives us pain to find some of them exercising their authority over their countrymen, specially when they are fully their peers, or pernaps superior to them in point or education. Our Cuttack correspondent wrote to us sometime ago complaining that Babu Jatish Chander Acharjee, a local Deputy Magistrate, had, within a short time, made numself very unpopular by his arbitrary proceedings in h.s court. We learn from the 'Star of Utkai," the newly-started Cuttack paper, that the Deputy Magistrate had, the other day, a regular tussel in his court with a local Barrister, and, as the latter held his own, the Deputy Magistrate found himself in a most awk-ward 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 Coursel. The Barrister recorted and Jyotish Babu tish 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 proed, contempt of court he could not proceed der, 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

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 Krishnaghur correspondent, "come out again in his old color." The severe critiout again in his old color." The severe criti-cism of the press on some of his most ex-traordinary 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 dis-

"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 "alles" vectorder of the property of the sat in his change. 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 "ejlas" yesterday after a week's tour of inspection in the mafasil! He was unnecessarily do not know how long this state of things will

Why do the pleaders put up with such insults? Why do they not hold a meeting, ad pt a representation, and submit it to the Ch ef 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 maniness and self-respect. The members of the Krishneshus Paragrafilm. Krishnaghur Bar are fully the peers of the Vakils of the High Court. Yet they have not the courage to openly protest against the treatment of a D strict 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. C. 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 be received and months. 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. 50 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 fan to Hooghly but there he met with

e 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. Apcar has nicipal Commissioner is immense; he has laid nicipal 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 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 whole municipal administration was rotton 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. APOAR 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, be knocked on the head, and the bid one, under some modified form, should replace it. The Corporation, if they represented the views and feetings 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 un-turned 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

The Deputy Mag strate then realised his position and was very anxious to make up with the Barrister, but the latter would not al. the matter to pass off, so easily. At this stance of the Government Resolution, I

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 not not of the state o 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 dministration had been endorsed by the Corporation, but, so much of their Review as was before the Go-vernment, were embodied in the Review wernment, were embodied in the Review which as is now well known, was the handiwork of Mr. Allen hemself, (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, has representative of Government on the Corporation: tative 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. of the Corporation before Government.
"The Government Resolution pursues this

line further: it examines, in its concluding portion, even the composition of the Special

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. Apcar. His paper is divided into se of Mr. Apcar. 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. 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. Apear'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, dvocates 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 Ferozepur Orphans'

"Patrika" has at last come to a close. Suffice it to say that two Hindu orphans, a boy of 4 manded Manga and a girl of 12 named Sipi formed the subject-matter of connamed Sipi formed the subject-matter of contention between the Ferozepur Orphanage and a lady missionary of the American Mission named Miss Allen. The Orphanage claimed the right to provide for and look after the up-bringing 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 ex-pressed last wishes of their deceased mother. The case was transferred from the file of the District Judge of Ferozepore 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 cum nates in, his university career, is the true aim and ideal of the university, as it should be. Internal efficiency might be se-cured 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. Priof 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. mise of future prosperity.

Ir 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 hands of the Goport when it was placed
aneral meetings for acceptance.
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that is to say, to serve as an instrument of
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Records and Agriculture in Bengal that it
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than four centres owing to the lack of quathing was based the Gavernment
than four centres owing to the lack of quathe officers who could be placed in charge
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of them. Care tem 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

Calcutta and Mofussil.

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

Financial Department.—Babu Nayananjan Bhattacherjee, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Jalpaiguri, vice Maulvi Muhammad Habibar 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 De-puty 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 Godagarl-Katihar Railway, in the districts of Purnea and Malda.

Registration Department.—Babu Umes Chunder Chuckervarti, Rural Sub-Registrar of Jhargram, in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to be Runal Sub-Registrar of Debra in the same district. Maulvi Syed Hatif Ali-ul-Hosseini, 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 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 discover es likely to develop the industrial resources of Bengal.

The end of the Case against Mr. Mundy .-After a prelim nary inquiry in which some witnesses were examined on behalf of the complainant, Ba'u Mohanlal Agarwalla, the substance of whose comp's nt was given in our last, the Deputy Commiss oner 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 I kely that a breach of the peace could take place.—"citizen" of

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. Hoeing 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; outturn generally good. Prospects of mustard and sugarcane fair. Cattle disease preva-lent in four districts. Fodder insufficient in lent in four districts. Fodder insufficient in Cachar, Naga Hills and Khasi and Jaintai Hills. Prices of common rice—Silchar 19, Sylhet 17, Dhubri, Gauhati, Tezpur, Nowgong, and Sibsagar 16, and Dibrugarh 14 seers per rupee.

Subordinate Educational Service.—Babu Ravaneshwar Banerjea, B.A., Assistant Hoogaly Training Converted to class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service, in the resulting vacancy arising from the confirmation of Babu Raj Krmar Das in the Provincial Educational Service, but he will remain seconded during his above on deputation Babu Manmatha 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 Nritya Gopal Pal, on deputation. Babu Atul Krishna Chatterjea 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 Vital Statistics.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 18th February was 546, against 635 and 581 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 death from preceding weeks. There were 3 death from small-pox during the week, against 4. the previous week. There were 20 deaths from tetanus, against 17 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers 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., De. puty Sanitary Commissioner, Western Bengal Circle, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Dethe Government of India in the Home Department. Honorary Lieutemant G. S. O'Neal, I.S.M.D., Medical Officer, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Damukdia, 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, Damukdia, during the absence, on leave of Honorary Lieutenant G. State Railway, Damukdia, 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.-Thefollowing promotions eand reversions in the Engineer Establishment, have been made:—Stevens, H. H. from Assis-Engineer Establishment, have been made:—Stevens, H. H. from Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade and Banerjee Bhola Nath from Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. Bery, K. R. from Assistant Engineer, 1st grade and Ghosal, Hari Prosad from Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade. Chakravarti, Srish Chandra and Gordon-Ralph, J. B. from Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. Mr. C. W. Sibold, Executive Engineer, 1st grade. 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, lak Circle, is granted privilege leave for wo months and thirteen days, combined vith furlough for nine months and seventeer

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

Monetary.—The Government treasuries reserve in silver coin on 28th February was Rs. 9,29,93,868, 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 Chowdhuri, Zemindar, Ranaghat to distribute prizes to the meritorious boys of he loial 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. 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 plaintiff. The plaintiff also claimed the sum of Rs. 30,000 as damages for the closing of his bus ness. 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 Goorodas Banerji Kt. will preside. Prof. Benoyendra Nath Sen will deliver a snort address. Dr. Indu Madhab Mullick will exhibit Magic Lantern putures. Rai Bahadur, Dr. Chuni Lal Bose will deliver an address on Combustion illustrawill deliver an address on Combustion illustrated with experiments, and there will be songs and Phonograph exhibitions.

Public Works Postings .- Mr. Bean, D'strict Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is appointed to offic ate as Deputy Super ntendent 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. pointed 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 force on the 1st instant. Sir A. Arundel has taken charge of the Home pepartment, Sir D. Ibbetson of Revenue and Agriculture, Mr. J. P. Hewett, 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, will proper." Telegraph Department.--"Pioneer."

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

Alleged Criminal Breach of Trust. 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. 440, 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, meney. 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.

vance 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. Carnduff (H.W.C.). Military and Cantonment Law in India; 3. Collier (F.R.S.). Bengal Municipal Manuel. 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 tion, by J. Cameron; 5. List (F.). The National System of Political Economy. New 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. Jungle.

Srirampur Items .- Our Serampore correspondent writes: Two dacoities were lately committed within a few days of each other, one at Katra 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. Baba Akshay Kumar Bosu, 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 Moulvi Abdul Bari, Small Cause retire, and Moulvi Abdul Bari, Small Cause Court Judge, Howrah, Serampore and Hooghly, occupies Babu Akshay Kumar Bose's place, while Babu Bhuban Mohan Ghose, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Bhagalpore and Monghyr, comes in the Moulvi'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 clite 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. the visitors were photographed.

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 Jotindra Mohon Nandy. In opening the case he said: May it please your Lordships: I beg to move on the application of one potindra Mohon Nandi, who is the compainant 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 Distriction of the case from the file of the trying Magistrate, to that of any other Magistrate outside the Distriction of the case from the file of the trying Magistrate, to that of any other Magistrate outside the Distriction of the case from the file of the trying Magistrate, to that of any other Magistrate outside the Distriction of the case from the file of the trying Magistrate, to that of any other Magistrate outside the Distriction of the case from the file of the trying Magistrate, to that of any other Magistrate outside the Distriction of the companion of the court of the case from the file of the trying Magistrate, to that of any other Magistrate outside the Distriction of the case from the file of the case from the ca

ground?

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

H. D. Carey, District Magistrate of Hogary.

Henderson J:—What is the charge?

Vakil:—The charge is of causing hurt under Secs. 323 and 352. The complainants 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 tooked at Mr. Carey; whereupon 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 saving that it was very unreasonable to 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 sug-

gests 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 Magis

trate who was empower

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-Parganas or to some other District. In the meantime, pending the disposal of the rule, let all further proceedings he staved ings be stayed.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL ORDER.

Babu Sarat Chandra Roy Chowdhery, moved on behalf of one Syed Nawab Ali Chowdhery a On behalf of one Syed Nawah All Chawthat at Zamindar, against an order made by the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Natore on the 24th February last in connnection 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 Mahomedthe 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 ceedings 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 Subdivisional 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 Subdivisional Magistrate came to the conclusion under Sec. 145 Cr. P. C. and the Sub-divisional Magistrate came to the conclusion chat the proceedings were not maintainable and dropped the proceedings on the 3rd February 1905. Subsequently upon an ap-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

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 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 that

NEWS OF THE DAY.

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

The wreck of the steamer "Awa" 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

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 258

The Lahore Municipal Committee has approved of a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 68,236, inclusive of Public Works Depart-ment charges, for construction of a conser-vancy 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 Baramcla 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 Socia. lists, are joining the strike movement. This is a most serious development, as seven-tenths of the population are peasants.

London, Feb. 28. Maxim Gorky has been released and expelled from St. Petersburg. He has gone to Riga.

London, Mar. 2.

General Stoessel had an audience with

London, Mar. 2. An epidemic of strikes is raging in differ-ent parts of Russia fostering the general and continuous feeling of unrest.

the Tsar to-day and lunched with him.

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 pro-

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.

Lndon, Feb. 28. Russia has issued a circular note to the Powers, in which she d clares the Japanese have violated China's neutrality by appearing in the rear of the Russian army west of the

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 Tansintung 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 beseiged 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 inorder to avoid a massacre, as the Japanese had capturned all the important forts. He started for St. Petersburg in the evening. 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 h

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELECRAMS. GENERAL

London, Feb. 28.

The Tea Buyers' Deputation waited upon the Chancelor 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 pleages which the Government had thought proper to give. limiting action with regard to fiscal changes in the present Parliament.—"Englishman."

Lord Selborne succeeds Lord Milner as High Commissioner of South Africa.—"Eng-lishman."

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 Saand for five days. The result is hot 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 Hission and the outlay they had decided to incur in connection with the reorganisation of the Indian American with the reorganisation of the Indian Common Comm

dian Army.

The naval estimates amount to £33,389,000 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.

During the debate in the Common 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.

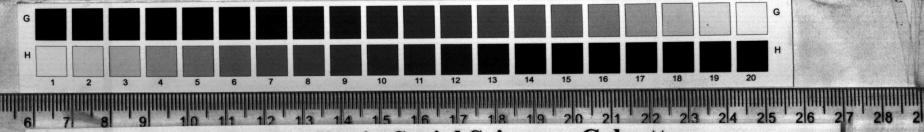
INDIAN TELEGRAM 8.

THE BUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

THE FALL OF CHINGHOCHENG. JAPANESE SUCCESS.

(From the Japanese Consul.)

Bombay, Mar. 1 On the 23rd ultimo our detachment at tack ed the enemy at Chinghocheng, 40 miles to the east of Pensiho. Strong snow storm, steep nature of the ground and the melting greatly hinder



MONGHYR MUNICIPAL CASE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) 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 enemed his second tion 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 papels of

a tremendous sensation as it discloses shame ful complicity of some of the rich people of this city in the bye-election. The plaintiff is represented by Babu Shamal Das Chakerabertti, Govt. Pleader, Babu Braja Gopa Mukerjee, Vakil and Babu Gurujyoti 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 nation-in-chief was partly gone into on the 24th Inst. and took the whole of the 27th

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 the bye-election. The death of Babu Kanti Chandra Mukerjee, Mudach of Babu Kanti Chandra Mukerjee, Mudach of Babu Kanti Chandra Mukerjee, the nicinal Commissioner of Monghyr, was the cause of the bye-election in ward A. Moulv Md. Yusuff, Deputy Magistrate, was the polling officer. The Rev. Mr. Thomas. Babu Ganga Charn Mukerjee, pleader, Moulvi Md. Nazir Hossain, Pleader, Babu Monohan Singh, Pleader, formed the Election Committee. Babu Shibnandan Prosad Sing was the Vice-Chairman at the time of the bye-cleation. He is all along Vice-Chairman. election. He is all along Vice-Chairman. 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 Yayuh and was fresh election between Shah Yayub and Babu S. P. Sing, in which the latter was reelected. The former was made to retire in favour of the latter. As far as I remember Shah Yayub'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 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 Kamaleshwar P. Sing Bahadur is the fether Paler Blackhet Proceed. Municipal cure. Rai Kamaleshwar P. Sing Bahadur is the father, Babu Bhagbat Prosad, Municipa Commissioner is cousin of the Vice-Chairman Babu Hazarilal, Moulvi Ali Hoshain, Mr. Bolton, Prince Mirza are friends of Babu S. P. Sing at the Municipal Board. There are 18 Commissioners at the Monghyr Municipal ty—two-thirds are elected members. Babu Pabi Prosad late khazanchi of the Monghyr Managanar is also a friend of Babu S.P. Sing

casury is also a friend of Babu S.P. Sing the Municipal Board. About 6 weeks be-

bering 32. I personally filed applications at the Manicipal Office. I filed three petitions (shewn) but not allowed to be exhibited, as

they were not entered in the list filed with

the bye-election I put in an application he amendment of the voters' list num.

contained this much

some of them, they were indebted to him. The question was disallowed as answer not

taken down by court).
I saw the Durwans of R. K. P. Sing on the evening before the election go but in my quarter ond induce voters to vote for defendant. Early on the morning of the 24th, the election day, I found the Durwans of Babus 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 "lathi" in hand. The attitude of these Durwans was very threatening. I peremptorally asked the Durwan at my door to move away, Durwan at my door to move away, which se did very reluctantly. The courts were being held then in the morning.

After I came to court on the morning of 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 premised help which he never did.

I know Mungeri Lal. He was one of my canvasses. He was been confined at Bar

canvassers. He was kept confined at Ran 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 Amlas and those Hazari Lal, Hazari Lal himself, Bhagbat Prosad, cousin of Babu S. P. Sing and Municipal Commissioner. Babu Amir Lal, Doroga Lal and Alli Hosnain, retained Mukhtears of Babu S. P. Sing, Mohamed Nayeem, brother of defendant and Civil Court Nazir, some of the Civil Court peons Court Nazir, some of the Civil Court peons and some of the Municipal employes 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, Hazarii Lal, Ali Hosnain, Amir Lal and the Civil Court Nazir. Each voter was taken to the polling officer sometimes was taken to the polling officer sometimes flanked by two of these men and some times by three. They maintained a sort of chained guard from the room to the outside. Even at the time of voting the Muncipal employes were actually canvassing for the defendant. The canvassing Municiemployes were Abdul Karım, Bhola Misser, and another clerk whosh name I forget. I observed Hazari Lal prompting the voters even beforth the polling officer and I had to check him. I found S. P. Sing's durwans standing inside the room which was cruded to sufficcation, 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 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 Hosnain, Civil Court Nazir, even the durwans Babu S. P. Sing would not budge an inch in spite of the orders of the polling offi-Canvassing was roing on vigorously defendant's behalf outside the polling 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 Murshidabad moved that the Hon'ble the Maha-

raja 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 Durbhanga

Maharajahs, Rajahs, Nawabs and gentlemental and the Albarajahs, Rajahs, Nawabs and gentlemental and the British Indian Association taken and the British Indian 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 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 religious opmions 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 be homeous to considerations to be homeous to considerations. ations, 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 nomes 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 sympathysing with the tenets of the Brahmo-Scmaj. I dwell upon this aspect of the case advisedly for I do not wish there to be any misunder standing upon the matter. I am dosirous that full honour shall be done to the memory of the venerable Debendra Nath Tagore: an 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 man marthly rewards and titles were never covert.

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 chair-man upon this memorable occasion.

Sir Guru 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 less the country has sustained by his death as well as his high ap-preciation of the Spiritual genious 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 de-ceased 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 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 sur-mount all obstacles in the path of duty. It was the spirit in man that enabled him to was the spirit in man that enabled him to smile with placid indifference at the wiles of tortune. 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 anytime been more accurately involved. anytime been more earnestly inculcated 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 their decided. neard of him and they should offer their tribute of gratitude and respect to his memory.

Mr. K. G. Guptu seconded the resolution and gave a brief sketch of the Maharsh's his admiration for the Maharshi's great piets and saintly life. They should try to follow in the deceased's footsteps and strengthen their haracter and ennoble their national life. Mr. S. K. Rateliffe supported the resolution

and said he was greatly struck by a quotation which Sir Gurudas 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 disturbng circumstances. This seemed to him, so ar 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 ast few weeks, that the chief glory of Bengal was the power to produce personalities tower-ng above their fellows in the realm of the intellect and the spirit. Other races and intellect and the spirit. Other part to wild A special report has been prepared by those

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

GAZETTE OF INDIA .- MAR. 4.

The services pof Mr. C. W. T. Feilman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Honble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The services of Least D. K. Edger R. E.

The services of Leut. 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,

Captain C. H. D. Ryder, R E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st rade 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 Honourable Sir Lewis Tupper, C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Financial Comm scioner 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. The Government of the Punjab has app

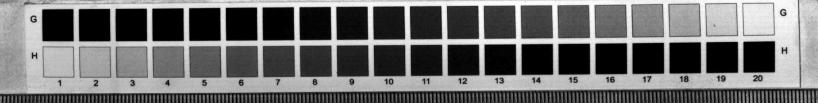
Punjab, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days combined with a special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and 15 days with effect from the lst March 1905. Mr. W. Maxwe'l, I.C.S., Deputy Director-General, Post Office, officiating for him.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

We referred a short time ago to the proability that changes might possibly be made in the 'Deierred' tar ff on the Indian relegraph system, the four-anna message having proved such a remarkable success. At prisent 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. At 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 reasong full advantage from the change. It has therefore been suggested the free address should d sappear 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 soven for the actual message. If the sender's name were not sent—and this is not necessary in many mess—eight words would be possible in the message. This would be a marvellously cheap rate, and the commercial community articularly would appreciate it. As the Deferred' traffic amounts to 75 per cent of the whole it is obviously worth cultivat-ng.—"Pioneer."

According to Frontier Reports Sirdar Inayatulla 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.



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 indee on furlough is appointed to

udge, on furlough, is appointed to be Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Par-

ganas and Hooghly.

Mr. A. E. Shuttleworth, District Superintendent of Plice, 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, vice Mr. R. Davies, retred, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd January 1995.

January 1905:--(1) Rai Brojendra Nath Chatterjee

Bahadur (2) S. C. Aldridge (3) Mr. H. G. Haultain (4) Mr. M. B. Ellis

(5) Mr. G. Bowen ... 300
Mr. V. B. Clobden-Ramsay. Officiating
Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymemsingh, is allowed combined leave for
eight months, with effect from the 4th March

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, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Burdwan, to be or-

dinarily 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 Kushita and

Ranaghat, but for the present to be on deputation to Chuadanga. Babu Aswini Kumar Das, M.A., B.L., appointed to act as a Hunsif in the district of Faridpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Bhanga during the absence, on leave of Babu Revati Kanta Nag, or until further

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

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

Babu Nritya 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 Pingna in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one mouth with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it. Pabu Umesh Chardra Chuckerbutty, Muns f

of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month effect from the 2nd March 1905. Babu Saroda Prosad Band Munsif of Kushtia and P

disposal of the Government of India in the

inance 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, As-

sistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department. Babu Krishna Chandra Bhattacharjea, Officiating Professor, Dacca College, is con-

firmed 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. C W Peake, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, is allowed leave

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 Prasad 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

during the absence, on leave, of Babu Poresh Chunder Banerjee.

Babu Satish Chandra Ghose, B.L., is ap pointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Dinajpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Rai-

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

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

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 from the Government of Bengal, laid before Corporation at THE ROLT CASE.

ENQUERY AT KISHENGANJ.

Kishenganj (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 enquiries to K. shenganj to deal particularly with six charges brought by 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 acquist tool of the charge brought against Mr. 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 Kishenganj 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 Ausaf Alli Khan supported Ausaf Alli Khan's claim against the state on a bond said to have executed in his favour by the Rani before her death, as a result of which support Ausaf Alli 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 Ausaf Allı Khan reported the remission as irrecoverable of a decree for Rs. 3,256 against one Abdul Bant who was in reality a Beamdar of Ausaf Alli Khan; (3) that Mr. Rolt in the year 1903 in consideration of receiving a sum of Rs. 1,000 from Ausaf Alli 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 Doantaloh taluk; (4) that Mr. Rolt in the year 1904 in consideration of receiving Rs. 1,500 from Leakuth Hussein recommend-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; (5) that Mr. Rolt on the 19th January, 1904, induced the Collector to sanction his bidd ng up to Rs. 3,000 for a certain taluk called Dheikhara Gutoh

for a certain taluk called Dheikhara Gutoh by making a false charge as to the value of the taluk; (6) 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 onesed Mr. 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 al-

lowed to stand over.

Ausaf Alli Khan was the first witness called Ausaf Alli Khan was the first with as 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 managership. Witness said that there was a case based on a bond of Rs. 8,000 and payment was due him. The case was withdrawn, as M old the witness.

one else of this. His books contained no reference to this sum of Rs. 75,000. He had tord 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. for the day.

Kishenganj (Purnea), Feb. 28. Kishenganj (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, 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

At this stage Mr. Morison took up the cross-examination of Asaf Ali Khan. The witness said he could read if it were neceswitness 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 not at the committee of the rest was

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 trate came a little while after to make a list of what the Rani left, and saw the pre-paration 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 contain. ing 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 putni. Witness volunteered the statement that Mr. Rolt had asked him for money in connection with that case. Witness could not remem. ber any case brought by Mr. Rolt against him in which Mr. Rolt had not been success. Witness could not remember that Mr. Faulder had reported on him as a cunning, scheming, and unscrupulous adventurer. He may eve sent in a report that he did not know to Mr. Lea, also in the recent high Cor had described him 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 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 cheek 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 mulants may be given, but these must be judiciously applied, or the foliage will turn yellow.

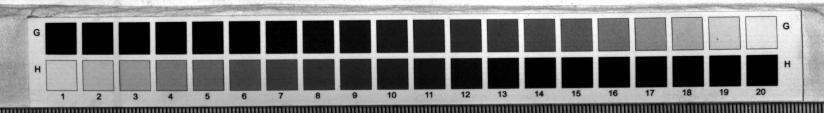
Foreign Fruit Trade in 1904.—Many of our

readers will be interested in a most lucid and 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 35,000,000cwt. The total value was between £14,000,000 and £15,000,000. In several respects the foreign £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 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 Applies by retail fruitness. In the markets ples by retail fruiterers. 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 course that and that despite any assertion to the country, the imports, distribution, and prices prove unmistakably that the fruit trade of 1904 was exceptionally good for city communities and retail distributors.

and retail distributors.

Silver Leaves.—One of the natural curiosities of South Africa, are the "silver leaves," (Leucadendron argentium) 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.

leaves to bring home with him, and p them to his friends for use as book-mal late years an effort has been made to the rose," by painting delineations passenger vessels which ply betwee Town, and England on the ler dealers have "improved" on cing the more little of the o visible in those treated in



THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FIFTH DAY.

A meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council was held at the Council Chamber, 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. B., K.C.I.E.; the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Iblets.in, K.C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Iblets.in, K.C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards; the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E.; the Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.; the Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Mr. E. Cable: the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur; the Hon'ble Mr. H. Adamson, C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Mr. H. Adamson, C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Sir Rameshwara Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga; the Hon'ble Mr. L. A. Sim, C.I.E., and the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E., and the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E., and the Hon'ble Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, Kaz'lbash, C.I.E.

PAPER CURRENCY FILL.

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 Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, and the moer, with astructions to report at the next meeting of the council.

ing 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 investi-gating the Railway Board with certain powers or functions under the Indian Railways Act,

or functions under the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

He sa'd:—My Lord beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for investing the Railway Board with certain powers of 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 hither to exercised by them in respect of railways, and the Bill provides a machinery for the deligation of such powers. Section 47 of the Railway Tct 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 uch general rules in respect of the State way to the Railwa Board and the Bill he provision to secure this.

The Hewett introduced the Bill and Bill, together with the State-and Reasons relating thereand Reasons relatin

শুভ সংবাদ।

শ্রীমহাপ্রভুর জন্মমহামহোৎসব

व्याशामी ४३ टिव्य २०१म मार्क मञ्जनवात्र জীতীগোর-পূর্ণিমা। এই দিবস অস্তান্ত বারের ন্তায় এ বংসরও কলিকাতায় শ্রীশ্রীমহাপ্রভুর জন্ম-महाभरहादमव इहेरव। এই উপলক্ষে नानाशान ১ইতে ভক্তগণের ওভাগমন ও ওভ সাম্মণন **१हेरत । वाहाता अहे महामरहादमस्य स्यालनान** করিতে ইচ্ছা করেন তাঁহারা কুপা করিয়া পূর্বা-হেই শ্রীগোরাঙ্গ-সমাজের সম্পাদক **শ্রী**যুক্ত রসিক-মোহন চক্রবর্তি মহাশয়ের নামে নিয়লিখিত ठिकानाम्र मश्वाम मिदवन ।

শ্রীশীমহাপ্রভুর পূজা অর্চনা ভোগরাগের বায় নিৰ্বাহাৰ্থে যিনি যাহা দিতে ইচ্ছা করেন তাহা প্রীগোরাঞ্প-সমাজের কোষাধাক প্রীযুক্ত রায় यजीखनाथ (ठोषूती, अभिनात वताश्ननत कृतिकांछा; অণবা দিমলখিত ঠিকানায় পাঠাইবেন

শীমৃণালকান্তি ঘোষ। শ্রীপত্রিকার কার্য্যাধ্যক। বাগবাজার, কলিকাতা।

বহুতর ভক্তের বিশেষ অনুরোধে শ্রীপ্রীগোর-পূর্ণিমা পর্যান্ত শ্রীল শিশিরকুমার বোষ মহাশয় প্রণীত শ্রীঅমিয়নিমাই চরিত এক সেট কাগজে বান্ধা ৫%০ খলে ৪৬০ কাপড়ে বান্ধা ৭, টাকা স্থলে ৬, শ্রীনরোত্তমচরিত ৸৹ স্থলে॥॰ শ্রীপ্রবোধানন্দ ও গোপালভট্ট । প হলে। দিবার বন্দোবস্ত করিয়াছি।

অদ্ধ মূল্যে।

শীল শিশির বাবুর তত্ত্বাবধানে প্রকাশিত শ্রীচৈতন্তভাগবত (বিতীয় সংস্করণ) মূল্য ১০০ অর্দ্ধ মূল্য ॥﴿ তাঃ মাঃ ﴿ ১ ।। শ্রীচৈতভুমঙ্গল (প্রাচীন হস্তলিখিত পুথির মিল করিয়া বিশুদ্ধ ভাবে মুদ্রিত) মূল্য ১॥ • , অর্দ্ধ মূল্য ५ • , ডাঃ মাঃ ১ । শ্রীচৈতগুচন্দ্রামৃত (আনন্দি নাম ভক্তত্বত র্দিকা-স্বাদিনী টীকা ও পণ্ডিত শামলাল গোসামি দিদ্ধান্তবাচম্পতি ও বঙ্গান্থ-

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ch. H. Manaraja Gour Ch. ndra Deo, Feudatory Ch ef of Rairakhol. C. P. says:—"Your 'Vita-line' has been of great benefit to one of my friends. You should certainly be congratulated on the success of your medicine Send one gross bottles for hos-pital purposes."

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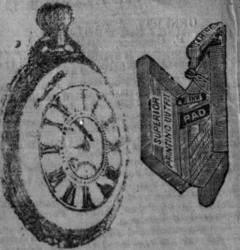
Captain A. M Mattos Cordeiro, Goa, says:—"A sick man has used your Vitaline with good_effect"

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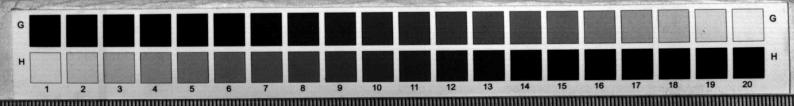
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pondent.)

LWAY ACCIDENT.

the 23rd instant the

ris and is under the

Surgeon of Comilia.

annately escaped of the train.

tiles off the

WITH YETS.

of the A. B. Ry. suddenly in the railway line. The and some waggons in front of

l into the adjoining field. The we between the two rails was bence the accident. The train full speed. The engine has pieces and terribly damaged d. One other man of the

omilla, Feb. 27.

(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 presidences, 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 tournary of the 20th and the 20th of the 2

subject of talk among all educated menowing 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 Caristian cliege football team was opposed to the cotball team of the D. A.-V. College in a final match in connection with the Tournaments annually held under the auspices and rangement of the Panjab 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

After the 1st half of the play was over here occurred a disturbance in which it is alleged that some students and a Professor of the F. C. College was assaulted. On he dispersal of the parties that matter was rejected to the police. The D. A.-V. College authorities, however, no revened a suggested to the authorities of the

was reported to the police. The D. A.-V. College authorities, however, no revened disaggested to the authorities of the C. College that in place of the mattering fought out in Courts of Law an enry may be instituted by a joint Comtee of the representatives of both the eges and on their report the students fault may be punished. The authorities the F. C. College accepted this suggesting and a joint enquiry was consequently ermined upon. But before the joint encry could be taken in hand the Punjabiliteristy Sports and Tournament Comtee stepped in and appointed a Submittee of its own for an enquiry and aport. This Committee (eventually consting of 4 Europeans or Pseudo—Europeans, one Muhammadan and one Hindu) sported against the D. A.-V. College and ecorded the following findings.

(a) On the evidence as to hostile intensions prior to the game. The Commendance of the prior to the game. The Commendance of the prior to the game.

(a) On the evidence as to hostile intenions prior to the game. The Committee re of opinion that a conspiracy was formed grior to the game and that students of D.A. V. College had planned a disturb to the event of defeat.

(b). On evidence as to the act begining of the quarrel the Committee are
able to find conclusive evide but the
rence from (a) is that
actual conflict was begun by
defeated College.

defeated College.

On auxiliary evidence as to the conor individuals, the nature of the fightand the persons actually struck the
mittee report on the following indivi-

Khushabi Ram, student D.A.-V. Colfor inciting to riot and personally lting F. C. College students and Pro-

Khan Chand student, D. A.-V. Colfor preventing the peaceful dismissal A.-V. students when that appeared le for inc ting to riot and personally ng hostilities after the first conflict specific charge of assault is brough

report was accept by the Sport steen in a meetin ttended by frans and 3 native d thereupon the committee passed collowing resolu-

the D. A

BATTLE OF HELKOUTAI,

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 Helkoutal."

Telegram from the front have made it evident that it ranks next in importance to the battles of the Shaho and Laoyang. The Japanese admit a loss of 7,000, and the Muk den correspondent of the "Novoe Vremya states that the Russian casualties are est matted at 13,000, but un fficial Japanese reports place them at 20,000.

The centre of the fighting was the village of He koutai, which hies about thirty-three miles south-west of Musden, and the two armies fought in a driving snow-torm.

armies fought in a driving snow-torm.

In Marshal Oyama's account of the battle telegraphed yesterday by our Toko correspondent, it is stated that the Japanese garrison in Heikouta, 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.

Marshall Oyama states:-

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 Helkoutal was going on, it was reported that a Russian division had surrounded Chenchichapao, and that the Japanese flank was being threatened by some Russian battalians.

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

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.

detachment attacking Heikoutar.

The report continues:—

The Japanese advanced with the utmost bravery, notwithstanding that they encounter ed a fierce fire from the Russian gurs 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 Russ an divisian attacked them on the flank, and another division, which had stolen

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 fibe 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 prolon ged 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 if 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 cooles 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 646 more who will winter in the nome province. In all there are about five thousand coolies still at work on the Russian fortifications, but they are only putting touches to the later, 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

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 dec'dedly 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

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 prearranged 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

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

ASSOCIATION SCHOLAR.

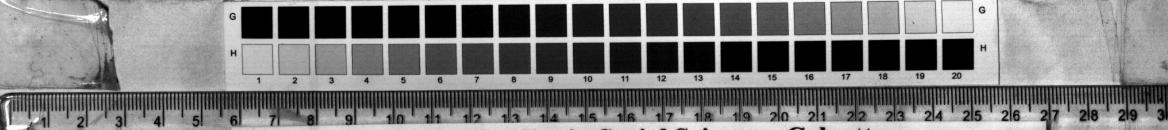
Barisal, Mar. 2.

Babu Gopai Changra Sen M.A., B.L., pleader and Fro.essor, projomohan Institution and an inhabitant of Bakergunge was invited to an evening party on the occasion of his proceeding to hid nourgh, Germany as a scholar of the Scientific and Industrial Association to learn manufacturing chemistry. The Judicial and Executive officers were invited. Babu Rajannath 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 Tamin Kumar Gupta in the chair where the students of the Brojomohan Institution presented him with an address and blessing was given by Professor naming Kumar Vidyaratna. The Bengalee staff of the steamer service offered to pay Gopal Babu first class reserve accommodation. Great enthus asm prevails. The scientific and industrial movement seems to be thoroughly popular. Further parties are being daily arranged.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A PLEAFER.

In a Small Cause suit before the District Munsiff of Tirukoilur, Madras, for recovery of a sum of money due on a pro-note, the District Munsiff decreed in favour of the plantiff. 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 detendant'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. Ine 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 Pleadership Board for action being taken by that body in regard to the placer's conduct.

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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

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. I. N. Tata

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 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 managethe 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 counted by to yie'd an income of R1.25,000, subject to the condition that the properties numbered 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 are dealtwith 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 refere 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 secure that the income derived from the preperties 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

conveyed by him to the trustees of the Institute and leased back by them to him on a stitute and leased back by them to him on a stitute and leased back by them to him on a stitute and leased back by them to him on a stitute and leased back by them to him on a sincome and Rs. 421 five per cent. for angement. With this addit government of India are the valuation of the property of the property of the property of the graph that the guar

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 corresp 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 feen removed. A competent body of experts has a removed these properties to be worth Rs. 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 of managing them has been d scovered. The Government of India have thus been placed in a position to formulate, in a mohe definite shape than 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 £2,000 which they had already promised). promised) to contribute for a period of ten years any further sum that might be required to make up, togeter with the "Mysore grant," one-third of the current expenditure of any year subject to a maximum of £5,000. It depends was subsequently explained that the Government of India grant would take either of the (3) The following forms according as the provisional committee might elect, but that the election once made would hold good for the term of

(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 n 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.

I from the protector fall below the guarantee rades' report of seem that the pairs. Rs. 2,500 neral establish-amagement, Rs. aspect of Candy r a possible detail ate Mr. Tata's which is to be sees of the India and India 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. 1,25000 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 adsum, or Rs. 77,500 being the maximum admits a properties 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 derived from them, and his report on the scheme for managing them, be provided for hy a scheme under the Charitable Endowments Act of 1890, the local Government acting in the matter under sections 4 and 5 of the Act

the matter under sections 4 and 5 of the Act being the Government of Bombay?

(2) Can the organization of the Reasearch 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 Endownments 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 estation of Bangalore?

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 vested in the Treasurer of Charitable

dowments.

(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 endownment properties (b) the executive management of the Institute (c) the larger general questions which tute, (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

(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

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 manuer 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 endownment properties. This matter was

body charged with the administration of the endownment 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 Nowember 1899. The scheme then put forward contemplated the formation of an Indian recontemplated the formation of an Indian re-search University situated at or near Bom-bay, the management of which was to be vested in (a) a University Court, and (b) a University Council.

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 Wevernment of India, the Government of Mysore, and the Tata family in such proportions as may be found possibly. in such proportions as may be found possible having regard to local conditions.

(To be Continued.)

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