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feweller (Ghoramara), (Rajshahi)

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21 May 1904. Bebu Bepin Behari Dhar of Ramput Boalla, Rajshah is a jeweller of high reput ation. His d esigns are excellent and he executes orders with p.ecision, promptitude, and integrity. I hi d some Rs 500 to Rs, 600 worth of ornaments prepared by him and had the gold tested by an expert at Calcutta and was glad to find that he was honest as regards the price of gold and rate of labours. (Sd.) Dina Nath Mukherjee, Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi,

Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1901. Babu Bepin Behari. Dbar, jeweller of Boalia, made several ornaments for me. He also received several orders through roe from my friends. In all cases his dealings were hone at and straightfor ward. He is a reliable goldsmith and his executions are neat. I can safely recom mend him to the public.

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21 May 1904

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### THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, MARCH 16 1905.

# THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN KATHIAWAR.

GRAND DARBAR IN THE CONNAUJHT HALL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Bombay, Mar. 7.

His Excellency Lord Lamington address-ing the Chief of Kathiawar at a Durbar held 

expressing my gratification at being able to visit you in your far-famed Province of Kathiawar. It has been my pleasure to meet some of your number in Dombay and elsewhere, but I have long been most anxiouto find an opportunity of visiting you here and reneweing my friendship with those I have already met and of making the personal acquaintance of those I have now seen for the first time.

"I hope that in the course of my sojourn here I may have an opportunity of hearing from your own lips your views upon some of the numerous questions that constantly come before me, in connection with your Province for it is by such means that we can best come to a right understanding of one another and by such intercourse that I hope to secure the object which is very near my heart-the establishment of friendly relations with you, one and all.

The Province has of recent years, passed The Province has of recent years, passed through times of great stress and when Lord Northcote visited it, more than two years ago, it still lay in the throes of famine. Since that time, there has been a great and rapid recovery, and I think that you will agree with me that Kathiawar is largely in-debted to Government for the measure of recoveration it was able to secure in se recuperation it was able to secure in so short a period. I do not know whether you have realised them. Since 1899 the Government of India had advanced nearly crore of rupees to Kath'awar alone, the ex-act figures are Rs. 99,12,328. That in itself, resulting as it did in the salvation of States resulting as it did in the salvation of States and estates which would otherwise have been irretrievably and hopelessly ruined, by the rates of interest which they would have had to pay, is a striking illustration of the gene-rosity with which Native States in the re-cent famine were treated by the Government of India. That, however, is not the whole measure of the benefits received: the re-mission of threa years' interest on Govern mission of three years' interest on Govern-ment loans announced at the Delhi Durbar meant a gift of more than 5½ lakhs to the

"I think there is sometimes a tendency on the part of some of you to mistake the motives of Government. The advice you motives of Government. The advice you sometime receive is occasionally regarded as an unnecessary interference with your pri-vate affairs, but whatever your views of the policy of the Government may be on parti-cular questions, I would ask you to consider the meaning of the facts I have just stated, for they are evidence which can not be re-butted of the benevolent interest taken by Government in the Native States and of their good faith in desiring to marntain them in their past status and position unimpaired. I may touch for a moment upon one such question of interest to several of you, where there has not been a complete under-standing between us. It is the management of the B. G. J. P. Railway. Now that Rail-war is in itself a completions example not way is in itself a conspicuous example not way is in itself a conspicuous example not only of the enterprise of the individual 'Chiefs but of the great benefits that the Chiefs can secure by co-operation for the general welfare of the Province, and nothing could pain me more than that any action of my Government should tend to the discouragement, in however small a degree, of such enterprise and such co-operation. But Ral-way undertakings, like all matters where life and property are concerned, involve obligation to the general trade and travelling public, which no civilized Government can ignore, and it is a duty, which the Par-amount Power can not shirk, to satisfy it-self that these obligations are fulfilled. You may be sure that Government have no desire whatever to interfere in the internal econo-my of Native States, but circumstances do occasionally arise where intervention can not be avoided. "There is a peculiar interest attaching to Kathiwar from its conditions which have no counterpart elsewhere in India. The con-geries of States evidently fosters a generous rivalry and yet they afford a signal illustra-tion the newer of concentration and its retion the power of co-operation and its re-sultant benefits. There is no place in this Province where one may more appropriately than here refer to the advantages which you have been able to secure from such co-operation for not only is this (Rajkot) a railway centre but here are situated these institutions such as the Zenana Hospital, the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the Lang Library, and the Watson. Museum which the Chiefs unite to maintain. Perhaps the most important of all is the BairKoomar the most important of all is the Raj-Koomar the most important of all is the haj-noonia. College in regard to which I shall have another opportunity of speaking at greater length, but there are two institutions of an educational character about which I should if it was tolerated in the case of Mr. Omma-When the marke a result within a should be also be and the should be also be and the barron for marke a result of the should be and the barron for marke a result of the should be and the barron for the should be and the barron of the should be barron of the should be and the barron of the should be and the barron of the should be barron on the barron of the should be barron of the should be barron on the barron of the should be barron of the should be barron on the barron on the barron on t to make a few remarks. They are the ale Training College and the Barton Fe-Ill be well worth while incurring and I am infident that the States will see their way confident that the States will see their way to contribute it, as otherwise educational progress must inevitably suffer. The Direc-tor of Public Instruction in his last Annual Report spoke highly of these two Colleges and I take this opportunity of personally pugratulating you, Chiefs of Kathiawar, Sold by

## apon your central institutions, of which you

'At the beginning of my remarks, I made 'At the beginning of my remarks, I made reference to the times of stress through which you passed and the good recovery which you were making during the past two years. I am sorry to think that progress should have been arrested by the present bad season of severe scarcity, if not famine, and if I had been able to foresee the nature of the season, I should have been reluctant hy my advent to cause that expenditure by my advent to cause that expenditure which seems, to be inevitably associated with the Governor's visit. One of the first with the Governor's visit. One of the mast steps which I took when I decided to come here was to tell the Agent to the Governor that I did not wish any needless outlay to be incurred. But when the nature of the season become more apparent, I should even up to the latter moment, have changed my plans, had I n.t learnt that much of the necessary expense had a ready been incurred and that on the whole it would be prefered that I should adhere to my arrangements, so I decided to come and asked the Agent to the Governor to make known the fact that I would not press for the attendance of any upon whom the visit to Rajkot would entail an undesirable strain. For myself it would have been more consonent to my feeling had I been able to postpone my visit as Ledy Leminston is now ill and I visit as Lady Lamington is now

was naturally unwilling to leave her. "It has been a pleasure to me to present the Insignia of the K. C. S. I., to His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar. It is a decoration which marks the high appreciation of His Majesty the King Emappreciation of His Majesty the King Em-peror of the steady, quiet, progressive and efficient administration of the chief. He has only recently given fresh proof of his loyal-ty by the expression of his intention of rai-sing his Imperial Service Troops to the full strength of the two squadrons at which it originally stood. I should like at the same time to congratulate also His Highness the Jam of Jampagar mean his decision to in Jam of Jamnagar upon his decision to orease his Imperial Service Contingent 150 Sabers. to "I have now finished what I have to say

"I have now finished what I have to say. I greatly appreciate the opportunity I have had of meeting you all here in Durbar, and I can only tell you once more, what a great pleasure it is to me to visit Kathiawar. I look forward to seeing its living Institutions its country and its historical buildings, and though I can not do much in my present short visit, I hope that I may sometime come back perhaps in a less formal manner and visit some of you not only in your own Province but in your own homes." When His Lordship had resumed his seat

Atar, Pan and garlands were distributed, af-ter which the assembly dispersed.

### TIPPERA NOTES.

### (From Our Own Orrespondent.) Comilla, March 9,

RY. ACCIDENT ENQUIRY. The Traffic Manager of the A.B. Ry., the Railway Engineer, the District Magistrate of Tippera and the District Superintendent of Police, Tippera, made a joint enquiry and came to the conclusion that some wicked people, with a view to wreck the kept open the ishpant. How the ments for the purpose came in their p train instru ments for the purpose came in their posses-sion had also been surmised. Babu Haridas Dutta and Anukal Chandra Banerjee, Rail-way Sub-Inspectors of Police, Sealdah, have been specially deputed for it. They have with the help of the local police arrested Mahomed Hossan of Rampur and Kaimuddi of Lakhimur and sont them up for trial. Preof Lakhipur and sent them up for trial. Previous to this Kaimuddi was a mistri in this line and Hossan was also a railway em-ploye. Six months ago both of them were dis-missed. It has further been ascertained that on the night of occurrence both of them were not at home. Some of their relations are still employed in this railway. It is reported that this is to allow the buildings reported that this is to allow the buildings rence, the present mistry of the line was threatened by these men. They told him "we shall see how you work." The police came to the conclusion that they got the necessary instruments for the purpose from their relations who are still in the employ of the Bailway. of the Railway.

### THE ROLT CASE.

### ENQUIRY AT KISHANGANJ.

Kishanganj (Purnea), Mar. 8. The Bolt inquiry opened to-day with Mr. Richardson reading the reply of the Commit-tee to a letter addressed them on the previ-ous night by Mr. Rolt. The Committee said during an oral statement by Mr. Rolt the prosecution would be entitled to cross-exa-mine on it. Their report in connection with the proceedings held in Calcutta on the High Court Case would be sent to the Ben-ord Government, and the report on the pro-cedings held at Kishanganj to the Board of Revenue, whose decision they were unable to anticipate and for a copy of which Mr. Rolt would have to apply to the Board direct, as the Mr. Rolt was at liberty to make an oral statement himself or through his coun-sel. If he chose the latter course he would be an one of the latter course he would be an one of the latter course he would be an one of the latter course he would be an one of the latter course he would be an one of the latter course he would be an one of the latter course he would be an one of the latter course he would be an of the latter course he would be an one of the latter course he would be an one of the latter course he would be an one of the latter course he would be an one of the latter course he would be an one of the latter course he would be an one of the latter course he would be an one of the latter course he would be an one of the latter course he would be an one of the latter course he would be an one of the latter course he would be an one of the latter course he would be an one of the latter course he would be an of the latter course

be open to cross-examination. Mr. Morison then put in three separate petitions on behalf of his client. One marked "private and confidential" was not read "private and confidential" was not read The contents of the principal petition was that Mr. Rolt had all along understood that the Lieutenant-Governor would alone be the judge of his case and for the first time he was now told that the Board of Revenue would pass final orders on the proceedings held at Kishanganj. Had he known this he would not have come to I ganj. Had he known that Kish prosecution would have made capital out of the explanation he had already submitted he would n have made any. The petition then would ne have made any. The petition then went on to say how since the enquiry opened the case had been slowly developed against him with the help of the police, Shams-ul-Zoha, and others. Single-handed as he was and opposed by all the machinery of Govern-ment he could bear the strain no longer and he therefore asked the Committee to close the enquiry. In conclusion Mr. Rolt said he proposed to address the local Government and ask them to dispose of the High Court case, and as regards the proceedings to pase whatever orders they thought proper. Roshan Ali, lessee of the Dekshara Gach was call-ed by the Court to speak to its value and yearly revenue. yearly revenue.

After the luncheon adjournment Mr. Ri-chardson read out several letters of Mr. Rolt, the burden of them generally being that Mr. Lea was engaged in searching for fresh evidence against him, and together with Asaf Ali and Shams-ul-Zoha doing his best to nullify Mr. Rolt's honourable acquittal in the High Court by bringing fresh charges against him. Mr. Rolt's explanation to the Committee concerning all the six charges were then read by Mr. Richardson. Mr. Rolt then made the following oral statement with reference to charge one only: --To state the circumstances under which the second witness Sakhawat Ali was brought forward the second charge was put forward in the After the luncheon adjournment Mr. R. the second charge was put forward in the first instance to support the translation which was first made, and in connection therewith was first made, and in connection therewith I ask the Committee to place on record the difficulties under which I had been placed having to inspect Asaf Ali's accounts in the presence of Nandkishore Lal. I had made the translation in his presence, the consequence being that the story subsequently told by witnesses was made to fit in with the new translation. As regards charges one or two, new witnesses were introduced whose

names were never mentioned before. With reference to charge three Mr. Rolt stated who were the putneeders of Dhontola and how it came about that the shares of Dharmachand Asgar, Reza and Asaf Ali were separately recorded in the Sherista into three separate shares. He said several papers in connection with this putnee had not been produced and had, for some reason or other, ed. A sugg estion made in

Shoshi Bhusan Kooar then addressed the Committee with regard to charges 1, 2, and 3. He invited their honours' attention to 3. He invited their honours' attention to the circumstances under which documentary evidence was got at by the authorities. It was on the pretext of enquiring into an income tax matter that the account books were procured and Asafali called on to explain certain entries in them. Asafali was an unwilling witness, and there was no iota of proof in the suggestion that the evidence was fabricated on behalf of the defence. The differing statements made Asafali showed conclusively that there was no conspiracy to get Mr. Rolt into trouble. Asafali had financed one Sakarali to bring a suit against Shujaat Ali Beg with whom he was not on friendly terms; besides Asafali's reputation was not of the best, and he was not likely to come forward as a willing witness as he knew that a gentleman like Mr. Rolt would be sure to a gentleman like Mr. Rolt would be sure to expose him. A bare inspection of his account books showed that they were kept in the regular course of business, and the sugges-tion that they were forged was not worthy of consideration. In regard to charge 4, the pleader invited attention to the Collector's letter to Mr. Rolt. At times the persons concerned submitted their prayer for timis. sion. Mr. Rolt said that he we, assisting a man in getting collections made. In doing so he went out of the ordinary course of

the state of the

duty. No account books were forthcoming. The pleader said that he placed trust in Baket's evidence, and with these remarks he loft this charge in the hands of the committee. With regard to charges 5 concern-ing the Dekshara Gach he drew the atten-tion to Maulvi Mohiuddin's report and sub-mitted that his valuation which was supported by Mr. Downing was the correct one. He invited attention to Mr. Rolts' letter of ted by Mr. Downing was the correct one. He invited attention to Mr. Rolts' letter of the 19th January, 1904, recommending the purchase of the property. In that letter Mr. Rolt did not make out the same case that he now did. He said as the place was near town the property would be valu-able but this had not been borne out by subsequent experience. The pleader then dealt with the sixth charge, submitting that there was a large body of evidence to support the story of the gambling witnesses; and as regards the cattle market, Amjadali was sup-ported by the pleader Abdul Rahim both of ported by the pleader Abdul Rahim both of whom said that Mr. Rolt asked Amjad Ali to destroy the paper. The account books filed in connection with this charge were incomplete. If the prosecution was in mical to Mr. Rolt they would not have come to court with such evidence. So that the suggestion that the evidence in the case was fabricated fell to ground.

fabricated fell to ground. Mr. Morison in addressing the Committee for Mr. Rolt thanked them for the great courtesy which both he and his client had received at their hands. It had been a source of very great satisfaction to them that they had come before them and they appre-ciated the keen manner in which the Committee had masitered the mult tudious minute of this complicated case. There was one remark he wished to make before he entered into the defore was one remark he wished to make before he entered into the defence and that was that his elient in saying he thought the Lieutenant-Governor would dis-pose of the case, referred to the High Court case, and not the one which was being en-quired into here. Counsel then gave a brief history of the case from the outset. There had, he said, been a great deal of all-feeling against Mr. Rolt. Mr. Morison, after deal-ing with the position occupied in the prose-cution by Asafali, Mirza Shujaat Ah Beg, and Mr. Lea said the evidence given in Mr. cution by Asafali, Mirza Shujaat Ah Beg, and Mr. Lea, said the evidence given in Mr. Rolt's favour was not sent up. If it had been, Government would probably have said there was no case. Mr. Morison, then ad-dressed the Committee on the first five oharges, and commenting thereon, asked the Committee to remember that although allow-ed ten days to do so Mr. Rolt had not delay. ed a day in making his defence, but had sent it in sit ones in black and white There

### SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

There have been several attempts to make the diamond, but they have only succeided in producing tiny stones. M. Henri Moissan the distinguished French chemist, formerly made some crystals, and his recent analyses of the Canon Diablo meteorite have led him of the Canon Diablo meteorite have led him to try again. Repeating his old experi-iments, he gotl similar results namely, small transparent crystals of a "drop" and eight-faced shape. Sir William Crookes has likewise obtained clear and black crystals by the Mofssan process. Majorana, by means of pressure and heat combined, has also made microscopic diamonds.

The Diablo meteorite contains small dia-monds in fissures of the metal connected by cracks to the nucleus of sulphide of iron. It seemed likely, then, that sulphur has d splaced the carbon from carbide or iron. The meteorite also contains phosphorus and silcium, which might intervene in the separa-tion of carbon. By melting Swedish iron in an electric crucible and adding sulth de of iron, then plunging the crucible into cold water, Moissan obtained little d'amonds. water, Moissan obtained little diamonds. The cold water penetrating the carbon cru-cible cooled the iron towards its heart, where the liquid carbon solidified in the form of diamonds. The diamonds thus ob-tained by adding encloside of iron are like form of d'amonds. The diamonds thus ob-tained by adding sulphide of iron are like those made without it, but there are more of them. Diamonds made by addition of silicium are more irregular in form. The addition of phosphide of iron gave no d'a-monds. M. Moissan concludes that carbon, at ordinary pressure, submitted to a high temperature, vaporises and yields graphite, whereas carbon liquified under a high pres-sure yields diamonds.

The "pagoscope" is a white frost alarm for horticulturists, made by Bernel Bourette 36, Rue de Poitou, Paris.It consists of a wet and a dry bulb thermometer on a frame, with a needle showing the reading of the wet bulb, and indicating by its attitude whether there will be frost or not.

At a recent Meeting of the Academy Sciences, Paris, M. Jardin described a rap'd chemical process for bleaching linen. The cloth is submitted to the action of a weak alkaline lessive, then to the action of a weak solution of chlorhydric acid, then to a solution of nitric acid (5 per 1,000.) This makes the linen very white.

M. Bertillon has brought out a metrical system of photography by which, without calculations, the dimensions and position of an object in the picture can be measured. It is fully described in the "Gazette Medi-cable de Paris."

Dr. Banks, Field D rector of the University of Chicago Expedition to Babylonia, has discovered a statue of white marble, nearly entire, which he regards as the oldest known. It was found eight feet under-ground on the site of the City of Udnum, and it is referred to the time of King Duddu of Udnum.

Sea water is not without its disadvantages as a means of watering streets. It is com-plained that salt water is bad for shrubs and plantations; that it rusts the water com-duits, and spoils the paint or varnish of vehicles. Moreover, shopkeepers do not like the diliquescence it sheds around it.

A silent gearing chain for all kinds of mechanism has been invented by Mr. Carl G. A. Schmidt, Columbus, Oh'o, United mechanism States.

In the evening of Sunday next (February 19), the north polar area of the moon will be under eclipse for some hours.

A French scientific journal states the telegraph lines in the Congo are run through the forest along a cleared track ten metres wide, but single trees are left when they will serve as poles, the other poles bea wicked pleasure in throwing down a worked pleasure in onrowing down the poles lightning damages the wire, and the negroes steal it. The atmosphere seems unfavourable to wireless telegraphy. Signals have been sent 100 kilometres over the forest, but according to an engineer one had to desnatch a neuro to see whether they to despatch a negro to see whether they arrived at their destination. Clearly there is room for improvement. The influence of strong sunshine and atmospheric electricity on wireless telegraph waves might repay in-At a recent Meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences, Professor Kemp cited as promising sources of iron ore those of Labrador discovered by Mr. Low, of the Canadian Geological Survey, and the Tema-gami and Michipicoten areas of Ontario. The United "States, Norway and Sweden, Spain, Al giers, Venezuela, India, Australas'a, and China also contain deposits of the ore. The "Electric Review" describes three projects for getting more power from Niazara vestigation. The "Lifectric Review" describes three projects for getting more power from Niagara Falls on the Canadian side, amounting in all to over 400,000 horse-power. Of this, the Ontar o Power Company proposes to develop 180,000 horse-power, which is not far from the combined output of the two power houses of the Niagara Falls Co. on the New York side of the cataract.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT. • According to the "Weekly Chronicle" the Sub-divisional officer of South Sylhet has an inordinate desire to inflict corporal punish 

trate sentenced an accused person to a cer-tain number of stripes, but the medical opinion in consideration of the man's health and physique prescribed a lesser limit opinion in consideration of the man's health and physique prescribed a lesser limit which had to be acted upon. But the fact that a mere Hospital Assistant had the temerity to question his judgment was a sore point that rankied in the mind of the S. D. O. who, if we are not misinformed, persued the Hospital Assistant to his departmental head, the Principal Medical Officer of Assam with what result we do not pretend to knew. An Extra Assistant Commissioner making a grievance of such matters to the medical authorities will ordinarily be considered an unpardonable officiousness, and we dare say ney it was because of his colour and nothing else. We are further told that the light-

### RHEUMATISM CAN BE OURED

Shams-ul-Zoha's report regarding these mis-sing papers was that Mr. Rolt had done with them, but a letter of Mr. Lea, dated with them, but a letter of Mr. Lea, dated 2nd July, 1904, giving permission to have access to all papers belied this. With re-gard to charge four Mr. Rolt put in certain perewanas to show that Asaf Ali was assisted perewanas to show that Asaf Ali was assisted in the collection of the rent of the taluk Khagra by Mr. Rolt, and how Asafali misap-propriated the collections and Mr. Rolt tried to get back the money. He had no-thing to say with regard to charge five; but in regard to charge six Amjad Ali's first state-ment was that he borrowed Rs. 1,300 from his wife and Rs. 1,000 from Harakchand on the 4th December. If the Committee looked to the petition for the settlement of the mela filed by Jan Mahomed, it would be found that there is one dated 5th, in which Mr. Rolt wrote that applicant must pay Rs. 1,000. On the 9th of the same month Jan the Mahomed through a chalan signed by himself remitted Rs. 1.000, as rent due by him for the cattle market. They find Amjad Ali imtroducing an entirely new story as to how he took some time previous another loan from another banker, whose name is given to this Committee for the first time, and they have a story of his having borrowed Rs. 1,300 from his wife converted into an entirely new form Concerly with record to all the story. Generally, with regard to all the charges Mr. Rolt said it was quite clear from Mr. Lea's letter, written to him in Septem-ber, ordering him to answer these charges. that he intended at the time to deal

that he intended at the time to deal with and dispose of the charges then and there, because he wrote that "after these are dealt with there will be no objection to your going away." Thinking the charges would be dealt with Mr. Bolt wrote and asked Mr. Lea to forward them on to the Board of Revenue for final orders. Instead of dealing

with them he brings them forward eight months after Mr. Rolt's honourable acquittal in the High Court, supported by fresh evidence To-mourow, Mr. Morison, Mr. Rolt's Coun-sel, and Sosi Bhusan Kocar. prosecuting pleader, will address the Court, which will then report in due course to the Board of Revenue.

Kishanganj (Purnea), Mar. 9. The proceedings opened to-day with Mr. Morison putting an application before the Committee, requesting them to ask the Lieutenant-Governor and the Board of Re-venue to furnish them with copies of their report at the same time as it was sent in to the Government.

### WHOOPING COUGH IN JAMAICA.

WHOOPING COUGH IN JAMAICA. During the epidemic of whooping sough which was prevalent in Jamaica, Chamber-lain's Cough Remedy was freely used. Mr. J. Riley Bennett, Chemist at Brown's Town, Jamaica, says of it: "I cannot speak too highly of this remedy. It has never failed in a case where I have recommended it and grateful mothers are daily thanking me for advising them to use it." For sale by" All Chemists & Storekeepers Price 1 Be. 2 Be;

ed a day in making his defence, but had sent it in at once in black and white. That was not the conduct of a guilty man. He had not thought out his defence and could not therefore resile from it. Babu Jogendra Chandra Mukerji then

addressed the Committee on the sixth charge, confining himself especially to drawing attention to the discrepancies in the account books submitted in support of the charge. This closed the enquiry.

Sir Charles Arnold White, Chief Justice of Madras, leave England this week on seven months' leave owing to ill health. Sir S. Subramania Iyer will act as Chief Justice of Madras for the third time.

No official announcement is yet forthcoming about the movements of the Kabul Mission. According to a Frontier correspondent the passes are not yet clear, and the departure of Mr. Dane, however, hopes to reach Simla before the middle of next month.

The financial position of the Government of India is stronger this year than last, not merely by the amount of the large sum by which the revenue of the current twelve which the revenue of the current twelve months exceeds the estimates formed for it by Sir Edward Law. It now appears, be-sides, that the year began with an appre-ciably larger sum in hand than was taken credit for in the last Budget statement. The annual appropriation statement for 1903-04 is published in the 'Gazette of India.' The audited figures show that the year closed with an actual surplus of £2,996,400, as compared with £2,711,200 given in the earlier revised estimates upon which Sir Edward Law relied for his Budget figures. This is in addition to a provincial surplus of £1,195,300 which compares with £1,201,200 in the revised estimates.

### An Interesting Letter.

### The renowned Swami Dharmananda Maha bharati writes :---

Chemistry, both European and Indian, was my favourite study for some years. I have thus got some knowledge in testing the medicinal proportion of drags and pharmaccutical preparations. I-have examined your VIGOR PILL and sim in a position to say that, in chemical process of both the systems, It is found to be the best and the most effications medicine of the kind.

efficacious medicuse of the kind. "A well-know American Missionary of Calcutta who is thoroughly bred up in medical science, took some VIGOR PILLS from me and on testing the merit aud action, declares: It is an excellent pill for Nroous Debility and Wasting Diseases. "I advised some young school and college stu dents to use you. VIGOR PILLS, and 95 per cent of hem have spoken too highly of them. 'In Physical Lassitude, Nervous Debility Prostration Wasting Diseases and Convales-cence, the Vigor Pill brings about mervolious results.

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ANA BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA. SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

"Kramos" is an electro-ceramic substance material introduced by a Bath firm for electrical resistances. It fuses when the current exceeds a certain value.

It has been supposed that the newly-dis-overed sixth satellite of Jupiter might be the little planet discovered by Wolff, but observations of it on January 17 disprove the supposition. The fifth and sixth satellites of Jupiter, being small and far from the anet, it has been suggested that they are not "trueborn" satellites or native to the system, but rather alien or parasitic moons aught in space. The Abbe Moureux, an astronomer of note, however, pronounces this an unlikely hypothesis. "Despite the notoricity of the name of Sir Lodge," he re-marks, 41 do not think any astronomer, take it seriously." We do not lay any claum, to omniscience, but we presume the Abbe-by "Sir Lodge" means our Sir Oliver, and we are sorry he thinks his idea unscientific because it smacks pleasantly of Jules Verne. It has been supposed that the newly-dis-

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

"We have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in our family for years," says Mrs. J. B. Cooke, of Nederlands, Texas, U. S. A. "We have used other medicines for the same purpose, but never found anything to equal Chamber-lain's. If you will use it as directed it will always cure." For sale by" All Chemists & Storekeepers Price 1 Re. 2 Re-



#### THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, MARCH 16, 1905

## THE Amrita Bazar Patrika Calcutta, March 16, 1905.

#### WHAT OUGHT TO BE THE EFFECT OF THE DEMONSTRATION?

THE first effect of last Friday's unprece dented demonstration upon Lord Curzon's mind is likely to be a feeling of irritation and a disposition to ignore the whole thing, for he is after all human. But then as the ruler of 280 millions of souls, his position is only next to that of his King in the British Empire. He cannot, therefore, act like or-dinary mortals. On the other hand, the protests of millions, voiced through a public meeting of many thousands of the pick of the nation, should, we submit, make him of the nation, should, we submit, make him ponder seriously over the situation and ask to himself the question: "Have I fulfilled the pledge I gave when I first landed at Bom-bay, namely, that sympathy shall be one of the keynotes of my adm nistration?" It is quite true that one should discharge his duties according to the light within him. The Viceroy may very well say that he has ruled the country in a way which he honest-ly believed would serve its best interests. He may further contend that unless, he were

ly believed would serve its best interests. He may further contend that unless, he were left free to do whatever he thought proper-it would be impossible for him to administer the affairs of India, peopled as it is by di-verse races and creeds, the interests of each differing from the other in several res-pects. But then the question arises—what should His Excellency do when his measures. instead of satisfying any, create only seeth instead of satisfying any, create only seething discontent in the land? Should he persist in his policy or adopt another? Should or should not the thought occur to him that the light within him was perhaps not as bright, and therefore not a safe guide. as

he regarded it to be? Lord Curzon entertains the notion, which Dr. Rash Behari Ghose very effectively de-mol'shed in his admirable speech, that "Public opinion cannot for a long time the opinion of the Public, that is of th masses, because they are uneducated and have no opinion in political matters at all." We wonder, the fallacy of such an ar-gument did not strike such an intelligent and keen-sighted statesman as Lord Curzon. Now suppose the masses are educated and made to understand politics. Would H's Excellency then acknowledge that there is public opinion in this country? Ah no! For as soon as these inarticulate masses learn to articulate, they are put down for "agita-

to articulate, they are put down for "agita-tors" and their opinion is worth nothing! It is, we fancy, the voice of the voiceless millions who cannot speak that the Government res-pects! At least that is what Lord Curzon in effect proclaims to the wor'd. But is it difficult to educate the Indian masses in politics? Surely, Lord Curzon does not take them for savages. If His Lordsh'p would condescend to mix with them for a single day only, he would find that they are at least as intelligent as the lower classes in his own country are, but more gentle, more teachable, more domestic, while drinking is almost absolutely unknown among them. The experiment of training the massthem. The experiment of training the mass-es in political matters in Bengal was tried twenty years ago, and the result was the historical Jhinkergataha meeting. twenty years ago, and the result was the historical Jhinkergatoha meeting. We pro-pose shortly to give an account of this un-precedented gathering in a small village, which should convince His Excellency that so-called voiceless ryots can speak that very effectively, when they are rethe and that very effectively, when they are re-quired to do so. This great mass meeting was the outcome of two measures of the Government, the Rent Bill and the Chouki-dari Tax, which affected them vitally. Many representative ryots took part in the pro-ceedings, and when Mr. Tute, the then Ma-cieturets of Lawrence when the them the gistrate of Jessore, in order to show the artificial character of the movement, most unwarrantably cross-examined them on the resolutions which they were moving and seconding, they showed an amount of knowledge regarding the Chowkidari Bill, which confounded him; and he had the fairness to report to the higher authorities that the movement was perfectly genuine. Since then two decades have passed away and masses have learnt many things they did not know before. If they do not speak out often, it is because they are not directly touched by many measures of the Government. They cannot of course be expected to take part in such questions as the Uni-versities Act, the Official Secrets Act, Municipal Self-Government in Calcutta, the abo-lition of the Competitive Test or the Universities Validating Act. These measures con-cern only the educated classes, and their opinion is public opinion in matters of these kinds. It is absurd to expect masses to strengthen such public opinion with their voice. And, because, the masses, being re-motely interested and not being sufficiently educated, did not express their opinion either way in such questions, which as we said, would be an absurd thing for them do, therefore educated public opinio to would go for nothing! Is this not a very queer way of arguing a question? The point is, whether or not all educated leaders with one voice had condemned the above measures in which they, and not the masses, were directly interested. If so, His Lordship was bound to admit that there was public opinion and pay proper respect to it. The masses, however, very well understood the significance of one of His Excellency's measures, namely, the proposed dismember-ment of Bengal when the subject was explained to them. It was quite clear to them that they would be sufferers in various ways if they were transferred from Bengal to a new Province. On sentimental grounds they were aghast to learn that they would no longer be called Bengalees, but as the people of the North Eastern Province, and. erefore, looked down upon with contempt, even by their own countrymen. On material grounds, it was plain to the apprehension of the meanest of them that the division of Bengal meant enormous cost, and it would fall heavily on them. And thus tens of thousands of ryots in Dacca and Mymensing thousands of ryots in Dacca and Mym'ns ne assembled in public meetings and entered most emphatic protests against the measure. Lord Curzon characterized these demonstra-tions as artificial. It is artificial in this sense that the "uneducated" were educated. But how can the uneducated be educated if ey are not educated? Political education every other kind of education, must fil-down from the educated to the uneducater ted.

men. The point now is how can Lord Curzon trample down public opinion, about the existence and genuineness of which there is no doubt? The measures, enumer-ated above, affected the educated classes, and the latter made it as clear as it was possible for them to do that they were retrograde and repressive in their character, and fraught with dire mischief. How could Lord Curzon totally ignore such strong and una-nimous popular voice, without laying him-self to the charge that he was a relentless autocrat, who had not a drop of sympathy in him for those entrusted to his care, and whom he regarded as if they were mere human cattle?

The Town Hall meeting was thus forced upon the people by the unsympathetic acts, utterances and attitude of the Viceroy. He is responsible for this unprecedented demons-tration, and not the people. The people are not perverse; it is he who failed to attract them towards himself by his want of tact, jud ment, and kindly feelings. He knew how to win India; for, said he in one of his maches ("Yee will never will the Fort of his speeches, "You will never rule the East of his speeches, "You will never rule the East except through the heart." Knowing this, he yet hurled at the people measure after measure the effect of which was not to reach the heart but break it with a hammer, as the phrase goes. The people gave him a right royal ovation when he arrived here. They called him the saviour of India. They wave willing if the savid to yote a golden were willing, if they could, to vote a golden statue for him. And they were perfectly, s neare in their professions. But, alas! they were compelled by the acts and utterances were compelled by the acts and utterances of Lord Curzon to do the reverse of what they fondly hoped to do, namely, to pass something like a vote of want of confidence upon the head of the Government—a thing which was never done before. His Lordship rannot blame them for it; he himself, with is eyes open, brought it upon his own head.

his eyes open, brought it upon his own head. Ram Chandra, who is worshiped as an in-carnation of God by millions in this country is regarded, at least by the Hindus, as the best King that ever ruled an enlightned na-tion. And what did he do? The light with in him no d ub guided him; but, when he found that this light did not agree with that of his people, he extinguished his own, and followed that of the latter. For, said he, the first duty of a mater was to keep his followed that of the latter. For, said he, the first duty of a ruler was to keep his subjects happy and contented by listening to their prayers, even when they were unrea-sonable. And thus, though he was perfect ly convinced of the innocence of his consort. Sita, he banished her and ne-ver saw her face again because that was the desire of the majority of his people. And desire of the majority of his people. And Ram Chandra is so enthusiastically idolized because, he respected public opinion in this extraordinary manner.

The people of India never asked Lord Cur-The people of India never asked Lord Cur-zon to make a sacrifice of that kind, or anything like it, or any sacrifice at all. What they prayed for was to withold certain mea-sures which would prove disastrous to their interests. He heeded them not; on the other hand, he sprinkled salt over the wound by casting aspersions upon their national character and ancient literature. And the outcome is the present deslarable situation character and ancient interature. And the outcome is the present deplorable situation. His Excellency might yet rule the people through the heart. He can do it only by res-pecting public opinion. Would he try this policy—the policy of sympathy which he pro-mised in the beginning? We trust he will At least that is the healthy result expected from the Town Hall meeting.

#### INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS AND THE KHEDIVIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE KHEDIVIAN PARIMAMENT. THE privilege of interpellation granted to Members of Legislative Councils is no doubt a useful one; but, it means nothing if it is not allowed to be utilized. The curt way in which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's questions were disposed of at the last meet-ing of the Supreme Council shows that the position of the people of this country in this respect is like that of the stork with a plate soup before it. The Government has not the slightest objection to a non-official mem ber asking as many questions as he chooses, but then it reserves to itself the right of allowing or disallowing them and that giving or refusing answers, at its sweet will. Is not this a little funny? But can the Government treat in this those igh-handed manner questions like asked by Mr. Gokhale under the Rules of Interpellation? Let us see. Rule 7 runs thus:-"Questions must be so framed as to be merely requests for information, and must not be in an argumentative and hypo-thetical form or defamatory of any person or section of the community." Under another Rule the President of the Council "may disallow any question without giving any reason therefor other than that in his opinion it cannot be answered consistently with the public interests: and in such case the question shall not be entered in the proceedings of the Council." Now it will be seen that Mr. Gokhale's questions do not tall under the category of any of these Rules. He simply asked for some information regarding the number of officers, drawing salaries of Rs. 5,000 and upwards per annum, appointed since 1892. His other question was to place on the table certain correspondence that has passed bet-ween the Government of India and the Indian Secretary of State. None of them was found to be in an argumentative or hypothetical form or was defamatory of any body. As a matter of fact, the Government accepted the questions and did not disallow them under the other Rule which empowers it to do if the answers would compromise public in terests. Under what law then were the replies refused to the questions? Having allowed a question, can the Government refuse a reply? Will Mr. Gokhale ask for an explanation by correspondence as Mr. Ananda Charlu did on one occasion, and clear these important points? The present Government, it seems, utterly forgotten the purposes for which the Councils were expanded, and representative to secure in this manner for the Govern to secure in this manner for the Govern-ment the advice and assistance of men con-nected with different parts of the country thoroughly aware of the interests and wish-es of their countrymen, and able to judge of the extent to which those interests are likely to be affected by any measure of legislation which may be proposed. If we can obtain men of this description, not by selecting them ourselves but by allowing, the great sections of the community. A

opinion both among the educated and the uneducated classes. The latter in every country, even in England and America, must necessarily lag behind, and be always guided by their educated and enlightened countryalone."

It was thus to add weight to the delibera-tions of the Government that the advice and assistance of our representative men were sought; but, if their opinions be treated with contempt and they themselves receive scant courtesy at the hands of the receive scant courtesy at the names of the Government, surely it will not encourage such men to seek seats in Councils; and the object for which the Councils were reconsti-tuted would necessarily fail. Fancy that a re-ply to one of the questions of Mr. Gokhale was refused on the ground that it would cost some labour, and no explanation what-ever was given as to why the other question

cost some labour, and no explanation what-ever was given as to why the other question was not answered! When the Councils Act was passed in 1892, the Government evidently was ambi-tious of oreating an Oposition in Indian Parlia-ment. But that can never be done, useless you give independence to the members and pay them the respect due to their position. A peacock will never dance in a cage, and no member of Councils will show independence or heart if he thinks that he is there by or heart if he thinks that he is there by merel sufference.

A late Khedive of Cairo made attempts to create an Opposition in his Council. The saying among the Westerners is that light comes from the East. The saying of the comes from the East. The saying of the Easterners, on the other hand, is that light comes from the West. There is no doubt, however, that Parliamentary Government is a product of Western civil zation, pure and simple. But, this by the way. The Khedive, referred to above, wanted to pose as an enlightened mer: and the one way to acquire reputation, he was told. was to rule his country with the help of a Parliament. But then, the Khedive, like the India

Government, wanted to "proceed cautiously,' to use Lord Lansdowne's words; "or, in other words, he was opposed to giving any power to the representatives of the peo-ple; so he created a Parliament of nominated members. His Parliament looked very grand and imposing; but the members were not quite willing to attend after the novelty had worn off. His High-

atter the novelty had worn on. His High-ness next began to impose fines to compel attendance, and in this way managed to se-cure a full House. Another difficulty, however, soon after pre-sented itself. The members began to fall sleep and snore so loudly that the Speaker had to report the matter to the enlightened ruler. The Khediye was now advised that unless he created an Opposition, the members would never be able to overcome their ten-dency towards slumber and take an interest in the subjects before them.

in the subjects before them. But how to create an Opposition? After much thought, the following device was adopted. Some additional members were was adopted. Some additional members were allowed to be elected by the people and form themselves into an Opposition, and they had a certain place assigned to them in the House. The duty of the Opposition was to say "nay" to everything to which the official members said "yea." They were to remain in hopeless minority, so their 'nay' had no effect whatever more the deliberations of no effect whatever upon the deliberations of the House which was of course in the pos-The members of the Opposition, however, soon got themselves tired of this monotonous occupation; so also were those on the side of the Government. And the members commenced snoring again. The Khedive at last saw that he could not get up a Parliament, keeping all the powers in his own hands, and had to give up the ambition of being reckoned as an enlightened ruler.

So the experiment of creating an Opposi-tion, with elected members, bound hand and foot, was tried long ago in Khedivian Parliament, and found wanting! Now if the Government of India want to make their deliberations more weighty and popular by availing themselves of the knowledge and intelligence of the additional representative members, they should regard them as fully their peers and allow them the same freedom which their own members possess. If an official member had asked the questions which Mr. Gokhale did, would the Government have snubbed him in the way it did in the case of the latter? If the Government is not prepared to show the same courtesy to a representative member which it does to an official, the sooner the farce of the expanded councils is done away with the better it is for all parties.

monious way, there was no knowing if his turn would come next. A contradiction is thus needed for restoring the confidence of the entire body of the Indian Princes in the head of the Government of India. A contradiction is also needed, as the story in the Bombay paper does not agree with the official version contained in the follow-ing official communique issued in February 1903 by the Government of India:-

"The resignation of the Maharaja Holkar owing to failing health, which was announ-eed by him at a Durbar held in Indore on the 31st January, was offered to the Gov-ernment of India in August last, when the ernment of India in August last, when the Maharaja, who had on several previous occa-sions expressed a similar desire, addressed a formal request of his own accord to the Resident to be permitted to resign the Chief-ship of the State and to live henceforward in retirement. The request was complied with by the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State; and arrangements were in progress for its early execution, when His Highness specially ask-ed that his retirement might be postponed until after the Delhi Durbar, at which he was anxious to be present as a Ruling Chief, and that he might make the announcement himself at a Durbar to be held at Indore. The Viceroy had pleasure in acceding to both The Viceroy had pleasure in acceding to both these requests; and the date of the resig-nation and holding of the Durbar was fixed hatton and holding of the Durbar was fixed by the Maharaja after consultation with his astrologers. The ex-Maharaja will in future reside at Barwaha, the country palace that he has built for himself on the banks of the Nerbudda, nearly 50 miles from Indore, and

for himself. His earthly amibition was also as strong in him as possible, otherwise he would not have insisted on taking part in such a grand Tamasha as the Delhi Durbar. What then led him to resign? Failing health? Well, if he was strong enough to proceed to Delhi and live there several days proceed to Delhi and live there several days in biting cold in the depth of winter in a tent, without dying or catching any disease, it could not be that he was so ill as not to be able to manage his State, especially as its affairs were practically in the hands of a Council. What is it then that led a big ruling Prince to retire in oblivion?

ruling Prince to retire in oblivion? Of course the Foreign Office, in the official communique, quoted above declares that Holkar abdicated of his own motion; that he did it as his health was failing; that His Highness had several times previously sent in his re-signation; and that the Government had only available out the wish of the Maharajak only carried out the wish of the Maharajah. How innocent the version looks! But the "Pioneer," one of the organs of the Foreign Office, explained the matter in a different way at the time of Holkar's abdication. He said that Holkar was a bad ruler and that his "waywardness" was the cause of his downfall. The same thing also we heard from a high official who knew the ins and outs of the Foreign Office. This then goes to show that the abdication was not voluntary at all but the Maharajah was compelled to resign because of his alleged mis-government

Assuming that Holkar was wayward and so forth, what was that to the British Go-vernment? The Kaiser is also wayward, but

if | If this is not a violation of the pledge we do not know what it is. The act is all the more unjustifiable as the young Prince is yet a ward of the Government. Is Lord Ourzon aware of this alleged breach of faith?

3

WE are astounded at the replies given to some of the questions put by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale at the last meeting of the Supreme Council. The member for Bombay wanted to have a statement laid on the table, giving a list of all new appointments table, giving a list of all new appointmented carrying a salary of Rs. 5,000 and upwards a year, that have been created by Govern-ment since 1892. And what was the reply to this innocent question? The Government point-blank denied the information, because point-blank denied the information, because, "it would involve a very large amount of labour and would occupy several months of time" for the preparation of the list! They would not have of course disposed of the question in this fashion if a Member of Parliament had asked it to the Secretary of State, and a mandate had come from the state, and a mandate had come from the latter. For, we very well remember that, when Mr. Bradlaugh asked for a Return showing the way in which the Famine In-surance Fund had been administered from 1877 to 1888, it was furnished without a protest, though it cost a large amount of labour and many months' time. But it is a "Native," though he is dubbed an Hon'ble who seeks the information, and why should it be given to him, specially as who knows he m ght use it against the Government? So they are governing the country in an excell-ent way. They would appoint our leading he has built for himself on the banks of the Nerbudda, nearly 50 miles from Indore, and an annual allowance of four lakhs has been assured to him from the revenues of the State. His only son and heir, the Bala Sahib, was installed upon the "gaddi" as his successor, and the administration will be conducted by the existing Council constitu-ted as a Council of Regency, under the Pre-sidency of the Minister, Rai Namak Chand, C.I.E." In days of yore Hindu Kings abdicated their thrones in favour of their soms to pass their old age in pious contemplation. The communique shows that Holkar was not moved by any such religious feeling. In-deed, instead of turning a Sadhu or saint, and looking upon the good things of the world as mere dust, he was very particular to secure an annual allowance of four lakes for himself. His earthly amibition was also of such gigantic character as the Hon'ble Member would make us believe.

> ANOTHER question of Mr. Gokhale was also disposed of in the same way. He asked the Government to publish the correspondence that has passed between the Government of India and the Indian Secretary of State on the administration and working of Indian Railways. The curt reply was that the Government of India do not propose to lay the correspondence on the table. For, we fancy, if the Government had done it, it would have shaken the Empire to its found-ation. So the privilege of interpellation, that is to say, of securing answers from the Government to all public questions of non-contentious character conferred on them by the Rules under the Act, is being, quietly withdrawn from them. An Hon'ble member should now ask a question to the effect, whether the Government, under the Coun-cils Act and the Rules thereunder could withold answers to such innocent questions ANOTHER question of Mr. Gokhale was also withold answers to such innocent questions as were put by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale? And if the privilege of interpellation is with-drawn, what is the good of our leading men remaining as ornamental figure-heads in Councils?

SIR HENRY COTTON'S address at the National Club, and the able and impressive comments upon it by our London Corres-pondent—by the way our readers will mark that the latter is a worthy successor of the late illustrious Mr. Digby with whose literary works our present correspondent was as ciated for a long time, and whose knowled

It then comes to this. Lord Curzon's contention that there is no public opinion in this country, because the masses are unequest ed, has no foundation in fact. There is public

#### EX-HOLKAR'S SO-CALLED VOLUNTARY ABDICATION.

THE account of the alleged forcible abdication of the ex-Holkar, published in the Bombay "Advocate," is of such an extraordi-nary character that it will bear repetition. It is due to the Viceroy either to admit its correctness or publish a contradiction; for the accusation is of a very serious nature. The story runs thus. Lord Curzon intended to come to Indore. Holkar, however, wrote to the Resident that he was perfectly indifferent as regards His Excellency's visit, as it meant serious peceniary loss to him; for the question of the conversion of the coinage had at that time conversion of the conlage was calculated to entail upon His Highness' State a loss of 18 per cent on three crores. Holkar was compelled to make an apology

Holkat was compelled to make an apology for thus uttering a blunt truth. Subsequently Lord Curzon went to Mhow, and Holkar asked permission to pay him a visit. This was granted, and His Highness drove off on the appointed morning. He stopped, e.s arranged, for the purpose of dressing, and was there met by Col. Young-husband. The latter informed the Maha-rajah that his visit would not be acceptable to Lord Curzon unless he promised to abdito Lord Curzon unless he promised to abdi-cate. "This was a demand of an excep-tional nature," to quote the words of the 'Advocate' correspondent, "made in a very exceptional manner." It may but

strange, may sound a fact; that is a fact that Holkar agreed. He had indeed no other option in the matter. A mandate coming from the Viceroy was irresistible; so he made the best of the situation. Fis Highness said he was willing situation. This Highness said he was willing to abdicate a ovided all promises were kept and all righ acknowledged. The visit to the Viceroy oner took place, and the resig-nation was to date after the Delhi Durbar. The story reads like a romance, for, it is not an every-day occurrence that the ruler of a State voluntarily resigns his kingly position. Can it be really true that pressure was brought to bear upon Holkar by the representative of the King-Emperor to abdicate? Let us repeat, the incident is of the gravest importance possible; for, every Indian Prince must tremble to think that, if one in the position of Holkar could be made to lose his throne in this uncere-

the British Government does not demand his abdication. And who in ruling position is not more or less wayward? True, as the paramount power, the British Government must protect the subjects of the Indian States when oppressed by their rulers; but, then, Indian Princes have their certain rights secured to ... nem in inviolable treaties. The British Government cannot trample down the terms of the treaties without breaking solemn pledges, and one of these pledges is that an Indian Prince should never be deposed or compelled to abdicate unless was convicted of treason. But, surely, such accusation was never preferred against the late ruler of India. And, pray, where is the proof that Holkar ms-governed his State? If he did really mis-govern the State, why was not a Commission appointed to enquire into the matter and gibbet Holkar to infamy by revealing his mis-deeds?

So, from whatever point the question is iewed, the action of the Government, can viewed, the action of the Government, can not be explained. If Holkar really sent in his resignation, why did the Viceroy accept it, instead of persuading hom to remain on his throne? And if he accepted it, because, Holkar was a bad ruler, why did he not say so in the official communique, and enumerate some of his black acts? We, however, all know what this voluntary abdication means. Col. Nisbet, Resident, Kashmere, reported that the Maharajah of that State had volun-tarily signed his edict of resignation. The tarily signed his edict of resignation. The Maharajah, in a pathetic appeal to the Vice-roy, however, said that "many-sided pressures" were put upon him to secure his signature to that document. The late Maharajah of Tip-perah also said the same thing when the Political Agent of his court announced that His Highness had abdicated of his own motion for 5 years. Hitherto these unsavoury deeds were done by the Politicals; we are sorry that, the name of the Vicerov should also be associated with a work of this kind. This is another reason why Lord Curzon should contradict the statement published in the Bombay paper, if it is unfounded. The sequel is still more serious. At the

Indore Durbar of 31st January, 1903, when making over his throne to his son, Holkar said: 'I feel perfectly confident that Go-vernment will maintain the rights and priviwernment will maintain the rights and privi-leges of State, and will keep inviolate all the treaties and engagements made with it." The Hon'ble Mr. Baley who installed the young Prince in his effective speech on that occasion re-echced the words of the retiring Chief and replied: "The rights and privi-leges of the State will be carefully maintain-ed." Now just listen what the Foreign Office is reported to have done. The State troops of Holkar at the time of the abdication numbered 5,000. They have now been reduced to less than half! And though the Minister has written to the Resident for the restoration of the army to its original footing as it affects the honour and dignity of the ruler, nothing has been done, nor are there any signs of action, in this connection t

of India, as Mr. R.O. Dutt would te is profound—are most opportune. What Sir Henry says is so true and so universally known that it is a wonder that the responsible rulers here should clean forget it, when exercising authority over their fellow-beings. "Sympathy was the key-note of successful administration in India," observed Sir Henry, The phrase was also used by Lord Curzou when he first landed in India. Many highlywhen he first lauded in India. many night-placed Englishmen were thus familiar with the simple truth that Indians were to be governed, not by an ron rod but by affection and kindly feelings. How was it then that the present Viceroy should adopt a repres-sive, instead of a sympathetic, policy in ad-ministering the affairs of this country? This was solved by the solution of the source of the solution of the solution. was all the more surprising as Sir Henry Cot-ton justly remarks, that not only was Lord Curzon "a man of extraordinary ability and exceptional industry," but one who was "not incapable of great sympathy" and who "had, as much as any of them had, the interest and welfare of India at heart." Well, the reason of his failure is not far to seek. We sought to explain it yesterday. His Lordship started with the notion that there was no public opinion in India; that he knew more of the Indians than they themselves did. It is this over-weening confidence in himself that wrecked his reputation as a ruler. We trust His Excellency will yet leave some fragrant works behind to enable the people to remem-ber his administration with some grateful feelings.

WE must, however, point out an injustice which Sir Henry Cotton was unconsciously led to do to Lord Curzon. The epoch of reaction commenced with the Government of Lord Lansdowne, and not that of the pre-sent Viceroy. It was during the time of the former that the Age of Consent Bill was enacted; the Manipore scandal perpetrated; State prosecutions of the Press were start-ed; the Maharaja of Kashmir dethroned; the Official Secrets Act passed and the pre-threatened in open Council; and "the wave of disaffection," to quote the words of Sir Charles Elliott, was created from one end of the country to the other through cow-riots. His 'administration was a verifable reign of terror; and it was intensified ten-fold by the succeeding Government of Lord Elgin, duaction commenced with the Government, of succeeding Government of Lord Elgin, during the term of whose office the whole coun-try was turned topsy turvy by plague regula-tions—regulations which were dreaded with far greater horror than the distic is itself and which resulted in the deportation of the Natu brothers; the prosecution of Mr. Tilak, the editor of the "Protada" newspaper and other journalists, as well as in fastening upon the country a new Sedition Act that practically took away all freedom of speech, and in inserting a section in the Criminal Procedure Code whereby our public speakers might be hauled up and prosecuted criminally tike Budmashes at the mere reports of Police detectives. To the credit of Lord Curzon, it must be freely admitted that,



### THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKE, MARCH 16, 1905,

with the exception of the Official Secrets Act, he has never sought to meddle with the liberty of the press or of the general body men; on the other hand, he has given a lift to the Indian Press by recognizing its status. This shows that, His Lordshop is really capable of being inordinately generous when he chooses to be so; for, perhaps no Viceroy was so fiercely attacked by Indian papers than Lord Curzon was.

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LIKE Sir Henry Cotton we bear no malice to His Lordship; we are as free to acknow-ledge his merits as we deem it our duty to point out his defects. Lord Curzon's acts have produced disasters in another direc-tion. By officializing popular institutions; by uprooting the little of local self-gov-ernment the country possessed; by putting obstacles in the way of high education; by ousting Indians from almost all appoint-ments which were open to them, and paring the way for white and semi-white races to occupy them; by looking down upon the Indians as an inferior race, and crushing all their legitimate wishes; in short, by throwing a number of serious obstacles in the progress of the nation, instead of helping them to rise, his administration has done an amount of many-sided mischief ave produced disasters in another direcof many-sided mischief amount which as simply incalcul-able. He might have proved the most po-pular of all Viceroys and rendered a whole nation happy and grateful to the Britis' Crown if the had only followed the rule of conduct that he taid for himself at Bombay, namely, that he would govern the people with sympathy and through their hearts. He disregarded his own rule, and the result is that no Viceroy was more unpopular than he, and never did the people feel so miser-able and discontented as they do under his Government.

ONE of the good acts of Lord Curzon for Which we have always thanked His Excellen-cy was the promulgation of an order for the benefit of the clerks in Government offices. Seeing that if these poorly-paid men were made to part with a portion of their small income it would with a portion of their small income it would tell heavily on them, the Viceroy ordered that for petty, mistakes clerks should never be fined. It was distinctly laid down that such erring clerks should first be warned, the'r names should then be entered in the black books of offices, and other means of im-proving them should be adopted. When all these have failed, the clerks in fault shou'd be degraded. But what is actually happen-ing is quite contrary to the noble intentions of the Viceroy. We are told that even for petty offences, committed for the first time, clerks are degraded and their pay is reduced by Rs. 5 and sometimes Rs. 10 per month. Imagine a poor clerk getting a pittance of Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 a month is multed of Rs. 10 per month for his first offence of a trivia' Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 a month is mulcted of Rs. 10 per month for his first offence of a trivial nature! This state of things is noticeable mostly in the office of the Comptroller, Post Office. We showed the other day how the c'erks in the Calcutta Comptroller Post Office were suffering since the advent of Mr. W. A. Kelly. The leave rules have been made stuffer and stiffer by successive Comp-trollers and now as if to fill the cup of their missive they are being multipled in various misery, they are being punished in various ways. We are told that a Bengali Assistant ways. We are told that a Bengali Assistant Superintendent has lately been degraded for six months and his pay reduced by Rs. 10. And what was the fault of the poor man for which such heavy punishment was meted out? Well, he omitted to submit a register which is not prescribed in the new Account Code of the office and which has practically been abo-lished. Thus for a simple fault of omission and not of commission, a man was not only and not of commission, a man was not only degraded but his pay reduced! The matter

demands the attention of the Viceroy, as His Excellency has ever been good to these ill-paid officers who ever identify the ill-paid officers who, considering the manner than human beings, deserve the protection of nore like bullocks the head of the Government.

HERE is another matter which deserves attention. In the Annual Report of 1903-1904 the Director of Land Records and Agri-culture, Bengal, Mr. Maddox, recommended that the status of the travelling Overseers of the Agricultural Department should be rans-ed to that of Sub-Deputy Collectors, other-wise no good work could be expected from them. Now among the travelling Overseers, the Director says, Babu Hara Kumar Guha and Babu Nibaran Chandra Chowdhury have had obtained very considerable practical ex-perience. Both of them have been in this Department for over 12 years. Practical persence. Both of them have been in this Department for over 12 years. Practical experience is the first thing for an Agricul-tural Officer before he can prove at all use-ful. Moreover Babu Nibaran Chandra Chowdhury after serving the Department of Agriculture for a period of about six years, took leave and at considerable personal Agriculture for a period of about six years, took leave, and, at considerable personal sacrifices, went through all agricultural courses of the Sibpore College for two years, and passed successfully the Higher Agricul-tural Examinations. Then again his bro-chure on Agricultural Chemistry in Bengali, recently published, is really of great merit. His long practical experience and scientific agricultural training ought to have been re-cognised by the Government. We draw Sir cognised by the Government. We draw Sir Andrew Fraser's sympathetic attention to the grievances of the Sibpur agricultural students and the officers of the Agricultural Department.

TANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH THE Punjab is going to have a meeting like the recent Calcutta Town Hall meeting to protest against Lord Curzon's aspersions on the Indian character, on or about the 22nd instant. People from the moffusil will be asked to join the meeting.

In re the question of the separation of the Executive and Judicial functions in India by Mr. H. Roberts and the reply thereto by Mr. Brodrick, we learn that the Government of India, beside collecting a vast mass of official literature on the subject has not yet been able to advance the question one way or the other.

GREAT public sympathy is being manifes-ted in the Punjab for the two unfortunate boys who have been rusticated from the University Examinations for the next two years. They are regarded as the first victims of the "hey are regarded as the first victums of the "heformed" universities. A public spirited correspondent has written to a local paper, expressing his readiness to contribute Rs. 1000 for the education of the two boys.

ine Hon. Nihal Chand Bahadur who taking an interest in public affairs, which is taking an interest in public affairs, which is highly creditable to him, has recently issued Part IV of his 'Notes on the Assess-ment, Collection and Expenditure of Land Revenue in the United Provinces and in concluding his remarks the honourable gen-tleman enumerates some important points to which, he writes, the members of the Council and the Associations should devote their full attention. Here are some of them which we publish for the benefit of our readers. Rai Nehal Chand first lays stress on the financial statement between the Government of India and the Local Government and savs (1) that it should be arranged on some equitable footing there being no reason why these provinces should be com-pelled to pay a tribute to the Imperial Go-vernment at the rate of 55 per cent., of the total Government revenues while the sister provinces pay much lower rates. The follow-ing are the other important points:--(2.) The numerous annoying and cumbersome cesses that have been imposed since 1855 when the Government demand was limited to one half of the net rental, should be re-duced. (3) Is it justifiable that the whole burden of local expenditure should be laid on the shoulders of the landlords? In view of the repeated promises and the recognized ment and savs (1) that it should be arranged of the repeated promises and the recognized custom and on the grounds of equity and justice the Government should pay one-half of such expenditures. (4.) The ov r assessment of Land Revenue and other evils of the periodical settlements should be con-stantly brought to the notice of the Government so long as the Permanent Settlement is not granted, and former pledges fulfilled. (5.) Legislative Council should be expanded. (6.) The Government grant for education is quite inadequate inasmuch as it pays one-fifth of the whole expenditure, the remaining four-fifths being paid by the people. It is desirable that something about 50 lakhs more a year should be granted by the Go-vernment to raise the backward provinces to the level of other provinces. It may be profitably spend in providing a big Univer-sity on the model of Oxford or Cambridge in sending a sufficient number of scholars to foreign countries and in spreading general technical and agricultural education. (7.) technical and agricultural education. (7.) Suitable measures should be adopted to re-vise, encourage and develop industry, manu-factures, trade and agriculture. (8.) A proper share in the administration of the affairs of their own country should be affairs of their own country should be giv m to the children of the coil. (9.) Improve-ment of the village san tation and path deserve serious attention. And (10) the operation of the laws and rules on the Municipal District Boards should be properly watched and criticized.

A meeting of the Punjab Legislative Coun cil is convened for Tuesday 28th instant, at Government House, Lahore. The next meeting of the Vicerov's Ligis'a-



TOPICS.

great deal about Indians and Anglo-Indians, and remarked with something like indigna-tion, "If all Civil Servants were like some of the younger men of the service with whom I have come in contact, or like the military men who regard the 'native' as an interior being only fit to obey commands, our days in India would be numbered." The fact that had most impressed the Professor was the infinite harm for which want of sympathy in India between rulers and ruled must be responsible. This very subject was the theme of Sir Henry Cotton's address at the National Li-

beral Club on Wednesday evening. Sir Henry, let me remark, appears to have come back from India with an enormous reserve of strength. Since his return he has scarcely known an idle moment; he is in London one day, the next in his constituency--everyone hopes that it will soon in reality he his constituency—, and the next he is in Liverpool or elsewhere lecturing on is in Liverpool or India. Yet, with it all he looks splendidly India. Yet, with it all he looks splendidly well, and waxes enthusiastic over the splen-did reception accorded to him and to Sir William Wedderburn both at the Congress and after. But, to return to his address. In connection with the series of Lèctures and Debates held at the stronghold of Liberalism in London, the National Liberal Club, Sir Henry held the rostrum last Wed-nesday evening and spoke on "The Problem of India." Lord Reay was Chairman—a most sympathetic Chairman—and quite a large attendance of Englishmen and Indians. large attendance of Englishmen and Indians, large attendance of Englishmen and Indians, with a goodly number of ladies, formed an appreciative audience. Sir William Wedder-burn was present, but preserved as Lord Reay laughingly remarked, "bureaucratic silence." probably reserving himself for an occasion when he should be chief spokesman; Mr. Samuel Smith, who also seems to have renewed his youth in India, was not only present, but took part in the debate; other Members of Parliament intended to support Sir Henry but the exicencies of the un-Members of Parliament intended to support Sir Henry, but the exigencies of the un-usual situation at Westminster kept them at their post. Dr. Pollen, who himself has won in India the name of the "People's Pollen", listened to Sir Henry's address with a smile of approval. The London In-dian Society was well represented not only by its able and hale President, the veteran Mr. Dadabhai, but by a large number of its energetic members; and Mr. Mallik, the Parliamentary candidate. showed that he Parliamentary candidate, showed that he was made of good stuff in the excellent little speech he delivered in the course of the debate.

the debate. Sir Henry, as I have said, took the word Sympathy for the text of his address, and declared that there was a false, jarring note in Kipling's dictum that "East is East, and West is West, And never the twain shall meet." He ascribed the most gratifying reception, the enthusiasm, the garlanding, and other tokens of apprecia-tion manifested by the people of India to Sir William Wedderburn and himself as due simply to the principle which guided them simply to the principle which guided them in their administrative c acities, sympathy for the people and a desire to ameliorate their condition. An unsympathetic attitude could only deal a blow of the most deadly character to British rule in India.

be abruptly introduced all over the Indian Empire. The concluding part of Sir Henry's Empire. The concluding part of Sir Henry's address referred to the want or knowledge of India that is so often grievously lamented by India's friends in England. The policy of indifferentism, he said, was one of the great-test calamities that can happen. Address-ing himself to the English members of his audience, he urged that Indian questions should be studied; the truth of hite as it obtains in India, the knowledge of current and past history, and the method of adminis-tration were subjects which it was the duty of every citizen of the Bratish Empire to of every citizen of the British Empire to study. Mr. Wyndham's "colossal ignorance" study. Mr. Wyndham's "colossal ignorance" was a disgrace; it was quite enough, he ad-ded, to justify Mr. Redmond in calling for the resignation of a member of the Cabinet who confessed to such want of knowledge. But, we must remember that India is not even in Mr. Chamberlain's Department! However, how can Ministers of the Crown consider themselves competent to give ad-vice on important matters if they are colos vice on important matters if they are colossally ignorant of everything outside their own Departments? Sir Henry's concluding words were in favour of administering Ind.a with a view to the benefit in every way of its many peoples, and he maintained that to refuse to come into line with modern and legitimate aspirations, to continue a rule that was only fitted for a slavish and ignorant population, was a policy fraught with great danger to ourselves.

with great danger to ourselves. Lord Reay's sympathetic words will, no doubt, reach you in full in due course. He declared that it was men like Sir Henry Cotton whom he was glad to see administer-ing and governing India; the bond of sym-pathy between rulers and ruled was one of the elements of success in India. He refer-red to the discussion in Parliament on India red to the discussion in Parliament on Irish affairs which arose about Sir Antony Mac Donnell, and said that if "conciliatory administration" was to be applied to Ireland, he hoped the practice would soon be ex-tended to India. He regretted that, even in spite of Lord Curzon's praiseworthy efforts, there was still so much red tape and routine in the Indian administration; officials had so much writing to do that there was little much writing to do that there was little time to come into direct touch with the people of India. Lord Reay also spoke of the eloquence of educated Indians, and referred especially to Mr. Telang, of Bombay, whom he described as a statesman in the truest sense of the word. As to Russia, he could not believe that the port in India withed not believe that any party in India wished to substitute Russian for British rule; but e considered that it was not beyond the pale of enlightened statesmanship for Great Britain and Russia to come to some agree-Britain and Russia to come to some agree-ment which would remove the harmful dis-trust that prevails and which necessitates a crushing military burden on India, "which I, for one, should like to see removed." The present situation, said Lord Reav, impressed the observer that the Oriental intellect can achieve great things; there would be no more talk now about the inferiority of the Orien-tal. He had never believed it, and Britain ought to feel the deep responsibility that rests on her to recognise the virtues and merits of her Eastern subjects. They in their turn, he added, closely watched the ways and doings of an Englishman; and what struck him specially was the fact that not only moral but Christian principles as shown by their rulers, in theory and in pracshown by their rulers, in theory and in prac-tice, were deeply respected by the people of India.

Mr. Samuel Smith fully approved the claims of Indians to be permitted to take a larger share in the administration of their larger share in the administration of their own affairs, and told his audience that he had hopes of being able to bring forward his imendment to the Address, in which he urges that India should have fuller opportunities for making her needs and aspirations known in Parliament, and that the selary of the Secretary of State for India should be placed on the Estimates, in which case facilities for discussing Indian affairs would be available discussing Indian affairs would be available. on whether Mr. Smith will

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## SCRAPS.

An official communique has the following: -In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and by the notification of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 302, dated the 4th February 1897, the Lieuten-ant-Governor directs that the Nekmard Fair, in the district of Dinajpur, shall not be held this year. Any person proceeding to the Fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

We noticed in these columns a Cew days ago that the Secretary of State has sanc-tioned a Postmaster-General for Burma, in place of a Deputy Postmaster-General. We are now glad to learn that Mr. C. J. Lalkaka has been appointed to the new post. He is a Parsee gentleman who has been Deputy Postmaster-General of Burma for the last two years, and is much liked and respected there. He was also the senior Deputy Postmaster-General,

AT Saturday's meeting of the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis will move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, as also to introduce the Bill and read in the to move that it be read Council. He will also move that Bill be referred to a Select Committee con-sisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Hare, the Hon'ble Mr. B. L. Gupta, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, the Hon'ble Babu Nalin Behari Sircar and the Mover, with instructions to report on the 25th instant.

Ar a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Agricultural Association held on the 17th Agricultural Association held on the 17th Feb. at the Writers' Buildings, the question as to the measures to be adopted to prevent fraudulent adulteration of jute was discussed. Some members strongly deprecated legisla-tion. It was pointed out that the Bombay Cotton Frouds Act on the lines of which the proposed Jute Bill was based had been actually repeated on account of the oppression, which resulted from its working. The Secretary was then asked to obtain more information on the point.

There is small probability of the Calcutta. Improvement Bill being introduced into the local legislature before the next cold wea-ther session. The Draft Bill has been circulated among a few r

IN 1898 agricultural classes were opened in connection with the Sibpore Civil En-gineering College to educate Indians in agriculture and through them to improve Indian agriculture. The graduates of the Calcutta University and those who obtained equivalent education are admitted into these classes. How good the chieft in but here equivalent education are admitted into these classes. How good the object is, but how disappointing the result! Not less than 50 of our young men have graduated in agri-culture at the Sibpore College. Out of them only 4 or 5 have been appointed under the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Ben-cal. Their new is between Rs 75 and Rs. gal. Their pay is between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100, with little chance of promotion. The attempt of Government will, however, be never successful unless better prospects are held out to these officers and their number is increased, say one in each district. Their pay should not be lesser than that of the Inspector of Police and they should have the privilege of being promoted to the Pro-

a taken into the Provincial Oivil Service and another into the Subordinate Civil Service every year. Therefore the best stu-dents are not available for agricultural pur-poses. In fact the students join the agricul-tural classes mainly for these two appoint-ments. We must, however, admit that Re-venue Officers with agricultural qualifica-tions must do immerse grad to the cultural venue Officers with agricultural qualifica-tions may do immense good to the cultiva-tors. Hence the provision of taking agri-cultural graduates into the Provincial and Subordinate Oivil Services is a good arrange. ment. The late Officiating Lieutenant-Governor, Sir J. Bourdillon, had such high opinion of these agricultural graduates that he had appointed 5 of the students as Sub-Deputy Collectors, over and above the two guaranteed appointments, during one year of his administration. The present Lieutenant-Governor has, however, not appointed any of the students into the Subordinate Civil Bervice, although a large number of vacanervice, although a large number of vacan-tes has been filled up by him. The conse-uence is that the number of agricultural udents at the Sibpore College has fallen

Dumns the administration of Sir John Woodburn, the Board of Revenue resolved to provide agricultural students as Managers and Sub-Managers in the Court of Ward Estates on salaries between Rs. 75 and Rs. 500 per mensem. But although there are two graduates in the Wards rice, one of them, Babu Devjudas Bhaduri, M.A., is getting only Rs. 100 per mensem, while the other, Babu Upendra Kumar Mittra, B.A., Manager, Kanaksha Estate, in Farid-pore, is appointed on a salary of Rs. 75. Then although they have been in the service these four years they have got no pro-motion. The result is, Babu Upendra Kumar Mittra has already sont in his resignation. Mittra has already sent in his resignation.

culated among a few people only and has not yet been referred to the Secretary of State. It is said that the Hon. Mr. R. T. Greer, Chairman of the Corporation, will be intrusted with the pilotage of this import-ant measure through the Council and will subsequently take up the appointment of Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust. his place as Chairman of the Corpora-tion being, as already appounded taken tion being, as already announced, taken by Mr. C. G. H. Allen.

MR. N. G. MUKHERJI Assist. to the Direc tor of Agriculture in Bengal was recently de-puted to the Central Provinces for the purpose of advising on the present state of the tassur silk industry. Mr. Mukherji holds tassur silk industry. Mr. Mukherji holds that the main cause of the small outturn of tassur in the Central Provinces is to be found in the degeneracy of the stock. This he ascribes to the prevalent custom of using only the seed produced by months blatched from the smallest and weakest cocoons. To remove this defect, an arrangement has now been made for the settlement of 25 families on a piece of Government forest with the on a piece of Government forest with the object of testing only seed produced from large wild cocoons.

A DEPUTATION consisting of Rajah Peary Mohan Mukherjee, C.S.I., Ray Yatin-dra Nath Chowdhury, Ray Pranshankar Chowdhury, Ray Sitanath Ray Bahadur, and Mr. A. Chowdhury, Bar-at-Law representing the members of representing the members Jangiya Sahitya Parishad, Law, the British Indian Association and the Landholders' Association, was received by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at Belve-dere, on Saturday last, at 11 dere, on Saturday last, at 11 a.m. The deputation prayed that more time might he allowed to the public for submitting their criticisms on the recom-mendations of the Committee appointed by the Government of Beneral to consider the the Government of Bengal, to consider the courses of instruction followed in primary schools in rural areas of Bengal. His Honour kindly granted the prayer and extended the time to 15th April next.

We quote below a portion of the state-ment of the official view on some needed cards will interest our readers most and we cull below the only portion that deals with them. "The charge for Indian postcards a quarter of an anna, or the equivalent of one farthing—is the cheapest rate of post-card postage in the world, and it has been the Director-General's wish to make the rules relating to private postcards as liberal as possible. The maximum size of these post-cards is the largest allowed by the rules of the Postal Union; the printing of advertise-ments and engravings on the address-side has been allowed since 1899, and it has now been recommended that written communi-cations also should be allowed, subject to certain restrictions, on the address-side. When this has been sanctioned, the Indian private postcards will have been definitely placed in the category of the most favoured postcards in the world."

tive Council is fixed for Wednesday, 22nd instant, when the Budget statement will be

The official telegraphic crop reports, for the past week, add something to what is already known about the damage done up country by the recent severe weather. The Central Provinces return states that the original estimates of the injury caused by the frost were somewhat exaggerated, ex-cept in Saugor, but adds significantly that the prices of wheat and gram show a slight tendency to rise. The United Provinces raport is even less cheerful. It shows that prices are ruling high and that cloudy wea-ther and rust are adding to the damage already done. The Punjab return indicates that the recent rain has done good, but that the sarshaf, taramira and rapeseed crops have been destroyed by cold in Salkot. Amritsar, and Ferozepore. The Raj-putana report complains of more damage from the cold and adds that opium has been injured by frost in Japur, Kotah, and Tod-garh, and cotton in Kotah.

The Zemindar's Association of Muzaffer-The Zemindar's Association of Muzafier-nagar and other landlords of the United Provinces have submitted the following memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy... Most Respectfully Sheweth,...that the mem-bers of the Zamindar Association of Muzaffernagar and other land-lords whose signa ternagar and other land-lords whose signa-tures are attached herewith respectfully beg leave to approach your Excellency with the following prayers: That in 1878, a cess for the Famile Insu-rance Fund at the rate of two suppess per cent. on the Government Revenue was im-posed on the land-lords of these (Provinces by Act III of 1878. The memorialists pray by Act III of 1878. The memorialists pra-that the tax should now be abolished on the following grounds: -1. No similar that is imposed in Bengal, Madras, and Bornbay, and it is not fair that only the land-lords of the United Provinces should be taxed for the United Provinces should be taxed for the prevention of a calamity to which all Provinces of India are equally Jiable, and the relief of which is an Imperial charge. 2. From 1878 to 1902, the period of 24 years, Rs. 2,86,63,545 were collected from the land-lords for famine expenditure, out of which Rs. 2,10,15,570 were spent on famines, leaving a balance of Rs. 76,48,9735. In 1903, Rs. 13,07,948 were collected out of which fortunately nothing was spent on famines. The whole balance to the credit of the fund up to 1903, stands thus at Rs. 4,956,923. 3. The majority (roughly speaking 90 per cent.) of the land-lords in these Provinces are those who pay Government revenue below Rs. 100 a year and whose profits are not more than Rs. 50 a year i.e. Rs. 4 a month. Such a class are illable to bear the weight of this special tax in addition to the Land Revenue and cesses. 4. The occasion for the prevention of a calamity to which all Provinces of India are equally kiable, and venue and cesses. 4. The occasion for this Province. imposing this special tax on this Province, viz., a deficit in the budget, has passed away, and after the recent surpluses it is no longer necessary nor just and equitable to continue on us a but ien unknown to the other Provinces of J

Another point Sir Henry took from Lord Curzon's words in Bombay on his return to India. The Viceroy entreated the people of India to believe in the high honour and integrity of the Englishmen who rule in India. Let the Viceroy, the Civil Service, and the whole British Empire besteadreturn, in the lieve, in lieve, in return, in the secar fastness and loyalty of the people of India, said Sir Henry with an emphatic gesture. There may be criticism of the Gov-ernment, but there is no disloyalty: And as to Russia, the dislike of educated In-dians of the methods of Russia is greater than that of an English Russophobe; in fact, Russia makes a mistake if she ima-gines that India regards her with any other feeling than dread. Let the Government feeling than dread. Let the Government show its confidence in Indians by raising the capable ones to the highest civil and the capable ones to the nignest civil and military positions, and give them a career in the public service. Sir Henry strongly emphasised this point, and declared that by education legitimate ambition had been awakened in the hearts of Indians to take a part in the administration of their own country, and that such an ambition could country, and that then an ambition could not be denied scope for its exercise. He went on to tell of his great interest in the able speeches made at the Congress, and asked what British speakers at home could command an audience of 12,000, willing to pay so high a price as fifteen shillings for seat?

a seat is seat in the seat in the seat is seat in the Sir Henry gave again the Calcutta inci-dent and the Viceroy's refusal to receive the Congress Resolutions from him; his opinion on the matter is well known in India. Suffice to say, that Sir Henry's Wednesday evening audience in London fully agreed that Lord Curzon had missed a splendid opportunity of winning again the popularity which he has lost. Sir Henry, while speaking most highly of the Viceroy's ability and indefatigable industry, showed ability and indefatigable industry, showed how his reactionary measures have alienated the hearts of the people from him; he has the hearts of the people from him; he has withstood the unlitary authorities in the interests of the people, but in his repressive measures, destined to crush the national sentiment, and in his officialising of all de-partments, Lord Curzon has lost the con-fidence of the people. "We have reached the parting of the ways," said the Congress President; "it is impossible to govern with-out granting concessions." The administra-tion must do more than administer, he con-tinued: it must weld the races into one tion must do more than administer, he con-tinued; it must weld the races into one great whole, broad-based upon the people's will. Sir Henry talked of the law-abiding, docile, easily governed people of India, and of the many men India produced who were admirably fitted to take a share in the ad-ministration of their own country. Such concessions must come, he stated, but all reforms must be gradual; they must not forms must be gradual; they must pot

he successful in his effort; if not, however, he deserves the gratitude of all India for endeavouring to get justice for India in this respect. Mr. Galloway Weir, I may recall to your notice, dealt with the same matter in a question to Mr. Brodrick a few days ago; the answer given was, however, in the negative, and held out no hope of such a concession being granted. A debate on the subject might clear the air even as the Irish debate has done. 'Mr. Smith insisted Irish debate has done. 'Mr. Smith insisted that the introduction of foreign capital in-to India would be of the greatest possible service; but, almost addressing Mr. Dada-bhai Naoroji, who sat just in front of him, Mr. Smith declared that he was quite aware the veteran did not agree with him. Mr. Dadabhai did not speak. but it may be added here that he looked excellently well; in fact, a Member of Parliament told me yesterday that he had met Mr. Dadabhai in the Lobby, and was struck by his alertness, his untiringness, and his strength. Mr. Dadabhai told me that, with regard to his Parliamentary fight, it is quite possible that there will be four candidates in the field: two Conservatives; and two in Opposition. two Conservatives; and two in Opposition. In any case, however, he has hopes of win-ning the seat and all who know him will share those hopes. There are many good men and true now trying to enter Parliament on the Liberal side, who are taking great interest in India. It must be all to the good even though they may not exactly see eye to eye. India may take heart, but see eye to eye. India may take heart, our must not relax any effort to place her case before the British public, and to clear away the "colossal ignorance" which exists not only in the Cabinet but in nearly every grade of the population. MATTERS PARLIAMENTARY.

Last week Mr. Ian Malcolm was deter-mined to do everything in his power to bring on the discussion of his amendment bring on the discussion of his amendment to the Address which denounced the publi-cation of the last Tibet Blue Book. This week he has changed his tactics. The amendment will most likely be quietly drop-ped. If a division were taken on the matter the result to the Government, he thinks, might be disappointing, and so, for the sake of Party, he will not let his indignation have way. have way

bave way. Mr. Balfour was unexpectedly caught yes-terday on the question of Sek-Government in the Transvaal; a question from Dr. Macnamara elicited a reply from the Prime Minister which showed that the constitu-tion was to be rushed through without dis-cussion at Westminster. Mr. Sydney Bux-ton and Mr. Bryce then joined in the ques-tioning: they declared that it was the right of the House to have an opportunity of dis-cussing so important a measure before it came into operation. Mr. Balfour was ab length compelled to agree that the matter should have his consideration, but he would not pledge himself that it could come be-fore the House of the British Government.



### THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, MARCH 16, 1905

### SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL'S POSITION.

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### IRELAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

It is the unexpected that happens; cer-tainly this has been the case in Parliament for a week. Since last Thursday the prin-cipal topic before the tribunal at Westminster has been the ex-Indian administra tor, Sir Antony MacDonnell, in his position as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Ireland. Not only in the Commons, but also in the Lords has the subject been discussed, and so great has been the attraction that the demand on the space allotted to strangers has been securely taxed. The Prince of Wales and a large number of Peers were interested hearers, and rarely has the House presented so excited an aspect. As the cause of the Ulster Unionists' revolt. Sir Antony holds first place; but revolt, Sir Antony holds first place; but even the indignant Orangemen have recognised that he has been very badly treated and their wrath has fallen on the Chief Secretary and the Prime Minister. Lord Lansdowne, Lord Dudley, Lord Dunraven have also been important personages in the play. The attack by the Unionists and the onslaught of the Nationalists have reduced Mr. Balfour and Mr. Wyndham to "pic-tures of misery", as one Member of Par-liament put it. They have both become almost worn out in defending an untenable position, and their facing-both-ways has been fairly unmasked. I need not again go into the charges against Sir Antony except to say that he is declared to have used his official position at Dublin Castle to help forward a policy-Home Rule-which is con-trary to the tenets of the Unionist creed. This revelation brought upon him the con-sure of his Chief, Mr. Wundham, who said that such conduct was indefensible. It now appears that the terms of Sir Antony's ap-pointment were such that he was quite justi-field in action as he did and Mr. Wundhe fied in acting as he did; and Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Balfour were made to look very foolish when the letters were read to the House which explained the situation. I en-close copies, and may say here that Sir Antony only consented to take office under Mr. Wyndham on the understanding that he was allowed to go further than offer mere Secretariat criticism. He outlined his policy, which was broad in the extreme, and made no scruple about his being unable to "see eye to eye" with Mr. Wyndham in politics. These terms were gratefully accepted by the Chief Secretary, and Sir Antony was not to be merely "a man on a stool," he was to be Mr. Wyndham's "colleague." The sting of the whole matter so far as

the Government is concerned, lies in the fact that while the Prime Minister loudly denounces Home Rule in the House, and makes a piteous appeal to Unionists to rally round him against the arch-enemy, the clear terms of Sir Antony's appointment clear terms of Sir Antony's appointment as they have been dragged piecemeal from Mr. Wyndham, prove that in the inner circle of the Government there has been dallying with the unclean thing! And, fur-ther, that Mr. Balfour was aware of the fact, for the terms of Sir Antony's acceptance were submitted to him. The National-ists are hugely delighted; Lord Dunraven's Devolution scheme has received a great boom, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Dudley stands revealed as a supporter of Sir Antony and everything goes to show Dudley stands revealed as a supprive of Sir Antony, and everything goes to show that it is widely recognised that the present Government of Ireland is an anomaly a disastrous failure. Home Rule is still a liv-ing force, said the Prime Minister; let us unite against it; but his Chief Secretary denounces the experienced administrator who took office in order to evolve some workable scheme out of the existing chaos. Ireland's chance has come. In an unexpected way, no doubt. And in the irony of circumstances. it is an ex-member of the bureaucratic Government of India who has been responsible for bringing matters to their present con-dition-a condition which cannot last, a condition which must result in some ster forward. Mr. Wyndham, usually so calm and dignified, so confident and polite, has been startled out of his correct Parliament-ary attitude, and, judging from appearances, it was only his faultlessly curled attitude, it was only his faultlessly curled attitude, and, judging from appearances, it was only his faultlessly curled hair that preserved its normal composure. Agitated, badgered with questions, under the lash of both friends and foes, his position was piti-able. Indeed, one cannot help feeling some sympathy with the politician who, in his heart of hearts. would have liked to effect much needed reforms in Ireland; but his public policy was obliged to the Unionist, much needed reforms in Ireland; but his public policy was obliged to the Unionist, and the effect of trying to run a public and a private policy has ended in disastrous failure. He has been compelled to censure a colleague who did what was expected of him, and his own reputation has suffered almost beyond redemption. Into all the in-tricacies of the debates it is impossible to go, nor is space available for more than a go, nor is space available for more than a mention of the columns and columns that have appeared on the subject in the press; the MacDonnell "incident" has been the great Parliamentary feature of the week; no paper has passed it over unnoticed. The no paper has passed it over unnoticed. The one great and important point of the im-mediate future for the Government is Who will resign. The "Times' calls for the re-signation of Lord Dudley and Sir Antony, as they are not in sympathy with a Unionist administration; others declare that Mr. Wyndham's position is absolutely untenable; but the Prime Minister, with his usual non-chalance maintains that there has been a misunderstanding, but it will, not occur misunderstanding, but it will not occur again, and that in spite of everything, the situation remains as before. Before these lines reach India it will be seen whether Mr. Balfour's no convictions regarding Ire. land have as much holding-on power as his no convictions regarding fiscal policy The "Morning Post" takes upon itself to lecture the Cabinet for too much talking lecture the Cabinet for too much talking and too little thinking out of policy; this indefiniteness and aimlessness, this policy of draft have resulted in dis aster before the MacDonnell campaign; Tibet is one of the instances given, and the article concludes by declaring that only by a systematized policy in every department can the Prime Minister's control be main-tained. This statement is important in view of the fact that Mr. Chamberlain is credited with the intention of pressing for view of the fact that Mr. Chamberlain is credited with the intention of pressing for a more definite statement on fiscal policy from the Prime Minister; the great man is said to be going to make himself felt in the House more than he has done of late and welcomes the discussion on the fiscal policy which Mr. Winston Churchill will bring for-ward early in March just as much as the Government dreads it. Altogether the pros-pects of the Government are dark and lour-ing. Their majority goes down in divisious, and the Irish events have revealed dissen-Their majority goes down in divisions, the Irish avents have revealed dissen-in the Cabinet that betoken disaster. AREAT TATAR

The L.-G .- His Honor Sir Andrew Fraser will accompany His Excellency the Viceroy when the latter leaves Calcutta on the 31st of March.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Provincial Budget.—The Bengal Financial statement will be laid before the Bengal Council on the 25th and discussed on Friday the 31st March instead of on the 1st April as originally intended.

Chairmanship of the Corporation.-Mr. Greer will retain his appointment as Chair-man of the Calcutta Corporation until next spring at least. His eventual successor is indicated in Mr. Allen, who acted for him last year.

Municipal Secretary .- The Hon. Mr. Shirres, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Municipal Department, will, we understand, proceed on six months' leave shortly and Mr. C. G. H. Allen will officiate during his absence.

Mr. Savage.-Mr. H. Savage, C. S. I., Commissioner, on conclusion of the special duty in connection with the reorganisation of the Village Panchayat, will proceed home on leave during the ensuing summer. He is now at Berhampore, and after visiting Nattore, Rungpore, Dinajpore, Purnea, and Bhagalpore, will return to Calcutta on the 1st April.

Offering Bribe to a Policeman.—On Turs-day before Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chief Presi-dency Magistrate, the police prosecuted a man named Nathooni, for having offered bribe to Sergeant V ner, for the release of a prismer. A "ticca" gharry driver was arrested on a charge of working a lam horse. Nathooni was with the driver and he offered bribe to the policeman that the driver might not be taken to the thana. The case was proved against Nathooni and he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default to suffer the eweeks' imprisonment and also to undergo one day's imprisonment.

A Dishonest Governg ent Employee.—On Tuesday, Inspector Wise of the Watgunge Thanna charged one Biswaswar Chamar, an Thanna charged one Biswaswar Chamar, an employee of the Kidderpore Government Dockyard, before Moulvi) Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore, with theft of large pieces of leather belonging to rhe Government. For the last few days miscellaneous goods were missing from the godowns of the Dockyard, and, the accused being suspected his meroments were watch being suspected, his movements were watch-ed. Eventually he as detected while he was ed. in the act of carrying a large quantity of leather. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Fast Passenger Train Service .- The new Fast Passenger Train Service.—The new service of a fast passenger train on the East Indian Railway between Howrah and Delhi, in both directions, will begin on the 1st April. The train will be made up of eleven carriages for intermediate and 3rd class passengers, with one 1st and one 2nd class carriage which, it is hoped, will be used principally by Indian gentleman. Two brake-vans will raise the "load" to sixteen vehicles in all. There will be 56 stoppages between Howrah and Delhi as compared with 22 by the mail and over 140 by the present slow through passenger-trains. The run of 954 miles from Howrah will be done in 33 hours 45 minutes, while the down-train will take just under 35 hours.

Alleged Assault by Policemen.—On Mon-day, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Monoj Mohun Buse appeared on behalf of Bilait Hossein, employed as a jamadar under Mr. Carlylo employed as a jamadar under Mr. Carlyle, employed as a jamadar under Mr. Carlyle, the Offg. Chief Secretary, his son Abdul Aziz employed as Constable orderly to the Inspector General of Police and one Abdul Goffur, a peon employed in the Government House and applied for processes against two European Sergeants of Police named Messrs Henry and Cheswick, on charges of assault and committing mischief by tearing assunder the uniform of the second amplicant. On the the uniform of the second applicant. On the night of the 10th instant, some Eurasian renants of the first applicant were said to have molested a Eurasian girl living in the nave molested a Eurasian girl hving in the same house. Applicants interfered, where-apon a quarrel ensued between the applicants and the Eurasians. The defendants who also uved in the same locality, came up and joined the Eurasians and assaulted the applicants. The Court after hearing the facts deferred passing order on the application, till the cross-case instituted by the defendant which cross-case instituted by the derendant which was fixed for the 20th instant, was heard. Assault by a Soldier.—On Monday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chief Presidency Magis-trate, the case in which Mr. Abdur Rahim, Chief Court Inspector, prosecuted Private H. Davy of the King's Own Regiment, for using entirely force to Course Mathura using criminal force to Corporal Mathura Sing of the Calcutta Police Force, by assault-ing him with a stick at Fort William on the night of the 22nd February last, was concluded. The Court on the evidence adduced, found accused guilty under section 353 I. P. Code, and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Railway Collision at Katrasgarh.-A corres pondent writes from Katrasgarh on the 9th instant: Katrasgarh station on the Jherria branch of the East Indian Railway was the scene of great excitement on Thursday last, At 5 a.m. a goods train composed mostly of empty wagons for the different collicries met with a serious accident at the first crossing near the Katree bridge, just before entering the station, by colliding with a number on empty wagons standing in the yard. There was a violent hurricane in the morning and some thirty Bengel Nagour Bailway wagene At 5 a.m. a goods train composed mostly of some thirty Bengal-Nagpur Railway wagons some thirty Bengal-Nagpur Railway wagons, which were stabled in one of the yard lines, were blown on to the main line, thus fouling the crossing. The Station staff gave "line clear" for the goods train, not having noticed the obstruction on the line. The goods train was composed of about twenty wagons with an engine at both ends. The driver of the foremost locentary and the obstruction. an engine at both ends. The driver of the foremost locomotive noticed the obstruction, but too late. He applied the steam brake and gave the warning by whistle to the rear driver, but to no effect. The front engine had by this time collided with the wagons sending them flying, and she herself got de-railed and pushed along for about 75ft., then turned over on her side with other wagons over her. The locomotive was smashed to bits and it is a surprise how the driver and fireman escaped unhurt, considering they were under her. The number of wagons damaged has not been definitely ascertained. The railway staff were promptly on the spot damaged has not been definitely accertained. The railway staff were promptly on the spot and are hard at work removing the "debris." Passengers will be obliged to alight on the mat side of the bridge for a day or two,

### High Court.-March 14.

### CRIMINAL BENCH.

### (Before Justices Henderson and Geidt.)

DISPUTE OVER A CORPSE.

Within the jurisdiction of Thanah Iswargange there is a river called Lanka which torms the boundary of two Perghannas. On the 6th of November last one Prossono Dhopi took his sister's body to the bank of the said river for cremation, when Abdur Rohoman and Mea Bux with others, about fifteen or sixteen in all, came there and told Prossono and others not to burn the corpse there. Thereafter they assaulted Pressono, two of them threw the corpse into the bed of the river and others threw away the fuel. On these facts Abdur Rohoman and Mea Bux were placed on their trial before a bart of Memory and Means and Mea trial before a Deputy Magistrate of Mymen-singh, who convicted them under sections 297 and 143 I.P.C. and sentenced them to one month's rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 25 each. On appeal to the Sesnne of Rs. 25 each. On appeal to the Ses-sions Judge the sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment was reduced to a fine of Rs. 25. Against that the accused persons moved this Court. Their Lordships after hearing the vakil who appeared for the petitioners issued a rule on the District Magistrate to show

cause why the conviction and sentence passed upon the petitioners should not be set aside.

### APPEAL BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Douglas White, Deputy Legal Re-membrancer, applied for the admission of an appeal on behalf of the Local Government against an order of acquittal passed by the Joint Magistrate of Comilla.

The prosecution story of the case was that one Radha Madhab Pcddar obtained a decree against one Shaik Abdul in the Munsiff's Court of Comilla. Amir Khan. a peon of the Court was entrusted with the vrit of attachment. He attached five heads of cattle and obtained the services of three coolies for driving those cattle. On their way to Comilla they were met by Shaik Abdul and several others, who were armed with lathies and rescued the cattle. Thereafter sanction was granted to prosecute Shaik Abdul and another under sections 183 shalk Abdul and another under sections 160 and 186 I.P.C. They were tried summarily by the Joint Magistrate of Comilla, who while holding that the properties were at-tached and rescued, acquitted them on the ground that at the time when the properties were rescued they were not in the the Civil Court peon but with the hands of Civil Court peon but with the coolies and therefore no offence had been commit-ted. Against that order the local Government moved this. Court to set aside the order of acquittal and to have an order of a new trial.

### Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

#### COMPLAINT AGAINST A POLICE INSPECTOR.

Babu Dasarathi Sanyal appeared in sup-port of a rule obtained on behalf of one Ram Lal Guha, calling upon the District Magis-trate of Khulna to show cause why the com-plaint lodged by the petitioner should not be further enquired into. The facts of the case were that a police to the present of the case to be the second second

The facts of the case were that a police Sub-Inspector was occupying a hut close to the thanah at Morelgunj. This house was sold by the Sub-Inspector on his transfer to the petitioner, who occupied it after some time. It was alleged that on the 16th May last Mohindra Chundra Chundra, Sub-Ins-pector of Morelgunj, with several other cons-tables and chowkidars, entered the house, table away rome articles and took possession took away some articles and took possession of the house. On the complaint of the petitioner the case was tried by the Sub-Divi-sional Officer of Bagirhat, who dismissed the complaint. An appeal was preferred to the District Magistrate to set aside the order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate but it was rejected. The petitioner then moved this court and a rule was issued which came on for hearing to-day. No one appeared to show cause. Their Lordships made the rule absolute, set aside the order of the Sub-Divisional Ma-gistrate and directed a further enquiry into the complaint.



A man whose passport is that of an Eng-lishman, named Maccullough has been blown to pieces at an hotel in St. Petersburg. It is supposed he was handling a bomb connec

TELEGRAMS. milde

REUTER'S TELEURAMS.

ted with revolutionaries. London, Mar. 14. Peasants have brutally slaughtered nine landed proprietors in the province of Kursk. The peasant movements is rapidly spreading.

### THE JUDD. - JAPANEDE WAR

London, Mar. 11, 2-20 p. m. The Russians continue their retreat northwards. The Japanese are hanging on both their fianks pouring in shells into the disord-ered masses and inficting severe losses, and it is believed they cannot escape a disaster of the first magnitude. The whole army is hungry, exhausted, and demoralised. London, Mar. 12.

A latter report from Oyama states that the Russian prisoners total 40,000 and une

the Russian prisoners total 40,000 and une number is increasing momentarily. The Russian casualties are estimated at 90,000. They left 26,500 dead on field. Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says the pursuit of the Russians continues. A resump-tion of heavy fighting is anticipated in the vicinity of Tieling with which the Japanese are now in touch. All further details in-crease the extent of the Russian disaster. Details of the victory are calmly received in Japan. Japan.

London, Mar. 13. London, Mar. 13. General Kuropatkin wiring on 11th even-ing says: "I am accompanying the Second Army. The enemy to-day only attacked the rear guard. The Third Siberian Corps, and portions of the First Army, this morning, were fifteen to twenty miles from Tieling. The Third was on the Mandarin Road, six-teen miles from Tieling. its rear guard was teen miles from Tieling, its rear guard was confronted only by a small force, mostly cavalry. 47,581 wounded have been sent north between the 28th ultimo and 11th instant."

Further despatch from General Oyama, dated Saturday, state that from doon on Friday countless thousands of Russians were retreating north in a miserable condition, in great confusion and utterly exhausted and have filled the district between the rail-way and Tieling road. Our artillery and infantry in that vicinity have been pouring in a fierce fire, inflicting heavy damage. A despatch, dated Saturday night, states

A despatch, dated Saturday night, states that the whole of the Japanese forces were over the Hunho on the 10th instant and vigorously pursuing the enemy. The pur-suit was continued vigorously on the 11th near Mukden. "We are clearing the rem-nants of the enemy, who are continuing the resistance or surrendering. Masses of the Russian dead are everywhere." A despatch dated Sunday, says: "Hither-to we have continued about sixty curs. 200.

to we have captured about sixty guns, 200, 000 shells, twenty-five million cartridges and immense stores. The eastern army's cap-tures are not reported. Our prisoners in clude General Nakimoff."

London, Mar. 13. The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that General Kuropatkin has asked the Emperor's permission for a trans-ter of the command owing to his need of rest.

London, Mar. 12. Marshall Oyama estimates that the Rus-sian prisoners exceed thirty thousand and the Japanese casualties are forty-one thousand. The Japanese captured a retreating Russian column at Puho yesterday. TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE BATTLE OF MUKDEN.

(From the Japanese Consul.)

Bombay, Mar. 11.

In the direction of Hsingking the enemy in strong positions near Tiba had for several in strong positions near Tiba had for several days been offering an obstinate resistance, but eventually was dislodged therefrom on the morn ng of the 9th instant and our detach-ment is now pursuing him, while another d-tachment in the direction of Hushuntun also continues to advance towards Sushan, con-stantly pressing the enemy in the direction of the Sha-ho.

In the districts south and east of Mukden the enemy are making a stand in strong p sitions on the left bank of the Hun-ho and we are now attacking them.

In the district west and north of Mukden the enemy are desperately resisting and a very fierce attack is now proceeding. On the 9th instant a duststorm was raging and our obser-vation was entirely hampered. Our troops occupied Mukden at 10 a. m.

on Friday. Our enveloping movements, which have been in progress for several days, have proved a success, and bloody battles are now raging in various places near Mukden. A detachment occupied Fushan on the night of the 9th instant and is now attack-ing the enemy, who are posted on the cornor of a height north of Fushan.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Telegrams received this morning state Telegrams received this morning state that the following report has been received: On the night of the 10th in the direction of Hsingking our detachment attacked a supe-rior enemy, who holds the Height, north of Fushun. In the direction of Shaho we expelled the enemy to the right bank of Hunho and are now enveloping and attack-ing him in the east and north of Mukden. Since noon of the 10th a large number of the enemy, worn out and completely disort, er d were retreating northward along the er d were retreating northward along the district between the Mukden Road and the railway and swarming in the district from the neighbourhood of Mukden to Sanwa, se-ven miles north of Mukden, while our infantry and artillery were concentrating fire up-on that enemy till nightfall. Our another de-tachment reached Pasch, thirteen miles north of Mukden on the evening of the 10th and infieted considerable damage upon the re-

treating enemy. A second report states that our detachment in the Hsingking direction pursued the ene-my and reached at eleven p. m. on Friday Hinynkupao, five miles north of Fushun and are yet continuing a vigorous pursuit.

Bombay, Mar 13.

A telegram received to-day contains the report received on the afternoon of the 11th instant. It is as follows :--

Our various detachments hotly pursuing the enemy from all directions and inflicting the enemy from all directions and inflicting considerable damage everywhere, occupied on the afternoon of the 11th instant the line thirteen miles north of Hunho and still continue the pursuit. Our detachment start-ing northward on the morning of the 11th from the neighbourhood of Puho met a large co,tunn of the enemy retreating northwards and after a hand-to-hand fighting enveloped it which finally surrendered near Mukden. We are now engaged in clearing the remants of the routed enemy who continue resistance of the routed enemy who continue resistance or come to sarrender. Heaps of Russian corpses are found everywhere. A report received on the night of the lith instant states that the number of Russian prisoners is estimated on the 10th to be 20,000. Since then they are continually increasing.

### A RULE GRANTED.

Baboo Atulya Charan Basu moved on behalf of one Behari Lal Nandi for a rule call-ing upon the District Magistrate of Howrah to show cause why his order directing a further enquiry should not be set iside. The facts of the case are as follows: --On the 27th November last one Ishan Chandra Samanta lodged a complaint before the Sub-divisional Officer of Ulubaria charging the petitioner with having forcibly cut and carried away paddy from a plot of land m area which he claimed to be his jote. The Sub-divisional Officer examined the complainant and made over the case to Baboo Tin-cory Ghosh, Honorary Magistrate, for en-quiry and report. The Honorary Magistrate who the oral and documentary enquiry, examined the oral and documentary evidence adduced on behalf of the parties and submitted a re-section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. port holding that the case involved intricate questions of civil dispute between the par-ties and that the complainant should go to civil court to seek relief if he had any. On perusal of the report of the Honorary Magis trate, the Sub-divisional Officer dismissed the complaint with the following domarks. This to complaint with the following remarks : This is a civil dispute and complaint dismissed under Against the order of dismissal passed by the Sub-divisional Magistrate complainant moved

the District Magistrate who directed a fur-ther enquiry into the matter. It was contended in the 1st place that the District Magistrate should have given his reasons for ordering a further enquiry into the matter secondly that under the admitted tacts and circumstances the learned District Magistrate should have held that the dispute was really one of a civil nature and as such was not triable by a Oriminal Court. Their Lordships granted a rule.

Abala Surhid.

or the FRIEND of the FEMALES.

It is a well-gried specific for Dysmenotrhosa, Monorthagia, and all other Painful Complaints and Irreg larities, of the Females, beth Young and of Midd Ass.

AGER.

Luropatkin in n s de the retreat was especially trying for those corps some distant away from Mandarin Road. The Enemy cannonaded the route of retreat from the east and the eastern Mandarin Road at two points.

London, Mar. 13. The pursuit of the Russians continued all Sunday. The Russians are abandoning their guns and supplies in their wild flight. Ap parently the First Army is alone fairly in Aptact. The whereabouts and condition the remainder is quite uncertain and it is doubtful whether the remnants of the shat tered armies are capable of holding out the pursuit is pressed home.

London, Mar. 13. Kuropatkin on the 11th admits that fift thousand men were wounded and says that the retreat was most arduous, the country being intersected by rivers with steep banks, where waggons were only able to cross singly.

The Japanese are constantly being rein-forced and are continuously cannonading. He mentions that of two regiments there were only 150 and 619 survivors respectively.

London, Mar. 14. Oyama reports that the Russian easualties in the Shineking region were 20,000. They left 1,200 dead. Only eight prisoners, six machine guns and quantities of stores were captured.

London, Mar. 14. Reuter at Niuchwang says that the Chinese have removed the whole of the rolling 'ock from the Yingkow-Sinminting Railway prevent the conveyance of Japanese con-traband.

London, Mar. 14. Preparations for the defence of Tieling are going on with frantic haste. New trenches are being dug and fortifications are being constructed.

Marshal Oyama reports that in the moun-tainous districts eastward of the Tieling road considerable numbers of Russian officers and men are voluntarily coming in and surren-dering. The Japanese army continues driving remnants of the enemy.

### INDIAN TELEGRAMS. THE RUSSO-JAPANE E WAR.

Bombay, Mar. 14. A telegram received this afternoon inform. that a report received on the morning of the 14th states: In the direction of Hsingking our detachment on the 11th occupied Yingpon, eighteen miles east of Fushun, dislodging the enemy therefrom. In the direction of Shaho our forces in various quarters continue driving remnants of the enemy in the mountainous district, east of the Piehling road. A considerable number of Russian officers and men came to surrender.

Visit - and . A report received on the 12th says :-- Our total casualties since 26th February to the morning of 12th March were 41,222.

A second telegram says: --Out armies in Shaho quarter reported as follows: ---Up to Sunday morning the following are approxi-mate casualty figures, which are stall in-Major-General Nakimoff; Russian corpses left on the field, 26,500. Other Russian casualties 90,000. The trophics are: Engins two, guns sixty, rifles 60,000, annunation wag-gons 150, army waggons 1000, shells 200 thousand, shots of rifles twenty five million; grains, 7400 bushels; materials for 46 miles to be realway: waggons light railway of light railway; wagons light railway, 300; horses, 2000; maps, full in 93 Chinese carts for clothing, full in over 1000 Chinese carts for bread, one million portions, full 150 million pounds horse allowance, 223 thousand bushels and hay 125 thousand pounds. Those from Hsingking quarter is not yet reported.

Bombay, Mar. 14. Telegrams received last night state that a report received on the morni, of the 13th says: Our forces are continuing pursuit northward from all directions, meanwhile inflicting heavy losses on the routed enemy and have expelled him northwards entrely on the 12th from the District, 26 miles north of Mukden, and are still pursting in the districa extending 13 miles near the railway north of Mukden. An enormous number of carts laden with ammunition and war materials found were abandoned. Ano-ther report received in the afternoon of the 12th states: One Russian Officer who surfrom Shanghai breaking his parile and was captured by our garrison. A second report re-ceived on the 13th states: In the Direction of Hsingking the enemy's losses are not yet ascertained Over 8,0 Russian corpses have already been found on the field. According already been found on the field. According to the statement of the prisoners their Seventy-first Division have almost been annihilated although the Russians burnt their storehouses at Machuntan and other places. Large quantities of fiddlers, am-munition and war materials fell in our hands. A third report received to day says: --Our army in Hsingking quarter reported on the 13th the following figures. Trophies: --Rifles 2200; machine guns 6; soots for rifles 320 thousand: materials for light railway for 33 miles, wagons therefor 450. The num-ber of Russian corpess left on the field were 1200, prisoners 80; and the Russian casual-ties in this quarter is estimated over 2000.



### THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, MARCH 16, 1905,

### Calcutta Gazette.-Mar. 15

#### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Cornes, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hooghly, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Col-lector, Murshidabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. G. Hallifax.

Babu Jugdam Sahay, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Saran district.

Mr. Samuel Chandra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Sonthal Parganas district.

Maulvi Mohammad Habibullah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bihar, Patna, is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Monghyr district.

Mr. E. B. H. Panton, substantive "pro tempore Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Col-lector, Saran, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. Gordon.

The order transferring Mr. C. Tindall, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Barh, Patna, to the head-quarters station of the Mymensingh district, is cancelled.

Babu Jnan Sankar Sen, Deputy Magis-trate and Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Howrah district.

The Probationary Deputy Collectors, named below, are appointed substantively "pro-tempore" to the eighth grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and are 

Maulyi Mohammad Fazibi Karim, Dacea. Mr. J. J. Platel, Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, Jessore, Khulna and Backergunge, is appointed to act as Dis-trict and Sessions Judge, Rangpur, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. N. Dele-

vingne. Babu Girwardhari Lal, Special Sub-Regis-trar, is appointed to act as Special Sub-Registrar of Hazaribagh, during the absence, on feave, of Babu Baikuntha Nath Ray. Babu Rakhal Das Chakravarti, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Nadia is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presi-dencet Division, during the absence, or depu-

dency Division, during the absence, on depu-tation, of Babu Phani Bhushan Basu. Mr. A. G. Hallifax, Magistrate and Con-totor, Murshidabad, is allowed leave for me month.

Mr. G. Gordon, District and Sessions Judge, Saran, is allowed combined leave for twenty months viz., privilege leave for two months and one day, and furlough for the remaining period. Mr. W. N. Delevingne, Officiating Dis-

trict and Sessions Judge, Rangpur, is allowed combined leave for ten months and fifteen days, viz., privilege leave for three months, and Furlough for the remaining period.

Babu Girindra Chunder Mookerji, District Superintendent of Police, Jessore, is allowed combined leave for six months, viz., privi-lege leave for three months and furlough for

the remaining period. Babu Baikantha Nath Ray, Special Sub-Registrar, Hazaribagh, is allowed leave for one month and nine days. Babu Barada Prasad Ghosh, Head Master, The definition of the second is allowed an

Hooghly Collegiate School, is allowed an extension of leave for two months. Babu Baldev Misra, Assistant Inspector

of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, is alowed leave for thirty-two days.

Mr. W. Maude, Deputy Commissioner. Ranchi, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, during the ab-sence, on leave, of Mr. H. Luson, or until further orders.

Mr. T. S. Macpherson, Officiating Jointis appointed to act temporarily as Deputy issioner of that district, vice Mr. W Maude on deputation. Mr. D. C. Patterson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Manbhum district.

### SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. Babu Nikunja Behary Dutta, B.L., is ap-pointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar Station, during the absence, on leave of Babu Barada Prosad Rai. Babu Manmatha Chandra Bose, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Murshidabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Lalbagh, during the absence, on leave of Babu Kedar Nath Chatterjee. Babu Hem Chandra Basu, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Tippera, to be ordinarily stationed at

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

appointed to act as a Munsh in the district of Tippera, to be ordinarily stationed at Kasba. during the absence, on leave, of Babu Nripendra Nath Sarkar. Babu Gopal Chandra Basu M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district

appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of the 24-Parganas, to be ordinarily sta tioned at Barasat during the absence, on leave, of Babu Girindra Nath Mukherji. Babu Kumud Kanta Sen, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Nadia, to be ordinarily stationed at Krishnagar, during the absence, on leave of Babu Ambics Charan Mozumdar. Babu Lal Behari De, Subordinate Judge, Jessoré, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge, Gaya, but to act, as Additional Subordinate Judge 24-Parganas. Babu Mohendra Nath Mukerji, Subordi-mate Judge, Gaya, now officiating as Ad-

mate Judge, Gaya, now officiating as Ad-ditional Subordinate Judge. 24-Parganas, is ditional Subordinate Judge. 24-Parganas, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge, Jessore. Babu Aditya Chandra Chakravarti, Mun-if of Gobindpur, in Chota Nagpur, is ap-pointed to act as Subordinate Judge, Jessore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Mohen-dra Nath Mukerji. Babu Pramatha Nath Bhattacharjee, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in Chota Nagpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Gobindpur, during the absence, on deputa-

Gobindpur, during the absence, on deputa-tion of Babu Aditya Chandra Chakravarti. Babu Tej Chandra Mukerjee, Subordinate

Babu Tej Chandra Mukerjee, Subordinate Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Bhagalpur, and "ex-officio" Subordi-nate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Monghyr. Babu Ras Behari Basu, Subordinate Judge,

Bhagalpur, and "ex-officio" Subordinate Judge, Monghyr, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge, Saran, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500 within the

Court up to the value of Rs. 500 within the local limits of the Chapra Munsiff. Babu Uma Charan Kar, Munsiff, Dacca, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge, Dinajpur, vice Babu Akhoy Kumar Chatterjee, about to retire, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500 within the local limits of the Sadar Munsiff of Dinajpur. Babu Sris Kumar Som, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station.

dar station.

Sadar station. Babu Nripendra Nath Sarkar, Munsiff of Kusba, in the district of Tippera, is allowed leave for twenty-five days, with effect from the 27th March 1905, or from the date on which he may be relieved. Babu Jagadish Chandra Goswamy, Munsiff of Bogra, in the district of Pabna and Bogra is allowed leave from the 12th December 1904 to the 19th January 1905. Babu Ambica Charan Mozumdar, Munsiff of Krishnagar, in the district of Nadla, is allowed leave for one month.

allowed leave for one month. Babu Girindra Nath Mukerjee, Munsiff of Barasat, in the district of the 21-Parganas, is allowed leave for twelve days, with effect

from the 18th March 1905. Babu Durga Das Mukherjee, Munsiff of Nabinagar, in the district of Tippera, is allowed leave for seventeen days with effect

the leave already granted to him. Babu Kedar Nath Chatterjee, Munsif of Labbagh, in the district of Mursh dabad, is Three even

Babu Satamanyu Mukherjee, substantive "pro tempore" Sub-Deputy Collector, Presi-dency Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Nadia district.

The substantive "pro tempore" Sub-Deputy Collectors of the Presidency Division, named below, are posted to the head-quarters station below, are posted to the head-quarters station of the districts mentioned against their names: —Babu Anadi Nath Sen, Khulna; Babu Chittaranjan Mukherjee, 24-Parganas. Mr. Hugh McPherson is appointed sub-stantively "pro tempore" to the fourth grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors and is posted to the Presidency Division.

Babu Chunder Shikhar Mukerjee, substan-tive "pro tempore" Sub-Deputy Collector, Satkhira, Khulna, is allowed leave for six

Maulvi Shuffee-ooddeen Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jessore, is allowed leave for three months.

for three months. Babu Boloram Moitra, Sub-Deputy Collec-tor, Howrah, is transferred to the Bihar Sub-division of the Patna district. Babu Bijoy Bihari Mukherjee, substantive "pro tempore" Sub-Deputy Collector, Patna Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Muzaffarpur.

Babu Jagadananda Patnaik, Officiating Special Sub-Registrar, Cuttack, is appointed substantively "pro tempore" to that appoint-ment, vice Babu Radha Madhab Naik appoint-ed as substantive "pro tempore" Sub-Deputy Collector Collector.

Collector. Babu Nagendra Nath Ray, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Chota Nagpur Division, is posted to the head-quar-ters station of the Singhbhum district. Babu Pulin Behari Bose, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is transferred temporarily to the Senampore subdivision of that district. Babu Radhica Mahan Basak, Probationary Sub-Deputy Collector is appointed sub-

Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed sub-stantively pro tempore to the fourth grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Saran district.

Babu Ambica Prosad Varma, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Gopal-ganj, Saran, is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters station of that district. Babu Radhika Mohan Basak, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Saran is transferred temporarily to the Gopalganj subdivision of the

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Kumar Bhobendra Narayan, Civil Surgeon stationed at Pabna, is allowed privilege eave for one month.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Poorno Chunder Sing attached to the Burdwan Chartable Dispensary is appointed temporarily to act as a Civil Surgeon, and is posted to Palbna.

reignty," once remarked the Emperor of Austria, and this, coupled with the state-ment of the late Czar Alexander III. that a monarch required more diplomacy in deal-ing with his cooks than with his Ministers leads one to believe that culinary matters are a source of unceasing worry to every crowned head.

The Emperor Franz Josef has, however good cause to grumble, because, although the actual cost of the food he consumes him. the actual cost of the food he consumes him. self does not amount to £1,000 a year, he pays his chef—a Belgian—a salary of £2,000 per annum, and the kitchen expenses at the Palace are never less than £15.000. The reason for this is that, whereas the Emperor always takes his meals alone in his study, the Palace dinners are produced regardless of expense. The Emperor's chef always submits a menu for the following day's dinner to his Royal master when dinner is served. Punctually at six o'clock his valet enters with a large tray, which he places on the Emperor's desk, and while Franz Josef is negotiating his soup he scans to-morrow's menu, and crosses off with a bluepencil anything he does not care for. At the German Court things are some what different. There are four chefs-a German, a Frenchman, an Englishman, and an Italian-because the Kaiser never decides till the day arrives whether he will have a German, a French, an English, or an Italian meal, with the result that there is much scurrying to prepare a menu. This is not an easy matter if there are many guests to be present, because each chef is only al-lowed so much per head, and he must serve up an excellent meal at that figure. Each chef has five assistants, and has to render an account of each day's expenses to the head steward. The chef at the Portuguese Court is an Englishman, and he receives only £800 a year. When King Carlos paid his first visit to this country and was staying with the late Lord Salisbury he said that what struck him most about Britain was our roast beef, and he forthwith took back with him an English chef. King Carlos insists on an English meal every day, but the Queen and the members of the household have two French chefs to study their wants, and they each receive salaries of £1,100 per annum. The most trying post any man can wish for is that of chef to the Sultan of Turkey at the Palace at Yildiz. Here the Royal kitchen is situated right under the Royal apartments; it is quite a small room, strong ly guarded, and even the windows are barred. The Sultan's horror of poison led him on one occasion to instal a soldier whom he trusted as chef, and for two years he endured badly-cooked food rather than face the risk of poison. The present chef has held his post seven years, but he is only responsible to Kelarji, the chief steward, for the food, and this official is in his turn responsible to the Sultan. When the meal is ready it is placed on a tray, and the tray is then covered with a black cloth, the ends of which are sealed by Kelarji before it is borne into the Imperial apartment. The Czar of Russia's chef is likewise a much harassed individual. but as he is well paid—his salary from all sources being over £2,000 a year—he is not to be pitied. But the Czar is very eccentric about his meals, and when a dinner has actually been pre-pared he will sometimes refuse to touch it and order action to he part or do not pared he will sometimes refuse to touch it and order another to be got ready at once. When dining out, except it be at the house of a very intimate fillend, he always takes his chef to cook his ood, and, as is the case with King Edward, tak his own wine also. As a rule, the chef is a free hand in the arranging of the menu, but the menu of every State iner is arranged by the Car personally. by the Char personally,

### SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT IN BENGAL.

The following resolution has been published

Political States of Kharsawan and Seraikela in Chota Nagpur the survey and settlement of which have been undertaken at the request of the Chiefs. With a few trifling excep-tions, the programme, which was large, was carried out completely. The traverse survey covered a total aera of 5,028 square miles as against 6,884 square miles in the year 1902-1903; but the area cadastrally surveyed (5,044.77 square miles) exceeded the previous year's outturn by 1.325.77 square miles, while year's outturn by 1,325.77 square miles, while an additional area of 463 square miles, while surveyed topographically. Up to the close of the period covered by the present Reports, a record-of-rights had been framed, under the supervision of the Director of Land Records, in respect of 35,231 square miles out of the 151,185 square miles which form the total area of British territory in the Province. The progress during the last 18 years has averaged 1,957 square miles "per annum;" but the area completed in the year 1903-1904 amounted to 2,749 square miles, and the recent expansion of the unit of operations to be carried out by each Survey and Settle-ment party will result in yet more rapid pro-gress in future. As regards cadastral survey and initial ex-pensive items of survey work, the cost rates per square mile in Bhagalpur, Backergunge and Ranchi were, respectively, Rs. 82.7. Rs. 130, and Rs. 93.2 as against Rs. 132.5, Rs. 167.7, and Rs. 94 in the previous y ... The supervision of the Director of Land Records,

130, and Rs. 93.2 as against Rs. 132.5, Rs. 167.7, and Rs. 94 in the previous y ... The reduction is stated to be due mainly to larger fields and the acquisition of experience by the staff. Sir Andrew Fraser agrees with Major Crichton that the cost rate of Rs. 101.5 for cadastral survey and initial record-writing in the district of Purnea is a very low rate, considering the fact that the dis-trict is very unhealthy; and His Honour notices with satisfaction that the Managers of the Darbhange and Banaili estates in this of the Darbhanga and Banaili estates in this district gave ready assistance to the Survey Department in obtaining coolie labour with regard to which considerable difficulty was experienced at the outset. The exception-ally low cost rate of cadastral survey and initial record-writing in Ranchi was due in a great measure to the fact that the people continued to supply labour free of charge. This is very satisfactory, inasmuch as, owing to the poverty of the country and the people, economy is of special importance in Chota Nagpur. of the Darbhanga and Banaili estates in this Nagpur.

The Director of Land Records refers to deplorable state of things in the district of Ranchi. Of the number of holdings the records of which were attested during the records of which were attested during the year, 16 per cent. are held by non-occupancy raiyats. The total number of tenures re-corded was 17,152, of which 5,906 were holdings of occupancy raiyats and 2,782 of non-occupancy raiyats. This unduly high proportion is attributable mainly to the existing tenancy law of Chota Nagpur, under which no raiyat can acquire a right of occu-pancy in a plot of land unless he has culti-vated or held that particular plot for a period of 12 continuous years. An amend-ment of the law cannot be undertaken until sufficient materials for a definite decision sufficient materials for a definite decision have been collected by means of the surve and settlemnet operations now in progress; but the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that those operations will effect some improvement in the condition of the raivats in the meantime. The other matters referred to by the Direc-tor, viz., the subversion of the rights of the Mundas under the cloak of the law, and the consequent want of confidence in the law courts on the part of connence in the law courts on the part of the aboriginal popula-tion, engaged the Lieutenant-Governor's attention during his visit to Ranchi in September 1904. With regard to the possibi-lity of remedying the evil already done, the Lieutenant-Governor awaits a joint report from the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur and the Settlement Officer of Ranchi. As regards the prevention of injury to the raivats in future, it is to be moted that one of the main objects with which the settlement of the district had been undertaken was to ascertain and maintain the rights of the Mundas. It appeared to His Honour, therefore, that the principal preventive measure should be to provide against the settlement becoming fruitless and nugatory owing to the courts remaining ignorant of, or in any way antagonistic to, its results. Steps have accordingly been taken for the instruction of Deputy Magistrate and of officers subor-dinate to the Judicial Commissioner of Ch ta Nagpur in the nature and value of the settlement records, and for the regular supply of information to these officers as to the progress of the settlement in every part of the district. In the course of the settlement proceedings in Ranchi, considerable difficulty was ex-perienced in the identification of the lands surveyed under the Bhuinhari Act, II (B.C.) of 1869, as the 'bhuinhar' maps never exactly coincide with the actual field bound active coincide with the actual heid bound-aries of the present survey. The procedure idopted by the Settlement Department to eliminate the discrepancies, as stated in paragraph 66 of the Director's Report, ap-pears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be satisfactory. In North Bhagalpur the task of the Settlement Department was beset with special difficulties, inasmuch as many land lords had enhanced rents in contravention of the provisions of section 29 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. Similar instances having come to light elsewinere, Government has now under consideration an amending Bill intended to remove the defects in the law which render such contravention possible. In the Resolution on the Survey and Settlement Reports for the year ending 30th September 1903, the Lieutenant-Governor had occasion to express his decided op nion that the trustworthiness of the record-ofrights should on no account be impaired by the appointment of kanunges and persons not previously in the service of Government to the responsible efficial of an Assistant Settlement Officer. The Government of In-Settlement Officer. The Government of In-dia have also expressed their strong disap-proval of the employment of such agency, and the practice has been continued only because of the inadequacy of the Provincial and Subordinate Executive Service. It has now been finally decided that no one below the rank of a Sub-Deputy Collector shall be appointed to be an Assistant Settle-ment Officer, and steps have been taken to provide the requisite number of Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors. As soon as these have been provided kanungos and persons not previously in the service of Government will no longer be appointed Assistant Settle-ment Officers. ment Officers,

With regard to the question of "diara" surveys alluded to in paragraph 5 of the last year's Resolution, it has been decided that as riverain tracts will be surveyed in the course of the survey and settlement of the course of the survey and settlement of each district, action should for the present be confined to keeping up to date the maps of "diara" lands so surveyed, and arrange-ments have been made for a beginning in

ments have been made for a beginning in the Patna Division. The schemes for the maintenance of set le-ment records in North Bihar, Chittagong and Orissa are still under the consideration of the Government of India. The Settle-ment Report bears evidence of considerable improvement in the record of mutations and the maintenance of rent-rolls in Government and wards' estates. The Lieutenant-Goverand wards' estates. The Lieutenant-Gover-nor has no doubt that the Board will take such steps as may be considered necessary for the proper performance of this important task where it is still backward. The Lieutenant-Governor is much gratified

the Intercentant-Governor is much gratined to find that during the year there was an ap-preciable advance in the utilisation of settle-ment records. These records are prepared with immense trouble and at great expense; ment records. These records are prepared with immense trouble and at great expense; and if they are properly used and are given the weight which attaches to them under the law, they cannot fail to be of the greatest assistance in many branches of district ad-ministration, and to afford the protection which it is their primary object to ensure. Ignorance as to the nature of these docu-ments and as to the mode of using them have been the main reasons why they have not hitherto been in such request as they should be. Suitable instructions have there-f re been issued for the guidance of Execu-tive Officers; and a scheme is now under consideration for giving Munsifs a training in settlement work in order that before en-tering upon the difficult duty of adjudica-ting on disputes connected with land they may acquire a practical knowledge of the settlement procedure and records and of agrarian conditions generally settlement procedure and records and of

agrarian conditions generally. Revised rules for the maintenance of Revised rules for the maintenance of boundary marks have only recently issued, but already there are signs of improvement in this matter; and, judging from this, the Lieut-nant-Governor agrees with Mr. Mad-dox that a more efficient record and main-tenance of these marks in future may well be looked for be looked for.

### NOTES FROM KRISHNAGHUR.

(From Our Own Crrespondent.)

#### Kishnaghur, Mar. 13.

ROMAN CATHOLIC VS. PROTESTANT. A very sensational case of Roman Catholi-oism vs. Protestantism, has been disposed of the other day in the Court of a Deputy Ma-gistrate here. The eight of the dispensers of peace being dragged into the corrupt at-mosphere of criminal dock and witness-box naturally drew a large crowd into the ijlas. The facts are these: Some Muchis nar thana Chapra embraced Roman Catholicism and were supported with pecuniary help by the Rev. Fa-thers of the Roman Catholic Church at Chap-ra. But unfortunately for them their faith did not prove to be sincere and they, it is reported, at the instigation of the Protes-tant Missionaries renounced their Catholic views and embraced Protestantism. There-upon the Rev. Fathers demanded back the money, but the Muchis not only refused to pay off the money but went so far as to assault one Rev. Father who went to demand the money. This field to the institution of a criminal case, by the Rev. Father against the Muchis. ROMAN CATHCLIC VS. PROTESTANT.

by the Rev. Father against the Muchis. The Muchis were supported by the Protest-ant-in-chief, Mr. Butler, who attended the the "ourt to watch the proceeding. Babu Bara-nasi Roy, Vakil, was engaged by the Pro-testants to conduct the defence while the Catholic parties engaged Babu Prosonno Kumar Bose Vakil, to conduct the prosecu-tion. The Deputy Magistrate has found the accused guilty and sentenced them to pay fines.

THE SECRETS OF SOME ROYAL KITCHENS. "Menus are the greatest burden of sove

Mr. J. A. Milligan, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Cuttuck district

Mr. S. N. Mackenzie, Assistant Magitrate and Collector, Muzaffarpur, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Midnapore district.

Mr. W. A. Cosgrave, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bhagalpur, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Chittagong

Mr. A. W. Barnicott, Assistant Magis-trate and Collector, Palamau, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Nadia ditrict.

Mr. C. T. Williams, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Manhhum, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Shahabad

district. Mr. C. T. Williams, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Manbhum is appointed to have charge of the Buxar subdivision of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. M. Luce, or until further orders.

Babu Hari Bhusan De, Deputy Mag.strate and Deputy Collector, Scrampore, Hooghly, is appointed to have temporary charge of subdivision, vice Mr. J. Cornes, OT

Babu Bhupati Chakravarti, Deputy Ma-strate and Deputy Collector, is posted to a head-quarters station of the 24-Parganas

Babu Krishna Kali Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Barh, Patna, is appointed to be Personal Assistant the Commissioner of the Presidency

Division. Mr. M. L. A. Luffman, Assistant Superint-endent of Police, Mymensingh, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the Police of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. Roddis, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Luson, Officiating Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, is allowed combined leave from the 27th March to 16th November, 1905.

Mr. F. M. Luce, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Buxar, Shahabad, is allowed com-bined leave for six months, with effect from

bined leave for six months, with effect from the 13th April 1905, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved. Babu Radhica Mohan Basak, Probationary Sub-Deputy Collector is appointed substan-tively "pro tempore" to the fourth grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Saran district. He is also vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class. Mr. F. Roddis, Officiating District Superin-tendent of Police, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month.

from the 4th March 1905. Babu Ambika Charan Mukerji, Munsif of Naugaon, in the district of Rajshahi, 's allowed leave for twenty-nine days, with

effect from the 23rd March 1905. Babu Bhagavati Charan Mittra, Subordin-ate Judge, Nadia, is allowed leave for twelve days, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

Bharat Vaisajyanilaya.

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SUPERINTENDING PHYSICIAN I

Kaviral Keshab Lai Roy.

All sorts of Sastric MEDICINES, GHRITAS, OILS etc., are always in stock.

People, stricken down by diseases, will be good enough to write to us, with full description of their silments, and prescriptions from competent Kabi-rajes of the two will be sent to them free.

Letters should entite a half-anna postage stamp Apply for our Catalness

The Editor of the Amrita Bazar Patrika writes:-

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

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

Babu Amar Nath Basu, Zamindar, Bagbazar, writesi-

"\* \* I can very strongly certify as to the genuine-ness of the medicines prepared at the BHARAT VAI-SAJYANILAYA, and to the extraordinary care with which KABIRAJ KESHAB L ROW execute his treatment upon me."

Babu Madhu Sudhan De, Retired Jallor, writes:--

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

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

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

MANAGER, BHARAT VAISAJVANILAYA, GALCUTTA,

### A CASE FROM PABNA.

The case of the Civil Court peon, in which the Deputy Magistrate convicted the accused under section 406 I. P. C. was transferred have in the Sessions Court on appeal. The Sessions Judge dismissed the appeal. The a cused moved the High Court and the case was resumed again on Saturday last. Mr. K. Chaudhri came to argue the appeal. THE LIBRARY.

The promoters are trying their best to make their attempt successful. The library has been formally opened in one room of the public building when the present Banga B'dyalaya is situated. The Municipal Com-B'dyalaya is situated. The Municipal Com-missioners have resolved unanimously to remove the office to some other public build-ing and the building now occupied by the Municipal Office will be utilized by the "Bidyalaya?" while the entire building, where the school now sits, after it is vacated, will be set apart for the public library. public library.

### APPEAL TO RY. AUTHORITIES.

The platform of the new Krishnagar station is very low one foot high from the ground. It is so low that Lttle children and old people and specially female passen-gers feel it greatly inconvenient and h ghly gers feel it greatly inconvenient and highly disadvantagious to get into or to get down from the trains. It is hoped that the authorities will consider the seriousness of the grievance and will not fail to remedy it.



Eminent Physicians and

Suffering Patient PRICE Rs. 3 PER PHIAL "Medicines are prepared at the Tharat Vaisajy niiaya by experts with great care."—A. B. Patriko Manager.

BHARAT VAISAJVANILAYA, Shambasar, Calentita,



## Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath Bhatta-chajya, Retired Sub-Judge writes:-

#### MARCH 16 1905 THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA,

### INDIAN NOTES.

#### RANGOON DEFAMATION CASE.

The defamation case W. B. Crizzle vs. J. D. Contractor and M. O'Brien, proprietor of the "Rangoon Times," was resumed on the 10th before the District Magistrate, when the first defendant who is the agent of Sin-ger's Sewing Machine Co., was examined and said that he had received instructions from the complainant on the day of the munici-pal election to give drinks and tiffins to the voters, and he had also been authorized by him to sign chits on his behalf. He sent a him to sign chits on his behalf. He sent a letter to the "Rangoon Times" on the 10th December in his defence, because Crizzle, before the election, had said what he (Contractor) had stated was a positive untruth. The second defendant admitted the publica-The second defendant admitted the publica-tion of the letter from Contractor and plea-ded its justification, because Crizzle had said that Contractor was telling an untruth. Crizzle had made that accusation against Contractor at a public meeting, and he con-sidered that Contractor was justified in contradicting it. The Magistrate postponed the hearing to consider whether charges against the defendants should be framed or not. not.

### A RECENT ORDER OF THE SIRKAR.

The "Daily Times" of Lahore says:—A proclamation was being made on the Sun-day afternoon in the city and the Anarkali Bazar by the beat of drum, that no body should post notices on the walls, city gates, notice boards or other prominent places on the public thoroughfares. This was said to be the order of the "Sircar," and any one found guilty of the breach of this 's to be punished with a fine amounting to Rs. 20. On enquiry the proclaimer said that he re-ceived his instructions from the local thana, from which it is evident that the procla-The "Daily Times" of Lahore says :- A from which it is evident that the piocla-mation was the result of some order of the mation was the result of some order of the district authorities. At present we are quite unable to find out the exact meaning of this proclamation, and should ask the dis-trict authorities to kindly explain its hidden import. All we know is that the proclan?-tion in question will very sadly interfere with the public convenience, specially when we know that the people are thereby denied the use of even notice boards for their pri-vate purposes? Let us, however, wait till vate purposes? Let us, however, wait till we hear the probable cause of this procla-mation, and the authority from which it is originally emanated.

#### THE COMMERCIAL MISSION TO PERSIA.

Writing from Bam on the 19th January' the special correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" with the Commercial Mis-sion to Persia says: Russia has appointed an agent here pending official sanction from Telegram, and has thus not ahead of us, for Teheran, and has thus got ahead of us, for the British Agent will not be stationed in Bam for some months yet, being on special duty with us. We heard that the Governor of Pampur, Perskin, Baluchiston, more more duty with us. We heard that the Governor of Pampur, Pershan Baluchistan, was very ill and naany of his following were ill, Bam-pur being particularly unhealthy just now. The Baluch Sardars, taking advantage of the fact that Noroz was at hand, when all the Governors are changed, bolted to the hills and have not paid any revenues. The Gov-ernor-General has sent the Bampur Governor some troops to try and collect the money he some troops to try and collect the money he wants, but it is doubtful if he will get much. The truth seems to be that, after the Per-sian custom, he had been bleeding everybody, for the period for there are no fixed revenue rules in Per sia. The rulers buy districts at auction, paying lump sums to the Shah, plus bribes to the court officials, and then try to recoup themselves two and threefold before next Noroz. The Baluchis had felt the strain as Noroz. The Baluchis had here feeling it in the khans and merchants are feeling it in Bam and elsewhere to-day, and, being inde-mand the serve off to the hills. The illness of the Governor may, perhaps, interfere with the Commission, which has been appoin-ted to inquire into a mass of Perso-British and Baluch frontier cases, and which was to meet at Pasheen on the border." The death of the Minister for War is announced and there are several claimants for his office.

plague from the very dawn of history. His Excellency appealed to the people of India-to assist and not resent the reintroduction of sanitary methods which had been known to their ancestors and which unfortunately they had allowed to fall into disuse. The natives of India should be particularly jeal-ous to prosecute the study of medical science which they could boast to have originated and should welcome any opportunities of further research which were provided by the Government of the country. His Excellency next made a brief statement as to the ori-gin and object of that institute and describ-ed the work which would be carried out in the vaccine, bacteriological and the serum sections which comprise the institute. In conclusion His Excellency reminded the ga-thering that the credit of introducing or rather reintroducing vaccination into India belonged to the Madras Presidency, Lord rather reintroducing vaccination into India belonged to the Madras Presidency, Lord Clive having been responsible for it some

hundred years ago. opened was next The institlte enthusiastic cheers of the ga-Lord and Lady Ampthill and the midst principal members of the community next inspected the institute and its various sec-tions with great interest.

### LAST YEAR'S ACCOUNTS.

### APPROPRIATION REPORT.

The following "Appropriation Report" on the accounts of the Government of India for 1903-1904, is published in the "Gazette of India":—Throughout the report the rupee figures are in thousands of rupees and the sterling figures in hundreds of £; thus 10,64 reads as ten lables and sixty four thousands sterling figures in hundreds of £; thus 10,64 reads as ten lakhs and sixty-four thousands of Rupees, and  $\pounds 71,2$  reads as seventy-one thousand and two hundreds of pounds ster-ling. The rupee figures are converted into sterling amounts at Rs. 15-£1. The distinguishing feature of the Budget Estimates for 1903.4 was the decision arrived at for the first time since 1882 in regard to

Estimates for 1903-4 was the decision arrived at for the first time since 1882 in regard to remission of taxation. A succession of big surpluses for a number of years had induced the Government of India in 1902-3 to grant large remissions of famine arrears of Land Revenue and to repeal or reduce certain minor taxes. The continuance of favour minor taxes. The continuance of favour-able conditions led to important reduction of taxation by reducing the Salt duty by 8 annas a maund, with effect from the 18th March 1903, in all Provinces except Burma and by exempting from income-tax all in-comes below Rs. 1000 a year with effect from

comes below Rs. 1000 a year with effect from 1st April 1903. These two measures of remis-sion were estimated to result in a total re-duction of revenue in 1903-4 of £1,393,3, and brought down the anticipated surplus in that year to £948,7. During the year under report, there was an increase of revenue in greater or less proportion under all heads except Telegranh, Jails, Education and Superannuation. The collection of Land Revenue surpassed the Budget anticipation. by £124,7. Under Salt there was a total improvement of £297,2, of which £215,7 occurred in Madras and was the result partly of the stimulus given to conresult partly of the stimulus given to con-sumption by the reduction of duty and partly of the realisations of the old rate of duty on of the realisations of the old rate of duty on the credit sales of the previous year. A generally favourable harvest, specially in Madras, Burma and Bombay, and settlement of licenses on better terms brought in an improvement of £475,0 in the Excise reveimprovement of £475,0 in the Excise reve-nue. Under Customs there was an improve-ment of £353,0, which extended to all the maritime provinces except Bengal where there was a large falling-off in the imports of petroleum and some decrease of cotton goods. petroleum and some decrease of cotton goods. The revenue from Forests and Irrigation canals also exceeded the Budget by £162,4 and £116,5, respectively. But by far the greatest improvement oc-curred in the Opium revenue and in the net earnings of State Railways. The rise in the average price per chert of Rengal Opium from

ge price per chest of Bengal Opium II Rs. 1,100 provided for in the Budget to Rs 1,462 caused an excess receipt of £1,158,4 in Bengal. The revenue from pass fees in Bombay was also more by £194,7 in conse-quence of a better outturn of the Malwa The increased outturn in Bengal ne crop. The increased outcurn in Bengar ne-cessitated larger payments to cultivators which brought down the net improvement under Opium to £867,3. Under Railways the net earnings exceeded the Budget Esti-mate by £819,8. To this excess all the prin-cipal milwers with the excess all the princrop. cipal railways, with the exception of Rajpu-tana-Malwa, Bengal-Nagpur, and Indian-Midland, contributed a share. These and other minor improvements in revenue, augmented by savings in expen-diture, principally under Civil Departments, produced a considerable improvement in the financial position which enabled the Imperial Government to place largely increased allot-ments, aggregating to £1,726,7, at the disposal of Local Governments for provincial expenditure. A large portion of the im-provement relating to the Provincial Accounts, including the allotments referred to above, was transferred to Local Governments. leaving £2,996,4, as the Imperial surplus of the year. No important change in classification was made during the year in regard to revenue and expenditure. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Globe" wrote sometime ago that the arrival of the Dalai Lama at Urga caused a great futter among the Mongolians of that region who abandoned their usual apathetic atti-tude towards the Police authorities, and beat them with sticks when they tried to keep order. It is sad that the "Chutuchta" who has always played the part of "living god" in Mongolia does not regard the arrival of the Dalai Lama with special favour as his own revenues are falling off very much. own revenues are falling off very much. The Mongolians are loading the Dalar Lama and neglecting the "Chutuchta" who intends retiring to a monastery if the former takes up his abode permanently at Urga. All the Mongolians between Kiakhata and Urga are preparing to pay reverence to the Dalai Lama. The Buriats of the Trans-Ba kal territory are flocking in crowds to Urga, and it is expected that in the spring of this year, the Kahlmucks will make a pilgrimage from Astrakhan to Urga. All these accounts from Astrakhan to Urga. All these accounts tend to show that the Dalai Lama is held in the highest esteem by the Mongolians who are not likely to forget and forgive the circumstances which precipitated his flight from Lhassa.

### THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

### SHOOTING TRIP TO GIR.

#### CAMP IN THE JUNGLE.

The "Advocate of India's" own correspon-dent writes from Sasan (Forest of Gir) under

date March 6:— The busy scene which Sasan presents in preparing for the coming of H. E. the Gov-ernor is one that will not be easily forgotten by those who have the privilege of witness-ing the same ing the same. I left the town of Junagadh at daybreak

yesterday morning, acompanied by an arm-ed escort of police sowars, kindly placed at my disposal by the State, and for about reven miles rode on a fairly good road. On crossing the river after the 9th mile-stone an armed guide joined us, and we proceed-ed through the fields till at about nine o'clock, we entered the village of Limdra, where we changed horses.

where we changed horses. Here we were received by a venerable looking man with a howing grey beard, whose son spoke very good English, and, having taken tea and a little rest, we start-cd again for the camp, through fields of wheat and cotton.

wheat and cotton. Passing close to the villages, the inhabit-ants of which stared at us in wonder, we eventually entered the jungle and at about 3 o'clock the welcome sight of the white

tents greeted my eyes. The camp has been laid out under instruc-tions from the Shahazada Sahib Sherjumma Khanji, who has been here since the 1st instant.

instant. A well prepared tennis court is just being finished. and three triumphal arches mark out the route through which his Excellency and party will enter the camp. Special tents, with all appointments, have been reserved for H. E. Lord Lamington, Mr. Du Boulay, Col. Owen, Col. Kennedy, Mr. Allison, Major Carnegy, Capt. Greig, A.-D.-C., Capt. Meynell, A.-D.-C., and Mr. Porson Pogson.

Messrs. Mongini Brothers, with a special

Messrs. Mongrin Brothers, with a special staff, are looking after the catering. H's Excellency and party are expected on the afternoon of the 8th. A special train will bring them to Malia Hatina. The twenty miles of road from the latter station have been sufficiently remained to enable a have been sufficiently repaired to enable a have been sufficiently repaired to enable a motor car to reach Sasan, and the one here, an Oldsmobile, which the Shahazada has brought with him, causes a great amount of wonder to the people of these regions. Good sport is anticipated, two lions having been reported not six miles from here. Their

movements are now being watched. Preparations for the hunt are being made, which will, doubtless, prove very exciting.

A telegram, dated Bombay, the 10th ins-tant, states that the Governor killed two tant, states that the Governor killed two lions the same afternoon, but a distressing accident marred the harmony of pleasure. Some members of the party while following up a wounded lion, some 12 miles off from the scene of the Governor's shoot, the ani-mal sprang out on Major Carnegy and killed him instantly.

### A MINT IN THE OCEAN.

### (By the Inventor.)

There are few subjects more fascinating to the scientific and lay mind than that of the extraction of precious metals from the

the extraction of precious metals from the watery wastes that occupy four-fifths of the surface of the world. "Gold from sea water—the dream of a madman!" such, and even worse, was the opinion expressed by the scientific world when the writer first advanced the idea that gold existed in enormous quantities in the sea, and that he had invented a process by means and that he had invented a process by means of which it could be profitably extracted. But scientists have somewhat altered their opinions

stained glass painting, in which time I built up a large business—having myself painted over 7,000 windows—employing 280 hands. Selling this business I embarked in china Selling this business I embarked in china painting, and until the failure of my eye-sight made a very large income out of that profession. I have also been a popular lec-turer and a journalist of some repute, writ-ing under the name of "Thomas Williams," as journalism and business do not go well together. From the age of eight I have been writing verse for the Press, and have written and published volumes of verse, plays, and works on art.

on art.

To conclude. I have other inventions in hand, and I hepe soon to be able to submit to the scientific world a far more wonderful discovery than even that of extracting gold from sea water.

I allude to a process for obtaining gold from the air we breathe, but this will be only of scientific value, and not of any commercial importance. I have already demonstrated the existence of gold in the tissues of animal and vegetable fibre, and have no doubt I can obtain it from the atmosphere.

#### NEW POLICE METHODS.

#### LESSONS IN JU-JITSU FOR THE CITY FORCE.

Not long ago, Bridewell Police Station was the scene of an undignified scuffle. Five City policemen struggled in with a recalci-trant prisoner. They had fought every inch of their way up the street, and finally they struggled in at the station door, and thus attracted the attention of a "superior offi-cer." cer.'

"Five constables to one man," he said

"Five constables to one man," he said. "This won't do. Two ought to be enough." The rebuke has been taken to heart, and now the self-respecting City policeman hard-ly ever calls for help. He has learnt, or 'is learning, ju-jitsu. Twice a week, in the police gymnasium, Sergeant Wheeldon gives instruction in the Langenese method of self. instruction in the Japanese method of selfdefence. One of its exponents explained

detence. One of its exponents explained the other day to a representative of "The Dilly Chronicle" how the method works. "Supposing," he began with a grim smile, "you were a 'drunk and disorderly.' I should, first ask you to move on. You'd refuse. You wouldn't if you had any sense; but you're not solver.

but you're not sober. "Next, I should take you by the arm and gently try to lead you outside. For the purposes of this argument, you wouldn't go. You might even 'cut up rough.' In that You might even 'cut up rough.' In that You might even 'cut up rough.' In that case I should just catch hold of you with my finger and thumb, so; and—out you'd go.'' This is one of the 'holds' which Yukio Tani, the Japanese wrestler, has been at much pains to expound to the force. He often goes to the gymnasium, for Sergeant Wheeldon was a pupil of his, and the ser-geant's book is based entirely on his methods.

"There are several other holds," the police-"There are several other holds," the police-man continued . "For instance, I just have to put my thumb on the carotid artery, and the most violent man is at my mercy. If you were to make a rush at me I should drop down, and you'd go over. If, unfor-tunately, you placed me 'in chancery.' you fly over me shoulder as easily as winking." "Supposing that you were running a man in, and suddenly he gave trouble?" "Very well. Here you are. I seize you by he coat collar and sleeve. Now struggle. One, two!----! Up goes your arm--the

by he coat collar and sleeve. Now struggle. One, two!—\_! Up goes your arm—the hammer-lock—and away you walk to the station like a lamb. In a very bad case I could apply the 'choke-hold' by crossing the layels of your coat; or I might just squeeze your wrist so—1 and dislocate a small bone."

The members of the force are taking deep interest in the science. Their gymnasium is often visited by ju-jitsu wrestlers, an several of the men are already recognised experts. At present instruction is given to men as they pass through the ambulance men as they pass through the amountance class, but in a few months the whole force will be under training. It is just as well that these facts should be known. The very thought of being "ham-mar-locked" should be enough to deter the most confirmed "disorderly."

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Eagles, late Comptroller, Mysore Gov-ernment, has been appointed Official Liquida-tor of the "Daily Post," Ltd.

The Report of the Police Commission with the Government of India's Resolution thereon will probably be published at the end of this week.

A correspondent of the "Sind Gazette" writes :- For a long time past zemindars in the Hyderabad district and elsewhere have been subjected to a peculiar species of ex-tortion on the part of a large band of Pa-thans who go about in batches securing con-tracts for brick-making.

Colonel W. B. Caper, Director of Military Education in India, is framing a set of re-gulations for the guidance of senior officers with the object of giving effect to Lord Kitchener's idea that in future the instruc-Kitchener's idea that in future the instant tion of officers shall be conducted under regi-mental arrangements instead of at garrison classes. It is expected that the new re-gulations will be issued shortly.

Mr. W. G. Smith, of Dunstable, gives to the "Field" a sketch of a most remarkably-coloured horse, which has for some time been coloured horse, which has for some time been working in a carrier's cart passing through that town. The general colour of the ani-mal is a slaty (?mouse) grey, with a faint tinge of bay on the back; the off fore and hind legs are of the same colour as the body; the near fore and hind legs, as high as the l'ne of the belly, are bright bay; this colou-being separated from the slate colour of the upper part of limbs by an irregular narrow upper part of limbs by an irregular narrow band of white. Such a remarkable instance of a symmetrical colouring in a horse or in any other animal is very rare.

A Simla correspondent, wiring on Wednes-day evening, says:—"After a few days of comparatively warm weather, during which the winter accumulations of snow have been disappearing rapidly, Simla is again back into the depths of winter. Snow has been falling nearly all day, and as a depression has an the depths of winter. Snow has been failing nearly all day, and as a depression has ap-peared in Central Punjab, bad weather is likely to continue here for another 36 hours. Moderately heavy snow is predicted for Kashmir. The weather is more or less un-settled over the whole of Northern India, more is more of the settled is more and the amount of cloud reported is more like a day in the monsoon than in March. Low temperatures have been recorded in Behar and North Bengal."

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at Mazagon, Bombay Superintendent Nolan brought up on remand and again charged Santa, a Hindu widow, with the murder of her newly born male child by pressing its throat with her thumbs. The accused gave birth to the child on the 6th ultimo, and out of shame killed it, and gave the body to her daugh-ter, Chundri, aged about twelve, to throw it in a quarry hole near her house at Mat-tarpaccady, Mazagon. The body was subse-quently found floating on the surface of the water and was removed by the police. The accused was then arrested. His Worship, after recording the evidence, committed the accused to take her trial at the next Crimi-nal Sessions of the High Court. nal Sessions of the High Court,

Writing of the agate industry in India a recent offic al report mentions that the best known and perhaps still the most important of the places at which agate and cornelians are out and prepared for the market is Cambay, an Indian State in the Bombay Presidency. The agates come from various localities in the Kara Political Agency on or near the edge of the trap, but mostly from the State of Rajpipla where the chies source is a conglomerate near the village of Ratunpur. The right to collect the mineral at Ratanpur is leased for a period of five years at a fixed annual rental but precise data as to the value of the stones sent to Cambay—the centre of the industry —are not available. At Jubbulpur and at a few other places within range of the Deccan Trap agate-cutting is also practised as an industry. Much of the agate retailed in Europe, says the report, is sent from Cam-bay and large quantities are also exported to China. Independently of the new naval program-me and the work which is being pushed for-ward in the Government dockyards, nothing is being left undone to strengthen the Japa nese fleet. The Imperial Marine Associat has formulated a scheme to furnish auxili-ary cruisers to the Japanese navy. At a meeting called by the Association to discuss the project. Admiral Arichi, director of Association, delivered an address in which he proposed the inauguration of a "Volunteer Fleet." He stated that it had alread been planned at a general meeting of the Association to construct meeting of the Association to construct ten steamers of 6,000 tons displacement, capable of conver-sion into auxiliary cruisers of the second class and downwards. The cost of each vessel's construction was estimated at 1,500-000 yen, making a total of 15 millions yen. This sum, the Admiral pointed out, could be raised without difficulty by each family in the country subscribing to the fund at the rate of 1.50 yen, or every person enjoying the fran hise at the rate of 15 yen. Large sums had already been guaranteed at the previous meeting, and the success of the "Volunteer Fleet" is already assured. The following Resolution has been assued : -The Secretary of State accepted a recommendation made by the Government of India that the rate of interest allowed on cash deposits at call in the Post Office Savings Bank should be reduced from 31 per cent. Bank should be reduced from 3<sup>‡</sup> per cent. to 3 per cent. per annum, and that interest at the rate of 3<sup>‡</sup> per cent. should in future be allowed on deposits held, subject to six months' notice of withdrawal. It has been decided that these changes shall be intro-duced on the 1st July 1905; and with effect from that date, all deposits at present made, and all accounts which may be opened in future, will bear interest at 3 per cent. only unless the depositor intimates in writing, in a prescribed form, that he desires that a specified sum standing at his credit shall be held subject to six months' notice of witha prescribed form, that he desires that a specified sum standing at his credit shall be held subject to six months' notice of with-drawal, in which case, and subject to the provisions of the rules now issued, interest on that sum will be paid at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. This decision has necessitated the amendment of the Post Office Savings Bank rules at present in force. In addition to the incorporation of the rules required to give effect to the new procedure, the opportunity has also been taken to effect various minor amendments which experience has shown to be neces-sary; but no important elterations in the rules at present in force have been made.

### INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

### LORD AMPTHILL'S SPEECH.

Madras, Mar. 12.

Madras, Mar. 12. Yesterday evening Lord Ampth.II opened at Guindy, a suburb of Madras, the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, an institu-tion established and inaugurated b- the Go-vernment of Madras, and appropriately named after Colonel W. G. King, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner to the Madras Go-vernment. A most dist penished gathering vernment. A most distinguished gathering of leading officials and non-officials of Madras was present on the occasion. Lord Ampthill delivered a most interesting address, in the course of which he paid a well deserved tribute of praise to Colonel King's enthusiasm for his profession, which has made his name celebrated throughout India, and which had brought about the creation of that institute which they were assembled to inaugurate. It would be difficult, observed Lord Ampthill, to overstate the debt which Madras owed Colonel King for his devoted labours in the cause of sanitation. The great success which had attended them The great success which had attended them was due to his energetic action and wise advice. To him His Excellency mainly at-tributed the fact that plague had not spread in Madras to the same terrible extent as in other parts of India, and that the oity of Madras had thus far been practically kept immune. The people of India should be grateful to Colonel King for having pointed out to them that they could lay claim to have been acquanted with the main princi-ples of curative and preventive medic ne at ples of curative and preventive medic ne at a time when Europe had been still immersed in ignorant savagery. Colonel King gav clear proofs in many of his papers which H's Excellency had read that the ancient caste injunction of the Hindus had been based on the belief in the existence of trans-missible agents of disease and that both Hindus and Mahomedans had used inoculation by small pox virus as a protection against small-pox. Another of Colonel King's interesting discoveries was that the modern plague policy of evacuation and disinfection was not a whit different from that enjoined in the ancient Hindu Shastras which knew of

### A GOOD FAMILY LINIMENT.

Every family should be supplied with a tile of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Baim. For cuts, bruises, burns, scalds or similar inuries, which are of almost daily occurrence, there is nothing so good. It cools and soothes the wound and not only gives instant relief but brings about a speedy and permanent cure. For sale by\* All Chemists & Storekeepers Price 1 Re. 2 Re. bottle

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The great pain relieving power of Cham-berlain's Pain Balm has been the surprise and delight of many sufferers from neuralgia and sciatica. The excruciating pains char-acteristic of these diseases are quickly allayed by this liniment. For sale by\* 'All Chemists & Storekeepers Price 1 Re. 2 Rs

lent s have since then.

In sea water there is, according to scienti fic men, an average of one grain of gold to every ton; a ton occupying, thirty-five cubic feet; and, taking this to be correct, there is no less than 100,000,000,000 tons of gold in the sea-a sufficient quantity to pay twenty times over all the national debts of the world, and yet leave sufficient to provide the inventor with his daily modest luncheon of bread and cheese and glass of bitter beer. The first to announce the theory that gold

would probably be found in sea water Sonstadt, who in 1877 communicated to the scientific world his impression that it was present.

I, knowing nothing of this, in the following year was able to prove the fact. At that time I was an enamel maker, and one that time I was an enamel maker, and one day, in making some experiments in connection with a new colour, I discovered by sheer accident the presence of silver in sea water. Silver not being worth the trouble of extracting, I naturally turned my attention to gold, but for a long time was unable to find more than a mere trace, even in ten tons of water, and it took me many years to get anything and it took me many years to get anything like a satisfactory result, and altogether fit-teen years to invent a process likely to make its extraction commercially profitable. In all I have invented four different me-

thods of extraction. The first was a gravi-tation process, which, although slow in action, was eminently successful, but impo ble to work commercially; the second, on comewhat similar lines, was more rapid in action, but a failure; the third was an automatic electrical process, in which the water itself was the excitant; and the fourth, by far the most satisfactory of all the methods, is a form of precipitation, the details being,

of course, a secret. It is this process that has aroused such widespread interest not only in this country but in America and South Africa. Altogether I have spent thousands of pounds on my experiments.

I have always had a taste for inventing, and in my various occupations have invent-ed many things, including shot-proof armour for fortifications which the Government had for fortifications which the Government had in hand for eight months in 1867; an explo-sive engine in 1867, the pioneer of the pre-cent gas engine; a new method of enamel painting, for which I received £100 per week royalty for many years; and an electrical apparatus for locking railway carriage doors which the District Railway offered to fit throughout their system if they could have it for a frowalty

it free of royalty. At the age of five I was village postman at Stickland, near Blandford, in Dorsetshire; at Stickland, near Blandford, in Dorsetshire; when twelve was put to the grocery business; having sole-management of a shop in Great Peter Street, Westminster, taking £50 per week, when barely fourteen; then running away and becoming reading boy on the staff of the "Weekly Times"; next for year hav-ing an insight into chemistry in a Bond Street laboratory; and then at sixteen years of age apprenticing myself to the profession of

In the last Travancore administration report there are interesting allusions and references to experiments which are being conducted by the Forest and Agricultural Departments in the growth of various exotics. Increasing attention is being paid in the State to rubber cultivation, and experiments with camphor have been going on for the last four or five years, but the results have proved to be disappointing, the climate being described as too hot. An experiment has also been made to grow sisal and some of the plants were doing well. In the Tri-vandrum Agricultural Demonstration Farm which consists of 50 acres, much useful and interesting work was done during the last official year. The cultivation of ground nut has been a complete success, both commer-cially and financially, and we read that there is a great demand for seeds from ryots in different parts of the State and that cultivation is gradually extending. Other exo-tics that are being tried on the farm and with success are indigo, four varieties of to-bacco, Havanna, Virginia, Pioneer and Sumatra, all of which are described as hav-ing attained huminant mouth for four ing attained luxuriant growth, five foreign varieties of sugarcane, the cultivation of which has already created a small sugar extracting industry, sweet-potatoes of different varieties, and two varieties of rapeseed, which are grown for the sake of the oil. In the Forest Department sake of the on. In the Perest Department again, the most encouraging results are re-ported to be according from the cultivation of Manila hemp, which grows exceedingly well, the only drawback being that pigs do damage to the young shoots.

### "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 aciated and uncared for in my own home. -Complaints of above nature come to us -Complaints of above nature come to us every now and then and we would advise the complainants to use our PANCHATIKTA BATIKA, the infallible specific for Malarial and other periodical fevers which will do away with the necessity of calling a doctor and will ours him thoroughly at a nominacharge.

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### THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, MARCH 16 1905.

1.6

The state

### Correspondence.

### THE SEA-VOYAGE QUESTION.

### To the Editor.

Sir,-I have read with attention the interesting letter of Kuman Monmatha Nath Rai Chowdhuri regarding sea-voyage. It is one of the few subjects which are now being discussed by our Pandits and leaders of the Hindu society. I have heard many of them discuss it, and I shall take this oppor-tunity of saying a few words on it. It is tunity of saying a few words on it. no use wasting ink and paper in advocating the cause of those who want to re-ent n Hindu Society after a sea-voyage to Europ or America to which places they had gone to improve their prospects. It is self-v-dent, that unless we take them back the nation would be poorer. The Pandits and our leaders say, "take them back by all our leaders say, "take them back by all means, but there are certain conditions which ust be satisfied." Every Society of men has its own rules and regulations, and like the Japanese, English and other nations, we Hindoos. have certain rules and regula-tions. We have rules to regulate our caste duties, our marriages, our dresses and our Those who go to foreign countries in food. quest of knowledge, change or pleasure are bound to break the rules which regulate on Society, but if they conform themselves to these rules when they return and reenter our socity, we have no objection take them back. to

The most important sentence in the Ku-mar's lengthy letter is the following—"And if you could induce those who are connected with your association to dime together in good fellowship with those who have returned to our country and have neither em-braced any other religion nor are reluctant to be recrimed back into the bosom of our society, you will have practically, solved the sea-voyage question." I am a member of the Faridpore District Committee for the Advancement of Science, but I am unable to dine with these Europe-returned gentlemen until they formally come to our society, re-embrace the Hindu religion and conform themselves to our social rules. I say "formerly," because according to our Shastras they must make a "Prayaschitta." Here "Prayaschitta" does not mean atonement or tepentance Theorem I atonement or repentance. They would make the "Pryas-chitta" only to shew that they or their forefathers violated the so-cial rules which they would, henceforward, respect. It is just like the Bengal Kayasthas, whose fore-fathers had to give up the sacred thread du-ring the Budbictic reviral confermine they ring the Budhistic revival, performing a "Prayaschitta" when re-assuming the thread. By making this "Prayaschitta" the Kayasthas do not express any repentance, they simply declare that they conform themselves to the caste rules. Those who re-enter our Socie-ty must give up forbidden food and eating and drinking with others not belonging to and drinking with others not belonging to their own caste. As soon as these conditions are satisfied, I, an orthodox Hindoo, would gladly dine with them. Several England-re-turned gentlemen happened to be my friends They are men of high character and I value their friendship a great deal, but they are field ownessed to give up promissions estimated dead opposed to give up promiscuous eating and drinking. There are several items of food in ordinary use which as Hindoos we are required to give up. They are not in-terdicted by our Shastras and some of them are substantial and healthy food, but their hendoment is insided and a set of the set are substantial and healthy rood, but then abandonment is insisted on by a cruel and unreasonable custom which we are powerless to violate Under these circumstances, these items of food must be abjured as a mark of our respect to the truly noble Hindoo So.

ciety. There was a time, Sir, when we quarrelled and became disunited because we were then

in the Chinese territories within the limit of the neutral zone; that such Chunchuses are all enrolled in the Japanese army and paid by the Japanese Government; that Japanese officers are constantly ad-mitted among the Chinese troops on the northern frontier of Chihli, in the capacity of military instructors. It has also been established that the Japanese made use of the Miaotao group as their naval base; the Japanese army is importing without hindrance great quantities of contraband goods from Chefoo and other places on the Chinese coast; and that the Hanyang Foundry is supplying the Japanese army with cast iron. Moreover, the Chinese, far trom being content with such acts as afore-mentioned, all in violation of their neutrality, are making serious preparations, appar-ently with the intention of participating in war operations. Then, on the other hand, a violent anti-foreign excitement, dangerous alike to all Europeans, is being constantly fomented in the interior of China.

Such being the case, there is no room for doubt that efforts of the Imperial Russian Government towards assuring the neutrality of China have been unsuccessful, owing the conduct of Japan and her intimidating pressure brought to bear upon the Governnent of China. The Russian Government have therefore to bring these facts to the notice of the Powers, declaring at the same time that should the situation continue as heretofore, they would be compelled to deal with the neutrality of China from the stand-point of their even interests point of their own interests.

শুভ সংবাদ।

বহুতর ভক্তের বিশেষ অন্যুরোধে

শ্রীশ্রীগৌর-পূর্ণিমা পর্যান্ত

It now appears that the raid on the Ma-tanni Police Post was not the only one committed by the Afridis on the night of the 1st instant. The mouza of Pir Piai, in Nowshera Tahsil, which also boasts of a thana, witnessed a similar exploit. As early as 8 o'clock on the night of the 1st instant for the house of a Hindu banker. brigands after taking possess on of all the valuables in the house, hacked him to death after which they went away unmolested. During the recent military manoeuvres at Peshawar District, shots were fired at the troops from across the Afridi border. The matter is understood to be the subject of inquiry by the civil authorities of the Fron. tier Province. Redbreas and H. M. S. H. M. S.

Sphinx are at' present in Gulg and H. M. S. Fox an the arrived from Persian waters on Saturday morning. The Lapwing and Proserpine are also in Bombay harbour and the Flagship Hyacinth came out of dock into the stream on Sat urday. It appears that there has been recent ly some trouble at Bahrein. Two Germans were in some way molested there and it is said that H.M.S. Sphinx landed a party and carried off some horses which were sold at Bushire, the proceeds being handed to the Germans as compensation. A prominent re lative of the Sheiks of Bahrein is also said to have been deported. We are unable verify these facts at present.

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One dose will give *immediate reliefs* and, if con-dinued for some time, will *radically cure the aisease*, **kao Bahadur B. G. Sathe**, **Poona writes** :--"My wife suffered from Dyspepsia for a long time, but your SUDHA CHURNA has done her good."

K. G. Kelkar Esqr., B. A., Principal, Poona Training College, writes:--"I was suffering from Acidity and Collc. Rao Bahadur B. G. Sathe recommended to me your SUDHA CHURNA and got a bottle of it for me from you. I am using it and am glad to say I have got rid of my complaints."

rid of my compleints." Raghunath Sing Esqr., Post Master, Hos-hangabad, writes:--"Kindly send two bottles of SUDHA CHURNA, as I have derived much benefit by its use or Constipa-tion, as also my friend to whom I gave the Churna." Babu Umesh Chandra Kotal, Sub-Registrar, Maisadal, writes:--"I am glad to inform you that SUDHA CHURNA has given much relief to the patient who was suffering from Acidity for the last few months."

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"SUDHA CHURNA is no doubt very efficacious its effects and clears bowels regularly. Since I have been taking it, I have had no attack of Indigestion and it has done me immense good." Babu Lakshmi Narayan Ray, Mursidabad,

writes :--"I am glad to say that I have derived much benefi' within a couple of days of its (SUDHA CHURNA's) use and have every reason to believe that by continu-ing the medicine for some time I shall be completely ured of the Indigestion from which I have been suffering. I used many other medicines, both Allo-pathic and Kabiraji, but none of them has given ny benefit '

Babu Karunanidhan Mukherjee, Hon. Ma

Babu Karunanidhan Mukherjee, Hon. Ma-gistrate, Bardwan, writes:---"The phial of SUDHA CHURNA which you sent about a week ago, has given much relief to my wife who has been suffering from dyspepsia since last 3 years. Please send 3 large phials without least delay.' Dr. G. B. Chimaswamy, 1st grade, Hospital Assistant, Koppa, Kadur Dist, says:--"Kindly send at an early date one large phial of SUDHA CHURNA. The one you sent has done much good to the patient." Dr. Shrikrishna Chinnaji G., Medical Offi-cer, Shriwardhan, Janjira State, writes:--"Your SUDHA CHURNA, I am glad to say, has proved wonderfully efficacions in a very troublesome case of Flatulent Colic. Kindly send one large phial at your earliest convenience." PRICE-A large phial Re. 1-8, and a small phial Ans. 14. Postage and packing extra.

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

grateful to you as 1 am." DR. TARINI CHARAN DUTT, Graduate of the Medical College, Bengal (G. M. C. B.) and retired Assistant Surgeon, writes:--"I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your "Santan Rak-shak" which is being used by many respectable persons in cases of difficult labour and threatened abortion with existing and unequested area "

persons in cases of difficult labour and threatened abortion with satisfactory and unexpected results." DR. K P. CHACKRABURTTY, M. B., Late. Superintendent, Lowis Sanitarium, Darjeeling, writes:---"I have tried your specific, "Santan Bakshak,' in several cases of tedious labour and incatened abortion. I am glad to tell you that the results have been very satisfactory. I would like torecommend it to all females who are in the state of prepnancy."

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writes:

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শ্রীচৈতন্সচরিত বা' মুরারীর করচা (দেবনাগর অঞ্চরে) সোণার জলে বান্ধাই, মূল্য

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me, and the SHAKING OF HAND owing to NERVOU DEBILITY is somewhat less. Please zend me anothe bottle to last for a month."

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and became disunited because we were then rich and independent. We then thought that our wealtn, our freedom would endure forever. But alas! now we are poor, disu-nited and dependent, and we are trying our best to stand up as a united nation. Amongst the Brahmo Community there are men who are truly great and how gladly we would take them back if only they would respect our social rules. These social rules do not form an important part of their religion, and they might undergo some self-sacrifice for the uni-ty of their fatherland. I hope the discussion will be carried on

I hope the discussion will be carried on and leading Pandits may be induced to ex-press their opinion on the subject. I also hope that those for whose good the discussion is launched forth will advance half way and express their inclinations, so that we can also proceed accordingly. Faridpur. Kali Prosanno Sarkar.

### NEUTRALITY OF CHINA.

RUSSIAN NOTE.

The following is a resume of the Russian Note presented to the Powers relative to the alleged violation of the neutrality of China :-

At the beginning of the war, the Imperial Russian Government agreed to the proposi-tion having in view the localization of militon having in view the localization of mili-tary operations and neutralization of China, and in so doing they laid down as indispen-sable conditions the strict observance on the part of China of the duties imposed upon her by neutrality, as well as loyal adhesion by Japan to the principles above set forth. But from the actual facts that have trans-pired since the outbreak of hostilities it is pired since the outbreak of hostilities, it is beyond all doubt that China is neither capable nor desirous of proving herself true to able nor desirous of proving herself true to her pledges. Without mentioning the case of the "Riesitelini," which was captured at Chefoo, it would be very easy to cite instances in which China has acted contrary to her neutral obligations, to the benefit of Japan. Thus it has been ascertained time and again that several bands of the Chunchuses, under command of Japanese officers, are engaged command of Japanese officers, are engaged in hostile operations against the Russian army

## "No Doctors to Treatment

"In my distant village home, and the con-sequence is, that the baneful effects of Malaria, have reduced my health to the present state. If am shattered, weak, pale, emaciated and ungared for in my own home." —Complaints of above nature come to us every now and then and we would advise the complainants to use our PANOHATIKTA BATIKA, the infallable specific for Malarial and other periodical fevers which will do away with the necessity of calling a dootor and will ques him thoroughly at a nominal charge.

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ত্রীগৌরাঙ্গসমাজের সম্পাদক

ডাক্তার শ্রীযুক্ত রসিকমোহন চক্রবর্ত্তি প্রণীত

ত্রীস্বরূপ-দামোদর। এন্ডীগোর-পূর্ণিমা পগ্যন্ত জীজীগোর বিষ্ণুপ্রিয়া পত্রিকার গ্রাহকগণকে বিনামুল্যে

এবং ভক্তমাত্রকেই অদ্ধিমূল্যে অর্থাৎ আট আনায় প্রদত্ত হইবে। তৎপরে সকলের প্রতিই পূর্ণ মূল্যে ১, ডাঃ মাঃ /•।

নিমলিখিত মহোদয়গণ গ্রীম্বরূপ দামোদরের বিস্তর প্রশংসা করিয়াছেন :---

(১) শ্রীগৌরাঙ্গ সমাজের আচার্য্য শ্রীমন্নিত্যা-নন্দবংশ্র প্রভূপাদ গ্রীযুক্ত পণ্ডিত গ্রামলাল গোস্বামি সিদ্ধান্তবাচস্পতি ;

(২) শ্রীভাগবত-ধন্মমণ্ডল বিদ্যালয়ের অধ্যা-পক শ্রীমন্নিত্যানন্দবংশ্র প্রভূপাদ শ্রীযুক্ত পণ্ডিত সত্যানন্দ গোস্বামি সিদ্ধাস্তরত্ন ;

( •) লেবুবাগান সংস্কৃত বিদ্যালয়ের জায়-দর্শনের অধ্যাপক জীযুক্ত পার্ব্বতিচরণ তর্কতীর্ধ;

( 8 ) ভূতপূর্বা :পোষ্টাল স্থপারিনটেণ্ডেন্ট ভক্তপ্রবর ত্রীযুক্ত আনন্দগোপাল সেন ;

( ৫) মেদিনীপুরের মোব্চার ভক্তবর শ্রীযুক্ত অক্ষয়কুমার সিংহ;

(৩) মুর্শিদাবাদ কাতলামারির গৌরভক্ত শ্রীযুক্ত বৈষ্ণবচরণ দাস প্রভৃতি শ্রেষ্ঠ পণ্ডিত ও পরমনোরভক্তগণ এবং বঙ্গবাসী, বন্থমতী, জাহ্মীব প্রস্তৃতি সংবাদপত্র জীপরপদামোদর গ্রন্থেরযথেষ্ট ধশংসা করিয়াছেন।

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Printed and published by T. K. Biswas at the "Patrika" Press No. 2, Ananda Chatter-jee's Lane, and issued by the "Patrika" Post Office Calcutte.

