



BI-WEEKLY EDITION--- PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY

VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY, APRIL 9,

NO. 12

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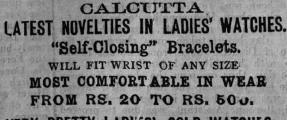
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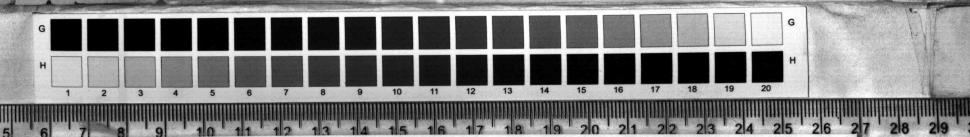
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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

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Correspondence

EARTHQUAKE OF APRIL 4TH.

To the Editor.

Sir,—As a report on the earthquake of the 4th instant is being prepared in this Department, I would invite anyone who felt it to communicate his observations to this office as soon as conveniently possible. It is important to record characteristics from a second characteristic from the second characteristics. soon as conveniently possible. It is important to record observations from as many points as possible within the affected area, and it is of special interest to obtain evidence from its extreme limits, where the shocks whilst possibly too feeble to be distinctly felt, may have affected noticeably bodies of water, delicately poised objects or pendulum clocks. The following details of importance will assist those who can kindly undertake to assist in collecting the necessary data.

sary data.
(1) "Situation of the observer," whether indoors (and on which floor of the house) or

in the open air.

(2) "Times" at which the shocks began, were m st violent and their duration. It is necessary to state precisely the means by which the time was observed, that is, whether merely guessed, whether recorded at the moment by watch, and whether the watch was compared with a clock known to keep a recognised standard time, such as the clocks kept at railway stations and telegraph offices.

offices.
(3) "Nature of the shock": (a) Particulars (3) "Nature of the shock": (a) Particulars of any tremulous vibrations not distinguishable as separate movements, which occurred before the principal and distinctly noticeable to-and-fro movements.
(b) The number of principal or prominent shocks, felt, the intervals in seconds between them and the order of their intensity.
(c) Existence of tremulous vibrations after the principal shocks, and the time of their duration

(c) Effects on the water of tanks and bath-tubs giving the direction of the move-

(d) Direction and amount of movement of

(e) Occurrence of earth-fissures, their direction and nature, with critical observations of any relative displacement of the ground on opposite sides of the fissures.

(5) "Sound phenomena" Nature of sounds before and during the shocks, with the in-terval of time between the first sound and the first noticeable shock.

the first noticeable shock.

(6) "Photographs." Those who can spare photographs of any interesting effects following the earthquake will oblige by recording on the prints (1) whether they should be returned, and (2) whether, in case they represent subjects of special interests, the negatives can be lent for purposes of reproduction.

In order that all communications may be dealt with promotily during my absence from

dealt with promptly during my absence from headquarters, correspondents are invited to address letters simply to the Director, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta, instead of to me by name. Acknowledgment of assistance and information will be made in the

published report.
So far as can be judged by the reports already received, the chief movement has been along a portion of the main boundary fault separating the Tertiary rocks of the Sub-Himalayan belt from the older rocks forming the higher hills; if subsequent reports con-firm this conclusion, the observations made will be of unusual interest and probably of practical value.

T. H. HOLLAND, Director, Geological Survey of India. Calcutta, April 6.

RECENT RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY IN MADRAS.

Of late there has been much religious ac tivity here, especially among the students. It began on this occasion with the recent memorable address to the students, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Benares, who profeswev. Mr. Johnson, of Benares, who professing to be an oriental scholar and a student of Vedanta, said that Vedanta was irrational, unscientific and opposed to all experience. Mr. N. K. Ramasami Aiya, B.A., B.L., who happened to be present at the above meeting, exposed the reverend lecturer's misrepresentations of Vedants. lecturer's misrepresentations of Vedanta, and explained how Vedanta is the philosophy which modern science and thought in the which modern science and thought in West lead to. This was followed by a lecture by Mr. Ramasami Aiya at the Y.M. H.A. on 'Hinduism in the light of Science' which, he said, would soon be printed and circulated to the students. This lecture showed how Vedanta is the religion of Science. A few days after, at the last pub-lic meeting of the "Hindu Social Reform Association" when the lecturer attacked Association" when the lecturer attacked caste, Mr. Ramasami Aiya defended it, and said that it vitally affected Hindu philosophy and that if it was in any way attacked, the other social Reforms which do not vitally affect Hinduism would suffer. During the affect Hinduism would suffer. During the last three evenings' conversaziones were held by Mr. Ramasami Aiya at the Y. M. H. A., the subjects being "Hindu'sm and Science," "the Upanishads and the Bhagavathgita," and "Hinduism in general." Numerous questions were asked and they were all satisfactorily answered by Mr. Ramasami Aiya. Some non-believers put very searching questions which were also answered. At one of the "conversaziones' the relation of caste to Vedanta was also thoroughly shown. It seems there is to be a public lecture soon by Mr. Ramasami Aiya on "the Religion of Science" which, it is said, will be printed and circulated to the public. Mr. masami Aiya who has come here from Chittoor for medical treatment, has done a real service to the public and especially to the students of Madras, and this impetus will surely evoke in them a deep interest in

YOU RUN TO RISK.

You need not hesitate to buy Chamberlaan's Cough Remedy. If you are not satisfied with the results after using two-thirds of the bottle according to directions you may return it to your dealer and your money will be refunded. Here is what the Greer Drug Co., Granite, Oklahoma, U. S. A., say concerning it: "We feel free to guarantee every bottle for we know we will not have to redeen for we know we will not have to redect them." For sale by * All Chemists & Storekeepers Price 1 Re. 2 R

Earthquake in Forthern India.

SEVERE SHOCK AT MUSSOORIE.

LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

Mussoorie, April 4.

A succession of terribly violent earthquake shocks have occurred at Mussoorie commencing at 6-10 this morning. The total loss of life and the number injured are not yet known, but will be reported later. It is feared it will be large, and the Europeans are said to be included. The oscillations were from east to west. The first and most severe shock lasted about three minutes, and standing was impossible without support. standing was impossible without support. Some four or five shocks were felt, more or less severe. Fuller particulars will follow as soon as ascertained.

The severe earthquake which took place at 6-10 a. m. has caused considerable damage. Among the buildings that have suffered severely are the Savoy Hotel, the left wing of which has entirely collapsed and the new Roman Catholic Church which is practically a wreck. Every house has been injured, more or less, and several have been hurriedly vacated. Many small landslips have occurred and the Mall is cracked in four or five places. Several casualties are reported five places. Several casualties are reported from falling walls. One woman has been killed and many others seribusly injured. Eleven shocks have been distinctly felt, and reports from the Dehra Dun and Rajpur districts show that extensive damage has been done. The rocks on the hillside have been loosened and have come down in several places. The weather at the time was bright, clear and warm.

AT LAHORE.

Lahore, April 4.

A few minutes after 6 o'clock this morning
Lahore experienced the sharpest series of
shocks of earthquake that the oldest inhabittheir duration.

(d) The apparent direction of the shocks.

(4) "Effects of the shocks." (a) Particulars of objects overturned, their size, position and direction of fall.

(b) Details of cracks in buildings, with sketches showing their directions, and an accurate record of the direction of every wall affected.

(c) Effects of the time of the shocks of earthquake that the oldest inhabitant can remember, and there must have been very few inmates who did not hurriedly leave their swaying and creaking houses to seek safety in compounds. So far, only brief and imperfect accounts of the damage have reached as a supplied that the oldest inhabitant can remember, and there must have been very few inmates who did not hurriedly leave their swaying and creaking houses to seek safety in compounds. So far, only brief and imperfect accounts of the damage have reached as a station of the damage have reached as a station of the damage has been very extensive, and it is feared that the oldest inhabitant can remember, and there must have been very few inmates who did not hurriedly leave their swaying and creaking houses to seek safety in compounds. So far, only brief and imperfect accounts of the damage have reached as a station of the damage has been very extensive, and it is feared that there has been considerable loss of life in the city where many of the picturesque and tall old houses collapsed, and parts of the lofty buildings crashed down on to the small adjacent dwellings. The towers of the Golden Mosque are reported to have fallen and those of Wazir Khan's Mosque to be badly cracked, and damage has been done to other Mosques and Churches though not to any great extent. Montgomery Hall suffered severely the porch being badly shaken and pilliars and beams cracked, while the roof of a part of the gallery behind the porch has fallen in entirely and discloses a yawning gap. In what condition the main roof may be remains to be seen. Lawrence Hall shows some signs of shocks and some beams in the porch have been broken, and the whole of it porch have been broken, and the whole of it looks unsafe. The Railway station had a wrecked appearance, and many of the pinnacles and battlements had fallen and the pinnacles and battlements had been broken, and the whole of it looks unsafe. pinnacles and battlements had fallen and the telegraph signalling was abruptly stopped, communication with other stations being temporarily broken. But the public building that has suffered most is the Municipal Town Hall. A large portion of the upper frontage has fallen and a great deal more so damaged that it will have to be taken down and rebuilt. Fuller information, we are afraid, will extend the tale of the ruin and destruction very considerably.

AT DELHI.

Delhi. April 4.

AT DELHI.

Delhi, April 4.

A severe shock of earthquake was experienced here this morning at about 6-10 a. m., followed by intermittent tremors till near 7 a. m. No loss of life nor injuries, nor general damage to buildings is reported but minor damages include a minaret thrown down off the Lahore Gate entrance to Delhi. Fort, and the collapse from roof of the Marble Mosque near the Dewani Kas.

VIOLENT SHOCK AT AGRA.

At 6-10 this morning we were thrown into great excitement owing to a violent earthquake lasting several minutes. People in bed felt a see-saw motion and clothes, hung on pegs, swayed to and fro. Tubs filled for the morning baths splashed over. Many men squatting on the ground with their morning squatting on the ground with their morning hookas turned turtle. There is no news yet of damge to buildings but probably there has been some damage. The wave passed from

west to cast.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

DHARMASALA DESTROYED.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Lahore, Apl. 5.

A report has been received here that the hill station of Dharmasala has been destroyed by earthquake. All the houses were ed by earthquake. All the houses were levelled to the ground, and some European and many India lives were lost. Ladies and children are sleeping in the open air. Food is not procurable. A later account says that dreadful loss of life has occurred, though the whole lamentable extent of the catastrophe is not yet known. The native town is reported to be levelled to the ground, great loss of life occurring among the Indian. The damage is almost equally great in the civil station and contemporary and many Europeans. damage is almost equally great in the civil station and cantonment, and many Europeans including ladies and children have been injured. Among the dead are Mr. C. W. Loxton, C. S., Mr. F. N. Levi C.S. Mr. C. A. Young, C. S. Mr. Frank Earley, Executive Engineer, Mr. Robinson, wife of Colonel Robinson, Commanding, and the two Misses Robinson, Captain Mus. r.ft, and Mrs. Holderness.

Urgent demands for medical assistance have been sent to Lahore and there is

have been sent to Lahore and there is a difficulty about food supplies to be met. for the bazar is in ruins. Mr. Loxton had only the day before taken over charge of the office of District Judge from Captain Elliott who with his wife and family left on the same day, thus escaping the shoik. No news to be had yet as to the fate of Mrs. Loxton who was married only in January last. Mr. Levi, Revenue Assistant, was due to proceed home on six months' leave very shortly. Mr. Young the Treasury Officer, was in the same bungalow with Mr. Levi, as was also Mr. T. Miller, C. S., Superintendent of Mandi State, of whose fate nothing is yet known. Mr. Earley had only recently started from England. From official news received, Colonel Robinson appears to have survived to have been sent to Lahore and there is nel Robinson appears to have survived to send the news of the death of his wife and

A FAVORITE REMEDY FOR BABIES. Its pleasant taste and prompt cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a favorite with the mothers of small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds and prevents any danger of pneumonia or other serious consequences. For sale by All Chemists & Storekeepers Price 1 Re.

two daughters. Captain Muscroft, 1st Gurkhas, had not long returned from furlough.

The full force of the shock appears to have been felt along the Mall and Cart road, and nothing is known as to the fate of houses still higher. About thirty people were killed in Lahore city, and many were injured. Accidents in the neighbouring injured. Accidents in the neighbouring cities and the stations in the plains will considerably swell the total, but so far as is known, no very ser ous damage has been

Mian Mir seems to have felt the shock a Mian Mir seems to have felt the shock a good deal less than Lahore, but it was severe enough to crack the steeple of the historic church badly. Amritsar, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Multan, and Rawalpindi all report the earthquake with some casualties and damage, but it is in the hills that the worst results have been experienced. Though the information is as yet very partial and from some of the summer stations, where telegraph offices have not been opered no reports are yet received; while reports are yet received; while others, like the whole of Kashmir have evidently had their communication dently had their communication cut off by landslips and accidents to the lines of wires. Simla appears to have escaped easily, and no serious damage is reported to the railway. Mussocrie felt the shock severely, but the shock are referenced.

Schools are safe.

Much damage has been done in Dalhousle.

The Commissioner's house collapsed, the
Roman Catholic Chapel at Debra-Dun has been destroyed, a number of lives were lost, and considerable damage was done to property in Amritsar and the district. Christ Church and the Grand Hotel suffered specially, in Simla.

A telegram from Srinagar, Kashmir, states that much damage has been done by earthquake and several lives were list.

TALES OF RUIN IN LAHORE.

Lahore, April, 5.
The earthquake mortality in Lahore City s variously estimated at between 50 and 100, The shock created an uproar in the Zoo, the piercing shrieks of peafowls being predominant, and over the station crows and other birds flew in alarm from swaying trees. The Town Hall has been stripped of all its outer ornaments, staircases are choked with debris and in front and on both sides is a wide margin of broken bricks, cupleas and iron railings from the upper verandahs smashed in parts into tiny fragments. The western gable of the Market has separated from the reof and is bulging out to a grant from the roof and is bulging out to a den-

western gable of the Market has separated from the roof and is bulging out to a dengerous extent, while the other of is hadly cracked. The highest point in the Commercial Buildings is cracked, the North-Eastern porch of the Cathedral has suffered, and on the same side a heavy masonry point has fallen from the top damaging the slating of the projecting side aside. St. Andrew's Kirk is cracked in front and the tiling is damaged. Max Minck's building felt the shock internally. In that block the Punjal Lamp Warehouse suffered most, part of the cornice gave way and a heap of loose bricks came down destroying several hundred rupees' worth of lamps. A similar fall occurred in Messrs. Richard Lawrence and Co's drapery establishment, next door. The porch of a house on Ferozepore Road was rent and a portion of it fell. On the same road "Bendochy", the office of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, has been severely shaken; the porch at the side entrance to the "Civil and Militany Gazette" press was cracked in several places, and one of the cracked in several places, and one of the oil-engines that drive the machinery was disabled for a time. The older houses in the station stood the shock surprisingly we'll. In the city, residents were thrown into a great panic. Nearly all hig houses have suffered more or less. The top of the two minarets of the Royal Mosque and of the Golden Mosque have fallen; the upper story of Moulvi Fazal-ud Din's big house shows several cracks; nearly the whole of a three storied house collapsed, and seven men, women and children were buried under the debris, of whom only three were saved. A girl near Wazir Khan's Mosque was killed by the fall of a house, the boarding and orphange houses of the Islamia school have

suffered badly luckily all the occupants were saved unhurt. Two houses in Wacho Wali, Kucha Mehtian collapsed, killing eight persons. The Mela Ram buildings, in the city, were somewhat cracked and in Anarkali some houses are reported to have collapsed. The house of Shaikh Umar Buksh, Barristerat-law, newly-built, has been greatly da maged. In mauza Ichra several houses have been injured, in Sauda Kalan a big house collapsed, and in Mozang a large minaret of

Sirdar Khan's mosque has fallen. EARTHQUAKE AT SIMLA.

Simla, April 5.

Yesterday's earthquake caused a good deal of damages in the Himalaya and Sub-Himalayan regions. Besides Simla it caused serious damages at Dharamsala, including casualties among Europeans. Mussoorie suffered similarly and so has Murree. The Kalka Station has been damaged, and oracks are noticed in the Station Paster's office and refreshment rooms. One of the main walls of the station has also bulged out. At Umballa a large number of old houses collapsed causing loss of lives. All native res dents of Umballa bazar slept outside last night. The Amritsar railway station has been seriously damaged, and heavy loss is reported from Ludhiana. Debra Dun also reports bad shock but no damage is yet reported.

from Ludhiana. Dehra Dun also reports bad shock but no damage is yet reported.

Slight earthquake shocks were felt several times to-day. Yesterday's shocks caused extensive damages all over the station, and neurly all Government buildings are more or less damaged. Lady Curzon's bed room in the Viceregal Lodge and several other chambers have been cracked, and a photograph of the Debris has been taken to-day. The newly-built Civil Secretariat on Peter Hill, the Foreign Office, the Railway Secretariat, the Government Central Press, and the Christ Church have all been affected. The Grand Hotel suffered severely, and Mrs. Collins, Hotel suffered severely, and Mrs. Collins, wife of Major-General Collins, had a narrow escape. A large number of private houses has been rendered unsafe and the native population is in constant fear of the recurrence. The Kalka-Simla Railway is free from damage and is working smoothly. Happily no serious loss of life at Simla is reported.

ANOTHER SHOCK AT DELHT.

Delhi, Apl. 5.

A further shock of earthquake was experienced here about twelve midnight yesterday. The damage to buildings from previous shock appears to have been more general than was believed. In the city many buildings are badly cracked while some parts have collapsed and even new bungalows in the Civil Lines have sustained damage. Rumours are current there of serious mishaps at Mussoorie and Lehere.

No limiment stands higher in the estimation of those who know its real value than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. There are thousands who feel that they cannot get along without it and always keep it in their homes. The pain from cuts, burns, bruises and like injuries is promptly relieved by its use and the injured parts quickly healed. Sold by All Chemista & Storekeepers Price 1 Re. 2 Rs.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL. MONTHLY MEETING.

The monthly general meeting of the Asia-tic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday night at the rooms of the Society in Park Street. There was a large attendance of members, His Honour Sir Andrew Fraser,

Pesident of the Society, presiding.

The proceedings of the last monthly meet-The proceedings of the last monthly meeting having been read and confirmed, Babu Haroprosad Sastri read a report of the Search of Sanskrit Manuscripts in Bengal from April 1900 to March 1905.

The revision in rules 5 and 7 of the Society's rules then came up for discussion.

The following is a precis of communications made at the monthly general meeting held last night:—

last night:—
Mr. D. Hooper exhibited some peculiar knives from Nepal and Coorg. The former were presented to the Society in 1838 by Mr. H. B. Hodgson. Those from Coorg called ud katti were used originally as war knives, but are now used to cut plantain trees and kill pigs at weddings. The similarity of these swords in appearance indicate North Indian origin.

ANURUDHA THERA.

Pandit Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., said that roughly speaking the Pali language flourished in India along with the progress of Buddhism between 600 B. C. and 100 A. D. Between 100 A. D. and 1500 A. D. Sanskrit was the principal medium of Buddhistic communications. Nevertheless, the use of the Pali language in the sacred scriptures was not altogether stopped. Of the several Pali writers in India during this period Anuruddha Thera was one of the foremost. He was born in Kancipura on the Kaveri where he spent the early part of his life as a Buddhist priest. Subsequently he went over to Tinnevelly and Tanjore and resided there for some time for the propagation of Budhism. Afterwards he went over to Ceylon during the reign of Vijayabahu (1065 A. D.—1120 A.D.) Kancipura, in which Anuruddha was born, is identified with modern Conjeeverm, 43 miles south-east of Madras. Pandit Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A. miles south-east of Madras.

THE COLOURING PRINCIPLE OF THE FLOWERS OF NYCTANTHAS ARBOR

Mr. E. G. Hill. B. A., described the uses of the flowers of the "Narsinghar" plant in dyeing and gave an account of the separation and properties of the crystalline yellow colouring matter. A sweet principle, recognised as mannitol and wax were also extracted from the flowers. ted from the flowers.

ON SOME FORMS OF THE KRIS HILT. Mr. Nelson Annandale, B. A., said that the Kris was the most characteristic weapon of the Malays, but its origin was probably not very ancient. The hilt takes various forms, all of which however, have much in common and can be reduced to one general type. Examination of a series of specimens type. Examination of a series of specimens showed that this type was originally Hindu. Malay convention prevents new forms being invented readily but a very characteristic one appears to have originated in the Siamese States on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula. This is the Hulu Tadjong (also called Hulu Perkaka or "Kingfisher Hilt"). THE MONASTERIES OF TIBET.

The following is a summary of the paper read by Rai Surat Chunder Das Bahadur:—
Tibet is the land of monasteries. Her history chiefly comprises records of the establishment of monasteries and temples and their endowments by the state chiefs

There are eighteen different Buddhist sects, out of which four are widely distributed all over Higher Asia, including Tibet, Mongolia and Western China. Of these four sects, three rings of the sects. golia and Western China. Of these four sects, three viz: Sakya, Duk-pa and Nyingma have the redcap, which they use during religious services only, to distinguish them fro the remaining 15 sects. The fourth, which is the reformed sect and therefore the purest of all, has become dominant since the middle of the 17th Century. Its monks use the yellow cap. The Dalai Lama is the head of this Church.

In the official register at Lhasa, in 1882, the total number of monasteries belonging to the yellow-cap Church was 1026 with 491,242 monks. Out of this number, 281 monasteries belong to the provinces of U and Tsang which constitute Tibet proper; and Tsang which constitute Thet proper; 150 to the provinces of Nang, Lhobrag, and Kong-po; 27 to Upper Kham; 154 to Lower Kham and 414 to Ulterior Tibet which is called Poicheu or greater Tibet. In this list village-monasteries and Mani-lhakhangs (prayer wheel temples) have not been included.

The number of monasteries belonging to the three red-cap sects, is a little more than the total of the Yellow-cap Church Institu-tions. This would bring the total of the monasteries of all the 18 sects to over 2500 and that of the monks to about 760,000.

In Tibet every third boy in a family, as a rule, is sent to the monastery, in consequence of which the male population of the country, may be roughly estimated at 21

The Yellow-cap Church Lamas take the vow of celibacy, which circumstance precludes them from keeping temale company. But many among them while residing abroad, seldom conform themselves to monastic discipline. The miserable pittance which monks of even the state-supported monasteries get for their subsistence, hardly exceeds 3 Tanka i.e. 1½ Rs. a month. Owing to this, about one fifth of the monks in a amonastery generally turn into traders. Many among them become mendicant priests to roam over the country in quest of the necessaries of life. These are called Tapa or monasteryboys. The agricultural people often regard them with dread for their irregular habits of life and elementing for their irregular habits of life and clamouring for alms:

There are but few convents in Tibet and the number of nuns called Tsun ma (sisters of purity) is very small. While the largest monastery contains 10,000 monks the largest convent can hardly count upon 100 nuns for its inmates.

HIGHLY ESTEEMED.

THE OCCURRENCE OF THE FRESH-WATER WORM CHAETOGASTER IN

Mr. Nelson Anandale, B. A., said that the genus Chaetogaster does not appear to have been recorded hitherto from India. A specie (Chaetogaster bengalensis sp. nov.) common in the Calcutta tanks lives in close association with water-snails but is not parasition upon them, feeding on small Crustacea. It progresses by the aid of an anterior and a posterior sucker and uses its setae in insinuating itself between the snail and its

shell.

The note on Babu Girindra Nath Dutt's paper on the history of the Hutwa Raj by Mr. H. Beveridge was taken as read.

The paper on festivals, customs and Folklore of Gilgit by Munshi Ghulam Mahomed was also taken as read.

The meeting separated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

"B" AND "O" CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

The following is a list of successful candidates at the "B" class final examination, 1905.

(In order of merit.)

Narendra Mohan Mazumdar, Barisal Zilla School; Rajendra Nath Dhar, Barisal Zilla School; Satya Prokas Chowdhuri, Pabna Zilla School; Jnanendra Mohan Guha, Dacca Collegiate School; Gopeswar Saha, Mymensingh Zilla School; Satis Chandra De, Dacca Collegiate School; Kamini Kanta Basu and Ambika Charan Chowdhuri, Comilla Zilla School; Hemanta Kumar Ray and Bibhuty Bhusan Nag, Dacca Collegiate School; Promotha Nath Sarkar, Pabna Zilla School; Annada Charan Bhattacharjee, Comilla Victoria School; Gonesh Gobinda Maitra, Pabna Zilla School; Digendra Nath Sircar, Mymensingh Zilla School; Makhan Lal Sal Pabna Zilla School; Jitendra Nath Ray, Rangpur Zilla School; Ambica Charan Sen, Rangpur Zilla School; Satis Chandra Dass Gupta, Barisal Zilla School; Jatindra Nath Sen, Barisal Zilla School; Jatindra Nath Sen, Barisal Zilla School; Amrita Lal Chatterjee, Barisal Zilla School; Ajit Kumar Bandopadhyaya, Midnapore Collegiate School; Muhammad Ataulllah, Ranchi Zilla School; Rajendra Nath Dass Gupta, Ranchi Zillah School.

"C" Class. (In order of merit.)

Patal Chandra Ghose, Uttarpara Government School; Kshitindra Nath Gupta, Hare School; Atul Chandra Sen, Hare School; Durga Charan Ganguli, Uttarpara Government School; Lachmi Narayan, Patna Collegiate School.

"B" AND "C' CLASS SCHOLARS.

The following is a list of awards of Junior Scholarships on the result of the School Final Examination of B and C classes for the year 1905:-- B. CLASS.

First Grade, Rs. 16 a month.

Narendra Mohan Mazumdar, Barisal Zilla
School; Rajendra Nath Dhur, Barisal Zilla
School; Satya Prakash Choudhury, Pabna
Zilla School.

Zilla School.

Second Grade, Rs. 12 a month.

Jnanedra Mohan Guha, Dacca Collegiate,
School; Gopeswar Saha, Mymensingh Zilla
School; Kamini Kanta Basu, Comilla Zilla
School; Ambica Churn Choudhuri Commila Zilla School; Bibhuty Bhusan Nag,
Dacca Collegiate School.

Third Grade, Rs. 8 a month. Pramatha Nath Sarky, Pabna Zilla School; Ananda Churn Bhattachariya Com-

Paral Chandra Ghose, Uttarpar Government School.

Second Grade, Rs. 12 a month. Kshitindra Nath Gupta, Hare School.

Third Grade, Rs. 8 a month, z z

Atul Chandra Sen, Hare School, Durga
Charan Ganguli, Uttarpara Government

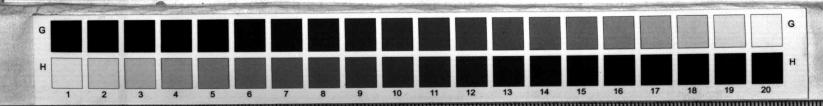
JUDGE AND JURY DIFFER.

At the instance of the Sessions Judge of Rajahmundry, Mr. E. B. Powell, Public Prosecutor, argued yesterday, at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Boddam and Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, a reference under Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In a case before him, G. Ramamoorti was charged with having in December last caused the death of an old woman, named Venkataratnam, who was living by lending money on the pledge of jewels and doing a petty trade in grain. The medical evidence showed that death was due to strangulation. The case was tried with the aid of assessors who found the accused not guilty of the charge. The Sessions Judge agreed with the finding of the assessors, but held that his inability to convict the accused on the charge of murder was due to the insufficiency rather than to the inconsistency of the avidence of murder was due to the insufficiency rather than to the inconsistency of the evidence. The accused, he held, was an accessory after the facts, and he therefore directed that the accused be tried separately with the aid of a Jury on the alternative charge of robbery or receiving stolen propety. When the accused was tried with the aid of a Jury on the above alternative charge, the Jury brought in a unanimous verdict of not guilty. Hence the reference, the Sessions Judge dissenting. Their Lordships upheld the verdict of the Jury and directed the accused to be acquitted. quitted.

The Kabul Mission left the Afghan Capital on the 29th March and, after experiencing a snowstorm in the way, reached Samuell on the 2nd all well. The party is due to arrive at Lundikotal on the 11th instant. The Amir is reported to have given a hearty and cordial send-off to Mr. Dane and his party

It is reported in Mandarin circles in Shan-ghai that Viceroy Chou Fu, as Imperial High Commissioner of the Nanyang administration has ordered, through a certain local German firm no less than one hundred quickfiring field guns to be delivered in Shanghai within as short a period as possible.

Experts in seismology view with distrust the universal replacement of the old light wooden buildings in Rangoon by heavy mesonry edifices earthquakes in the land of godas are unpleasantly frequent and it is maintained that wooden buildings of the old type are best adapted to the conditions of the country.



THE

Amrita Bazar Patrika

Calcutta, April 9, 1905.

THE ROLT CASE.

THE reader may remember the facts the Rolt case. Mr. Rolt, Manager of t Khagra estate, was criminally prosecuted at the instance of the District Magistrate of Purnea, and acquitted by the High Court.
The presiding Judge, while acquitting the prisoner, made some remarks against the prisoner, made some remarks against the proceedings of the local authorities. Mr. Rolt himself also impugned the good faith of the latter. Certain serious allegations were, on the other hand, made against Mr. Rolt during the course of the trial which remained undisposed. The result was, the Government appointed a Committee to enquire into the whole matter. Here is the decision of the Board of Revenue on the report of the Commission:

'In addition to the alleged misconduct of Mr. Rolt which was the subject of his trial in the High Court certain other allegatrial in the High Court certain other allegations have been made against him into which enquiry had been kept pending until the disposal of the case before the High Court. The Board were of opinion that an enquiry should be made in regard to these allegations in order to ascertain what importance should be attached to them as they appeared to be too serious to be brushed aside without notice.

notice.

"The Local officers whose impartiality had been impugned by Mr. Rolt in the course of the trial before the High Court asked that they might not be requested to make this enquiry and the Government appointed a Committee consisting of Mr. T. W. Richardson, District and Sessions Judge of Patna and Mr. J. C. Cumming, Collector of Patna for the number.

Mr. J. C. Cumming, Collector of Patna for the purpose.

"In accordance with the rules observed in departmental enquiries, charges based on the allegations and other evidence were framed. In a departmental enquiry this course is adopted not as signifying that the charges are believed to be true, but to give definiteness to the enquiry. The enquiry which had to be made by the Committee was not a trial, but the first full enquiry into and examination of the allegations and other evidence against Mr. Rolt. The Committee have held a very full and exhaustive enquiry into each of the six charges which were framed and have come to a specific finding upon each charge. The general conclusion at which they have arrived is "that none of the six charges into which they have enquired has been proved which they have enquired has been proved and that the greater part of the evidence adduced before them is of an extremely doubtful character. The Committee are further of opinion that Mr. Rolt should not be debarred from further employment under Court of Wards.'

The Board fully accept this finding and "The Board fully accept this finding and it remains for them to pass orders, in regard to Mr. Rolt. Mr. Rolt will be re-instated as Manager of the Khagra estate and will receive full pay for the time he has been under suspension. It will not be expedient that Mr. Rolt should, and he himself does not wish to, return to duty at Khagra. The appointment which Mr. Rolt holds is a temporary one as are all the appointments of managers of estates under the Court of Wards. In the ordinary course of events the estate will be released in February 1906 from the Court of Wards management. But in view of the necessity of giving the minor wards a training in the zemindari management of their estate and the antipathy of their mother to Mr. Rolt and her determination that the wards must not come at all that the wards must not come at all under Mr. Rolt's influence, it would if were in charge be necessary for Mr. Rolt's management to cease not later than Novem ber 1905. The Board however recommends to Government that Mr. Rolt shall receive a

sum equivalent to his pay as Manager of the estate up to the end of 1905.

"The Board fully accept the opinion of the Committee that the present enquiry affords no ground for objection to the remployment of Mr. Rolt under the Court of Wards. His name will therefore be retained on the register of candidates for employment on the register of candidates for employment and his claims will be fully considered in connection with any suitable vacancy.

"The Board also recommend to Govern-

ment that a payment of Rs. 15,000 be made to Mr. Rolt as compensation for the legal ex-

The Government of Bengal has passed the following order on the Board's decision:—
"The Lieutenant Governor acknowledges the care and labour bestowed by the Committee on this enquiry, and approves of the orders of the Board reinstating Mr. Rolt as Manager of the Khagra Estate, and of their lecision that Mr. Rolt is qualified for further employment under the Court of Wards. His Honour also accepts the recommendations of the Board, (1) that Mr. Rolt be paid a sum equivalent to his salary as Manager of the Estate from the time he was placed under suspension to the end of 1905, and (2) that Mr. Rolt be paid Rs. 15,000 on account of the legal expenses he has incurred in his

The entire affair is a travesty of justice Why was Mr. Rolt hauled up on a charge which could not be substantiated? And, fancy, when an Englishman, holding an important post under Government, can be treated in this fashion, how do the children of the soil fare if they happen to incur the displeasure of the District Magistrate The decision reveals some extraordinary circumstances. Mr. Rolt had impugned the impartiality of the local officers, which means, he had charged the local officers with having instituted the prosecution against him maliciously. The acquittal of Mr. Rolt him maliciously. The acquittal of Mr. Rolt gave colour to this serious allegation. But, neither the Board nor the Government has respect of this charge. Were the local officers really actuated by malice? Or was it that Mr. Rolt maliciously preferred this serious charge against them? The point is left undecided; though, in the interests of both the parties, the Committee should have expressed its opinion upon it.

But the most astounding feature of the case is the way Mr. Rolt has been recompensed for the wrong done to him. He is to be paid all his salaries as Manager of the Khagra estate from the time of his suspension to the end of 1905, and (2) he is to be paid Rs. 15,000 on account of the expressed its opinion upon it. is to be paid Rs. 15,000 on account of the legal expenses he has incurred in his defence. land who is to pay this amount? Of course the minors of the Khagra estate, who are now the wards of the Government! But why should they be punished for the faults.

of the local officers whose impartiality has been impugned by Mr. Rolt? Nor is this all. Mr. Rolt is to get his pay for the whole of 1905, though he will not have to serve that estate! It is in India that such spectacles are witnessed. Just see.

Mr. Rolt is an Englishman, and he was a Manager of a private Zemin.

appointed as Manager of a private Zeminappointed as Manager of a private Zemin-daree against the protests of the mother of the minor proprietors. In this way, a native of the soil was deprived of a post which by right belonged to him, and the widow of the late owner of the estate insulted. Secondly, as the custodians of the wards, the Government should religiously protect their interests. But what we find is that, Mr. Rolt is going to be paid a pretty large sum of money from the treasury of the estate, though another man was appointed to manage its affairs during his suspension, and though his connection with it has ceased! He will regularly get his full pay till the end of 1905 from the estate, though he will not do any work for it. Is this not funny?

not funny?

The fact is, all this consideration has been shown to Mr. Rolt, because, he is a European. If he were a "Native", of course a different sort of treatment would have been accorded to him. If Mr. Rolt suffered injury at the hands of the Magistrate of Purnea, so did Babu Bibhuti Sekhar Mukherjee, clerk, suffer injury from Mr. Carey, Magistrate of Berhampur. The criminal cases were brought against him successively by the latter, only one of which resulted in his conviction. Now, like Mr. Rolt, he may also claim his defence expenses for the nine cases which broke down. But neither was any Committee appointed to

the may also claim his defence expenses for the nine cases which broke down. But neither was any Committee appointed to enquire into the nature of these cases nor any compensation given to Bibhuti Sekhlar, though the attention of the Government was pointedly drawn to the matter by an interpellation, apparently, because, he was only a "Native" clerk!

If Mr. Rolt has been wronged, he is no doubt entitled to adequate compensation. But justice requires that it is the wrong-doer, and not an innocent third party, who should be compelled to pay it. In the present case, Mr. Rolt owes the injustice to the local officers, whose impartiality he has openly impugned. But, it is not they, but the innocent minors, a third party, whose property is in the sacred custody of the Government, who are made to recoup Mr. Rolt! Is this justice or what?

Here is the decision of Mr. Carey, in the case of the Afghan youth, Azoom, repeated. Azoom committed theft, and it was Nassir, an innocent person, who was punished! The local officers of Purnea wronged Mr. Rolt, and the minor proprietors of Khagra, who are the wards of the Government, were punished. It is in this way that enlightened and Christian rullers carry on their administration in India!

and Christian rulers carry on their ministration in India!

FURTHER DEMONSTRATION IN RETTHE CONVOCATION SPEECH.

THE Calcutta protest meeting was follow by the one held at Madras, which was by the one held at Madras, which was as representative and unprecedented in its character as the other. And now the United Provinces have spoken out their minds. From the proceedings of the Allahabad meeting, published in these columns yesterday, it will be seen that it was as grand as the other two, and it voiced the views and feelings of all classes of people. Like Dr. Rash Behari Ghose in Calcutta. Pundit Bishambhar Nath is regarded as the leader Br. Rash Behari Ghose in Calcutta. Pundit Bishambhar Nath is regarded as the leader of the Allahabad bar. Like Dr. Ghose also, the Pundit is non-political in his instincts, though, in his heart of hearts he is as fervent a patriot as any Congressman. The people of the United Provinces could not have selected a better not have selected a better president for their meeting than the Rundit. It is impossible for the Viceroy to ignore the utterances of such distinguished Indians of and leading as

over these protest meetings.

The speech which Pundit Bishambhar delivered as President was a masterly one, as every one will have to admit. It was free from those blemishes which so disfigured the Convocation address of the Viceroy, namely, sarcasm, banter and a desire to wound. The tone of the Pundit's speech is dignified and mournful. He frankly con-fessed that the meeting was a painful neces-sity, because, if the people had respect for the Viceroy, they had yet a greater respect for their national character and literature upon which aspersions had because dignified and mournful. He frankly upon which aspersions had been cast and which demanded protest. Lord Curzon expressed surprise, because he was assailed in this manner by the Indians whom he loved. The speech of the Pundit proves conclusively why he has become so extremely unpopu-

By the way, will Lord Curzon be pleased to go through the article of the London "Daily News" reproduced elsewhere? This is what that great organ of the Liberals says: "Lord Curzon's favourite object of attack, however, has alawys been the educated Indian community. Hitherto he has rested content with the launch of one legislative 'destroyer' after another against them. But his appetite has grown with his meal, and his latest public utterance has raised a perfect whirlwind of irritation and resentment." Why should this London paper go out of its way and make such an observa-

perfect whirlwind of irritation and resentment." Why should this London paper go out of its way and make such an observation unless he had very good grounds for it? Pundit Bishambhar Nath refers to the matter in this eloquent manner:

"It may be that his heart goes out to the patient humble millions toiling at the well and at the plough knowing little of budgets but very painfully aware of the narrow margin between sufficiency and indigence; but what about the educated Indian, the creature essentially of the culture of the West? Are his ambitions to be stified? His aspirations to be choked because he knows too much about the budget, because he has asked for bread and will not remain satisfied with stones? Is he to be deprived of all possibility of a useful career? Is he, after all the midnight oil that he spends, to be told that he may not and cannot enter the sacred preserve of Government service by the open door of competition and that the only way by which he may seek entrance is by the back door of official favour and patronage? I shall go further and ask 'are we not justified in declining to sing ballelujhas to His Excellency after he has told us in an unmistakeable manner that none of us not even the tallest may climb to the highest berths in the public service?" It is true that His Excellency has shown great enthusiasm for the monuments of the East, but is one of the greatest monuments of British rule in India, the educated Indian, to remain in the cold shade of neglect?"

His Excellency began his administration by destroying the only self-governing body

Ripon.

The other day we referred to an Anglo-Indian conspiracy against Lord Ripon, while he was Viceroy of India. But, before describing how and why it was planned, we shall say a few words about the present Viceroy. In 1898 we received Lord Curzon with open arms. Not unnaturally did we suppose him to be a strong man,—as indeed he is,—who would prove a most sympathetic ruler and endeavour to endear himself to the 300 millions of this country almost as much, if not more, as the Marquis of Ripon had done before him. For, did he not promise at Bombay, as soon as he touched the shores of India, that the key-note of his administration would be sympathy and justice?

Truth to tell Lord Curzon began very well, and we heard Anglo-Indian murmurs, which are oftentimes a safe index to good government, based upon sound policy, worthy of the glorious traditions of the British race, over his administrative policy which was at once vigorous and fair, and his public utterances which were sympathetic. Indeed our countrymen talked amongst themselves that if Lord Curzon was the specimen of a Viceroy the Conservatives at home promised to send us. one after another, we Indians should not object to an endless continuity of THE other day we referred to an Anglo

Viceroy the Conservatives at home promised to send us. one after another, we Indians should not object to an endless continuity of the Conservatives being in power.

Times change. That is the law of nature. But how and why a Viceroy changes and turns from one pole to the other, and that in so short a period as less than five years. It certainly beyond our ken. When Lord Curzon went home last year the people here heartily wished that he might not come back again. When Lady Curzon was struggling again. When Lady Curzon was struggling between life and death. India offered whole between life and death. India offered whole-bearted prayers for her speedy recovery. After those awful trials through which the Viceroy had to pass during a series of anxious weeks, we concluded that he would return to India a reformed man, with more of those thoughtful qualities and noble traits in his character, the presence of which in some of her best men has made England so great during the past, two centuries.

We believe there is divinity in us all. Good and bad are to be found in every body, and nothing draws forth the finer qualities in a man so powerfully as sore qualities in a man so powerfully as sore trials. That at any rate is human experience all over, and has been ever since the creation of the world. But Lord Curzon is uot an ordinary mortal. What the greatest of his countrymen,—men who have made the history of England,—dared not do, he has, and he has yet to be their peer. But one thing he has done for which we should be grateful to him. He has given an imone thing he has done for which we should be grateful to him. He has given an impetus to the intellectual activity of India by his administrative policy, the soundness of which has been recently called into question by public demonstrations, the like of which India had not seen before. This was a great political victory, much greater than abusing and slandering a whole nation from one's vantage ground, a performance that anything but heroic.

The present method of agitation and demonstration we have learnt from the English people. Whether it is for our good or other-

people. Whether it is for our good or otherwise time alone can tell. But we began by telling our readers that when Lord Curzon by telling our readers that when Lord Curzon first came here as our Viceroy, he inspired us almost with those hopes and aspirations which Lord Ripon instilled into us. Lord Ripon also made himself unpopular towards the later part of his regime. But with whom? With a lander thousand or so of Anglo-Indians. Lander the confidence, love, and esteem of 300 millions of His Majesty's Indian subjects, whom Lord Curzon has estranged for ever, and instead has preferred to endear himself to those who hurled personal abuse at the Marquis of Ripon during the libert Bill controversy. Now to the Anglo-Indian conspiracy against

Now to the Anglo-Indian conspiracy against Lord Ripon. Our authority is no other than Mr. Buckland, late Member of the Board of Revenue. Mr. Buckland says in his "Bengal under the Lieutenant-Governors" that "the says of the says of th that "the storm of indignation which had broken out in the European community—(owing to the libert Bill matter)—smouldered during the year, while the reports called for were under submission. All India was in alarm, on the look-out for any manifestation of the intentions of Government. Nothing could be more lamentable, it has been said, than the animosities of race that were aroused the prelamentable,' it has been said, 'than the animusities of race that were aroused, the prejudices, the bitterness and bad feeling between Europeans and Natives that were excited.' The Governor-General, the Marquis of Ripon, was personally insulted at the gate of Government House on his return to Calcutta for the cold weather of 1883-84. A conspiracy had been formed by a number of men in Calcutta, who bound themselves, in the event of Government adhering to their projected legislation to overpower the senprojected legislation to overpower the sentries at Government House, put the Viceroy on board a steamer at Chandpal Ghat, and send him to England via the Cape. The existence of this conspiracy was known to

in India, and yet he cannot discover why his see sunpopular. Bahu Edupendra Nath Basu in his budget speech declared that the Basu in his budget speech declared find in the most antis and industries have been destroy of the speech of fact, the breath of fact, the breath of the declared against them; in Government service.

But what is Lord Curson. But what is Lord Curson the doing? There is no doubt that, at one that the control of the same thing; but he stuck to his gun and cast in his lot with the Indians, in spite of the Anglo-Indian conspiracy to deport

> NEVER perhaps did Lord Curzon show greater love for truth than when replying to the toast of Sir Andrew Fraser at Puse. Sir Andrew, as every body knows, has the Sir Andrew, as every body knows, has the highest possible respect for His Lordship and why should he not have, when his nature is so obliging and grateful? Well, while drinking Hs Excellency's health, Sir Andrew in the exuberance of his heart, paid the following compliment to the Viceroy: "We well-come the Viceroy here, the Viceroy whom we have learned to love and respect for the work that he has done for India." In reply to the toast Lord Curzon, however, said: "Sir Andrew Fraser in his remarks was good enough to speak of the work that I have done, or that he, at any rate, regarded me Andrew Fraser in his remarks was good enough to speak of the work that I have done, or that he, at any rate, regarded me as having done for India. It is not for me to speak about that. None of us know much of our own work or of the effect that it will produce, and indeed that effect itself cannot be estimated with any accuracy until time has passed and perspective has been obtained." But, what of that? Sir Andrew was absolutely sure that Lord Curzon has done good work for India, though the Indians have gone so far as to pass a vote of want of confidence in the Viceroy for his retrograde measures and reactionary policy, and though His Excellency himself was not quite sure whether he had done good or harm to the people by his administration! Lord Curzon, however, immediately after descended from his high pedestal to the ordinary level, and repaid Sir Andrew fully the compliments which he had showered upon him. In short, the meeting was converted into one of mutual adulation society; and while Sir Andrew declared that Lord Curzon was the Brahma, the Siva, and the Vishnu (the creator, the destroyer and the preserver). Lord Curzon, in his turn replied that he owed his strength and might to the three hundred million gods who had served him faithfully and lovally, and among them three hundred million gods who had served him faithfully and loyally, and among them Sir Andrew was the most prominent.

REFERRING to the Police Commission the 'Pioneer' says:

"It will take a long time,' we read, 'to give effect to the scheme, and longer still before its large purpose can be visibly fulfilled.' At the end of it, all the people themselves have to be reformed. Thus we come back to the old saying every people deserves its Police. One cannot help wondering whether the beginning has not been made at the wrong end whether a large part of the money had not better have been spent in educating the people. Lord Our-zon's Government have contributed eighty lakhs a year to educational advancement, and this is a great gift. But compare eighty lakhs a year for the whole people and one hundred and fifty lakhs a year for one service. Experience shows that one cannot raise the pay of one service, and long resist the claims of other services. The Government of India have no doubt counted the cost. For our part we are filled with anxiety at the almost unending vista of ex-penditure that is opened up. We cannot avoid the conclusion that less candour and a less costly scheme would have been better for the country."

The above is written by one who has the welfare of the Empire at heart, and has faith in its permanence. Experience shows, says the "Pioneer," that one cannot raise the pay of one services, and long resist the claims of other services. And the Government is selected whether it has counted the asked whether it has counted the cost. But why should the present rulers take into their consideration what will happen in future? They are quite content, if the Empire will endure their time. Yes, the beginning has been made at the wrong end. Fancy, as the Allahabad paper points out, that while only eighty lakhs of Rupees have been given for the education of a whole mation consisting of 280 millions, one hundred and fifty lakhs have 280 millions, one hundred and fifty lakhs ha been set apart for a single service! And what is the more effective way of removing crime than by imparting more enlightenment

In the House of Lords, the other day, th Under-Secretary of State for India, while replying to an interpellation, conveyed the impression that the Kabul Mission had only impression that the Kabul Mission had only confirmed the existing treaty which was entered into with the late Ameer Abdur Rahaman. But the last issue of "Zemindar," an Urdu weekly paper of Karmabad, in the district of Gurjan (the Punjab,) professes to have received a telegram from the Governor of Kabul, who at is statted, is a friend of the proprietor of the paper, which tells a different tale. From this, it appears, that the Ameer has sanctioned the continuation of the Railway line from Jamrud to Kabul, and from Kabul to Mery on a narrow guage. The universe after all is a very big thing; and G d, who created it, must be bigger by far. On Feb. 23, 1901, and from Kabul to Mery on a narrow guage. The universe after all is a very big thing; and G d, who created it, must be bigger by far. On Feb. 23, 1901, astronomers saw in the constellation at the Bear an enormory confiagration. This was

expense of the Indian Government. The earnings of the railway will go to the Kabul treasury to cover the subsidy to the Ameer, which has been raised from 18 to 24 lakhs. Another important term is that the whole English territory from Lundikotal to the Indus, and from Kelat to the Arabian Sea in Beluchistan, will be made over to the Ameer to enable him to create a navy; and in return, the Ameer will transfer his own territory in Kafristan, from Gilgit to Chitral, to the British Government. Besides, the Ameer will have the privilege of keeping two Ambassadors, one in India, and the other in England. The paper publishes seriating all the terms of the treaty which number twelve in all. earnings of the railway will go to the Kabul

NEEDLESS to say that the public will not put faith in the correctness of the information; for, it is absurd to suppose that the powerful British Government would stoop so for, it is absurd to suppose that the powerful British Government would stoop so low as to enter one-sided and humiliating with a power like Afghanistan. Then, again, some of the terms, published in the paper, were announced in newspapers long ago and contradicted, though not officially. There is another reason why the alleged treaty does not seem to us to be genuine. The railway line, to be constructed at the cost of India, will pass through Afghan territory, from beginning to end. The control of the railway will be wholly in the hands of the Afghan Government. Nothing will thus prevent the Ameer, if he is so disposed, to turn the table upon us, by making a compact with Russia, which is no doubt in a better position than England to make many tempting offers to His Highness, such as the restoration of Peshwar etc to Afghanistan. This means that all the fortifications, raised with such enormous trouble and cost, for the defence of India, will go for nothing. Surely the British Government is incapable of entering into such a foolish and suicidal engagement with the Ameer. As the Kabul Mission returns to Simla in a few days, we expect soon to know the real truth.

Macistrates in India are wested with such Magistrates in India are wested with such enormous powers that they can commit almost any violence with impunity upon the people in their charge; and the mischief is, that they being imperfect beings, and not angels, abuse such powers very often. We have already seen how the District Magistrate of Hooghly, Mr. Carey compelled another man to pay the liabilities of a thief whom the former had taken under his protection. Here are the facts of a case which whom the former had taken under his protection. Here are the facts of a case which will show that his successor in Moorshidabad—for Mr. Carey was in Moorshidabad before he came to Hooghly—is as illegally disposed as he is. And his name is Mr. Halifax, who is every now and then figured in newspapers.

Ir was on an evil day that one Gati Moudal lodged information in the Saktipur outpost (Moorshidabad district) to the effect that his hut had been demolished by some 10 or 12 men, while Mr. Williamson of Gordwara Factory was present at a distance. We say "on an evil day", because, Gati's troubles began almost immediately. A police inquiry followed, and it was conducted by the Sub-Inspector or Saktipur outpost. Another enquiry was subsequently made by the Inspector of Police. Both of them submitted their reports in favour of Gati. Yet, would it be believed, Gati, far from getting a ray of hope for the redressal of his grievances, was sorved with a notice by the Sub-divisional Officer of Kandi to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for giving false information against Mr. Williamson? Gati now saw his danger and took a bold step. He filed a petition of complaint and applied to the Sub-divisional Officer for issue of summons against the accused. Subsequently, under orders of the Sub-divisional Officer, the Sub-Deputy, Magistrate held an inquiry and submitted a report to the effect that the case was a true one but it might be dismissed on insufficiency one but it might be dismissed on insu And though the enquiring officer held that the case was a true one, Sub-divisional Officer ordered the protion of Gatill The man, through fear, south the protection of the High Court, which aside the order of the S. D. O. on the 6th January.

Garr perhaps thought that his troubles were over, and, one might well imagine, he took a vow never again to meddle with a European. But scarcely did a month elapse since 6th January, when the following order was passed by the S. D. Officer:—

"Read the letter of the Magistrate No. 153 dated 1st February 1905. The fresh order asked for was passed on 14th November 1904. So the record is returned to the Magistrate with the request that the case

Magistrate with the request that the case may be made over to suitable Magistrate

The Sub-Divisional Officer then penned the following letter to his superior officer:

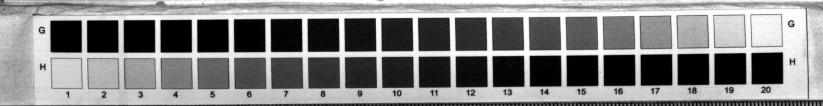
"Sir—With reference to your No. 211
dated the 13th instant I have the honor to
state that I have recorded a fresh order for
prosecution of Gati Mandal as directed. The

state that I have recorded a fresh order for prosecution of Gati Mandal as directed. The records of the case are submitted herein for passing the necessary orders for trial. I have etc.—(Sd.) A. Islam."

So, A. Islam, the S. D. Officer of Kandi, with child-like simplicity, admits that he ordered the prosecution of Gati Mandal, because he was so "directed" by the District Magistrate! May we enquire why was the District Magistrate taking so much interest in such a trifling case? Apparently, because, a European was involved in it! At any rate, he did not scruple to interfere with the judicial independence of a subordinate of his and used him as a tool to do his bidding. This case, like many others of similar kind, goes to show how the administration is becoming a farce in this country.

The District Magistrate made over the trial to Babu Sarat Chandra and the case is pending in his Court. Babu Hemendra Nath Sen, Vakil, who appeared on behalf of the accused, has just obtained a rule from the High Court on the District Magistrate of Moorshidabad to show cause why the order of the Dy. Magistrate directing the prosecution of Gati should, not be quashed.

The article, headed "Science and the Recommendation of Gati should, not be



as an animalculæ. Is it not therefore the duty of Englishmen who rule India to be as humble and considerate as possible? They are only worms, though they walk with an erect head and rule a huge empire. We were agreeably surprised to find the other day Lord Curzon declaring that he would remain in India and year more "if snared." This Lord Curzon declaring that he would remain in India one year more, "if spared." This sentiment, "if spared," does not usually come from the mouth of an Englishman. We are glad to sei Lord Curzon realizing that he is mortal. There is no doubt a day will come when the mightiest of Englishmen will become too feeble to think and move, and he will be taken to the other world in spite of his being an Englishman. He will have to leave this world, willingly or unwillingly, nay, his beloved country and dear associations behind, and proceed to the other, alone and unattended, never to come back again.

As for Lord Curzon, he tells us in one of his speeches at Pusa, how long he wishes to remain on earth. Referring to the Pusa Agricultural College, which is yet in an embryo state, His Excellency said: "I should certainly like to visit this place afty years hence and see what sort of a plant the institution has grown to". We believe, His Excellency is in his forty-sixth year; so, if he were to live fifty years more, that would limit the span of his life to ninety-six years. We gladly vote His Excellency four years more, so that he may enjoy his hundredth summer. All the same, the great terrible day is bound to come in his case, when his connection with England his case, when his connection with Englan and India, and the Victoria Memorial hall wi cease. His Excellency's best policy, therefore, is to carry along with him in the other world the blessings of the three hundred millions of the people of India, whom God has placed under his charge, the only good thing he can take with him.

THE Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu has in his able and comprehensive budget speech thus describes how the enormous powers, enjoyed by the District Magistrates, have utterly demoralized and emasculated the people; — "It is not an overcoloured picture that

am drawing. A man stares in a public place at one who happens to be the Magistrate of a District; he is soundly thrashed for his surfosity and he tenders an abject apology for his impertinence. A poor coolie brings a cuit for wages against the same Magistrate and moves for a transfer of the case. Forth comes a gentleman belonging to the profession of law and swears an affidavit that legal ansistance is procurable by the coolie in the district. If men can so far debase themselves was will they not do for obtaining a substantial favour from ham? Sycophancy will take the place of merit and the unhappy people of Bengal will sink deeper in the mire of self-abusement."

In the above extract there is a trivial in the statement of facts in matter. It is not a cooly who complained against the Magistrate, but it is the Magistrate no sued his gardener. Of course Babu supendra Nath refers to Mr. Carey. We dare may when Babu Bhupendra Nath brought these instances of the demoralization of the Bengalis, and attributed their fall to the high-handedness and arrogance of such Magistrates as Mr. Carey, the Lieutenant-Governor, winced. Yet His Honour has taken this Magistrate under his protection! Of course Sir Andrew Fraser did not condescend to give any reply to these observations of Babu Bhupendra Nath. As a matter of fact, the Lieutenant-Governor has avoided answering all disagreeable questions raised by the various representative

The latest reports about Tuesday's earth-quake go to show that it was more general all over the Punjab and the United Provinces nd more destructive in its character than at first supposed, the Punjab suffering most dreadfully. The hill station of Dharamsala dreadfully. The hill station of Dharamsandhas almost been totally destroyed. A number of European residents there, including the District Judge, have been killed. Needless to District Judge, have been killed. Needless to say, there were far more deaths among the Indian residents. Loss of lives is reported from Lahore, Mussoorie and some other places. The damage to property has been ammense. At Mussoorie, the value of the property destroyed is roughly estimated at a crore of rupees. There is hardly a building in the station that has escaped injury. The damage caused in Lahore is described by a correspondent as appalling. In Simla, the correspondent as appalling. In Simla, the Viceregal Lodge has sustained some damage.

Mr. Carnours says that the Text-book Committee is "too small" to be split up into Boards for the selection of books. It may be so. But pray, what is there to prevent ite being made larger than it now is? Its numerical strength is small, because the authorities ordain it to be so. As for the position of the Text-book Committee, it is a strange mockery. Thanks to the Imperial thase of Lord Curzon, the Committee has been sucked of its life-blood and made quite week and helpless, and is in every way subordinate to the Director. Just fancy its position. The first step is, that books to be well and helpless, and is in every way the subordinate to the Director. Just fancy its subordinate to the Director. Just fancy its position. The first step ie, that books to be selected must pass through the Director's book Committee. Even approval by the T. B. Committee is not enough. There is a third ordeal to pass through. It rests with the Government, that is to say, its representative the Director, to accept the recommendations of the T. B. Committee and publish the names of the books in the books. And who is more fitted for the task than Mahamahopadhyaya Pedler, whose knowledge of Bengali is as profound as that of ledge of Bengali is as profound as that of the Chinese lenguage! So it is Mr. Pedler in the beginning, in the middle, and in the

arrangements than Great Britain and more consideration was given by foreign countries to Indian products than to those of Great Britain. Into the details of the debate it is impossible to go here; I enclose the "Times' report for the Editor's use as he sees fit. But it may be observed that when Indian questions come before the House of Lords the Liberal peers—experienced and beloved ex-administrators of India—Lord Ripon and Lord Reay are always in their places to watch the interests of India. They have lost a valued coadjutor in the death of Lord Northbrook, and one who was eminently qualified to deal with financial questions. It was the Earl of Portsmouth who introduced the question; he quoted various ly qualified to deal with financial questions. It was the Earl of Portsmouth who introduced the question; he quoted various authorities proving that Mr. Brodrick's statement was not in accordance with the practical working of Indian tariffs, and summed up his argument thus: "It is not desirable that for party and political purposes the Secretary for India should make use of the Indian case as affecting the fiscal policy of this country. Indian statesmen in the past had only reverted to import duties as a means of revenue, and not as a feature of general policy." The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Bath, and the Marquis of Salisbury defended Mr. Brodrick and the debate ended with the assertion of Lord Salisbury that His Majesty's Government had always declined to give any indication of what policy they might or might not submit to a future Parliam int. The Liberal newspaper comments on the debate have acclaimed the service that was rendered in proving the inaccuracy of Mr. Brodrick's statement, and the question of India's power to retaliate if duties were too high is shown in its true light by the "Westminster Gazette." "That she has no such power," says the journal, "is proved by the fact that the Indian Government, in their despatch on preferential tariffs, expressly asked that they might be endowed with such power. preferential tariffs, expressly asked that they might be endowed with such power, though they had no desire to use it except with the greater caution. The interest of the matter, of course, centres round the proposed changes in Britain's fiscal policy, and weather the "autocratic powers of the Indian Executive" were to be taken as an example of what might be introduced into British policy.

The most important matter for India The most important matter for India of this week's business in the House of Commons was yesterday's meeting of the Indian Parliamentary Committee. Sir William, Wedderburn, when occupied a seat on the green benches, was the leader, of a little band of Members who were interested in Indian affairs. Mr. W. S. Caine succeeded to the leadership on Sir William's retirement, and now Mr. Herbert Roberts is regarded as the prime mover in the House on matters. now Mr. Herbert Roberts is regarded as the prime mover in the House on matters Indian. But the actual Indian Parliamentary Committee has languished of late, and no doubt with a new Parliament its energies will be greatly revived and set into action. But meantime it is determined to do something, and for this purpose a meeting thing, and for this purpose a meeting Members interested in India was summor members interested in India was summoned for the consideration of a plan of action. The chair was taken by Mr. Samuel Smith. and he was supported by Mr. Herbert Roberts, Mr. C. E. Schwann, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Herbert Lewis, Mr. Galloway Weir, Mr. Osmond Williams, Mr. Vaughan Davies, Osmond Williams, Mr. Vaughan Davies Mr. F. A. Channing, Sir Brampton Gurdon, and others. Sir William Wedderburn was present and emphasised the need of bring-ing Indian affairs in their true light before the House of Commons and the people of this country. It was determined to ballot for an opportunity to call attention to Indian questions, and general sympathy was expressed with the proposals. Should this little band of workers for India succeed in their desires to gain fair treatment for her, more than one myth will perchance, be revealed as wanting in reality, the popularity of Lord Curzon in India among the number.

Mr. Herbert Roberts continues his ques-Mr. Herbert Roberts continues in questions concerning the recent arbitrary University legislation, and has put on the paper for next Monday enquiries concerning Bombay and Calcutta.

Mr. Galloway Weir's question yesterday a to the result of Mr. Dane's Mission was answered by Mr. Brodrick as follows: "The Mission is still at Kabul, and it would not be in the public interest to make any state

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION Last Saturday an At Home of the National Indian Association took place at the Imperial Institute. A large number of British and Indian guests gathered in response to the invitation, but general regret was expressed at the unavoidable absence of Miss Manning through illness. The news of the Manning through liness. The news of the Invalid, however, was reassuring, and I hear to-day that the indefatigable Hony Secretary of the Association is well on the way to complete recovery. The singing of a Calcutal lady, Mrs. A. N. Bannerjee, gave great pleasure to the guests. It is rare that in England an Indian lady with so fine a voice so excellently trained appears on the concert excellently trained appears on the concert platform, and a cordial reception was given to Mrs. Banerjee.

THE KABUL MISSION.

end. Need anybody now wonder that poor the star this star must have been five thousand, bines brighter and hotter than the sun. The conflagration was seen here on Feb. 23, but did it take place on the light emanating from that star to reach this earth; it lies at such an inconceivable distance. So the conflagration in 1901 sclually took place in 1600. The destruction of the star in the Bear was brought about by a violent contact with another heavenly bodies were inhabited by living beings, how many millions of them much have parished in a second!

The second of the star in the second of them much have parished in a second!

Though the points of the star of the much have parished in a second!

Though In Parliament.

The four own Correspondent.)

Though In Parliament.

The star of the wind secretary of the month of the subject could not be given; but the question is not lost sight of by enquiring Members on the listence of our rulers, especially our Viceroy. He is a great man no double, yet what is he in the creation but an insignificant thing, almost as insignificant as an animakule. Is it not therefore the duty of Englishmen who rule India to be as humble and considerate as possible? They are only worms, though they walk with an erect head and rule a huge empire. We were agreeably surprised to find the other day Lord Curson declaring that he would remain in India. commenting on the policies of war and peace which have been pursued towards Afghanistan, the writer declares that they have been used as party capital by both Conservative and Liberal Governments at home. "Not the interests of an Empire but the cabals of parties determined the arrangement of our Afghan policy." As to the latest Mission, he thinks there is important work for it to do. But he declares that the work for it to do. But he declares that the Afghan problem can only be solved by the Cabinet having a well defined policy which they are prepared to carry out. In view of the state of the Cabinet and the House of Commons at present, one wonders whether on any subject connected with the Empire at home or abroad, this bankrupt Government has even the shadow of "a definite policy." With Russia looming so large as a bugbear to India in the eyes of the present Viceroy, impartial observers are fearful letthis forward policy should become that of the Cabinet at home concerning Afghanistan, as it did in the case of Tibet.

THE BLACK DEATH.

the Cabinet at home concerning Afghanistan, as it did in the case of Tibet.

THE BLACK DEATH.

The saddening telegrams which have told of the terrible mortality in India owing to plague have attracted little attention here as yet, but this morning the "Express," which makes a speciality of headlines which may be designated as "scares," comes out with "The Black Death," "India Gripped by Famine" and the appalling totals that the mortality has reached. Particulars are also given as to the means that have been taken to stamp out this terrible scourge, and the failure of the Government to accomplish the desired end is attributed to the hostility of the people, to their caste and religious prejudices, and to the concealment of cases. The "Standard" also gives substantially the same information. The news is most distressing. There will no doubt be critics who regard the visitation as a means of maintain. sing. There will no doubt be critics who regard the visitation as a means of maintaining the population at a figure which can be supported by the resources of the country, and consequently as Nature's counter-streke to the Pax-Britannica, which is responsible for India's increasing millions. The fallacy, not to say inhumanity, of this argument has been demonstrated times without number, but it is still believed. It is a more consoling view of the situation for the average Englishmen than to believe that the country has become so impoverished under British has become so impoverished under British ule that the people are no longer able to withstand the ravages of disease. They not remember that the Black Death raged prove the sanitary condition of the country deserves the utmost commendation, but, as the facts show, starving bodies cannot be rendered immune from plague by sanitary

LET BRITAIN RETALIATE IN CEN-TRAL ASIA.

The first of a series of articles on "Russia" tricts. Thundershowers may occur in Assam and Great Britain in Central Asia" has appeared this week in the "Pall Mall Gazette". Bengal, Orissa, and South India. Fine weapeared this week in the "Pall Mall Gazette". The writer is that paper's special Correspondent, Mr. Angus Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton is a Scotsman who has travelled widely in the Middle and Far East and has already published several volumes on matters oriental. His article in the "Pall Mall' wall delight Lord Curzon. It details all the advances that Russia has made in her progress vances that Russia has made in her progress east-wards, and instances, as a telling revelation of the different policy Great Britain has pursued, that "the completion of the Orenburg-Tashkent railway occurred simultaneously with the evacuation of Lhasa by the troops of the Tibetan Mission." Britain has been woefully blind, he maintains, in not perceiving how Russia has been creeping on and on towards India, and now it is high time for her to awake out of sleep and time for her to awake out of sleep and

high time for her to awake out of sleep and retaliate. Here is one of the ways in which he considers action should be taken:

"The position of In " demands the early construction of the Qu tta-Seistan line, while, irrespective of all other contingent liabilities, the completion of this work is the only effective response to the Orenburg-Tashkent railway that remains in the power of the Government of India to make."

Here is Mr. Hamilton's forecast of what is likely to happen on the Afghan-Persian frontier. Perhaps Mr. Dane is discussing the contingency with the Amir at this

"Russia is not satisfied with her position on the Pamirs and she will not rest content in Persia until Askabad is joined with Meshed, and Nasirabad in some degree the capital of Seistan, the Central Asiatic Railway thus securing a direct approach to India.

The seizure of Herat may come before or after these events, but in the meantime Great Britain should repudiate the Russocause hitherto they have been neglected—our programme in Persia being destitute of spirit and lacking application to immediate requirements." Writ large in every line of the article are the two words: Russia and India. And a far-reaching forward policy is strongly advecated. From the point of view which the writer has in mind, he states his

tion may be an Imperial one; but it will be argued that India is in danger, therefore India must pay. Something more than a trumpet-blast is required from the other side to call the attention of the thousands, who will eagerly read Mr. Hamilton's outcry, to the true state of the masses of suffering India.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Indian Industrial Association was held in the office of the Association 62, Bowbazar Street on the 30th March last. In the absence of the President Maharajah Bahadoor Mamindra Chandra Nandi, Khan Bahadur Mirza Sujatali Beg, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association was voted to the chair.

Letters from Raja Peary Mohan Mockerjee C.S.I., and other members who were unavoidably absent were read.

The chaiman called upon the honorary

The chaiman called upon the honorary Secretary Rai Parvatisankaa Chaudhuri to read the annual report for 1904 and to lay before the meeting the audited account of

the past year.

The report being read was adopted, and accounts were passed by the meeting.

The following programme of work for the ensuing year was adopted.

(a) The delivery of lectures on Industrial

ensuing year was adopted.

(a) The delivery of lectures on Industrial subjects.

(b) To organise during the next cold weather an exhibition of Indian Arts and manufactures if funds are available.

(c) To organise a model weaving establishment at Calcutts.

The appointment of the following office bearers for 1905 was then confirmed.

President Maharajah Bahadoor Manindra Chandra Nandi; Vice-Presidents Raja Peari Mohan Mookerjee C.S.I., Maharaj Kumar Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Rajah Ranajit Singh Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Mirja Sujatali Beg, Sir, Gurudas Bannerjee Kt. and Rai Parvatisankar Chaudhuri. Honroary Secretary—Mr. J. Ghosal; Honorary Joint secretaries—Moulvi Abdool Hamed and Babu Troylukonath Chatterjee; Honorary Treasurer—Babu Panchanan Mookerjee M.A.S.B.; Honorary Auditor—Rai Boykantnath Bose Bahadur. An Executive committee to carry on the business of the Association was also formed.

The meeting then passed the following resolution that this meeting records its appreciation of the excellent services rendered by Rai Parvatisankar Chaudhuri, the late Honorary Secretary of the Association for the last eight years, and that a vote of thanks be officered to him.

The proceedings terminated after a vote of thanks to the chair.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A correspondent writes from Srinagar, under date the 3rd April:—At the instance of A. P. Singh, a public meeting was held here. Kumar Kamafanand Singha presided and the evils of litigation and other social evils were discussed. Arbitrators were elected for eleven villages for the arbitration of civil disputes. of civil disputes. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The Raja Saheb of Srinagar was elected patron.

elected patron.

A strange account comes from New York of how a Negro Missionary, after 25 years' work in the mission field in Indiana State U. S. A., returned to Africa where he reverted to his old faith. The gentleman in question rejoiced in the name of Mr. Daniel Flickinger Wilberforce, and was brought from Africa to the United States when a child by some missionaries. He is now reported to have become the chief of his old trube of devilworshippers and to have martribe of devilworshippers and to have mar-ried a number of native women.

The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in Baluchistan, Sind and Rajputana. A depression appears to be entering Baluchis tan and North-West India. Skies are cloud ing over to the north-east of the depression Local rain has occurred in South India, East Bengal and Cachar. Nawayanganj reports one inch, Barisal and Kodaikanal, 1 inch Light precipitation is possible into Baluchis tan, Kashimir Himalayas, and submoutane dis

The uses to which the Indian Mail stea mers are occasionally put are indeed markable. As the latest instance, the and O. s. s. "Egypt" arrived at Bombay last Friday having on board 900 bags of mail letters for Australia. This unusual accident is one of the results of the legislative enactments of the Australian Labour Party who are responsible for the Postal Act of 1901, insisting on the employment of white labour in the carriage of the Commonwealth mails. The mail bags brought by the "Egypt' were transhipped to the Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Australian," which left Bombay on Monday morning. It is calculated that the mails will be almost a week late in de-In connection with the recent severe earth

In connection with the recent severe earthquake in the North-Western Himalayas, it is useful to refer to a paper by Count F. de Montessus de Ballore, published in the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Part 3, in which he treated of the Seismic Phenomena of British India and their connection with its geology. The Count devoted himself in his paper to pointing out the unstable regions of British India. The Himalayas, he pointed out, had risen at a comparatively recent period in the world's history,—the tertiary. From the seismic point of view this region is not yet perfectly known, but the unstable regions are sufficiently so to establish their geological conciently so to establish their geological connections. The region with which we are most concerned at the moment is that of the North-Western Himalayas. The whole region North-Western Hamalayas. The whole region of the Himalayas, according to Count de Ballore, from the extreme west onward to Darjeeling and Assam is very unstable. Some Indian geologists, he tells us, think that the Himalayan chain have not yet done rising. Tibet, the Count thinks, may be taken to be the most stable section of the whole chain; Kashmir the least stable of the north-western region. The neighbourhoods of Pashawar. Kashmir the least stable of the north-western region. The neighbourhoods of Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Attock are very unstable, and a great dislocation crossed by numerous secondary faults separates the tertiary basin of Rawalpindi from the ancient rocks, and that forces from which these faults have proceeded manifest themselves still in the shap of earthquakes. Chamba which is close to Dharmsala in an earthquake epicentre. The country from Simla to Naini Tal, Sirmur, Kumaun, and Nepal is all unstable and Kumaun, and Nepal is all unstable and liable to frequent earthquakes, though Count de Ballore said that he did not think that there would ever be serious results. In this he has unhappily proved to be a false

Calcutta and Mofussia!.

Bank Rate.—The rate for Demand Loans at the Bank of Bengal has been reduced to

Alipore Central Jail .- Mr. J. S. Middleton is appointed to be a non-official visitor of the Alipore Central Jail.

Bengal Mining Board.—Mr A. E. Harward, District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, is appointed to be a member of the Bengal Mining Board vice Mr. F. R. Roe, resigned.

Plague Mortality.—There were 130 cases and 110 deaths from plague in the city on Thursday, when the total mortality from all causes was 160 against a quinquennial average of 142.

The Viceroy at Simla.—The Viceroy will arrive at Simla on the 12th instant at noon. His Excellency's arrival will be private, and there will be no guard-of-honour nor attendance of officials either at the Summer Hill Station or at the Viceregal Lodge.

Suit against a Prince.-At the High Court, on Wednesday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bodilly an attorney applied for the admission of a plaint on behalf of one Rameshwar l'ashi claiming Rs. 11,000 and odd, due on a promissory note from Prince Bucktear Shah. His Lordship admitted the plaint.

Depredations by Wild Animals.—The "Medini-Bandhab" reports that the depredain Ramgarh. People can not freely move out of their houses for fear. Besides a biger has within four or five days killed ten cows there.

Reward.—Sometime ago, one Ashutosh Jana rescued four respectable ladies from the clutches of three British soldiers. A Tamluk correspondent now informs that the guardians of the ladies have made a present of a diamond ring and a garland of valuable pearls to Ashutosh.

Secondary Schools.—The 'Calcutta Gazette' publishes instructions for the appointment and proceedings visiting Committees of Secondary Schools maintained from public funds and of Committees of manage-ment of aided secondary schools. They are of course supplementary to the rules already

Theft by a European Youth.—On Wednesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, a young European Sailor, named C. H. Picot, was placed on his trial, on a charge of committing theft of a bike, belonging to Miss Bracy, from Fort William. Accused was found guilty and sentenced to a whipping of 15 stripes.

Relief of Famine Stricken People.—Babu Joy Gobind Law C.I.E., merchant and Zemindar of Calcutta, has made an application to the Bengal Government to create an endowment for, or towards, the relief of famine-stricken people of Bengal, Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. The "Calcutta Gazette" publishes certain terms under which the endowment is to be created. Any objection to the same or suggestions thereon should be transmitted to the Revenue Secretary, Government of Bengal, before the 5th tary, Government of Bengal, before the 5th

The Kalighat Post Office Case.—The case in which Mr. Hoggan, Superintendent of the Post Office, charged one Chotoo Kaher, a peon attached to the Kalighat Post Office, with having systematically defalcated various sums of money belonging to Government, which were entrusted to him for delivery to the passes under circumstance already reserved. the payees, under circumstances already reported was concluded on Friday before Moulvi Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alapore.

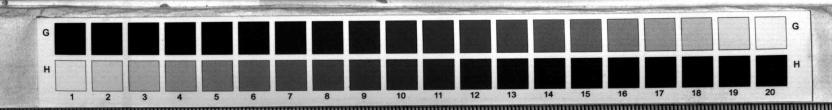
The Magistrate after recording the evidence evidence found that a prima facte case had been made out against the accused and accordingly committed him to the court of Sessions.

The Alipore Shooting Case. The case in Thanna, charged one Aladad Khan, a constable attached to the Bengal Police Reserve Force with having killed one Shaik Basir and wounded one Enat Ali with his gun under circumstances already reported, was concluded on Friday before Moulvi Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore. Mr. Ibrahim, counsel, who defended the accused took the plea of accident. The Magistrate found that a "primafacie" case had been made out against the accused and accordingly committed him to the court of Sessions.

Alleged Ill-Treatment.—On Thursday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Mingail, on behalf of Mrs. Mary Rice, applied for a process against her husband on a charge of assault. The facts of the application husband on a charge of assault. The facts of the application, as alleged, are these. His client Mrs. Rice had been subjected to gross ill-treatment by her husband at different times, under the influence of liquor. On the evening of Tuesday last she was so severely beaten that the was obliged to go to hospital for treatment. The court after examining the applicant ordered the issue of a summons against the defendant.

The Joynagore Gang Case.—The above case in which one Debnarain Barue and elevan others were charged with having formed themselves into a gang and committed several dacoities throughout Bengal under circumstance. dacorties throughout Bengal under circumstances already reported, was concluded on Friday, at the Alipore Criminal Sessions before Mr. Pope, the District and Sessions Judge, Babu Nundo Lall Mookerjee appeared for the prisoners and pleaded not guilty. As one of the prisoners was ill, the Judge held his court in the Alipore Central Jail. The Jury returned a manimum verdict of not guilty. returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty against all the prisoners. The Judge disagreeing with the verdict of the jury in respect of ten prisoners referred the case to the High Court and acquitted the rest.

Sentence of Whipping.—Sensational cases of theft of ornaments from the houses of three women of the town, were concluded before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday. The accused in these three cases were one Panna Lall Roy and Ram Kristo Das. The thefts were consented in the course of one year, and the committed in the course of one year and the committed in the course of one year and the ornaments taken away were worth about Rs. 1000. Inspector B. L. Mitter was in charge of the cases. The Chief Court Inspector, Mr. Abdur Rahim, conducted the prosecution. Accused were found guilty. The first accused was sentenced, in three cases, to suffer four years' rigorous imprisonment and to a whipping of 30 stripes and the second, in three cases, to suffer three years' rigorous imprisonment and also to a whipping of 30 stripes.



Revenue Department .-- Mr. W. R. LeG. Jacob. Assistant Conservator of Forests, attached to the Buxa Division, is appointed to relieve Mr. J. L. Baker, Offg. Dy. Con-servator of Forests, of the charge of the Direction Division and of the duties of Persl. Ast. to the Conservator of Forest Bengal. Ast. to the Conservator of Forest Bengal.
Babu Balmukund Kanungo, Sub-Deputy Collector, and Maulvi Mafijuddin Muhammad are appointed to be Asst. Supdts. of Survey for the purose of carrying out the survey of the Banki Government estate in the district of Cuttack. Babu Lalit Kumar Sen to be an Assistant Superintendent of Survey in the district of Ranchi. Mr. H. McPherson. I.C.S., Settlement Officer in the Sonthal Parganas, is allowed combined leave, for 13 months and 16 days. Mr. H. I. L. Allanson, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer in the Sonthal Parganas, is appointed to be the Settlement Officer of the district. Babu Bireswar Sanyal is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of Survey in the districts of Purnia, Bhagalpur and Monghyr. Babu Barendra Krishna Das Adhicary, M.A., is appointed to be an Assistant Settlement Officer in the district of Midnapore. Mr. J. C. Jack, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer in Backergunge, is appointed to act to be an Assistant Superintendent of Survey Officer in Backergunge, is appointed to act as Settlement Officer of Eastern Bengal during the absence of Mr. N. D. Beatson

Murder in Machua Bazar.-Tuesday evening Machuabazar was the scene of great commotion and excitement. A cold-blooded murder was committed there, the victim bieng a carter, naed Chadi, 80 years old. He lived at 14 Machua Bazar Street. The four men implicated in this atrocious affair are Abdul, Khoda Bux, Habib and Syed are Abdul, Khoda Bux, Habib and Syed Ellahi Bux. So far as can be gleaned at present the facts appear to be as follows. Ill feeling existed between the deceased and the four men named above. Ellahi Bux suspected that the deceased had been carrying on an intrigue with his wife, and this alleged shameful act on the part of his wife, was, of course, not an easy thing for Ellahi to pass over in silence. But then he brooded over the matter in silence for sometime. Now, on Tuesday evening, at 7 p.m., the four persons referred to above were seated outside their own houses which were close to that of the deceased. They saw Chadipassing along the street. They soon pumped up and pounced on the deceased and seized him. Khoda Bux had a knife in his hand. Abdul took the knife from him and stabbed Abdul took the knife from him and stabbed the deceased on the left side of his throat. The injury inflicted was a violent one and the deceased dropped down dead. The beat constable soon arrived at the spot and arrested too of the men then and there and the other two in their respective houses. Inspector Faria of the Colootolah thana uperintendent Robertson with Inspector P. Bramhachari went to the spot and took up the enquiry. The matter is still under investigation. The men, who were arrested, will be placed on their trial shortly.

A Military Officer Roughly Handled Mr. H. A. Riely, the District Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganahs with Babu A. N. Chowdhry, Inspector of Police Sudder has been vigorously investigating i to a very serious matter which happened on the evening of 30th ultimo under the following circumstances. It appears that on the even-ing of the day of occurrence Captain Banyne of the 11th Royal Artillery was travelling in a first class tram car from the Esplanade Junction and purchased a two anna ticket. When the car reached the Kalighat Depot, the conductor asked the Captain to get down but the latter told him that he would go to Tallygunge and won't get down there. On this the conductor told him that he had to purchase another two anna ticket so that he could travel up to Tallygunge but he refused to purchase another. Licket and insisted on to travel through by the car. The conductor pressed him for the fare and told him that unless he purchased a ticket he would he forced to get him down there. The captain felt much annoyed at this and struck the conductor with a cane who all along tried to may the captain in his own coin along tried to pay the captain in his own coin, but he capain caugh nold of he conductor so that he might not get at him till the car reached the Tallygunge Depot. Then the conductor informed the Inspectors and other conductor informed the Inspectors and other conductors who were present at the spot what had happened in the way and they in a body numbering about fifty, men dragged the captain inside the depot where he was mercilessly beaten by them. The captain identified some of the accused before the Relica The captaid will shootly be placed Police. The accused will shortly be placed on their trial before the Joint Magistrate of Alipore after the investigation is over.

A NATIONAL, ANTHEM.

The following anthom, evidently circulated y Mr. Tahlram Gangaram, deserves by Mr. Tahiram

GOD BLESS OF & ANCIENT HIND. Ancient Hind one e glorious Hind, From Sagar isla nd to the Sind, From Kashmir to Cape Comorin, May perfect per see e er reign there-in.

GO1 BLESS 'SUL! PEACEFUL HIND. Let all her sons in love unite, And make them do their duty

Fill them with knowledge ever true, And lev their virtues shine anew. GOD BLESS OUR SACRED HIND. Your aid the es untry doth implore, Give her a he aring, oh, once more National Spirit in her do pour,

Extend her fi me from shore to

GOD BLESS OF TOE-POWERFUL HIND. O, Kishna of m nighty deeds untold, Forsake them no at in evil days.
Unworthy the ugh in many ways. GOD BLESS OF OR HELPLESS HIND.

High Court.

D all de CRIMINAL BENCH. M. A.

(Before Justices Henderson and Geidt.)

RESCUING FROM POLICE CUSTODY. The rule obtained on behalf of a Durwan to show cause why the conviction and sentence passed upon him by the Suburban Magistrate should not be set aside came on

for hearing.

The petitioner who was employed by Zemindar of Bhowanipur was prosecuted before a Deputy Magistrate of Alipore on a charge of having rescued a man who had been arrested by a Constable for an offence under Sec. 40 of the Police Act. The man under Sec. 40 of the Police Act. The man who was being dragged by a Constable called out to the petitioner and it was alleged that he wrenched away the man from the custody of the policeman. The trying Magistrate convicted the petitioner on the above charge and sentenced him to pay fine.

It was urged on behalf of the petitioner that he did not know that the man was in the custody of a Constable, for the policeman was not then in his uniform. Their Lordships set aside the conviction and sentence passed upon the petitioner and further direct-

passed upon the petitioner and further directed that the fine, if paid, should be refunded.

A RULE GRANTED.

Mr. P. L. Roy with Babu Poresh Chundra Mitter moved on behalf of one Radha Krishna Mahanty who was convicted and sentenced

to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the Sub-divisional Officer of Jajpur.

On 21st November last on the complaint of one Mohendra alleging that the petitioner had committed theft with regard to a boat, the police anguired into the motter and rethe police enquired into the matter and re the police enquired into the matter and reported the case to be false as being due to the enmity of the petitioner against the complainant. The complainant next moved the S. D. O. of Jajpur for judicial inquiry and that officer made over the enquiry to an Honorary Magistrate. Eventually the matter came before the S. D. O. who issued summons against the petitioner and convicted the petitioner under Sec. 403 I.P.C. and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The petitioner next moved the Sessions Judge of Cuttack, but without any result.

result.

It was urged that in the absence of any finding as to any attempt on the part of the petitioner to sell or to convert the boat to is own use, the conviction was illegal, Taking the worst view of the case against the petitioner the act alleged did not go beyond the stage of the preparation for an offence and not amounting to an offence.

Their Lordships issued a rule upon the

District Magistrate to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside on the ground that the offence of criminal misappropriation had not been made

A REFERENCE CASE.

This was a reference made by the Sessions Judge of Saran, considering the conviction and sentence passed upon the accused was unsound.

The story for the prosecution is that on 22nd October last the accused Baldeo caught a boy and slapped him. The boy cried out and itwo men came to his assistance. Baldeo struck both of them and knocked them down. In the meantime one Jagdeo happened to pass by Seeing him Baldeo called out to some persons and some 50 or 60 persons came out from an orchard and some of persons set upon Jagdeo and beat him with lathies. The boy and the two persons who came to his assistance ran away to their home, but were pursued. They got inside the house and locked the door. The rioters then began to break the tiles of the hut. use of this riotous conduct on the ossession of a certain plot of land. On the above charge Baldeo and 5 others were sent up by the police and was tried by the S. D. O. of Sewan who, though believed the story for the prosecution to be much exag-gerated, convicted Baldeo to a fine of Rs. 50 and the rest to Rs. 25 each. They were also bound down to keep the peace for one

The accused persons moved the Sessions Judge with the result that the case was referred to this Court.

Their Lordships after hearing Babu Dasarathi Sanyal who appeared on behalf of Baldeo, set aside the conviction and sen-tence passed by the lower court on all the

ALLEGED PATRICIDE.

Mr. Jackson with Babu Bankim Chunder Sen appeared in support of an appeal pre-ferred by one Matariar Rahman against his conviction under Sec. 302 of the Indian Penal Code and the sentence of transportation for life passed upon him by the Sessions Judge of Khuina.

The accused was charged with having killed his father during the small hours of the morning of 9th October last by shooting him with a revolver while in bed. No motive could be found for the commission of the crime, but it was shown from the evidence that the accused was subject to brain disease for which he was once treated. The Police on coming to the place of occurrence found the deceased lying dead on the veranda of the room in which he was sleeping, and while investigating the case found indication fixing the crime upon the accused who was the only son of the deceased. On the 10th October the accused was produced before the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Satkhira when he made a statement to the effect that he was handling a revolver when it went off and hit his father, that he did not know to whom he had fired the revolver, that he had stated the truth and wished that no oppression might be committed on the females of the house. Before the committing Magic of the house. Before the committing Magistrate he denied having killed his father. In the Sessions Court he put in a written state ment denying the charge and alleging that he made the statement of the 10th October at the persuation of the police and in order to save the females from being taken to the Thana. At the trial the detence made an attempt to show that the shot was fired by an outsider and one witness for the prosecu an outsider and one witness for the prosecution, a maid-servant, gave her evidence in support of this theory. The Sessions Judge disbelieved this witness and believing the statement made by the accused and relying upon what he called two corroborative circumstances, convicted the accused.

Mr. Jackson contended that the whole case was the result of police manipulation, that

was the result of police manipulation, that the so-called confession of the accused was, upon the face of it, untrue and that the motive which led the accused to make the confession was clear. He strongly criticised the judgment of the Sessions Judge pointing out amongst other things that

had no business to cross-examine witnesses at the close of the cross-examination by the accused under circumstances which gave the accused no opportunity to meet facts elicited in such cross-examination. The so-called corroboration relied upon by the Sessions Judge was really nothing but the statements made by the investigating police sub-inspector whose conduct was impugned. He showed from the evidence that the Sub-Inspector had deposed falsely. He concluded by saying that the conviction was wholly

Mr. Douglas White on behalf of the Crown said that there could be no doubt that accu-sed had fired the shot. The statement made sed had fired the shot. The statement made by the accused on the 10th was voluntary and there was nothing in the evidence to show that the police had done more than their barest duty.

Henderson, J.—I find that the very first question put to the accused by the Magis-trate when he was produced before him on the 10th was—'Did you kill your father by shooting him?'

The Magistrate ought to have first of all satisfied himself that the statement which the accused was going to make was a volun-

satisfied himself that the statement which
the accused was going to make was a voluntary one. I should think it was a highly
improper question for the Magistrate to ask.
Mr. White.—No doubt that was the form
in which the question was asked. But it
could not be said that the statement was
not voluntary and true or that the police had

anything to do with it.

Henderson, J.—Taking the statement to be true, it does not go further than admitting that the pistol went off accidentally.

Mr. White.—Yes, my Lord,

Henderson, J.—Do you think any court would be justified in convicting the accused

Mr. White.—No body knows what really happened. The accused had failed to establish legal insanity and it is probable that he fired the shot under a sudden impulse.

Mr. Jackson in reply said amongst other things that it was a matter for surprise that the conviction should be allowed to stand

when the case for the prosecution was "no body knew really what had happened" to quote the words of the counsel for the Crown.

Their Lordships did not pass final orders in the case but passed orders directing the Sessions Judge to send up the cartridges said to have been produced in the lower court some of which were blank and some loaded. The Sessions Judge was also directed to take evidence as to the condition in which they were when first found.

NOTES FROM RAMPURHAT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Rampurhat, 'pril 4

MR. MELLOR AND A GRIEVANCE.

Our S. D. O., Mr. Mellor, has become very popular now. His recent judgment in the Naihati cheating case has given univer-sal satisfaction. He is always accessible to those who have anything to complain to him. But he is a very non-interfering and a peace-loving officer. At the request of a peace-loving officer. At the request of Babu Hari Taran Banerjee, our able Secretary, Mr. Mellor, has taken up the question of the long-felt necessity of posting a midwife here for the relief of the suffering females of the sub-division and we wish him all success in the matter. The promised District Board grant and public subscriptions will partially meet the expenses of the prowill partially meet the expenses of the proposed scheme and with a little more super-vision over the dispensary affairs and economy in the expenses thereof, Mr. Mellor will be able to meet the balance and have the long-wished-for object carried out.

LOCAL SCHOOL.

The Government grant-in-aid to the local H. E. school has been greatly reduced from

CIVIL COURT BUILDING.

The Southern section of the local Civil Court building is daily sinking. This fact was brought to the notice of the District Judge, when he came here on inspection tour a month or so ago, but without any effect. In the course of the last month, two wooden posts were twice erected to support the roof of the veranda, but the floor gradu-ally sinking they fell a few days after they were erected. Many narrowly escaped death on each occasion. The second Moonsif holds has court in this side of the building and every one feels it rather perilous to appear before him. Would the District Judge and the authorities of the Public Works Department take a serious note of it and adopt immediate and effective measures to remove this danger? The Second Munsiff Court is in fact in such a dangerous condition that it is safer and better to pull down altogether and have one rebuilt the same site.

IRRIGATION. The Bengal Government circular issued the Executive officers for excavating tanks to improve the means of irrigation etc., has not been as yet duly published here. The circular means to say that those affected parts of the Province which would not pay subscriptions—no matter if it be owing to powerty would not pay woul verty—would not get any tank for any p whatever and must suffer. The as the "ma bap" of the poor subjects as in every way duty bound to remove their wants. Besides cesses (such as Road-cess and Public Works Cess) which, if levied from the tenants by private Zemindars, would have been decrared illegal as "abwabs" were originally imposed by the Government for improving the means of irrigation and the resources of drinking water. But does it now look fair and just for a civilized British to remove their now look fair and just for a civilized Britis Government to demand a further "abveab" or tax in the name of subscription from an already overtaxed people for such purpo New, I shall try to give you an idea of the circular will be into practice in the moffusit. The other while I was discussing with a respon-criminal court amlah about the necessit a tank here for the purpose of drin water, I was accused by him of missing opportunity of representing the matter the District Magistrate in response notice assued by him for the purpose notice, he said, had been issued some months ago and was made over to the loca Police for publication. It might have found a place on the Thanna Notice Board, but

Sanction has been accorded by the Sec retary of State to the revised estimate amounting to Rs. 5400000 in connection with the Mandalay Canal, the original estimate for which was Rs. \$3,00,000.

TELEGRAMS

REUTER'S TELECRAMS. THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, April 4.

A thousand doctors assembled in Congress
at Moscow to discuss the means of combating the feared Cholera epidemic in Russia. They adopted resolutions demanding the noninterference of the police in the work of fighting cholera, the amnesty of all doctors imprisoned for political offences, compliance with the demands of workmen made on January 22nd and other political reforms.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

London, April. 5.

A strong body of police and troops last night raided the criminal quarter at Warsaw and seized large quantities of revolutionary pamphlets and manifestoes, revolvers and cartridges; 63 arrests were made. There have been many similar raids since January in St. Petersburg and Moscow, where the liberals are in a constant state of alarm.

London, April. 5.

Oyama reports that his armies from Kaiyuan continue advancing slowly with

Kaiyuan continue advancing slowly with extended front expelling the Russian patrols from the villages along the route Forty miles separates the fronts of the two armies.

London, April. 5.

The Russian Government has prohibited the Zemstvos from discussing the Rescripts of 3rd March and 31st March.

London, April 6.
General Oyama reports that the Japanese have now advanced forty miles at long the Tieling-Kirin Road.

Three Russian columns of all arms attacked Chincheatun, west of the railway front flanks, on the afternoon of the 3rd, approaching within 400 metres, and were repulsed in the evening. Losses are estimated at 200, and the Japanese at 27.

GENERAL.

Replying to Mr. Buchanan as to whether the Government of India had asked for an increase of British troops in India Mr. Brodrick said that the question of addition to certain units to complete the field army for mobilization, had been raised by the Indian Government, and the details were still under consideration. London, April. 5.

There were exciting scenes in the Commons at the declaration of the Brighton result. Rumous have been revived of the Government resigning after the Budget.—'Englishmen'

London, Apl. 6.

The whole press sympathetically refer to the earthquake and incidentally allude to the absence of an official statement and the delay in receiving news .- "Englishman." London, April 6.

The bye-election at Brighton has resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate Mr.

In the return of the Liberal candidate Mr. Villiers, who polled 8209 against Mr. Loder, the Conservative, who polled 7392.

The result was received in the Commons last night with the wildest enthusiasm on the part of the Opposition, and at the commencement of the sitting Mr. Lloyd George and others demanded a dissolution, declaring the election was an expression of disgust of the country with the Government. Mr. Balfour's absence was much criticised.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL. RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE BATTLE OF MUKIDEN.

London, March 22. Details have been published of Generals Oku and Nogi's turning movement early in the month. The whole success of the Japanese attack on Mukden depended on the ability of these two commanders to fulfil their allotted task.

General Oku's comparatively small force was opposed by a very strong Russian army, which was intended to cover the main body's retreat. General Nogi was compelled to deal with the main body. After cutting the railway General Nogi guarded the gap, but a wastly superior force of retreaters compelled him to quit the railway. Meanwhile General Oku was desperately

fighting a superior force, which was en-trenched in the villages in the angle north of the Hun River and west of the railway. The most critical moment was on the night of the 8th inst. when General Nogi, fearing that the retreaters would overwhelm him, asked for reinforcements. General Oku, taking a desperate chance, detached one of his divisions and sent it to Nogi. With his remaining divisions Oku then desperately attacked the Russian line, and

lost thousands in a vain attempt to pierce

The Russians, by a fierce counter-attack, endeavoured to break through, but did not succeed though they almost annihilated two Japanese regiments. The fighting in this part was the bloodiest of the entire war. General Oku's losses numbered 15,000, and the Russian losses were heavier.

General Nogi with his extra division prevented the Russians from cutting through

his line with a view of surrounding and crushing him, and he re-occupied the railway. Generals Oku and Nogi's desperate fighting alone averted the frustration of Oyama's

Oku sacrificed thousands to secure the position essential to prevent a terrible dis-aster to his army, and was awarded the highest honours in the Japanese service, namely Oyama's written praise. The stub-born way in which the Japanese second army held the line primarily forced the Russians to retreat, inasmuch as it gave General Nodzu an opportunity to attack and expel the Russians from their stronghold south the Russians from their stronghold south of the Hun Ho, thereby necessitating a General and hurried retirement.

KUROPATKIN WOUNDED.

Early in the battle of Mukden General Kuropatkin was wounded by a splinter from a shell.

CONDITION OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

Private advices from Harbin state that there are only sixty surgeons and 150 nurses to attend 70,000 sick and wounded. Owing to the strain of overwork two surger have become demanded.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

The double tracking of the Trans-Siberian Railway has been abandoned owing to the

TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN GOLD RESERVES.

It is officially stated at St. Petersburg that the gold reserves of the Russian State Bank amount to 896,500,000 roubles, and Russian gold reserves abroad to 453,000,000 roubles, and that credit notes have been issued against these reserves to the amount of 970,000,000 roubles.

RAILWAY SERVICE DISLOCATED. One hundred and eighty thousand car-loads of grain have accumulated in Russia, because the railway rolling stock and locomotives have been diverted to Siberia.
THREATENED STRIKE.

All the Labour organisations of Warsaw have agreed to declare a general strike the moment the projected mobilisation orders

M. WITTE. The Tsar has begged M. Witte, late President of the Council of Ministers, to withdraw his resignation.

PEACE TERMS.

PEACE TERMS.

Baron Suyematsu, the special Japanese envoy in Europe, has been interviewed by the Paris "Matin." He says that within six months Harbin, Vladivostock, Saghalien, and the whole Siberian sea-board, will be in Japanese hands. Then he adds, quite other peace terms will be imposed than would be accepted now.

THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER."

GREAT BRITAIN'S CLAIM.

Reuter's agent at St. Petersburg states in reference to the "Novoe Vremya's" remarks on Great Britain's claim of £100,000 for the sinking of the steamer "Knight Commander" that it mainly represents the owners' demands for compensation for the loss of the ship and cargo. The claim, it adds, is not connected with the question of legality of the sinking of the "Kni Commander" linstead of bringing her port. This latter question is to be sub-mitted to the Supreme Admiralty Court at St. Petersburg.

PROPOSED RUSSIAN DIVERSION.

ATTACK ON INDIA SUGGESTED. The "Standard's" correspondent at Kieff has seen a remarkable private letter from a Russian General at the front. In this letter the officer in question recommends peace and the transfer of the Manchurian Army to the Afghan frontier, with a view to making a serious attempt to invade

The writer says that all know that England is at the bottom of the present war, and that a war against India would be popular with the Russians, who would then forget their present troubles. He declares that the Russian soldiers are beginning to be permeated with socialistic doctrines, and if they are returned to Russia, would develop revolutionary ideas.

THE SAXON COURT SCANDALS. PRINCESS IN DISTRESS.

The Countess Moutignoso (Princess Louise), the divorced wife of King Augustus III, of Saxony, having been deprived of her appanage, is now living in distressed circumstances in a house at Fiesole, a small town in Italy. As the result of an appeal made on the Princess's behalf to the people of Saxony, a subscription amounting to 410,000 marks (about £20,500) was raised and is now being sent to the exiled Princess.

MOROCCO.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE. Germany pointedly ignores the Anglo-French agreement as far as it concerns it is determined to maintain Moroccan in-

As the result of this assurance, German influence is predominant, and the discomfiture of the French mission to Fez is becoming marked. The announcement of the Kaiser's intention to visit Tangier is intensely exciting the Arabs, and is also attracting attention in France.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE BUSSE-JAPANESE WAR

JAPANESE SUCCESS.

RUSSIAN REPULSED.

(From the Japanese Consul.)

Bombay, April 7. Part of our Kaiyuan troops occupied, on the 31st ultimo Mienhwachien, 23 miles to the north-east of Kaiyuan on Kirin road

niear the railway and also occupied, on the 4th idem, Kuyushu, four miles to the northeast of Mienhwachieh. The enemy's large bodies with artillery attacked us on the 4th instant, north-west of Changtu, but were repulsed. Our casualties are estimated to be 27 and those of the enemy 2000.

THE KABUL MISSION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Allahabad, Apl. 7.
The British Mission is due to arrive Landikotal from Kabul to-morrow, Mr. Dane and his staff will proceed to Simla next week.

MARBLE FIND. (From Our Own Correspondent.)
Allahabad, Apl. 7.

Allahabad, Apl. 7.
A vast quantity of beautiful marble, found buried in the Agra Fort, will it is said, be transported to Calcutta for the Victoria Memorial buildings. Lord Curzon inspected this valuable find during his stay here.

A SENTRY SHOT. (From Our Own Correspondent.)
Allahabad, Apl. 7.
Quetta reports state that on Tuesday morn

ing a sentry, named Buck, was shot dead through the back by some man who crept up behind him under cover of darkness. murderer snatched up the rifle and escap although he fired at a second sentry rushed to the other man's assistance effort was made to pursue the murder who has fled towards the hills. A reward of Rs. 500 is offered for his capture.

GARRISON INCREASED.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Allahabad, Apl. 7.
According to information from Kandahar
the garrison has been increased.

Hooghly, Apl. 6. A CASE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF

Mr. G. K. Deb, Sessions Judge, disposed of a case in which one Shaik Abdul alias Bhajon alias Abdul Khan alias Jang Bahadoor was charged with offences punishable under Sec. 406 I.P.C. The facts of the case are briefly these. On the 10th January last the complainant in this case, one Sobrati, and his son Domrio were proceeding to the case of the solution of the case of the cas ing to their native village up country. The accused came with them to the Howrah Railway station and told the complainant that he too was going to a village in the district they belonged to. He promised them to purchase their tickets at less than usual fare. The accused then purchased two tickets for Serampur with his own money for the complainant and his son. They travelled up to Serampur, where the accused asked the complainant to give him money wherewith to purchase tickets for their destination. The complainant gave their destination. The complainant gave the accused rupees eight through his son as desired by the accused, who took the money and made himself scarce with it. A couple of weeks after this, the accused was arrested by the Police at Eksbalpur, in 24 Pergunnas. The accused made a clean breast of the whole affair, and admitted two previous convictions. The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused and the Judge sentenced him to suffer rigorour imprisonment for six years.

THE HOWRAH SESSIONS.

Our District and Sessions Judge, Kumar G. K. Deb, has gone to Howrah to preside over the Sessions there. The Howrah Sessions, which commenced from the 3rd idem, is a heavy one. There are many important cases in the calender, which would occupy at least twenty days, if not more. There will thus be an accumulation of case-work in Hooghly. In view of this difficulty the District Judge has written to the High Court and the Government to allow him to Court and the Government to allow him to hold the Howrah Sessions at Hooghly at least for the next two months after which Mr. Pope, the Additional Sessions Judge of Hooghly, will, it is hoped, be able to preside over the Howrah Sessions. This suggestion is approved by the local public. The Hon'ble High Court has not yet sent any reply to the Judge's representation. The authorities should look to this early. AN INSPECTION.

Mr. White, successon to Mr. A. E. Silk, Sanitary Engineer, came to inspect Hooghly on Tuseday last in view of the impending drainage scheme. He inspected all the big outfalls to the river Hooghly at Hooghly, Chinsurah and British Chandernagore as well as at Bali, Ghutia Bazar and Chinsurah

a committee headed by the local Loco-Fre-mar. The portion where the Indian em-ployees reside is badly neglected. The latrines in the Indian quarter are not cleansed. Night-soils and refuses are not removed and the cess poofs are not cleared. Thus filth and dirt accumulate in heaps to the great pre-judice of public health. To add to the misfortunes of the inhabitants of the place the trenching ground is in the close proxi-mity to their quarters. Now that all sorts of maladies are raging fearfully in Hooghly in an epidemic form, the sooner the afore-said complaints are removed the better. The matter should not only be inquired into by the Agent of the line but remedied at once.

MATTERS MUNICIPAL. Since I wrote you last on the subject, every precautionary sanitary measures has been adopted for the prevention of plague here and the local Municipal authorities and the District Magistrate are doing their utmost to arrest the progress of the plague, which is rapidly spreading in the town. "Rokha Kahr" Poojahs and "Hari Sankirtans" are being held by the people in all parts of the town. Our Municipal Chairman Babu Bishnu Pado Chatterjee, has, we are glad to observe, joined in these religious movements and gives every encouragement to the organisers. Our local Surgeon Dr. Crawford has risen equal to the occasion. He attends every plague patient. The disinfecting operations are carried out under his immediate supervision and the Municipal employees. As previously reported two Health Officers have been appointed, each having charge of three Wards. Ward Committees have been formed. The Chairman is explaining to the members thereof the resolution of the Government on the subject of epidemics and their duties. most to arrest the progress of the plague, epidemics and their duties. He is enjoining on the townsmen to say prayers, make Poojahs and hold "Sankirtans" according to Poojahs and hold "Sankirtans" according to their own faith and conviction. This is all right. But the number of dust bins all right. But the number of dust bins meanwhile should be increased as the existing number is quite inadequate for the purpose they serve. The system of removing refuses twice daily, once in the morning and again in the evening, should be introduced throughout the town. I take this opportunity to tive to the insufficient number of lights in Wards Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The distance between two light-posts is such as to allow of two more between them.

Mr. E. M. Chamier, Additional Judicial Commissioner in Oudh, goes on leave for the summer immediately. Mr. A. E. Ryves, Government Advocate at Allahabad, officiates in the vacancy in the Oudh Court caused by Mr. Chamier's absence.

Owing to the plague now prevailing in Rangoon, the Port Commissioners have decided to discontinue the practice of segregating and disinfecting of passengers arriving from Calcutta and Madras. Only suspects amongst such arrivals will be removed to the segregation camp.

THE CALCUTTA ORPHANAGE.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

On Friday, before Moulvi Bozlal Karim third Presidency Magistrate, Yacoob, Kunja Behary Bose, Asutosh Ghlose and a woman named Giribala were re-arraigned on a charge of kidnapping three girls from the

Calcutta Orphanage.

Mr. Hume conducted the prosecution and Mr. Manuel and Babu Jotindra Mahun Ghose, Vakl, Gonesh Chunder Mukerjee, Monoj Mohun Bose and Shib Chander Ghose

Monoj Mohun Bose and Shib Chander Ghose appeared for the defence.

The following witnesses were examined.

Pran Kristo Dutt, Superintendent of the Orphanage, examined aaid:—"On the 23rd March last, I saw these girls. I missed them at 10-30 the same night. I, with my family, live there. The durwan's name is Dalip Tewari, who informed me that three girls had just now escaped. I myself searched for them in the Orphange and could not find them. Then I wrote a letter to the Inspector of the Shampukur thana. I also made a search in the neighbourhoof but could not find them. On receipt of the letter, Mohindra Jamadar came, a little after 11 p.m., searched the building and also made enquiries. There were 14 girls including these three. On the 26th March after 4 p.m., I saw the three girls, whom the police brought. I identified them. None of the defendants were there. I know the 1st defendant Yaccob who worked as a mason in the institution for more than a year. He knew the three girls. Defendant No. 2 Kunja Behary came to the institution on the 26th March at 4-30 or 5 p.m. year. He knew the three girls. Defendant No. 2 Kunja Behary came to the institution on the 26th March at 4-30 or 5 p.m. before the girls had benn brought. He had 2 or 3 gentlemen with him. They are not here. I did not see Asutosh Ghose, the here. I did not see Asutosh Ghose, the third defendant. Kunja Behary came and told how the three girls had escaped and that they were with him. The three girls were kept in his "Karkhana," where his workmen kept them for two days. He found them walking in the street. They told him that they were coming from Chota Nagpur and would go to Sealdah. The defendant also told me that he had given them shelter and food. Consulting with one Probodh on the third day, they were given shelter in a tiled hut. Probodh offered to pay seven days' expenses and then a room was hired. Afterwards the police brought the girls. I don't exactly remember whether Kunja was there when the Police first came At Nimtolah the police arrested Vaccob near the Bazar. I could not say what Yaccob was doing. It was at about 7 p.m."

Sarajini Ghosh, one of the girls, examined said:—"I live at the Orphange. Pran Kristo Babu is in charge of it. I don't remember how many years I am there. I don't know the first defendant. I might have seen the second defendant but I don't remember. I have not seen the third defendant at all. I saw Nos. I and 4. The first defendant is a mason. He used to work in the institution. One Thursday I left and third defendant. Kunja Behary came

first defendant is a mason. He used to work in the institution. One Thursday Heft the Institution 10 on 15 well as at Bali, Ghutia Bazar and Chinsurah Barracks. He also saw the old Dutch drains and inspected the Drainage Blocks prepared by the Surveyors employed by the Municipality. He also saw the Municipal office and the map of the Municipality. He left Hooghly by the 4 o'clock train.

A GOVERNMENT GRANT.

Mr. District Magistrate Carey, recommended to Mr. Walsh, the Divisional Commissioner, for a Government grant to the local Municipality for the prevention of plague which has unfortunately broken out here virulently and is making a havoc in the town. The Government has been pleased to make a grant of Rs. 1500 to the Hooghly Municipality to combat the plague.

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

The Bandel Junction station E.I.R., is gradually growing into importance. The sanitation of this station is looked after by a committee headed by the local Loco-Fremes. The portion where the Ladien are standing a little way behind us. The Bahus then accepted us and said. "It is 11 as standing a little way behind Babus then accosted us and said, "It is 11 p.m. you will not get the train for Goalundo. Come to our Gola for the night." The second and third defendants were not there. We remained there in a room. We passed two nights in the Gola. The third night we passed in the house of Giribala the fourth defendant. Beni Babu and another took us there. We stayed there one night and up to 3 p.m. the next day. Nothing was done to up on up neither at the Gola or at Giribala's Brown Giribala's bound of the Gola or at Giribala's From Giribala's house we were taken From Giribala's house we were taken to the Superintendant Pran Kristo Babu and we told him all. Giribala's house is not far from the Gola. The Gola is a timber yard. I can't say whom the Gola belonged to. During our stay in the Gola or in Giribala's house, I did not see any of the three defendants. The Babus of the Gola gave us food. The Babus of the Gola gave us food. The Babus of the Gola gave us food watterly in Giribala's house.

for food we took in Giribala's house. Court.—Why did you leave the Orphanage?
Sarojini.—Because we were scolded by
the mother (wife of the Superintendant).
Court.—Did anybody help you when you

Court.—Dud anybody melp you when we left the Orphanage? Sarojint.—No body helped us when we jumped down from the wall.

After this, Sergeant Mohindra Chander Dey of Shampukur Thana was examined.

His examination over, Mr. Manuel submitted.

ted that there was no evidence against the second and third defendants, who ought to

The court adjourned the case to the 20th instant and ordered the second and third defendants to be enlarged on bail of Rs. 5000 each and also to furnish two sureties in the similar sums, by each of the defendants.

The earthquake shock was felt in Madras on Sunday morning, but very slightly.

The weekly returns of births and deaths within the Municipality of the City of Madras, reported from 25th to 31st March 1905 show a total of 426 births, and 435 deaths. The deaths are classified as follows: Plague nil; cholera, nil; small-pox, 7; measles, 5; fevers, 84; dysentery, 76; diarrhoea, 13; other causes 250.

As the extension of Mr. Lee's leave November next means the retention of Mr. November next means the retention of Mr. G. C. Maconochy as Superintending Engineer, South Western Circle, another officer had to be selected for the Magra Hat Drainage scheme and the return of Mr. C. Addams-Williams has met the need. He will take up the work immediately.—I. Engineering. Heavy snow fell at Kabul during the day Mr. Dane's Mission left that city; and some difficulty was experienced in consequence in crossing the Lataland Pass three days later. The remainder of the journey to India will be easy. Mr. Dane proceeds on six months' leave after he returns, Mr. Stuart Fraser continuing to act as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India during his absence.

STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS
FOR NATIVES OF BENGAL.

With a view to provide for natives of India the higher technical education which may qualify then to assist in promoting the improvement of existing native industries, and the development of new industries wherever this may be possible, the Government of India are ready, as an experimental measure, to give a small number of Technical scholarships, if promising candidates, well qualified in some particular branch of industry, present themselves. The outlines of the scheme are sketched out below.

VALUE OF THE SHOLARSHIPS.

VALUE OF THE SHOLARSHIPS. The value of the scholarships has been fixed at £ 150 a year, in addition to fess payable to the institutions where the scholars

will study and travelling expenses; but Government will consider proposals for in-

Government will consider proposals for inreduced in special cases.

Places and periods of tenure.

Each scholarship is tenable for an average
period of two years, which may be increased
or held in special cases.

The scholarships may be held in Great Britain, on the Continent of Europe, or in America, and are payable from the date of the
scholar's arrival in the country which he may
select for study. select for study.

Law, Medicine, Forestry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture and Engineering have been excluded from the scope of the present proposal. The scholarships are in the first instance proposed to be used for the encouragement of the mining industry in Bengal, but any other branch of industry can similarly be helped and fostered. Industries in which native capital and enterprise are engaged or native capital and enterprise are engaged, or likely to be engaged, and in which the trained scholar might, on return to his country, find scope for his skill and ability, will be particularly appropriate for selection.

Conditions of award. The scholarships are tenable by persons who are natives of India within the meaning of section 6 of the Statute, 33 Vic., Cap. 3. A competent knowledge of English, or the language of any other country in which the candidate proposes to work and study is essential to enable him to take full advantage of the country.

advantage of the course of study.

In the matter of selection of scholars, Government will be guided by considerations of the quandidate's capacity, intelligence, particular interest in and connection with the industry selected, and the assurance that he will continue to devote himself to the subject on his return to India. These being matters which cannot be decided by the holding of degrees obtained, by examination, or by competition, no special examination is considered necessary and none will be held. But a scholar before nomination should have received the best technical education available in the Province in the particular industry.

ceived the best technical education available in the Province, in the particular industry which he has to study, and no candidate will be considered qualified unless he has displayed an aptitude for technical study.

No age-limit has been fixed. But it may be fixed by Government in certain cases.

The candidates for scholarships should submit certificates attesting (a) their moral character, (b) knowledge of the language of the country in which the elect to study, and (c) physical capacity, from recognized persons who may be considered fit to certify to these facts. These certificates will not be returned.

The scholars in England or elsewhere, as the case may be, will be under the control and supervision of

be, and case may supervision the control and supervision of the Secretary of State. The conditions under which they will hold the scholarships will be similar to those laid down for Government of India scholarships, and power will be retained to cancel a scholarship and to send the scholar back to India if his pro-Returned scholars.

No scholar will be bound on his return to India by any engagement to serve Government or a private firm, and the choice of his career will be in the first instance determined, on his return from Europe by his own inclination. Should any occasion arise, Government will be glad to turn his ability and increased knowledge to account as teacher in an Industrial school or in other capacities connected with the improvement of local

Applications from natives of Bengal for such schoarships for the development of the mining industry, in the first instance, should be made direct to the Director of Public Ins be made direct to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, on or before the 1st May 1905. Full particulrs should be furnished as to the past educational experience, training and future requirements of each applicant for a scholarship. Applicants should also indicate, if possible, what they wish to work at in their future careers on return to India. The scholaships will be awaded by the Government of India on the reommendation of the Local Government.

REMARKABLE SPEECH BY THE KAISER.

RUSSIAN POSITION IN MANCHURIA.

Colombo, April 5.

At a banquet at Bremen the Kaiser made remarkable speech. He declared that as far as he was personally concerned, bayonets and guns would remain idle, but al nets and guns would remain idle, but always sharp and fit, and in a condition of preventing outsiders from disturbing Germans. Personally he did not aspire to the burden of a sovereign of the world by conquest only. The world-sovereignty a Hohenzollern deserved was one founded on the mutual confidence of nations, striving for the same goal. He declared that every new German battleship was another pledge of peace, and described Germans as the salt of the earth.

the earth.

The "Vorwaerts," the Berlin Socialist organ, declares that the German Arms and Ammunition Company is supplying hundred of machine guns to Russia.

Russian telegrams from the front declare that unless two hundred thousand men immediately reinforce General Linievitch, a streat possible to Sibonic will be invent.

retreat, possibly to Siberia, will be inevitable. The defences of Harbin are described as precarious, and the Russian front being parallel to the railway, the least break will isolate the Russians from their base.

The Bombay Port Trust has had another record year. The surplus amounts to Rs. 7.30,000, the increase in the estimated surplus being due to the increased revenue of Rs. 1,67,000 and savings Rs. 1,00,000. The receipts aggregated Rs. 65,95,000, which is the largest on record, this being the fourth successive record year.

A PROBLEM TO SOLVE.

To the Editor. Sir,—In his Town Hall speech, Dr. Ghose justly said that "our students go to the Universities in such large number because they can not otherwise enter into any cause they can not otherwise enter into any of the learned professions of even jualify themselves for service under Government," that "to take of the highest mental culture as the sole aim of University education betrays a singular misconception of the condi-tions of Indian life" and that "Lord Curzon's measures will place University education beyond the reach of many boys belonging to the middle class." Whatever cation beyond the reach of many boys belonging to the middle class." Whatever useful purpose may be expected to be served by the most vivid exposition of these truisms it is necessary that from this time forward our leaders should bestow their best attention to avert the imminent danger to the cause of higher education in our land. The majority of our middle class are not well-to-do, and they have all along felt the necessity of University education, as has been justly remarked by Dr. Ghose, mainly for the purpose of entering into Government service or one or other of the learnerd professions. But in these days of hard competition, unfortunately, many are sadly convinced that the learnerd professions, with all their alluring attractions, are extremely unsuitable for them. And uncertain success in those professions, to a great extent, has the effect of diminishing the necessity of University education, so it seems to be beyond all dispute that the cumulative effect of this most sad experience and the present reactionary measures of our Government will seriously hamper University education of the majority of our middle class, unless that education be made henceforth to stand upon a more solid basis, that is on "conditions of Indian life" entirely different from the present. But the question is "how to do it"? Will our public men and leaders now devote their heart and soul to the immediate and proper solution of this most vital question?

A Poor Middle Class Man. solution of this most vital question?

A Poor Middle Class Man.

APOLOGIA CURZONÆ.

To the Editor. Sir,—On a recent occasion I had the honor of addressing an Open Letter to Lord Curzon and therein I stated that the only explanation of his regrettable Convocation speech was to be found in an over-wrought nervous system and I took the liberty of adspeech was to be found in an over-wrought nervous system and I took the liberty of advising his Lorship to take complete rest as the best treatment for his peculiar complaint. I regret that my diagnosis should have been so painfully and completely verified; for the papers a few days later announced that his Lordship was so indisposed that he could not preside on such an important occasion as the Budget meeting and that he was taking rest. He did the right thing. We at once find the beneficial result manifested by the closing speech of the Session which was more in consonance with his Lordship's exalted ranks and personal character. It is refreshing to read the following para in his Lordship's speech: "Would a man who has devoted his whole life to preaching the lessons of the East, its instory and traditions, who has often been rallied (?) by his own countrymen for his enthusiasm for the religions and monuments and literature of the East and who has, while in India, given such abundant proofs of his reverence for faiths and feelings that are not his own turn round and assail what he had hitherto revered? These questions I must leave others to answer." The answer probably is that Lord Curzon's mastery of the language enabled him to conceal his love for the Eastern people to a surprising degree in his Convocation speech. "The course of true love never did run smooth" says the proverb, for we do know of people who love to quarrel so that they may thereby love the more. It is a notorious fact that even the oldest amongst us may so act sometimes as to be compared to a naughty child and that as in children a fair share child and that as in children a fair share of admonition does us good; in some case for the rest of our lives in others till t next time. Modern days do not admit the creation much less of the perpetuation of another Alcibiades the spoilt child of Greece. The Easterners as a people not revengeful, indeed their religion not revengeful, indeed their religion is essentially one of forgiveness and they would only too greedily welcome the olive branch which would create peace where discord reigned supreme, and would take the greatest delight in burying the tomahawk and smoke the calumet of peace.

By the way, what does Lord Curzon mean by saying that he "has given abundant proofs of his reverence for faiths and feelings not his own." Surely he does not mean that he dissembles his feelings. If so the Convocation speech requires no further ex-

Convocation speech requires no further planation.

Sarat K. Mullick.

The chemical constitution of comets is far from having been completely determined Characteristic signs of hydrogen and of carbon have been more than once detected. But it is possible that these comets are not all similar.

The Straits Settlements Government Gazette contains a notice to the effect that from the 1st June next the colony of the Straits Settlements and the Federated States in the Malay Peninsula will adopt the mean time of the 105th meridian, which is exactly seven hours ahead of Greenwich.

We understand that the Government collection of Tibetan curios, made by Colonel Waddell, I.M.S., has now been arranged by Mr. Macdonald who was in charge of it, and has been haded over to the Industrial section of the Indian Museum for distribution to the following institutions:—The Smithsonian In-Oxford; the University Library, Cambridge; the British Museum and the India Office, while a few of the curiosities will be kept in the Artware Court of the Indian Museum

It is easy to imagine a comet which in its meeting, instead of absorbing the oxygen of our atmosphere, would absorb the nitrogen, and thus gradually increase the pulmonary, cardiac, and cerebral activity of all the earth's inhabitants. At first this would prove a most delightful sensation. Everybody would be perfectly happy and appreciate better than ever the "joy of living." This universal contentment would soon give place to a boisterous gaiety, and all human beings would become great speakers and singers. Then a certain pulsation in the veins would convoke young men and women to an irresisconvoke young men and women to an irresistible dance, and soon this joy would give place to delirium, until the human race, would begin to dance, and end in consuming up all their organic tissue.

CATTLE BREEDING IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, Apl. 6.

The Bombay Government have issued the following Press note:—The desirability of improving breeds of cartle in this country has long been under the consideration of the Government of India and of this Government and the point and the poi ment, and the point has been raised whether bull-breeding or bull-rearing should be undertaken by the Government in furtherance of that object. After consultation with the district officers, the Governor in Council has come to the conclusion that some attempt to improve breeds of cattle in places in which the people themselves are not alive to the the district officers, the Governor in Council that district officers, the Governor in Council has come to the conclusion that some attempt to importance of careful breeding is a proper object for a small expenditure of public funds, when so large a share of these funds is dependent on the efficiency of agriculture, and that though bull-breeding would eventually result in a better type of animal than bull-rearing, it would be more expensive and would take a much longer time to provide the same number of good bulls. The object to be attained is rather to secure a large number of good bulls without much delay, than a small number of first class bulls after a lapse of several years, and by the establishment of bull-rearing farms it would be possible to obtain suitable calves from parts of the country where village herds are good, and, after bringing them to maturity at the depots, distribute these bulls to other parts of the country where the agricultural stock is inferior. This Government accordingly, has directed that a cattle-rearing farm should in the first instance be established in a suitable locality, and that the result of the experiment should be watched before similar farms are started in other parts of the Presidency. It is proposed to open the new farm on a site close to the city of Sholapur at an estimated initial cost of Rs. 26,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 4,000 per annum. There is at Chharodi, in the Ahmedabad district, an association called the Gujrat Cattle Preservation Association, whose principal object is to preserve the breed of cattle for which Gujrat is celebrated, and carry on the business of breeding farm maintained by this association has recently been placed under the supervision of a veterinary graduate and a suitable grant-in-aid has been made to it. The question of adding a cattle-rearing farm to the breeding farm at Chharodi, in irder to ascetain which method gives better results, is under consideration.

The Government Order approving propo-The Government Order approving proposals for improving the quality and outturn of cotton grown in the Madres Presidency has been communicated to the Deputy Director of Agriculture and the Collectors of districts concerned. It has been pointed out that it is unnecessary to make an unduly minute selection of the plants from which cotton seed is to be obtained and that, in the work of the collection of cotton-in-seed private agency should be more larger used. work of the collection of cotton-in-seed private agency should be more largely used and the co-operation of the village officers secured. The Collectors concerned will be requested to instruct the Tahsildars to see that village officers co-operate in the matter. As Government have considered it unnecessary for the Agricultural Department to make a plant-to-plant selection and have further directed the utilisation to a larger extent of the services of private agency and the assistance of village officers, there ought to be little difficulty in conducting the seed selection operations on as large a scale as is desired by the Government of India consistently with the present state of the season.

BETTER AND BRIGHTER.

MISS MARGRET RAVEN RELATES VERY GRAPHICALLYF IN A LETTER HOW JOY OVERCAME HER DESPAIR.

There is no joy like the joy of being again in perfect hearth after you have been disabled, so to speak, by the pains and aftereffects of a long, tedious illness. That is the dominating note struck in a letter written on December 7th, 1904, by Miss Margret Raven, of 127, Quay Street, Ultimo, Sydney in which she most graphically describes her pa'ns, and the wearing, wearying effects of the disease that, in the form of indigestion tortured her for years, and then the happiness that has come over her since her release from all these miseries.

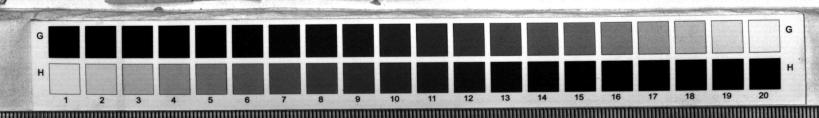
"REACHING THE BOTTOM RUNG."

In her letter she says:—"I don't think anyone in the world has suffered more cruelly from indigestion than I have. For cruelly from indigestion than I have. For years it poisoned my existence, blotted all the happiness and sunshine out of my life and brought me to the very threshold of the grave. It would take a who'e ream of foolscan to describe all the pains, aches, symptoms and miseries it occasioned me at one time or another. I was weak, thin, pale, and nerveless, unable to eat, sleep work or enjoy any of the pleasures of society. This was when I was residing at Hyde Park, Adelaide, South Australia, of which city I am a native. I was attended at different times by quite a numbers of medical men. times by quite a numbers of medical men, but my case kept on going from bad to worse. In the end Il could retain nothing on my stomach, and the mere sight of food often made me retch and vomit. The straining from this cause frequently brought on a bleeding from the lungs which I thought was a sure indication of consumption. I had reached the bottom rung of the ladder of life, I think two years back, when on a friend's advice I began to take Mother

HER FRIENDS ALL MARVELLED. "HER FRIENDS ALL MARVELLED."
That is the end of the first phase of Miss Raven's remarkable story. Now mark the jubilant feeling with which she describes the action of the wonderful cure which brought back the sunlight into her existence:—"To my great joy Mother Seigel's Syrup proved to be quite as good as my friend had represented it to be. From the first it enabled me to retain my food, and within a couple of weeks it created quite an appetite." of weeks it created quite an appetite, a thing I had not possessed for years pre-

"I felt like a better and brighter being. Instead of moping about the house, dull dejected and listless, I was soon able to take an active interest in the affairs of life and an active interest in the affairs of life and go but into society and enjoy myself with the best. After a few months of steady perserverance with the medicine my health was thoroughly re-established, and I still remain quite well and happy. If they will only proft by my experience I am sure that no one need suffer from indigestion who is prepared to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a fair trial."

The final phase of Miss Raven's contained in the seven words near the close of her letter, 'I still remain quite well and



CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. Krishnachar (Trichinopoly).—Quotes the following words of Victor Cousin, the great French historian of philosophy, as an answer to Lord Curzon's aspers "When we read with attention the practical and philosophical movements of the East, above all those of India, which are beginning to spread in Europe we discover there many a truth and truths so profound and which make such a contrast with the meanness of the results at which European genius has sometimes stooped, that we are constrained to bend the knee before the philosophy of the East and to see in the cradle of the human races, the native land of the highest philosophy."

WESTERN VIRTUES .- II.

To the Editor.

Sir,—Shall we travel beyond the Middle ges to seek for illustrations of Western virtues as contrasted with Eastern vices Shall we examine the records of more recent, more civilized, more humane times? Shall we note the events of the brilliant ages of Shakespeare and Spencer, Bacon and Milton? It is worth while doing so, be cause Indian history is often represented as a record of despotism, tyranny, and oppression, and English history is represented as a continuous endeavour after freedom and reformed to the following the state of the state o forms. Let us follow the same writer who was our guide in the first paper, and make a few extracts from Leckv's "History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century."

(a) Irish wars in Elizabeth's Reign."

(a) Irish wars in Elizabeth's Reign."

(The war as conducted by Carew, by Gilbert, by Pelham, by Mount-joy, was literally a war of exterm nation. The slaughter of Irishmen was looked upon as literally the slaughter of wild beasts. Not only the men, but even the women and children who fell into the hands of the English were deliberately and eventuality butchered. Bands into the hands of the English were deliver-ately and systematically butchered. Bands of soldiers traversed great tracts of country, slaying everything they met. The sword was not found sufficiently expeditious, but ano-ther method proved much more efficacious. Year after year, over a great part of Ireland all means of human subsistence were destroyed no quarter was given to prisoners who surrendered, and "the whole population was skilfully and steadily starved to death."

* * * "The slaughter of women as well as of men, of unresisting peasants as well as of armed rebels, was openly avowed by English commanders. The Irish annalists told with horrible detail, how the bands o' Pelham and Ormond killed blind and feeble men, women. boys, girls, sick persons, idiots, and old people; how in Desmond's country even all resistance had ceased, soldiers forced men and women into old barns which were set on fire, and if any attempted to escape they were shot or stabled; how soldiers were seen to take up infants on the point of their spears and to whirl them about in their agonv; how women were found hanging on trees "with their children at their breasts strangled with their mothers "The idea that it was possible to obtain, at a few hours' journey from the English coasts, and at little or no cost. great tracts of fertile territory, and to amass in a few years gigantic fortunes, took hold upon the English mind with a fascination much like that which was exercised by the fables like that which was exercised by the fables of the exhaustless riches of India in the days of Clive and Hastings. The Government warmly encouraged it. They believed that the one effectual policy for making Ireland useful to England was, in the words of Sir John Davis,—'to root out the Irish' from the soil, to confiscate the property of the septs, and plant the country systematical. cally with English tenants. A race of "Discoverers" were called into existence who coverers" were called into existence who fabricated stories of plots, who scrutinized the titles of Irish chiefs with all the sever ty of English Law, and who, before suborned or intimidated juries, and on the ground of technical flaws. obtained confiscations. or intimidated juries, and on the ground of technical flaws. obtained confiscations.

Many Irish proprietors were executed on the most frivolous pretexts, and these methods of obtaining confiscations were so systematically and skilfully resorted to, that it soon became evident to chiefs and people that "it was settled policy of the English Government to deprive them of their land."

(b) IRISH WARS OF CROMWELL'S

TIME.

"It is sufficient to say that the soldiers of Sir Charles Coote, of St. Ledger, of Sir Frederick Hamilton, and of others, rivalled the worst crimes that were perpetrated in the days of Carew and of Mountjoy. The soldiers, says Carte, in executing the orders of the Justices, murdered all persons promiscuously, not sparing (as they themselves tell the Commissioners for Irish Affairs in the letter of June 7-1642) the women, and sometimes not the children. Whole villages as well as the houses of the gentry were remoraelessly burnt, even when not an enemy was not seen.

""" TIME.

"Near Newry we read of Mourse and his soldiers killing in one day 700 country people,—men, women, and children, who were driving away their cattle. But the most considerable slaughter was in a great strength of furze on a hill', (writes the brother of Lord Castlehaven,) 'where the people of several villages, taking the alarm, had sheltered themselves. Now Sir Arthur, having invested the hill set the furze on fire on all sides, when the people, being a considerable number were all burnt or killed,—men, women, and children. I saw 'the bodies and furze still burning.' * * *

The soldiers were accustomed to spread themselves out over the country in long, thin lines, burning every cabin and every cornfield in their way. Sir William Cole thus burnt completely 13 miles about him in the north. Ormond himself burnt the Pale for 17 miles in length and 25 in breadth. As in the wars of Elizabeth, famine was even more terrible than the sword. We can hardly have a shorter or more graphic pichardly have a shorter or more graphic pic-ture of the manner in which the war was conducted than is furnished by one of the items of Sir William Cole's own catalogue of the services performed by his regiment in Ulster:—'Starved and famished of the wulgar sort,—whose goods were seized on by

this regiment,—seven thousand.' *

"According to Carte, the officers of Cromwell's army promised quarter to such (at Drogheda) as would lay down their arms; but when they had done so, and the place was in their power, Cromwell gave orders that no quarter should be given. *

It is noticed as a special instance of Divine Providence that the Catholics having on the previous Sunday celebrated Mass in the great Church of St. Peter, in this very place near a thousand of them were put to place near a thousand of them were put to the sword, ficeing thither for safety, and he (Cormwall) adds that all their friers were

knocked on the head promiscuously but who were taken prisoners and killed.
'And now;' he continues 'give me leave to say how it comes to pass that this work is wrought. It was set upon some of our hearts that a great thing should be done, not by power or might, but by the Spirit of God.'

"The war ended at last in 1652. According to the calculation of Sir W. Petty, out of a population of 1,466,000,—616,000 had in eleven years perished by the sword, by plague, or by famine artificially produced. Famine and the sword had so done their work, that in some Districts the traveller work, that in some Districts the traveller rode twenty or thirty miles without seeing one trace of human life; and fierce wolves, rendered doubly savage by feeding on human flesh, multiplied with startling rapidity through the deserted land, and might be through the deserted land; and might be seen prowling in numbers within a few miles of Dublin. Liberty was given to able-bo died men to abandon the country and enlist in foreign service, and from 30,000 to 40,000 availed themselves of the permission. Slave-dealers were let loose upon the land, and many hundreds of destitute and vagrant boys and young women were torn from their country, shipped to Barbadoes, and sold for terms of years to the planters. Above all terms of years to the planters. Above all, the great end at which the English adventurers had been steadily aiming since the reign of Elizabeth, was accomplished. "All, or almost all the land of the Irish in three largest and richest provinces was confiscated." (c) JUDGMENT OF HISTORY.

I have made extracts about the Irish wars I have made extracts about the Irish wars of the 16th. and 17th. centuries. I had intended to make some about the Irish wars of the 18th century,—equally ruthless and harbarous,—but the limits of space forbid. Compare the deeds narrated before,—the slaughter of women and children, the extermination of the people over large areas, the burning of the collected people of villages on a hill of furzo,—with the worst acts of the worst Asiatic tyrants.—Timur or Zeneis Khan or Nadir with the worst acts of the worst Asiatic tyrants,—Timur or Zengis Khan or Nadir Shah, and say on which side the balance of cruelty and criminality leans. Only the deeds of Timur and Zengis and Nadir Shah are made known to every school boy, while the deeds of English Commanders were carefully suppressed until an Irish historian rose and gave us the details. And yet the English are not the worst sinners! The baronial conversion and the religious and political oppression and the religious and political massacres of France, the Thirty Years' War of Germany which Swept away in battles and massacres a third of the population that country, the religious persecutions and burnings of heretics in Spain, the devasta-tions of Italy by successive hordes of con-querors, the cruel slaughters of Mexico and Peru. the extermination of the red man in America, the enslaving of the black men of Africa, the barbarities of Austria and Russia arrica, the barbarities of Austria and Russia in Poland, and the more recent barbarities of European armies in China,—all these loom large in the history of European nations! And when they dare to discourse on the low morality of Asiatic nations, in these days when history is more largely read that it was fifty or sixty years ago, we ind gnanty hurl back the charge on the pharisees of the West! The crimes of humanity have been the West! The crimes of humanity have been appalling in the East as in the West; but History will record that, on the whole, Europe has excelled Asia, not only in crue wars, in human persecutions, barbarous massacres, and wholesale extermination of nations, but also in greed and rapacity, in plunder and spoliation, in fraud and falsehood in national perfidy and deception. Nay the God of History judge between Europe and A Book-Worm.

Commercial Notes

A big irrigation project in the Madras Office for execution from loan funds is Nagayalli River Inrigation project whose waters will bring a large area under cultivation in the Vizagapatam listrict.

The wheat harvest in the Central Provinces is well forward in several districts and estimates of the yield are now being framed. In the Nagpur district the average outturn is estimated at 100; and in Buldana at 90. Prospects are generally good, and it is believed that the damage from frost and rust will not be as extensive as at first anticipated.

It is probable that the State may take over the probable that the State may take over the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Rail-way by purchase on the 31st December next, in which case the Secretary of State for India will incur the liability for the dis-charge of the debentures of the company at maturity. The debenture capital of the Railway amounts £2,927,400.

An important question which has been taken up by the Imperial Military authorities is that of the manufacture of acetone in India from locally grown blue gum (eucalyptus) wood. Acetone is the solvent used in the manufacture of cordite at the Government Cordite Factory at Wellington in Southern India and has at present to be imported at a great cost. A large consign-ment of the Indian timber was sent Home in March last for purposes of distillation and the satisfactory results obtained show that the manufacture of acctone in India is a perfectly feasible project, and that there are no technical difficulties in the way. The blue gum, we believe, flourishes in the Nilgiris, and would apparently be the source of supply for the Factory. The tree is also found in the Northern India Hill stattions but has not been extensively grown in these parts. Planters in the Nilgiris ought to find an opening for business in the supply of blue gum wood for the purposes of the Wellington Factory.

A Postal notice referring to Inland post-cards states that with effect from the 1st April 1905, the address-side of a postcard of private manufacture may be utilised by the sender for written communications as well as for printed or impresed matter, including exgravings, advertisements, etc., provided that the following conditions are fulfilled, namely, (i) that a space is set apart—either on the right-hand portion, or the lower portion of the address-side of the cards—for the address of the addressee, the the address of the addressee, the postage stamp or stamps and the official marked off by the Post Office, (ii) that this space is not less than half the address-side of the card and is marked of by means of a straight line drawn vertically or horizontally across the card. This concession is allowed only in the case of the inland post and does not extend to the official postcards issued by the Post

N. W.-P. High Court,

DISBARRING OF A PLEADER.

A case reported by the District and Sessions Judge of Saharanpur disclosing serious unprofessional conduct of a pleader practising in the district of Muzzaffarnagar, for the orders of the High Court came before a full Bench consisting of Sir John Stanley, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Banerji and Mr. Justice Justice, Mr. Justice Banerji and Mr. Justice Burkitt on Saturday last. The pleader in question has been practising in the Munsif's Court at Kairana for over twenty years, and had hitherto borne a good character. On the 17th January, 1903 he made a report to the police at Kairana to the effect that an old servant of his, one Jhubbo, had misappropriated a sum of Rs. 1,000 he had been entrusted with on the 26th December. 1902. entrusted with on the 26th December, 1902, and had also stolen certain articles belonging to the pleader. There was a police investi-gation with the result that the servant was sent up for trial convicted and sentenced to sent up for trial convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years. He preferred an appeal against his conviction and sentence, and his appeal was allowed. The Sessions Judge held that the charge brought by the pleader against the servant was a false one and had been concocted with the object of misappropriating a thousand rupees belonging to two olients of his, which had been paid to him for payment to his clients. The Sessions Judge took action against the pleader and directed him to be committed for trial for having brought a false charge against his servant knowing that the charge against his servant knowing that the charge was a false one. The pleader was convicted at the trial and sentenced, and on appeal the conviction and sentence were affirmed by the Sessions Judge of Moradabad to which Court his appeal was transferred for trial. After he had served out his sentence the District and Sessions Judge reported the matter for the orders of the High Court under Section 13 of the Legal Practi-

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judg-ment of the Court, said that the facts proved The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that the facts proved beyond all doubt were the following: Kazi Bashir-ud-din was acting for the defendants, Harjas and Jehangir, in a civil suit in the Munsif's Court at Kairana in the district of Muzaffarnagar. His clients became entitled to a sum of Rs. 1,000 which was paid to him by means of a voucher on the 4th December. 1902, which voucher was cashed the same day. On the 19th December Harjas came to him for the money, and on applying for payment was informed that there was some delay in the matter, and the money had not yet been drawn. On the 26th December. 1902, the pleader left for Lucknow and thence proceeded to Delhi. and he returned to Kairana on the 8th January, 1903. On his return to Kairana he did not pay the money to his clients, but caused a letter to be written to his clients informing them that there was still delay in the Courts in the matter of the realisation of the money. On the 17th January 1903, the pleader made a report to the police stating that his servant Jhubbo Khan had misappropriated a sum of Rs. 1,000 which had been entrusted to him in a leather portmanteau and had stolen certain other articles. This charge had been on careful investigation found to be false, and although every opnorhad been on careful investigation found to be false, and although every oppor-tunity had been given to the pleader to establish his innocence, he had failed to do so. The pleader was convicted under Section 211 I. P. C. of making deliberately a false charge against an old servant of his, which might have led to the ruin of the servant, and sentenced to six months' simple servant, and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment. The Sessions Judge while affirming the conviction and sentence remark ed that the sentence passed was too lenient. Their Lordships had no doubt as to the motive which led the pleader to prefer the false charge against his servant. The pleader had misappropriated the thousand rupees belonging to Harjas and Jehangir, and he brought this false charge against his and he brought this false charge against his servant with a view to make his clients believe that the money had been misappropriated by the servant. This was in the opinion ted by the servant. This was in the opinion of their Lordships a professional misconduct of as serious a character as any practitioner could be guilty of. The learned vakil who appeared for the pleader (Mr. Satya Chandra Mukerji) had very ably pressed a number of considerations on the attention of the Court to induce their Lordships to take a more lenient view of his client's conduct. The Court had given full weight to these considerations, but having regard to the circumstances of the case and the fact that the charge preferred might have fact that the charge preferred might have resulted in the entire ruin of an innocent man, it was not possible to take any lenient view of the pleader's conduct. The order of the Court therefore was that Kazi Bashirud-din be dismissed from his position as a pleader and that his name be removed from the roll of pleaders of the Lower Subordinate grade.

The following is the Report on the state of the crops and prospects of the season in the several districts of the Central Provinces for the week ending 28th March:-The wea ther has been warm and occasionally cloudy Light to moderate showers have fallen in nine districts, the heaviest falls amounting to 1.76 in Chanda, .78 in Raipur and .81 in Bilaspur. Harvesting of spring crops is reaching complet t, and threshing and winnowing are in ogress. Damage by rust ogress. Damage by rust of the Sihora tahsil of is serious in par of the Sihora tahsil of the Jubbulpore strict. Some damage be hail, rust, and frost has also been reporte from a few villages in Mandla. Preparatio of land for autumn sowings continues. Fodder is getting scarce in Hoshangabad, Amraoti and Buldana. Water supply continues to be insufficient in Nagpur, Amraoti and Buldana. Prices of wheat and gram have fallen slightly.

An Interesting Letter. renowned Swami Dharmananda Mah

bria ti writes:

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

"A well-know American Missionary of Calcutta who is thoroughly bred up in medical science, took some Vigor Pills from me and on testing the merit and action, declares: It is an excellent pit for Navous Debility and Wasting Diseases.

"I advised some young school and college students to use your Vigor Pills, and 95 per cent of hem have troken too highly of them.

In Physical Lassitude, Nervous Debility Prostration Wasting Diseases and Convales cence, the Vigor Pill brings about mervolion and the price of the price of

MANAGER. BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA SHAMBAZAR, CALCUITA

Scientific Notes

TEMPERATURE OF PLANTS. Plants, like animals, have their bodily temperatures, though it is only of recent years that the circumstances of their heat production have been rigorously determined and classified. An article in "Cosmos" sums up the knowledge that has been gained on the subject by recent observers, and calls attention to M. Dutrochet's discovery that in some plants there is a sort of paroxysm in the development of heat towards the middle of the day. It is chiefly at the ends of the young branches and during the period of full development that the existence of this vital heat and its daily variations become evident. In the great majority of plants evident. In the great majority of plants their individual heat remains very small during their whole existence. It seldom exceeds one-third of a degree Centigrade exceeds one-third of a degree Centigrade—though it may be pointed out that certain cold-blooded animals have not a higher degree of bodily warmth than this. The highest temperatures are reached in the case of the arum family, and it is stated that in certain cases the arums give off so much heat at the opening of a flower that the warmth can be detected by the hand. They have a rare capacity, too, for absorbing heat from the atmosphere. To sum up, the bodily heat of flowers is especially evident at germination and flowering, and though stems, leaves, etc., produce a very slight heat, only recognisable by delicate thermometric instruments there are certain plants which, chiefly at the moment of flowering and under chiefly at the moment of flowering and unde the influence of a kind of accidental and transitional paroxysm, give off a very large degree of it. Others, like the mush-rooms, have a constant temperature, varying only by one-tenth to one-half of a degree.

HOW FIREFLY EMITS LIGHT. A flattering amount of attention has been given to the firefly ever since Sir Oliver Lodge pointed out that the mechanism by which at produced its light was the most perfect known, seeing that not more than one-thousandth of the energy expended was converted into heat. If man could learn its secret, electric light would become hardly dearer than daylight. Investigation is now being directed to the nature of the process by which its light is produced; and the theory which at present is first in the field is that the light is caused by the oxidation in alkaline solutions of some substance produced by its light-giving cells. The chemist Radziszewski has found carbon compounds similar to those found in living organisms which would and do become luminous under similar conditions. A valuable priper by Miss Anne Townsend which describes minutely the light organs of the firefly discloses some additional related facts. They are mostly of too technical a kind for reproduction, out on the whole they bear out the theory. If the light organs of a firefly which would and do become luminous under If the light organs of a firefly are crushed, destroyed one might say, and are then placed in oxygen they respond instantly with an increase of brilliancy. The light, extinguished immediately by carbon dioxide gas (Co2), reappears instantly when the organs are placed in pure oxygen. If the tissues are placed in an alkaline solution the presence of oxygen immediately makes them brilliantly light-giving. But if they are placed in an acid solution the light is at once extinguished, and does not reappear when oxygen is employed. If, however, the acid solution is made alkaline the tissue will recover its light-giving properties.

PURIFYING WATER BY COPPER

SULPHATE. Some short time ago an article appeared in the "Morning Post" on the new method of purifying dranking water by treatment with copper sulphate. The method, which we owe to the United States, has been adopted there by large water companies. which previously had been obliged to dis-continue the use of certain reservoirs owing to the growth of pond scum or "green algæ." It has been shown that one part of copper sulphate to five million or even fifty million parts of water is sufficient to destroy these low forms of plant life within three or four days. At the same time the growth of higher plants, such as watercress, is not injured, and the treatment is now being successfully applied to the watercress beds in the United States. It has also been applied with success to reservoirs in Lanca-shire and it has been suggested for, and will probably be applied to, the waters of St. James's Park, which during recent years have several times been cleared out in the have several times been cleared out in the unsuccessful attempt to get rid of scum. In Professor Kraemer's opinion the difference in the susceptibility of the higher plants and of algae is due to the fact that these lower plants are uncellular, so that the entire functions of the organism are simulentire functions of the organism are simultaneously affected, whereas in higher plants the copper can be distributed among the different cells and its toxic action diminished. Bacteria, also being living things with a single cell only, are similarly affected, though not so severely as the alge. Hence the damaging effect of copper sulphate on the bacilli of typhoid and cholera. As regards the influence of copper on the human the bacilli of typhoid and cholera. As regards the influence of copper on the human system, the present opinion is that in the small amounts necessary to destroy algae, or even bacteria, it could not possibly be harmful. Copper is normally present in different foods, and is eaten in large quantities in preserved peas, a tin of which contains many hundred times as much copper as is present in the treated water. Copper and present in the treated water. Copper and its salts are not now regarded as nearly as poisonous as once was the case, and it is known that their action is not cumulative.

-It is wonderful how alike some twins are not only in feature but in character. It is seldom, however, that the lives of twin is seldom, however, that the lives of twin sisters or brothers are so nearly alike as those of Mrs. Mary Sissons and Mrs. Ann Dennison. These old ladies recently kept their eighty-fourth birthday at Arnold, Nottinghamshire, near which they have lived all their lives. The twins were married on the same day by the same clergyman. They married brothers. Both lost their husbands as the result of accident, and both married a second time. Both enjoy good health, and neither has ever seen the sea.

The deaths from plague in the week ending the 25th March reached the enormous total of 53,895, of which 20,501 were in the United Provinces; 18,778 in the Punjab; 8,630 in Bengal; 2,548 in Bombay Districts; and 963 in Rajputana. Bombay City reported 618, Calcutta 570, and Rangoon 95. The epidemic is dying out in Aden, the mortality during the week having been only 32. As regards Rajputana, the areas most affected are: Bhartpur State, 346 deaths; Alwar, 192; Jaipur, 168; and Ajmere, 117.

Varieties.

BRAIN "CALORIFICS." BRAIN "CALORIFICS."

Prof. Benedict, at Wesleyan University, in the United States, is going to conduct some experiments with a calorimeter on a student taking an examination in French. The instrument will show how much heat is given off by the young man's brain in process of cinvincing the instructor of his knowledge. The captain of the football team has been related for the test, perhaps because it is selected for the test, perhaps because it is thought he will get hotter over French than any other student.

FISHING BY TELEPHONE.

latest use of the is in locating shoals of fish. The electric apparatus is a German patent. A microphone, enclosed in a water-tight case, connected with an electric battery and telephone, is lowered into the water. So long as the telephone hangs free no sound is neard, but on its coming into contact with a shoal of fish the constant tapping of the fish against the microphone case produces a series of sounds which at once betray their presence. The cord attached to the microphone presence. The cord attached to the micro-phone is marked so that the exact depth of the shoal is designated.

CHEMICAL "EGGS."

CHEMICAL "EGGS."

It is stated that a Paris chemist has succeed.
ed in producing a passable artificial imitation
of a hen's egg. The shell is made with a
blow-pipe from a moist combination of lime
and bismuth. The white of the egg is made
of sulphur carbon and beef-fat, and the yolk
is composed of a mixture of beef-blood and
magnesia coloured with chrome yellow. It
does not sound yery enticing, but as the new does not sound very enticing, but as the new eggs will doubtless arrive here before long, people will be able to judge of their merits for themselves if they can muster up courage to taste one.

A NEW ALLOY. The new alloy called invar, consisting of steel mixed with about 36 per cent. of nickel, which is practically invariable in volume with ordinary changes of temperature has recently been adopted by Swiss watchmakers for making balances in the majority of their time prices. The consequent for tor making balances in the majority of their best time pieces. The compensation for temperature thus obtained is superior to any hitherto known. For many yea watch-makers have struggled with an outstanding trouble in the best compensated chronometers known as "Dent's error." By the use of invar Dent's error may be practically eliminated.

FISH COMPANIONSHIP.

FISH COMPANIONSHIP.

Grey mullet at this season of the year are frequentl—seen in Calais docks in small dense shoals, quiescent, or moving slowly, a yard or so below the surface, and local angers catch them in large numbers by a very leadly form of snatching with in oval wire age, weighted at the bottom with a dozen or more of hooks fixed in rows at top and middle with a stiff rod they threw out beyond the sheal and draw swiftly through to often pulling out five or six small mullet at a shot. A curious circumstance is that at a shot. A curious circumstance is that numbers of the common stickleback are found closely consorting with the mullet, and are sometimes pulled up on the hooks with

THE MINOR PLANETS UP TO DATE. The current number of the "Astronomische Nachrichten" ives the numbers allotted to the minor planets discovered last year, from which it appears that twenty-seven new planets were observed in the zone lying between the orbits of Jup ter and Mars. At the end of 1904, therefore, the number of the asteroids known to exist was 548. Since the application of the dry process to photography. graphy rendered long exposures po celestial photographs have been taken with exposures extending over three hours, and the detection of these planetary pigmies been rendered much easier. Their or and nature are mysteries. The staff of the famous Konigstuhl Observatory are responsible for more than half the minor planets s'ble for more than half the minor planets found in 1904, Professors Wolf and Gotz, indeed. having devoted themselves to their detection. The difficulty of picking out a new planet from the swarm already known and the mathematical calculations necessary to fix the elements of the new body are rapidly compelling the specializing of this branch if astronomical research, and by common consent the work is being left to German astronomers, who alone seem possessed of sufficient enthusiasm to devote themselves to the task.

ASSAM GAZETTE .- April 1.

General.—Major J. Shakespear, C.I.E., D.S.O. I.A, Superintendent, Lushai Hills, is appointed Political Agent in Manipur and Superintendent of the State.

Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Loch, C.I.E., I.A, Commandant of the Lushai Hills Military Police Battalion, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the office of Superintendent of the Lushai Hills, in addition to his own Lieutenant F. P. Connor, I.M.S., Medical

Officer, 16th Rajputs, is, with the consent of the Military authorities, appointed to hold Civil Medical charge of the Manipur-State in addition to his Military duties. Babu Debendra Kumar Mukharji, B.A., Sub-Deputy Collector, 3rd grade, is appointed a Probationary Extra Assistant Commis-

sioner, and will continue as Assistant Settle-ment Officer, Kamrup.

Babu Sures Chundra Das, Probationary Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sunamganj, is transferred to Golaghat.

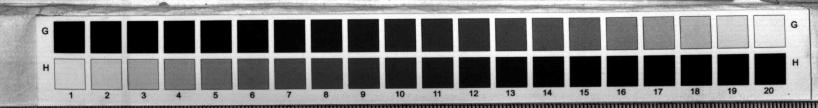
Babu Brindaban Chandra De, Probationary Extra Assistant Commissioner, Silchar, is transferred to Sunamganj.

Municipal.—The Chief Commissioner approves the election of Mr. A. S. Muspratt as a member of the Silchar Local Board, vice Mr. A. Lyle, resigned.

Public Works.—Babu Jadubindo Chatter-

Public Works.—Babu Jadubindo Chatter-ji, Supervisor, is transferred from the Sib-sagar to the Central Assam Division. Privilege leave for 2 months and 25 days is granted to Babu Jogendra Chandra Gan-guli, Sub-Engineer, with effect from the 1st

May, 1905. Subordinate Civil Service.—The Chief Con-Subordinate Civil Service.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following appointments in the six grades of Deputy Inspector of Schools, with effect from the 1st May, 1905; the Deputy Inspectors are posted to the subdivisions noted against their names:—1st Grade on Rs. 250. (1) Babur Haran Chandra Das Gupta, Massgar; 2nd Grade on Rs. 200. (1) Babur Padma Nath Bhattacharjya, Vidyabinod, M.A., North Sylhet; 3rd Grade on Rs. 175. (2) Babur Bihari Lal Dhar, Gauhati; Babu Pressure



Chandra Mukharji, Tezpur; 4th Grade on P.s. 150. (3) Srijut Devesvat Barua, Jornat; Babu Kali Narayan Das, on probation Habiganj; Babu Jagat Chandra Ghosh, on probation Dhubri; 5th Grade on Rs. 125. (5) Srijut Durgadhar Barkataki, on probation Dibrugarh; Babu Ambica Churn Das on probation Karimganj; Munshi Yasin Ali, on probation Silchar; Babu Sarada Charan Chakravarti, B.A., on probation Sunamganj; Munshi Mahomed Wasi Chaudhuri, on probation South Sylhet; 6th grade on Rs. 100. (7) Babu Bidhu Bhusan Majamdar B.A., on probation Goalpara; Srijut Rajani Kanta Barua, on probation Golaghat; Munsi Azad Ali Chaudhari, on probation Hailkandi; Srijut Mahiram Das on probation Barpeta; Srijut Kamala Kanta Barua on probation Nowgong, Srijut Lakshmi Nath Sarma, B.A. on probation Mangaldai; Munshi Mahomed Ali on probation North Lakhimpur.

Political, Judicial and Military—Maulvi

Political, Judicial and Military—Maulvi Syed Sajidhar Rahman, Rural Sub-Regis-trar of Madhavpur in the Sylhet district, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Hailakandi in the Cachar district.

Munshi Syed Sikandar Ali, Rural Sub-Reis. trar of Hailakandi in the Cachar district, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Madhavpur in the Sylhet district.

SITARAM UTSAB. (Specially Reported).

Mahammadpur (Magura) Mar. 30.

I the afternoon, ther ewas a ther mass meeting. This was presided over by Babu (Nagendra Nath) Basu of Calcutta. Another Moulvi named Moulvi Aijar Rahman spoke on this coosion and with great effect. He Nagendra Nath Besu of Calcutta. Another Moulvi named Moulvi Aijar Rahman spoke on this occasion and with great effect. He also spoke against cow-killing by Mahomedans. Babu Bibhuti Bhusan Gangopadhaya, teachen, Joypur-Lohagara Institution, spoke, among other things, in favour of having one national language throughout India. Other speakers followed. Sitaram's valor, wide and far-sighted reverence for religion, and charity were greatly admired. The President then addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech which was much appreciated. He protested against the proposal of the educational authorities of composing books for primary schools in provincial dialects which would, he said, only cause a confusion of languages as at Babil and a parting of brother from brother. The lectures by the way, in these meetings, were all delivered not in any provincial dialect but in simple homely Bengalee and were thoroughly understood and appreciated by their illeterate peasants, of whom there was a very large number. Nagendra Babu also was in favour of making the "utsab" an annual festival. Very great enthusiasm prevailed. Those who were not present on the occasion will have not identifications.

were not present on the occasion will have no ider of it. Sir, I have seen meetings of the national congress and other public meetings in Calcutta and elsewhere. And if enthusiasm and reverance for the hero of the day count for anything these mass-meetings surely surpassed them all.

In the evening the Royal Bioscope Company of Calcutta entertained the people. The films were a novelty in this part of the country; and their comic pictures created great mirth. Babu Harolal Basu, a Zemindar of Dhuljuri (Magura) gave an evening party to the members of the "utsab" committee and the volunteers, and treated them to a hearty supper.

Sunday morning there was a "Jatra" performance again by Babu Atal Behari Basu's company. The theme was a Pauranic subject and the performance was very successful.

company. The theme was a Pauranic subject and the performance was very successful. The Royal Bioscope company took photos of the ruins of several of Sitaram's palaces and temples and of the great tank of Sitaram named Ramsagore, perhaps the largest in the whole of Bengal. In the same afternoon there was a competition among the atudents of some of the schools in the Magura and Narail Sub-divisions, in athli tic games. Prizes will be awarded to the following most diserving students:—

games. Prizes will be awarded to the following most diserving students:

Swimming—Master Surendranath Banerjee of the Narail Victoria College—2nd year class—special prizes. He crossed Ramsagore twice lengthwise (There was no competition).

Wrestling—Master Jogendranath Das of the Jaipur Sahajara Institution. Master Gopal Chandra Roy of the Benodepur H. E. School—special 2nd prize.

High Jump—Master Kasinath Sarkar of the Jaipur Sahajara Institution.

Lathi-play—Master Satischandra Mukherjee—of the Magura H. E. School.

In the afternoon the volunteers were pho-

Latin-play—Master Satischandra Mukherjee—of the Magura H. E. School.

In the afternoon the volunteers were photographed. At night there was again Bioscope by the Royal Bioscope Company.

There were the visitors' days after which
most of the visitors departed. The Mela
continued for nearly a week more. On Monday afternoon there was a severe hail-storm
which frustrated in some cases the "utsab"
committee's arrangements. There was to be
an exhibition of Lathi-play in the after-noon
by the "lathials" of the locality and another
Bioscope Exhibition in the night But these
could not be held. During the remaining
days there were "jari" and other amusements provided for the peasants and these
they enjoyed heartily. The members of the
"utsab" committee have all returned to
Magura. Mohammadpur, by the way, is in
the Magura subdivision and not in Narail as
has been stated in some papers. It is the
carnest desire of all their the "the "it." has been stated in some papers. It is the carnest desire of all that the "utsab" be held next year. This will however entirely depend on the funds available for the purpose. The members of the "utsab" committee will spare no efforts in making the "utsab" an annual festival. Whether the country will join them time alone will show.

We understand the Government have depu-We understand the Government have deputed the Hon'ble Mr. Twigg to inspect some of the affected districts. We learn the District of Chingleput, will be the first to be inspected by him. Presumably the Government are not satisfied with the inspections of the Hon'ble Mr. Castle-stuart Stuart. We hope Mr. Twigg at least would correctly guage the situation.—"Hindu."

-A record consignment of cheese was recently dispatched from Liverpool to London It consisted of 5,000 cheeses, weighing 200 tons, and was consigned to one person, London merchant. The whole of the chees

London merchant. The whole of the cheese was Canadian. Its value was about £9,000. Some thirty-two railway trucks were required for the carriage of the cheese.

The Council of the Victoria Tehnical Institute, Madras, at a meeting on Wednesday decided to approve of the formation of a Central Agricultural Committee and of some changes in the Rules of the Institute necessitated thereby. The whole question will, it is expected, be finally settled at the Anaual Meeting of the Institute to be held in a fortnight or so.

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writes:—"I have tried your specific, "Santan Bakshak," in several cases of tedious labour and hreatened abortion. I am glad to tell you that the results have been very satisfactory. I would ike t-recommend it to all females who are in the

tate of pregnancy.

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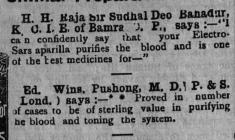
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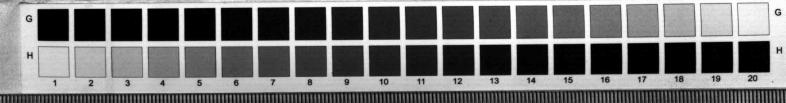
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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

UPANAYANAM FESTIVITIES AT JEYPORE,

Jeypore (Vizagapatam), April 4.

The thread ceremony of H. H. Kumar Maharajah Chiranjiki Sri Sri Sri Rama Chandra Deo commenced with all its attendant festivities and grandeur on the 1st inst. On the 2nd instant the usual preliminary ceremony called "Stamba Pratisha" was performed. Silk and Benares clothing was distributed to several temples. On the 3rd a ceremony named "Subham" took place. To witness the same the elite of the town assembled at the Kalavana Mandabam in the fort. bled at the Kalayana Mandapam in the fort.

A nautch party was arranged to entertain the assemblage. H. H. the Babe Rani Circar of Udayapur (Chota-Nagpur), the mother of H. H. the Maharani Circar and party as well as Sri Sri Sri Lal Jagadesh Prasad Singh Deo of Pratabpur the cousin brother of Her Highness also the Zemindar of Patoura with Highness, also the Zemindar of Patoura with his two sons and other relatives of the royal family and some Goswamies from distant places in northern India arrived to grace the ceremony with their august presence. The divisional managers, the Tana Amins with their staff and other Samasthanam establishments and other gentlemen residents and government officers in the Samastathanam were also invited on the 8th.

A durbar was held under

were also invited on the 8th.

A durbar was held under
the pandal specially erected and
grandly furnished for the occasion. In the
fort, in front of the Mahal their Highnesses
the Maharajah and the Kumar Maharajah
and Sri Sri Sri Laljee took their seats on
the dais and all the government and the
Samasthanam officials and gentlemen were
present. Nautch parties and the band of
Bobbili Samasthanam were requisitioned for
the entertalmment of the audience. 4Pan,
Sunari Atar" and the strings of camphor Supari, Atar" and the strings of camphor beeds were distributed. On the 9th morning the thread ceremony took place at an auspicious moment. While the Brahmans were chanting Vedic hymns a religious Durbar was held at the Mandap in which "bondano" was paid in the shape of jewels and gold and cash to the Kumar Maharajah by all viz. the relatives of the Royal family and the Samasthanam efficials and other gentlemen. On the relatives of the Royal family and the Samasthanam officials and other gentlemen. On the 10th instant money presents (Sambavana) were distributed to the Brahmins very liberally. A grand Durbar was held daring the night in which Messrs. Huggins the Special Assistant Agent to the Governor, the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Danial, Assistand Superintendent of Police Mr. Eberhadic, the Chief Forest Officer, Mr. Eberhardie, (Messrs. Venkanah Pantulu, the Dewan, Mr. V. Lingamuti Pantulu the Manager, Gunupur Division, Sri Gopinath Deo, the Mana, Jeypore Division, Mr. M. Venkataraida Naidu, the local Sub-Magistrate, Mr. N. Balaramswami Patnaik, Sub-Magistrate, Koraput, Mr. K. Somayajulu Pantulu Samastanam, Vakil, Mr. B. Subharow Varna the Sheristadar, Mr. Namburi Surganarayana now Pantulu, Assistant Vakil Vizagapatam, the Police Inspectors of Jeypore and Mr. the Sheristadar, Mr. Namburi Surganarayana now Pantulu, Assistant Vakil Vizagapatam, the Police Inspectors of Jeypore and Mr. Nowrangapur N. Applaswami Naidu, Police Office Accountant, Mr. M. Kamaraju Pantulu Samastanrow, Head Accountant, Mr. G. Syamolarow Pantulu, Head Clerk, Huzur Office, Mr. G. Narayanarow Pantulu Treasury Accountant and Mr. P. Ramanah Pantulu, Assistant Accountant, Huzur Treasury, Mr. P. Gurumurti Naidu, Head Clerk, Special Assistant Agent's Office, A.-D.-C.'s Sri Lakshmi Chandra Rai and Sri Neclakanta Rai, Assistant A.-D.-C. Mr. Ramachandra Patro, Kumundan Rahikhan Sahib, Mr. Pinavasamahanti, Superintendent of Elephants, Mr. Samopatro, Superintendent of Stables, Mr. Loccona Patro, Killadar, Director Vinaik Misri, Vidyabhushan Kishna Mondo Nanoo, Santri, Radha Krishma Viswasarai, Guru Pakir Pata Joshi Vinaik Kaddanga Godadhera Rai Guru, Jayakrishma Pramaraju, Mohapatro Damodara Rayaguru, Mahapatro Godadhara Raigayuru, Kanapatro Pramaraju, Mohapatro Damodara Rayaguru, Mahapatro Godadhara, Rajaguru, Kanapatro Garu, the representatives of Mandasa and Garu, the representatives of Mandasa and Kariar Rajahi and the durga patro and other

gentlemen were present.

Telugu, Hindustani and Ooriya nautch
parties and Bobbili band were arranged to
amuse the durbaries. The Durbar was closed with the distribution of "Pan, Supari, Attar" and camphor beeds strings. On the 11th the procession of Samasthanam elephants started at Simhodwaram of the fort and passed through the Rajaneedi to the front of the Huzur Office and returned to the fort. H. H. The Kumar Maharaj Sri Sri Sri Lal Jagadeshprasadasima Deo and other relatives of the Royal family and Messrs. Danial and Eberhardie took seats on the beautiful gold and silver howdas and ambaries. H. H and silver howdas and ambaries. H. H. the Maharajah occupied silver tamjan. Nautch and Sankirtan parties and Danka with Novhat proceeded with the procession. On the 14th instant a grand display of fireworks was exhibited in front of a Shamiana tent pitched on the maidan lying north west of Jeypore. The European and Indian gentlemen assembled enjoyed it to their heart's content. Special arrangements were gentlemen assembled enjoyed it to their heart's content. Special arrangements were made for the zemana in the graft mango tope Hardly about ten thousand people from all parts of the Samasthanam as well as from distant stations of Northern India and sight seers congregated to witness the festivities. During the course of the Upanayanam the whole town used to be illuminated. During night Mr. Mayini Sambhalinagam Naidu of Velapalem, Krishna District used to entertain the assemblage with excellent 'harikathas' accompanied by sweet music.

The Tellugu brahmins were sumptuously fed and special arrangements were made for the

and special arrangements were sumptuously red distribution of Swayampakamo to the Oriya Brahmins and the feeding of the poor and destitute. All the Samasthanam offiand destitute. All the Samastnanam cials, both Huzur and Taluqs, were given silk and Benares cloths and the heads of the villages and taluq establishments laced cloths. Pandits were presented with beautiful laced shawls, the whole town was so theroughly cleaned and all the buildings thoroughly cleaned and all the buildings were so finely whitewashed (long before the commencement of the festivities) that it assumed the appearance of a city of white roses both at sun rise and at sun set.

A correspondent telegraphs from Ongole, under date the 2nd instant:—A serious shock of earthquake was felt here this morning a little before nine o'clock. The College boys and orphan children were gathered in the College Hall upstairs of the American Baptist Mission and the Rev. J. David was Baptist Mission and the Rev. J. David was just about to end his sermon, when the building began to shake terribly and the chunam from the roof dropped down on the people. A panic almost ensued as the children ran pell-mell down the narrow stairway. One little girl got hurt and bruised, but not seriously. The College buildings as well as the Principal's bungallow are considerably damaged. The walls are badly cracked, and the tiles have slidden off from parts of the roof. The shock was felt all over the town and several small houses are damaged.

THE ETIOLOGY OF PLAGUE.

A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION. The following despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated 25th August last, has been made pub-

We have the honour to address you with reference to the proposals laid before us by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for

the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the prosecution of further scientific investigation into the etiology of plague.

Our previous monthly reports of the progress of the disease render it unnecessary for us to add much to the account given in the Local Government's letter of the present position. We agree with all that is said in that letter regarding the failure of the in that letter regarding the failure of the expedients which have been tried and the seriousness of the present outlook. We do seriousness of the present outlook. We do not indeed apprehend active discontent or even any real feeling of hostility on the part of the population at large. It is true that educated opinion is disposed to criticise Government for its present policy of inaction, but among the masses of the people fatalism is strong, and we do not think that they attribute or will attribute their sufferings but among the masses of the people tatasish is strong, and we do not think that they attribute or will attribute their sufferings to the inaction of Government. At the same time we cannot contemplate unmoved the the terrible ravages of the disease. In a single month (April, 1904) as many as 121,000 people died of plague in the Punjab out of a population of something over 20,000,000, and in the succeeding month the mortality was only slightly less. In some parts of the province, we understand that it was necessary to give remissions of revenue in spite of an excellent harvest, because the labour was not forthcoming to cut the crop. For three years in succession the province that suffered from an epidemic of ever-increasing severity, and we apprehend that a fourth recurrence will be attended with disastrous effect as regards recruitment for the army, the progress of colonisation schemoland in fact all material progress.

When plague first appeared in India eight

When plague first appeared in India eightyears ago it was strictly local, and there was hope of preventing it from spreading over the rest of the country. The attention of Europe had been drawn to the epidemic and there was danger that the commercial mic and there was danger that the commerce of India might be seriously injured by international restrictions. In these circumstances the Government of India adopted at the outset a policy of severely repressive action. Fortunately, the disease was at first confined to a part of the country where the people were comparatively tractable. the people were comparatively tractable. It did not take long, however, to convince the Government of India that a repressive policy was worse than useless. It signally failed in its effect or, if it somewhat checked, it at any rate wholly failed to prevent, the spread of the disease: Indeed, the inquiries of the Plague Commission showed that spread of the disease: Indeed, the inquiries of the Plague Commission showed that in many ways it actually promoted its dissemination. The Venice Convention of 1897 removed the apprehension that unreasonable restrictions would be placed upon commerce: while the epidemic was approaching parts of India where the enforcement of strict measures would be dangerous or impossible. We, therefore, deliberately substituted for a policy of compulsion a policy of persuasion and assistance and to the latter we have hitherto consistently adhered. hitherto consistently adhered.

hitherto consistently adhered.

But the failure of the latter policy has been as marked as that of its predecessor. It would not, indeed be fair in our opinion to describe it as a policy of "laissez faire." The officers of the Government have always devoted in their efforts. The organisation provided by Government is still extensive and costly, and as recently as 1902 we sanctioned an expenditure of many lakhs upon an enormous scheme of inoculation, the prospects of which were wrecked in the very moment of its inception by an unforeseen disparent At the same time, the present posaster. At the same time, the present po-licy is one of urging and assisting the people to help themselves by adopting the measures which we suggest to them; and the reason of its failure is that no single one of those measures, nor even all of them combined, have been shown by experience to be attended by a reasonable certainty of success, at any rate when prosecuted in the imperfect manner which alone executive difficulties and the character of the people render pos-

Meanwhile, we know next to nothing about the disease from the purely scientific aspect. We have many excellent and competent officers in our medical service, but the practical struggle with plague has sorely taxed their resources and left them no leisure to attack the problem from the purely scientific side, with the result that we are still to a great extent groping in the dark. At first we hoped that plague, like so many other epidemics, would run its appointed course and demics, would run its appointed course and shortly disappear; and our measures were naturally and necessarily those which general experience, rather than particular knowledge suggested. But the time for such hopes is passed, the evil shows no signs of abating, and all experience teaches that the first step towards effecting prevention of cure is close study of the natural history of the disease. We think that we should now deliberately attack the problem from the scientific side. We think that we should now deliberately attack the problem from the scientific side. In making the proposals which follow we do not for one moment under-value the capacity of our medical men. The Indian Medical Service has allways numbered in its ranks men of high scientific attainments, and we shall welcome their help in the inquiry which we contemplate. But Europe offers a wider field for selection than India; and even if our appeal to Europe gives us no better advisers than those whom we have already they will at least posses a wider reputation and speak with a higher authority and the political aspect of our action and its effect upon public opinion are not among its effect upon public opinion are not among the least weighty factors to be considered. Adopting then the proposal made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab we would

Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab we would ask you to obtain for us the services of two or three of the best experts available whether English or foreign. We have room for many more such inquirers, but it is probable that the number of really pre-eminent experts whose services we can hope to obtain is limited. Subject to their advice, we would depute them all to the Punjab where the

WHAT CHMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM WILL DO.

For the alleviation of pain Chamberlain's Pain Balm has no equal. Soreness of the muscles, swellings and lameness are quickly relieved by applying it. One application will promptly quiet a pain in the side or chest and nothing will compare with it as an external application for rheumatism. For the treatment of cutz and bruises there is nothing better. For sale by

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evil has assumed its most aggravated form, for it is well that they should be within easy reach of one another for purposes of consultation. We should place at their disposal the whole of the local knowledge and experience of our officers, and having thus experience of our officers, and having thus obtained the highest skill procurable, we would leave them an absolutely free hand in the conduct of their inquiry. The ultimate end in view is the discovery of measures of prevention or cure of such a nature that they can be practically applied in India and which hold out such reasonable hope of efficacy that the people will themselves adopt them under the people will themselves adopt them under the pressure of imminent dan-ger, or will consent to our imposing them upon them. But we would leave to the ex-perts' absolute discretion as to the direction from, and the manner in, which they attack the practical roblem. We propose t ofix no term for which thy will be engaged. In order to assure ourselves that they are not idle we should require periodical repot, and these we should submit to you for the best scientific criticism which you are in a position to procure, but so long as they are steadily increasing our stock of knowledge of a kind which may be expected in the end to lead to practical results we would place no term to the inquiry We are hardly in a position to judge of the terms which are likely to prove attractive to scientists of the rank which we require, and we should prefer to leave entirely in your hands the order to assure ourselves that they are no

prefer to leave entirely in your hands the question of the offer which should be made to them. Our desire is to procure the best advice available and the amount of the salary to be given is of minor importance.

We trust that you will be able to accept these recommendations. They are the result of anxious consideration, and they offer what seems to us the only propect of ameliorating the present deplorable position of affairs. It may be that the inquiry which we desire to initiate will lead to no practical results of value; but at any rate we shall have done our best to cope with a situation which is already most serious and which is annually

becoming more aggravated.

To the above despatch the following telegram from the Secretary of State was re-

Your Despatch No. 308, dated 25th August on the recommendation of Lister Institute ust on the recommendation of Lister Institute and the Royal Society, I propose constitution of small Committee from these bodies. India Office also being represented Committee would administer and account for grant of £5,000 renewable annually as required for the purpose of an Indian plague research expedition, consisting of two experts selected and paid by Committee and two junior Indian Medical Officers placed at their disposal whose pay would be additional to the £5,000. Expedition would report to Committee which pedition would report to Committee which will prescribe and direct researches and examine result. If you agree I propose to constitute Committee at once.

EPIDEMIC AND EPIZOOTIC PLAGUE.

The "Lancet" of Dec. 3 contains at The "Lancet" of Dec. 3 contains an account of an investigation of plague published in a Blue Book by Dr. William Hunter, Government Bacteriologist in Hong Kong, which revolutionizes our knowledge of the pathology of the disease. Dr. Hunter confirms the observations of Mr. J. Bell, of the Government Civil Hospital, Hong Kong that the bacillus is present in the peripheral blood from the initial stage of disease—contrary to the current view that it appears only a few days before the fatal termination. only a few days before the fatal termin only a few days before the fatal termination. The application of Ross's method of examining the blood in malaria (Review, Vol. VI., p., 172) showed the bacillus in numbers in the peripheral blood during the first or second day of the disease, in fact before the bubo developed. Hitherto the bubo has been regarded as an early, if not an initial, manifestation, and as a result of an attempt to garded as an early, a state of an attempt to destation, and as a result of an attempt to arrest the hacillus and prevent its reaching rrest the bacillus and prevent its rea the blood. Now plague must be regarded as primarily a septacemia which can be diagnosed by examination of the blood on the first or second day.

The bacillus invades the body in the great

majority of cases, according to Dr. Hunter, by the gastro-intestinal tract. If cases were seen in the earliest stages before even fever-ish symptoms have developed, diarrhoea and vomiting would be found to be prominent symptoms. symptoms. Almost all domestic animals contract plague, birds are subject to it, and Dr. Hunter has proved that flies, cockroaches, and other non-sectorial insects harbour the and other non-sectorial insects harbour the bacilli both upon and within their bodies. The contamination of food would naturally follow. Dr. W. J. R. Simpson has shown the possibility of conveying plague to animals by way of food. But there are other channels. That the bacilli may gain access to the body by the skin is well illustrated in the case of a man who devalored a local lesion and suba man who developed a local lesion and sub-sequently infection of the blood from a wound of the hand during the performance of a necropsy on an animal dead from plague. Dr. Hunter also contends that pneumonic plague may be primary—that is, that it may be due to inhalation of the bacillus. Rats are the most susceptible of all animals

be due to inhalation of the bacillus.

Rats are the most susceptible of all animals to plague. Epizootic plague always preceeds epidemic plague; the time between the initial cases of plague in the rat and in man is from 10 to 14 days; and the disappearance of the epizootic is followed within a week or two by the subsidence of the epidemic. Dr. Hunter shows that plague in rats is present throughout the whole year, but the disease becomes widely spread at certain times—in Hong Kong during the first quarter of the year, alwithin a week or a fortnight it also in the interval between epidemics it takes a chronic form which serves to bridge over epidemic plague, and causes the obstiover epidemic plague, and causes the obstinate clinging of plague to particular areas and its periodical recrudescence. The recrudescence of plague in rats in acute form appears to depend upon the infection of fresh generations, the young animals being highly susceptible. This, in turn, gives rise to an epidemic in man.—"The Medical Review."

The annual liquor licenses were sold on Wednesday by the District Magistrate of Rangoon, the prices paid being very good compared with the returns last year. Twenty-one public-house licenses fetched Rs. 5,94,400 as against twenty-two licenses for Rs. 47,8,000 last year; thirteen hlawzaye licenses sold for Rs. 2,61,700 as against the same number for Rs. 2,76,717; the tari licenses sold for Rs. 82,800.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED. Chamberlain's Pain Balm will not cost you one cent if it does you no good. Give it a trial if you are troubled with rheumatism. One application will relieve the pain. Pains in the side or chest, soreness of the muscles or stiffness of the joints are quickly cured by applying this limiment. For sale by All Chemists & Storekeepers Price 1 Re. 2 Rs. INDICTING A NATION.

EXTRAORDINARY SPEECH BY LORD CURZON The Irishman who complained that he could "never open his mouth without putting his foot in it" is not without his companion in misfortune in this corner of the globe. Whether by accident or design Lord Curzon seems not to be able to deliver a speech in India without causing offence to some section or another of the composite community over which he rules. In the past community over which he rules. In the pascommunity over which he rules. In the past he has contrived on various occasions to wound the susceptibilities of the military and alienate the sympathies of the merchant and the planter. His favourite object of attack, however, has always been the educated Indian community. Hitherto he has rested content with the launch of one legislative "destroyer" after another against them. But his appetite has grown with his meal, and his latest public utterance has raised a perfect whirlwind of irritation and resentment.

ment.

The occasion was the annual Convocation of the University of Calcutta on Saturday tast, and in the guise of an elocation by the Chancellor a highly-flavoured political oration was served up to the assembled graduates and students. By way of exordium a solemn exhortation was given to "young Bengal" to distrust the "penny newspaper" and to place no confidence in the National Congress and its works. From a Viceroy and to place no confidence in the National Congress and its works. From a Vicercy who is supposed to occupy a pedestal of dignified detachment and to have no political this polomic will seem a trifle out of place. But it sinks into insignificance beside the comparison which followed between the standards of veracity in the East and the West and the striking of the balance altogether to the prejudice of the former. "The highest ideal of truth is to a large extent a Western conception", said his Excellency, with colossal disregard of the teachings of the classics of the East, "and truth undoubtedly took a high place in the moral codes of the West before it had been similarly honoured in the East." And the educated Indians who composed the Vicercy's audience were thereupon treated to a comprehensive indictment of themselves as men given in an unusual degree to untruth in given in an unusual degree to untruth in language, to the habit of flattery, the vice of slander and vilification, the discovery of mare's nests, the imputation of unworthy motives to political opponents.

motives to political opponents.

These evils, as everyone knows, are common enough in the rough-and-tumble world of public life; and few will quarrel, as a matter of general application, with the Viceroy's warning to the rising generation to shun the "absurd and puerile tyranny of words," the "arrogance of intellectual self-sufficiency," the offensiveness of self-opinionated obstracy. But none of these failings are the exclusive possession of Asiatics; and the question everyone in Calcutta is asking himself is, Why does not Lord Curzon first pluck out the beam that is in his own eye? His precepts gain so enormously in value if he precepts gain so enormously in value if he would only put them into practice in his own person. On the day following the speech a local journal (the "Amrita Bazar Patrika") covered his Excellency with ridicule by publishing side by side extracts from his Convocation address and formal properties. tion address and from his book upon the 'Problems of the Far East."

ILLUSTRATING THE OBVIOUS.

"Untruthfulness," says Lord Curzon exathedra in 1905 consists in saying or doing anything that gives an erroneous impression either of one's own character or of other people's conduct, or of the facts and inci-dents of life." A glimpse into the obvious, it may be said of this as of the following, which issued a New moments later from the Viceregal lips: "Flattery may be either honest or dishonest. Whichever it be you should avoid it. If it is the former it is nevertheless false; if it is the latter it is vile." But Mr. G. N. Curzon in the eighties seems to have found a difficulty in illustrating the obvious when he came to interview

the President of the Korean Foreign Office.
"I remember" he writes, "some of his questions and answers. Having been particularly warned not to admit to him that I was only thirty-three years old, an age to which no respect attaches in Korea, when he put to me the straight question (invariold are you?" I unhesitatingly responded, Forty. 'Dear me,' he said, 'you look very young for that. How do you account for tt? By the fact,' I replied, 'that I have been travelling for a month in the superb climate of his Majesty's dominions.' Finally the said to me 'I presume you ar ea near relative of her Majesty the Queen of England.'
No,' I replied, I am not.' But observing the look of disgust that passed over his countenance I was fain to add, 'I am, however, as yet an unmarried man,' with which presumates a regression I completely gained unscrupulous suggestion I completely gained the old gentleman's favour."

A YOUNGMAN IN A TEMPER.

Now, the best way of treating "a young man in a temper" is, no doubt, to laugh at him and his fit of spleen. But when the young man is a Viceroy, and is the autocra-tic ruler of three hundred millions of human beings, the incident becomes something more than a "blazing indiscretion," and cannot be dismissed after this fashion. Lord Curzon was entirely in the right when he declared that it was a bad thing for any State. If differences of opinion could not exist with differences of opinion could not exist without innuendo, and if the vocabulary of the nation was trained to invective. But if the head of the State habitually indulges in the head of the State habitually indulges in these diversions his subjects are hardly to be blamed if some among them follow his august example. A terrible licture was drawn of the fate of the man who allows the habit of exaggeration to grow upon him, and who becomes "two human beings in the same form," like the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde of Stevenson's story. It is to be hoped it has not been painted from life. And yet one has oily to turn to the pamphlet which enshrines Lord Curzon's speeches in England during the past summer to find on every page exaggeration of language employed "for the sake of producing an effect," rhetoric and bombast laid under contribution for the

purposepurpose of gliding a half truth.
Equtly dangerous to a man of Lord Curzon's idiosymurasies was his reference to "manufactured public opinion in India." The fact is true enough as any reader of the Anglo-Indian papers in Bombay and Calcutta is aware; but why confine the phenomenon to India, and not chronicle its apparition in England? There is no nation in the world which enjoys a monopoly of untruthfulness.

And the grossest injustice is done to the people of India by a generalisation of the nature of which Lord Curzon has been guilty.

The Curzonian legend has become almost a fixed article of belief in certtin circles, but after this exhibition will anyone seriously believe that the present Vicercy of India is

believe that the present Viceroy of India is

conciliating the people of the constrengthening and deepening their ment to the British connection. "Daily News."

RUSSIA'S DIFFICULTIES.

Our London correspondent writes under date March 17:-

For nearly a fortnight we have been hearing of the Japanese advance in Manchuria and of the defeats inflicted upon the Russian army. The terrible sufferings and loss of life have been heart-rending, but, according to report, the "pacific" Tsar insists on continuing the war. However, before this communication reaches India much may happen. mun cation reaches India much may happen, and the aspect of affairs, in view of the situation at home and in the Far East, is hardly likely to warrant the optimistic belief that Kuronatkin or his successor will be that Kuropatkin—or his successor—will be able to turn the tide of Russian misfortunes. Whether he will escape the pursuing Japanese, gain the bridge over the Sungari, and entrench himself in Harbin is yet an uncerentrench himself in Harbin is yet an uncertainty. But the Generalissimo's position is truly pitiable. Compelled to put the best possible face on his disastrous retreat and to report that the "advance" northward is part of his plan of campaign, Kuropatkin finds himself seriously impeded by discontent among his officers. So strong is the feeling against him in certain influential quarters that reports from St. Petersburg speak of his supersession, and that the matter has gone so far as the despatch of a telegram from his Imperial Majesty informing Kuropatkin that General Linievitch is to take over the command as a temporary measure over the command as a temporary measure till further arrangements are completed. An ominous feature, however, is that the Minis-ter of the Interior has declared his inability. to gurantee tranquillity in Russia if three hundred thousand more men are to be mobilised. One remembers the great op-position that met the last mobilisation, and,

considering the disquiet that prevails, the is no doubt that most serious outbre is no doubt that most serious outbreaks would follow a new mobilising order. The stories that are leaking through prove that the state of affairs in Russia is growing more and more black every day. I enclose a terrible account of the outbreak at Baku, regarding which a question was asked in the House of Commons yesterday; we read, too, of gunners shot because they refused to go to Manchuria, and of the slaughter of women and children. Crowning the distressing outlook for Russia both at home and abroad comes the news that her ally, France, is comes the news that her ally, France, making considerable difficulty with regard the new loan that Russia wishes to raise The opinion now prevailing is that the French financiers will probably meet Russia's wishes, but at a cost which is most serious. In the circumstances it may be interesting to Indian readers to know that in October, 1902, French investments in Russian amounted to £278,640,000, of which £243,600,000 were for State and Municipal loans. At the end of 1904 the total Russian debt At the end of 1904 the total Russian debtins as £750,000,000. Financially as well as in a military sense, Russia's difficulties are crowding thick upon her. She hoped that her great resources would enable her to wear down the Japanese, but as her securities are falling and those of Japan are rising, her hope in this direction may after all fail in realisation.

DENTIST LAMB VS. DENTIST MIK.

realisation.

Mr. David Duncan Lamb and Dr. A. A. Mik are dentists in practice at Secunderab. former sues the latter in District Court for defamation hurt to his professional and hurt to his professi reputation, and claims Rs. 1,000 as dam in consequence from the defendant, in the he did by means of advertising media, pub lish certain defamatory words to wit only qualified dentist in Secunderabad." defendant on the other hand claims 1,000 as compensation from the plaintiff of the ground that an injunction had been obtained against him (the defendant) on insufficient grounds. Mr. A. W. Forbes appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Bezonji Aderj for the defendant. The Court has framed

A MURDER UNDETECTED.

At the Madras High Court, before Mr. Justice Boddam and Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, Mr. P. Court Lobo argued a referred trial against the convictions and sentences of deaths passed of the convictions and the convictions are convicted to the convictions and the convictions and the convictions and the convictions and the convictions are convicted to the convictions and the convictions are convicted to the convictions and the convictions are convicted to the convictions are convicted to the convictions and the convictions are convicted to the convictions are convicted to the convictions are convicted to the conviction and the convicted to Munda and two others by the Sessions Judg of South Canara, under the following ci-cumstances:—The accused were charged with cumstances:—The accused were charged with having caused the death of a widow named Subbu, the motive being the misappropria tion of jewels and money, valued from Rs 2,000 to 3,000. The accused pleaded no guilty, and stated that the murder was committed by the heirs of the deceased, that the police had let them (heirs) off and concoted the case against them (accused). The Assessors with whose aid the case was trief found the accused not guilty, but the Sessions Judge, differing, sentenced the accuse as above stated. Their Lordships after hearing the Public Prosecutor, who appears as above stated. Their Lordships after hearing the Public Prosecutor, who appeared in support of conviction, held that at the most there were strong suspicious against the accused, but those did not warrant their conviction. viction. The appeals were accordingly allowed, and the convictions and sentences were set aside, and the accused discharged.

The extraordinary increase that has reco ly taken place in the world's production gold is indicated by some figures given the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle"

New York. In 1882 the production we calculated at about 201 million sterling. New York. In 1882 the production we calculated at about 20½ million sterling. In 1904 the production had risen in value nearly 72 million sterling. An interesting question is as to what becomes of the ne supply, and the paper mentioned above he an interesting table showing how much held in state treasuries, how much banks, and how much is believed to be co sumed by the ever-increasing demands industrial activity. Within the last fee months the consumption has been great months the consumption has been gratimulated by the war. Quite apart the loans that have been called for by combatants, the special circumstances obtaining in Russia have effected the der obtaining in Russia have effected the demain an unusual way. The possibilities of revolution in that country with the conseque shaking of general credit in Europe worn naturally lead, and are leading, from we to week, the banks of Europe to accumulgold in their reserves. They are prepart themselves to meet not only what is comit but what they believe to be possible. Year assured that this is in the main reason of the increasing drain of cold to reason of the increasing drain of gold fro the United States to Europe.

Mofussil Letters.

Cuttack, Mar. 29. A VISIT TO BHUBNESHWAR, PURI AND CHILKA.

On the night of the 14th instant I left Calcutta by the Up Madras Mail and arrived at Cuttuck the next morning. After taking about a week's halt there, I went on a Bhubneshwar Railway Station on the B. N. Railway. The groups of temples at Bhubneshwar which exist there from time immemorial and the Budhistic temple and the caves of the Boudha Bhikhsus on the Khanda Giri and the Udoy Giri still bear witness to the sublime life that the Hindus and the great followers of the religion of Nirvan lead. The silent and secluded caves of the Bhikhsus the places when they of the Bhikhsus—the places where they practised highest asceticism still breathe the practised highest asceticism still breathe the air of purity and spirituality. On the 25th I left for Puri the city of Juggernath. 1 lived in a house close to the sea-shore with friends who accompanied me. The unceasing and unlining waves of the sea—the glorious sun-rise in the distant horizon over the sun-rise in the distant horizon over the unbounded deep and the singing surges dashing on the shore—all reminded me of the loving embrace which Sree Chaitana the great Prophet of Love, gave to it and whence he rose not again. We also paid visits to the temple of Juggernath and to the "Samadhis" of Bhakta Harthas and Guru Nanak. On the 27th we went on a pilgrimage to Chilka which is full two hours journey from Khurda junction of the R N journey from Khurda junction of the B. N. Railway. As the train proceeded towards the Chilka, the beautiful sceneries of the bushy hills on one side and of the lake with its reedy and rocky islets on the other, presented a scene which remains for a poet to describe. On alighting at the Rhumba Station which is in the Gunzam district of the Madras Presidency, we took a short rest in a Hindu temple and returned to Cuttuck by the Down Madras Mall enjoing again the scenes which never lose their novelty. We journey from Khurda junction of the B. N. by the Down Madras Mal enjoing again the scenes which never lose the r novelty. We intend to take a trip to Mohanady where Sree Chaitana on his plgrimage to Puri performed his ablution and with his "Khole" and "Karatal" made the devotees dance with the sacred name of "Hari." The whole of Orissa still preaches the self denial of the pilgrims to Jugernath, their self-sacrifice and asceticism.

Lady Lamington and her children go Home by this week's mail steamer. The Governor of Bombay accompaines them as far as Aden.
The Lieutenant-Governor leaves Lucknow on Monday for a visit to Agra, where he will stay over the 4th and 5th, returning to Lucknow on Thursday.

Suri, Mar. 20.

ROAD-CESS REVALUATION.

Road-cess revaluation work is in full swing. Road-cess revaluation work is in full swing. Before the arrival and assumption of work by the expert Deputy Collector, petty Lakhrajdars were invited by general notices from the neighbouring villages through the Panchaits instead of, as usual, inviting at the first instance the Zemindars, Patn dars and other tennure-holders to submit returns of the lands. This has led to such complicity of matters that it would take a long time to set it right. time to set it right.
MUNICIPALITY.

The wave of Cess re-valuation and cess returns is not without its effect on the minds of our city Fathers. They have got field of a hitherto unknown Section of the Municipal Code for revision of assessment. They will issue return forms to be filled up by the people. This has created great consternation in the town and specially among the poorer section of the people. A sub-comis been formed with the Chairman. Vice-Chairman and a few other members for the revision work on the above im-

A DILEMMA IN JURISDICTION. A suit for refend of money to the tune of Rs. 200 Rs. 500 previously paid was first filed as a money suit before the local Munsiff having Small Cause Court jurisdiction up to Rs. 100. The Munsiff held that the suit was within the purview of the S.C. Court but within the purview of the S.C. Court but as he could not entertain it in his ordinary urisdiction he returned the plaint for presentation to the proper court. The suit was subsequently filed before the sub-judge hav-ing Small Cause Court jurisdiction up to Rs. 500. Among other objections the question of jurisdiction was raised and discussed before the sub-judge who, however, held that the suit was not within the purview of the S. C. Court and returned the plaint for being filed in proper court, which in the present case is the munsiff's court. The plaintiff will have to again refile his suit before the munsiff who may stick to his former order and again return the plaint. A money suit is appellable, but a Small Cause Court one is not so. The poor plaintiff will thus be at his wits' end, in case the Munsiff sticks to his prayious ander as to whether to appear his previous order, as to whether to appeal against the Munaiff's orderor to seek remedy in the revisional jurisdiction of the High Court.

A LOVER IN TROUBLE.

One Jogendra Das of Calcutta, a dealer in gold and silver in this town, fell in love with an upcountry young married girl of 15, named Sundari. They had for some months past been stealthily carrying on their intrigue but were at last caught redhanded and bound and confined in the same room The Police came in due course and took up the case for enquiry, which we hear resulted in a C. Form, mainly on the ground of the girl being of a suspicious character. The husband of the girl however is not satisfied with the report of the Police and has ap-plied to the District Magistrate for the re-vival and trial of his case.

Jubbulpur, April 1.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The unparalleled severity of winter during the months of January and February has done an immense damage to Rabi crops. Gram and Arhar crops have been practically destroyed and Masoor and linseed have been severely affected. The only crop which was not as severely affected as others is the wheat crop. But the outturn of this crop too does not exceed 4 or 5 annas in the Rupee. The official report puts the crop at 8 annas, but as far as I myself have seen and heard, this estimate is not correct. In a fornight's time after the frost, the prices of gram and Arhar rose by 40 per cent and that of wheat by 25 p.c. It is feared that the grave situation created by severe frost The unparalleled severity of winter during the grave situation created by severe frost may not develope into famine. The Govern-ment should therefore be prepared for the

Mr. Playfair, our new D. S. P., is come. He has not begun well. Within a short time of his arrival he dismissed 2 policemen for not very serious offences. He made a report against the Nazir as the latter, who did not know the new D. S. P., did not salaam him. Another Government officer committed the same offence and was censured by our new D. S. P. He said that "natives" should know all Europeans and salaam them.

MOHURRUM.

WEATHER PROPHETS.

MARVELIOUS SELF-RECORDERS ON EXHIBITION.

Weather experts from all parts of the kingdom met yesterday (Mar. 14) at the Institution of Civil Engineers where a most interesting exhibition of meteorological instruments was opened. They admired the 200 aids to weather prophecy with the utmost delight, not-motion in the salaam them.

MOHURRUM.

The Mohurrum has passed off quietly as usual. There was not the least report of d sturbance between the Hindus and Mahom dans. But how did the worthy Editor of the "Jubbalpur Post" who lives far off from the city, get scent of the disturbance it is not easy to imagine. I think, the editor sought the help of Dame Rumour in order to pay compliments to the new D. S. P. and Mr. Greamy.

HOUSE TAX.

HOUSE TAX.

Our city municipality has, anyhow, succeeded in imposing the most oppressive and, therefore, most dreaded house-tax on the people. What men could not do, the divine visitation has done. It was during the period when plague was raging severely in the city that our kind municipality convened a special meeting and carried the palm with the help of European members. There is a widespread dissatisfaction among the people at the manner in which success was attained. It was very unfair on the part of the municipal authorities to convene a meeting at a time when the representatives of the people had left the city and the more so as the a time when the representatives of the peo-ple had left the city and the more so as the proposal of imposing house tax had been twice disapproved of by the majority of the Committee at the last 2 sittings.

Krishnagar, April 2.

A VERY SENSATIONAL ARREST.

On Friday last at about 9 p. m. a great sensation was made at Goari. The facts are the following. A burglar entered the house of Babu Shamapada Mukherjee, pleader, which is very prominently situated about a furlong off from the District Judge's Court. The members of the house raised a hue and cry which eventually had the effect of gathering crowds at his gate. The people have already grown vigilant and the simple cry of a thief was immediately responded to and hundreds of people went there—some to see the fun—others to effect the arrest of the culprits. The burglar, who had a sharp weapon in his hand inflicted two wounds on the person of one Amir who boldly caught hold of him. He was not successful in effecting his escape by striking his assailants as they A VERY SENSATIONAL ARREST. person of one Amir who boldly caught hold of him. He was not successful in effecting his escape by striking his assailants as they were many in number. One special feature was witnessed there by the persons who were trying to secure him that there were some persons well dressed in the crowd who were trying their best to snatch away the accused and to let him go off. There was such a "Golmal" that about 600 people assembled there and the District Magistrate whose quarters are at a distance of over two miles from there had to send his "chaprasi" to ascertain the causes of that uproar. However the excited mob held the accused and brought him to the police station when a noticeable incident took place. The Head Clerk of the Police who happened to be present there for some reasons best known to him accosted the people in very rude tone and asked Babu Indu Bhusan Chakravarti to explain in the causes of that uproar. From Indu Babu's statements, which have been sent to the District Magistrate as well as to the District Superintendent of Police, it appears that the Head Clerk acted most officiously and in a way which can be scarcely just fied at that moment. In his oninion. clously and in a way which can be scarcely just fied at that moment. In his opinion—which opinion he still cherishes—and which opinion was so suddenly formed—the arrested man was wrongly arrested as it was very difficult to identify the accused and as there was no formal complaint. At the thana were was no formal complaint. At the thana were present many respectable pleaders who were equally disgusted at his conduct. The apathetic attitude was very keenly felt and on Saturday last the Secretary of the Peoples' Association submitted the statements of the four pleaders to the District Magistrate and to the D. S. O. and prayed that vigorous search and prompt investigation might be made by competent officers to find out the real facts of the case. The people are very much hopeful as the D. S. P. is taking a very keen interest in this case.

A weighing-machine, said to be the most powerful in the world, is being made in Birmingham. It is capable of registering a load of 220 tons.

The credit of having reached the highest altitude in a balloon is given to Mr. Bersen and Dr. Suring of Berlin. They first went up to the height of 30,000 ft., losing consciousness for brief intervals. They continued to ascend to 33,790 ft., when one of them because and could not came completely unconscious and could not be aroused. The other, after opening the valve, also became insensible, and neither recovered till the balloon had dropped to

'No Doctors to Treatment "In my distant village home, and the consequence is, that the baneful effects of Malaria, have reduced my health to the present state. I am shattered, weak, pale, emaciated and uncared for in my own home." -Complaints of above nature come to use 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 cure him thoroughly at a nominal charge.

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It is a sovereign remedy for the radical core of all kinds of syphilitic, mercurial and other poisonous sores which have their origin in the impurities of blood. As a tonic and alterative it is also highly beneficial to ladies in their weak state after confinement. From the very commencement of its beneficial to ladies in their weak state after confinement. From the very commencement of its use, the poison will be gradually eliminated from the system, and cheerfulness and vigorous energy will take the place of despondency and lassitude. It may be freely taken at all seasons by young and old of both sexes allike without any apprehensions

Price per phial Ra a To be had of the MANAGEE, SHARAT VAIBAJYANILAYA,

The principal feature of the exhibition is the great number of self-recording instruments. The modern meteorologist need never "take a reading." He need not even get his feet wet by going out to examine ments. The modern meteorologist need never "take a reading." He need not even get his feet wet by going out to examine the rain gauge, nor is he called upon to risk his hat by examining the weathercock (politely termed anemograph) in a gale of wind, for electricity conveyes the information to recording instruments in his study. He can go to sleep for a week if he likes, and then find that clockwork, electricity, and recording in have kept a minute record of the vagaries of the British climate from hour to hour during the whole time.

TRACING A STORM.

As explained by an expert at the exhibition, weather forecasting would seem to be ridiculously easy work.

The instruments needed are a barometer, wet and dry bulb thermometers, anemometer (for measuring the force of the wind), rain gauge, and a map of the British Isles.

Most important of all are the telegraphic returns from the meteorological stations dotted over the United Kingdom, which are issued by the Meteorological Office. On the map the barometrical readings are placed, and the lowest readings will be seen to be grouped together in what is known as a cyclone centre. The direction in which this is moving is found by the fall of the barometer and the veering of the wind at other stations. The lower the barometer falls, and the closer low readings are to high ones, the stronger the wind will blow.

Sometimes a cyclone and an anticyclone of

Sometimes a cyclone and an anticyclone of equal power are opposed to one another, and then the element of luck enters, for it is necessary to guess which will outflank the other. The professional prophet usually gives the benefit of the doubt to the cyclone.

WONDERFUL INSTRUMENTS.

WONDERFUL INSTRUMENTS.
Simple as his needs would seem to be, the modern expert has many wonderful instruments at his command.

Take, for example, the micro-barograph, which automatically records minute fluctuations of the barometer. The movements of the mercury are multiplied twenty-fold by the registering pen, and the result is surprising. Instead of the stately dignity one usually associates with a barometer, the indicator of the instrument yesterday (Mar. 14) was dancing vivaciously over a paper diagram. As

terday (Mar. 14) was dancing vivaciously over a paper diagram. As showers and sunshine alternated outside in George-street, Westminster, so it moved briskly up or down.

Another curious instrument is Algue's "baro-cyclonometer." When a tropical typhoon strikes a vessel the captain naturally wishes to steer the course that will take him out of it with the least waste of time. Unguided by the "barocyclonometer," he might steer into the centre of the disturbance and damage his ship, or even founder. But and damage his ship, or even founder. But with its assistance and an aneroid barometer he learns which way the cyclone is moving,

and steers his course accordingly.

GENERIAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. J. E. Friend-Pereira, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is allowed combined leave for eight months.

—The tea used in the immediate house-hold of the Emperor of China is treated with the utmost care. It is raised in a garden surrounded by a wall, so that neither man nor beast can get anywhere near the plants. At the time of the harvest those collecting these leaves must abstain from eating fish that their breath may not spoil the aroma of the tea; they must bathe the etimes a day, and, in addition, must wear gloves while picking the tea for the Japanese

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Letters should enclose a half-anna postage stamp The Editor of the Amrita Bazar Patrika writes:—

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

Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nat chajya, Retired Sub-Judg "I am glad to be able to say that prepared by Kabiraj Kashab Lal Roy, ing Physician of the Bharat Valsajya are genuine.

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

ness of the medicines prepared at the BHARAT VAI-SAJYANILAYA, and to the extraordinary care with which KABIRAJ KESHAB L ROY execute his treat-

Babu Madhu Sudhan De, Retired Jalior, writes:—

"I placed some of the members of my family under 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 miraculously."

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

"My grand daughter had been suffering from chronic dysentry attended with fever and other complications. When some of the eminent physicians failed to cure her, I placed her under the treatment of KABIRAJ KESHAB 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 Ayurvedic medicines, if properly prepared, are most disactious for chronic diseases."

MANAGER,

30 YEARS' TRIAL HAS CONVINCED MANY EMINENT PHYSI-CIANS & THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE THAT

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

Bahadur B. G. Sathe recommended to me your Sudha Churna has done her good."

K. G. Kelkar Esqr., B. A., Principal, Poona Training College, writes:

"I was suffering from Acidity and Colle. 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."

Raghunath Sing Esqr., Post Master, Hoshangabad, writes:

"Kindly send two bottles of Sudha Churna, as I have derived much benefit by its use or Constipation, 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."

Babu Srikrishna Mahanti, Outtack Writes:—
"Sudha Churna is no doubt very efficacious in 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 have been giving the medicine to my wife thrice daily, for the last 5 days, and it has done her good."

Babu Krirhna Prosad Maitra, Zemindar and Hon. Magistrate, Malancha, Sonarpur,

writes:—

"I am glad to say that I have derived much benefit within a couple of days of its (SUDHA CHURNA'S) use and have every reason to believe that by continuing the medicine for some time I shall be completely cured of the Indigestion from which I kave been suffering. I used many other medicines, both Allopathic and Kabiraji, but none of them has given any benefit?

Babu Karunanidhan Mukherjee, Hon. Ma-

Babu Karunanidhan Mukherjee, Hon. Magistrate, Burdwan, writes:—

"The phial of Sudha Churna which yon 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 Offer, Shriwardhan, Janjira State, writes:—

"Your Sudha Churna, I am glad to say, has proved wonderfully efficacious in a very troublesome case of Flatulent Colic. Kindly send one large phial at your earliest convenience."

at your earliest convenience."

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CONTENTS.

Indian National Congress.

Sir Mehta's Welcome Address.

Sir Henry Cotton's Presidential Address.

Sir Henry Cotton's Presidential Address.

The Social Conference.

H. H. The Gaekwar's Inaugural Address.
Hon. Mr. Parekh's Presidential Address.
The Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar's Address.

Indian Ladies' Conference.
Mrs. Ranade's Speech.

Mohamedan Educational Conference.
Mr. Morison's Presidential Address.

Industrial Exhibition.

The Hon. Mr. D. Thackers y's Speech.
H. E. Lord Lamington's Speech.
H. E. Lady Lamington's Speech.
Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's Speech.

Temperance Conference.
Sir Balchandra Krishnse's Addres.
Mr. Samuel Smith's Speech.

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