

# Anrita Bazar Patrika

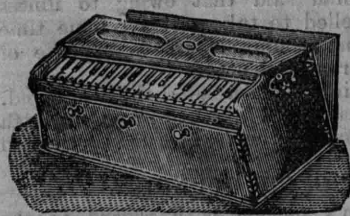
BI-WEEKLY EDITION--PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY

VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1905

NO. 31

**A CAPITAL BARGAIN**  
**IANERJI AND CO.,**  
CALCUTTA MUSICAL STORE,  
6, Lower Chitpore Road.  
Grand opportunity for Lovers of Music.



We shall sell our best Harmoniums at reduced rates for six months only. Our best Mohin Flutes, formerly sold at Rs. 35, now to be had for Rs. 25 only.

Our large harmoniums, with two sets of Reeds, and our stoppers, formerly sold for Rs. 60, now to be had for Rs. 40 only. Four years' guarantee. All other varieties of Musical Instruments at very moderate rates. Repair of all kinds of musical instruments executed at lowest possible charges.

**GRAMOPHONES.**  
**WITH TAPERED ARM.**  
**For Rs. 82-8.**



No. 3, Gramophone Rs. 22-8.

Triple spring Gramophone Rs. 150.

We are now registering orders for new Bengali records which will arrive by the end of this month. New List sent to Mofussil gentlemen post free.

**MULLICK BROTHERS.**  
(Tailors & Outfitters)

AGENTS: Gramophone & Typewriter Ltd.  
77 2, Upper Chitpore Road, Torshanko, Calcutta.

**Bannerji Friend & Co.**  
GENERAL ORDER SUPPLIERS AND  
COMMISSION AGENTS.

We being permanent residents of Calcutta having business at No. 50 Bospura Lane and being in the line for a long series of years can satisfy our patrons and constituents to meet their orders with promptitude and despatch. We are specialists in Watch and Clock and indent them direct from Manufacture abroad. Orders per V.P.P. with 20 per cent advt.

**RARE OPPORTUNITY**  
**NEVER SOLD SO CHEAP.**  
**A BOON TO THE MUSIC LOVERS.**  
**G. D. FLUTE HARMONIUM.**

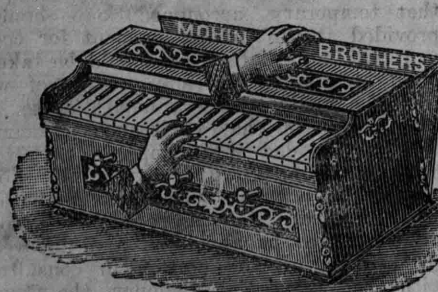


Three octaves Rs. 20, with three stops C to C Rs. 20. Four octaves with four stops Rs. 22-0-0, five octaves with five stops and 2 sets of reeds Rs. 30-0-0. Guaranteed for five years.

These instruments are both portable and light and especially constructed for playing Bengali and Hindustani melodies, will please everyone. A necessity in every home. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

The Great Indian Agency, 12, Surbessur Sen's Lane, Calcutta.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**  
**THE BUYERS OF MOHIN FLUTES**  
Beware of Worthless imitations.  
**THE**  
**MOHIN FLUTE**



Awarded 'Gold Medal' at the Calcutta Industrial Exhibition.

**PLEASE LOOK AT THE SPELLING**  
**MOHIN BROS**  
and also the photo of the inventor  
ON THE INSTRUMENT.

1. It having appeared that the public are deceived by some unprincipled trader offering **WORTHLESS IMITATION**  
2. **MOHIN BROS.**, be most respectfully to **CAUTION THE PUBLIC** that genuine **MOHIN FLUTE** can be had only from **MOHIN BROS.** at Nos. 3 and 4 Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

**Price of the Mohin Flutes**  
Mohin flute 3 octave 3 stops F to F --- Rs. 35  
Do. " " " C to C --- 40  
Do. superior mellow tone gold mounted best finish --- 45  
Mohin flute 3 octave 4 stops 2 sets Reeds --- 60  
Do. Superior --- 70  
Organ Mohin flute --- 75  
Organ Mohin flute --- 85  
Do. 3 1/2 stop octa Do. --- 100  
Do. 3 1/2 octave 6 stops 3 sets Reeds --- 150  
Mohin flute folding 3 octave 3 stops --- 70  
Do. 3 1/2 octave 4 stops 2 sets Reeds --- 90  
Do. 2 1/2 octave 5 stops --- 20  
Catalogues free on application

Awarded 'Gold Medal' at the Bombay Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition 1904, for the Excellence of our Ayurvedic Medicines.



A marvelous remedy for Plague. Haimadipani kam for all kinds of plague fevers in 2 sizes, prices Re. 1 and As. 10.  
Satsadhu Ghrutam, to be rubbed over the plague bubos in 2 sizes. Price As. 12 and 8.  
**LATEST TESTIMONIAL.**

Raj Sahab P. Uttam Nath Esq., D. Magistrate, Indore, says: "It is no exaggeration to say that yours is a marvelous discovery—a great boon to mankind—and a second life to sufferers. Numerous other testimonials. All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Descriptive Price list and treatise on Plague—its history, origin and treatment free on application. Post office, and for large consignments nearest Ry. Stn. should be clearly stated."

**PANDIT D. GOPALACHARY,**  
Ayurvedic Doctor and Senior Physician, S.K.P. D. Hospital, Professor, S. K. P. D. Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore Ayurvedic Vidvat Examinations.  
Telegraphic Address: "Pandit," Madras.  
**The Madras Ayurvedic Laboratory,**  
158, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras.

**NITYANANDA AND NALIN**  
**KANTHA BISWAS.**

**JEWELLERY PODDARY SHOP.**  
Rampur-Bodhi, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.



All sorts of golds silver and jewellery ornaments are kept ready for sale, and also made to order, at cheaper rates than others. Confident of the superior quality of the articles and moderate prices at which they are sold, I invite comparison and challenge competition. For particulars see illustrated catalogue, Price 6 annas including postage. Customers buying ornaments worth Rs. 100 will get a catalogue free of cost.

DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have supplied to me on order on the occasion of my daughter's marriage, have all been of approved design and of neat workmanship. I cannot but too highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was complied with. "Thanking you for the same and wishing you success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst. Commr. Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated 3rd January 1890.  
Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Bodhi has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable. He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and fully deserves encouragement and patronage. He is trustworthy in his dealings with his customers."  
(Sd.) M. K. Majumdar, Professor, Presidency College.

**MEYORES**

**CURES GONORRHOEA, SPERMATORRHOEA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, WEAK MEMORY,**

**BRAINFAG** and all the exhaustive diseases due to youthful folly and excesses. Dr. G. Anderson, M. D., Funchi, Burma, writes:—"MEYORES has done immense good in several cases and is certainly the best medicine in sexual debility." Price ONE RUPEE only. Postage for up to three phials Five Annas only.

**DIABETE**

Of any stage an standing is radically cured by our specific even was other remedies have failed to produce the slightest effect. Price Rs. 3 H. King Esq., Darjeeling writes:—"Ten years' obstinate DIABETES cured and everybody is astonished at the wonderful cure."

**ASTHMA**

Bronchial Troubles, Irritation of the Air Passage, and all Lung diseases will be cured outright by our specific. It is the only well tried and popular medicine of which a phial is generally sufficient even in hopelessly bad cases of **ASTHMA**. A. E. James, Esq., Delhi, M. I. Ry. writes:—"Your wonderful specific for **ASTHMA** has done more for my boy than all other patent medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." Price Five Rupees only.

**PEOPLE SUFFERING FROM**

**SYPHILIS**

**ACIDITY, HYDROCELE, PILES, DYSENTERY, MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS, AND ENLARGEMENTS OF LIVER and SPLEEN** will please write their case in full to get the proper remedy and necessary advice. A complete catalogue containing a detailed account of **TREATMENT, TESTIMONIALS** and **PRICES** will be sent **GRATIS** and **POST-FREE** in any part of the world on application to **J. C. MOOREHEAD & CO.,** The Victoria Chemical Works, MANASSAH, NEW YORK.

**THAT RENOWNED SWAMI DHARMANANDA MAHABHARATI**

who has studied both European and Indian Chemistry and has got some knowledge in testing the medicinal properties of drugs and Pharmaceutical preparations, and on examining our **VICOR PILLS**, writes to us that

"In chemical process of both the system it is found to be the best and most efficacious medicine of the kind," and that

## Vigor Pills

**BRING ABOUT MARVELLOUS RESULTS**

**In Physical Lassitude, Nervous Debility,**

**Prostration, Wasting Diseases**

**and Convalescent:**

**WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN MISSIONARY**

Of Calcutta who is thoroughly bred up in medical science, took some **VICOR PILLS** from the Swami and on testing the merits and actions declares

"It is an excellent pill for **Nervous Debility and Wasting Diseases.**"

**SOME YOUNG SCHOOL AND COLLEGE STUDENTS**

Being advised by the Swami, used the **VIGOR PILLS** and

**95 percent of them have spoken too highly of the Pills.**

**DR. MODHOOSOODUN COOPTO**

Of Moradpore, Patna writes:—"Your **VIGOR PILLS** is an excellent medicine for Nervous Debility and Loss of Manhood. It improves the Appetite and promotes Digestion. It cures Acidity, Flatulence and Diarrhoea. It is also a good medicine for Sleeplessness. Kindly send one phial more to complete my cure."

**PRICE RS. 2 PER PHIAL.**

**Manager, Bharat Vaisajyanilaya,**

**Shambazar, Calcutta.**

**GENUINE MOHON FLUTE-HARMONIUM.**



Guaranteed for 3 years and the only original, genuine and best harmonium in the market. When purchasing please look at the spelling of the word **MOHON**—our Registered Trade Mark and the name of **PAUL & SONS** in bright gold, without which none is genuine.

**PRICES**

No. 1. to F, 3 stops, Single reeds, in box... Rs. 35  
No. 2. C to C, 3 stops, do ornamental case... Rs. 40  
No. 3. Double reeds, 4 stops... Rs. 60  
No. 4. Do. Do. Superior... Rs. 65  
All orders executed per V. P. P. On receipt of Rs. 5 in advance. Illustrated catalogue free on application to the sole Manufacturer.

**PAUL & SONS.**

LOWER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

**ABRECHT & CO.**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCH MANUFACTURERS**

17, 18, Radha Bazar,  
(HEAD OFFICE)

20, Lall Bazar,  
(BRANCH OFFICE)

**CALCUTTA**

**LATEST NOVELTIES IN LADIES' WATCHES.**

**"Self-Closing" Bracelets.**

**WILL FIT WRIST OF ANY SIZE**  
**MOST COMFORTABLE IN WEAR**  
**FROM RS. 20 TO RS. 50.**

**VERY PRETTY LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.**

**EXQUISITELY ENAMELLED AND ENGRAVING CASES.**

**FROM RS. 20 TO RS. 500.**

**The "Improved Lever" Wrist Watches**

One Quality only **"THE BEST"**

Nickel case ... from Rs. 20—  
Silver case ... " 30—  
Gold " ... " 60—  
All guaranteed 3 years.

Sent by V. P. P. to any part of India or Burmah, in a very fine case. With extra glass, spring and guarantee.

Repairs of every description done at the shortest notice.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS OF PAUL & SONS



**POWELL'S IODISED COM. ESSENCE**

**of**

**Sarsaparilla or Blood and Liver Cleanser is the**

**most effective combination of Iodised Com.**

**pound Essence of Sarsaparilla.**

A prompt and powerful alternative and Depurator acting directly upon the blood & Glandular System.

The distressing poison of Syphilis with its primary, secondary or tertiary symptoms is speedily relieved. It is of particular service in syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic affections of the skin, Gout, Neuralgia, Scrofulous Diseases, Blisters, Eruptions, Erisipels, Female complaints, Goitre, Liver complaints and Pimples.

It has the power of causing the elimination of Mercury from the system. This essence of Sarsaparilla will renew the arterial blood of putrid humors and the stomach regulate the bowels and impart a tone of health.

One trial will convince you of the utility of this medicine.

**CAUTION**—Always ask you Druggist for **POWELL'S** Iodised Compound Essence of Sarsaparilla and be sure you get the genuine which bears our Trade Mark.

**Bottle Rs. 1-10-0.**

**N. POWELL & CO.,**

**Chemists,**

**BYCULLA, BOMBAY.**



**Loss of Hair and Ugly Baldness**

Is cured by a persistent use of our World-renowned **KESHANJAN OIL**. By a regular use for toilet purposes, it will stop falling hair, remove crust, scales and dandruff, soothe irritated itching surfaces, destroy hair parasites, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the hair-roots with energy and nourishment and make the hair grow upon a healthy scalp in a luxuriant manner. Millions of India's best people—the aristocracy and the gentry and ladies of respectable household, use our **KESHANJAN OIL** for toilet and medical purposes. Write for "Keshranjan Diary" which contains thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

Price per phial Rs. 1. Packing and postage As. 5. 3 Phials Rs. 2-8. Packing and postage As. 11.

**Sandow The Perfect Man.**

**SANDOW** the giant who visited Calcutta recently is called a perfect man, because he is free from all physical vice and immorality. The attainment of his physical perfectness is adequately exemplified in his strong, stout, muscular constitution. The smallest screws and muscles of Sandow show strength and energy. The want of this strength and energy is called **Nervous Debility**. If you are in a wretched state of health, due to Nervous Exhaustion, loss of sexual and vital powers or by excessive alcoholic indulgence lose no time to use our **RATI-BILAS** or the pills for Nervous Debility. You will find these Pills to be just the thing required in the treatment of all forms of Nervous weakness.

Price for two weeks and two kinds of pills Rs. 4. Packing and postage As. 7.

**ASOKARISHTA**

cures Dysmenorrhoea, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Leucorrhoea, Hysteria, Anemia, Neuralgia, Insomnia, Endometritis, Sterility, Nervous Irritability, Pelvic tumour, Displacement of the Uterus, Colic pain, General Debility and many other painful diseases peculiar to the weaker sex. It is a safe remedy for use after delivery and prevents the patient from catching puerperal fever and other maladies of the kind. Price per phial with a box of pills Rs. 1-8. Packing and postage As. 7.

**Kabiraj NAGENDRA NATH SEN,**  
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA HOLDER,  
18-19 Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

**Kuntaline.**

A delightful Perfumed Oil for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. It has already acquired an extensive sale all over India and has been a great favourite with the Ladies of our country. It is the purest and the finest Perfume and the most efficacious Hair Grower in the market and you can not obtain a better hair oil for ten times the money.

Sweet Scented --- Rs. 1 0  
Vily Scented --- Rs. 1 8  
Rose Scented --- " 10  
Yasmin Scented --- " 12

**Delkhosh**

Presents in a liquid form the sweet and charming odour of thousands of fresh blooming flowers. In Sweetness, Delicacy, and Permanency of the Fragrance, it is really delightful and is unequalled by any Essence imported from Europe. A few drops on your handkerchief will fill the atmosphere with a delightful and fascinating perfume which will last for days.

Price per Bottle one Rupee only.

**Tambuline.**

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

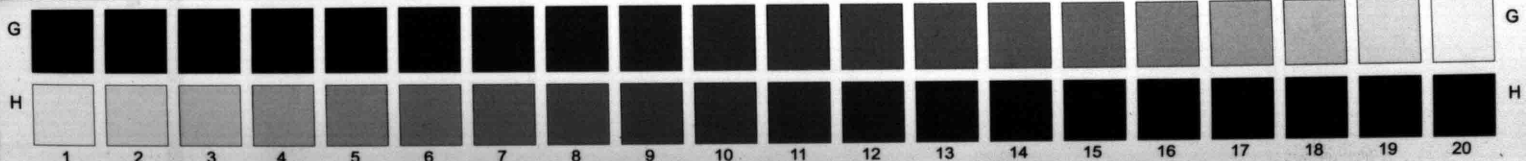
Price per Bottle Eight Annas only.

**H. BOSE, Perfumer.**

62 BOW BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA

Telegraphic Address

Delkhosh, Calcutta









THE  
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16, 1905.

## MESSRS. KINGSFORD AND TAHL RAM.

We thank our correspondent "Justice," whose letter regarding the case of Mr. Tahl Ram is published below, for pointing out that we were in error in saying that "Mr. Kingsford was within his rights" when he made Mr. Tahl Ram stand in the dock, though we must say that we were misled in this matter by the application of the counsel of Mr. Tahl Ram, who instead of requesting "His Honour" to allow his client to sit by the Vakils, should have protested against his being treated as a common felon:—

Your just comments upon the conduct of Mr. Kingsford in so far as he insisted upon Mr. Tahl Ram standing in the prisoners' dock must be appreciated by all right-thinking men. It was indeed time that the Government came to its senses, and reconsidered its decision as to the advisability of keeping a civilian in Calcutta as Chief Presidency Magistrate. Even in the Muffasil the civilian is considered far too "zuberdust," "siddy" and high-handed but not to be considered a failure. In Calcutta it is a piece of egregious administrative blunder and perhaps also a source of political danger to thrust upon the citizens of the metropolis a civilian, who is seldom welcome as a judicial officer, and in whom the public has little or no confidence. To return, however, to Mr. Tahl Ram. May I point out to you that you are wholly wrong when you say that "Mr. Kingsford was within his rights" when he made Mr. Tahl Ram stand in the dock. Mr. Tahl Ram had not gone there as an accused but merely "to show cause." Even if the Rule obtained against him by the Deputy Commissioner of Police be made absolute, he cannot be said to have a decision against him in a criminal case, in other words, no criminality will attach to his conduct or to anything he might have said or done. The worst that can, therefore, happen to him, as you have pointed out, is to be told that he must not speak in the College Square, not because there is anything wrong in what he says or does but because there is a tank in it for the existence of which he is no more responsible than Mr. Kingsford himself. He need not even appear, and thus allow the Rule to be made absolute. The Magistrate cannot compel him to appear in connection with this Rule; he has not got the power to do it. This might convince the Magistrate, if anything said by ordinary mortals can convince a civilian, that he exceeded his rights when he insisted upon Mr. Tahl Ram's standing in the dock. In fact, I should not be surprised if he has not thereby made himself liable for damages to Mr. Tahl Ram for humiliating him in a public court which he had no authority or jurisdiction to do.

As Mr. Tahl Ram committed no offence whatever, he was not at all within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate. It is true that he was summoned to show cause, but it was quite optional with him to obey this order or not. If he did not come, Mr. Kingsford could not have compelled him to appear before him. As a matter of fact, we must say Mr. Tahl Ram did not act wisely by coming forward to show cause, and in this manner allowing himself to be insulted. If, instead of attending the Court of Mr. Kingsford, he had quietly passed his time at home, the Magistrate could not have dragged him into the dock. His action reminds one of the foolish conduct of the goose which, when it hears the cry of the jackal, thrusts out its neck from its place of safety to be seized and dragged away by the animal. But, in fairness to Mr. Tahl Ram it should be stated that, it never occurred to him or his counsel that he would be subjected to this uncalculated insult by the Magistrate; indeed they were taken by surprise.

Now suppose Mr. Tahl Ram, when asked by the Magistrate to enter the dock, refused to be agreeable, would Mr. Kingsford have ordered the Court Sub-Inspector to "puckra" and drag him there? Our correspondent, who is a lawyer, thinks that Mr. Tahl Ram can bring a suit of damages against the Magistrate. As a matter of fact, Maharajah Soorja Kanta instituted proceedings against the late Mr. Magistrate H. A. D. Phillips for having made him stand in the dock in connection with a case which was non-criminal in its character as the present one. The Maharajah claimed one lakh of Rupees as damages from Mr. Phillips, who had to cry for mercy to escape.

It may be remembered that when the proposal of appointing a civilian as the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta was first mooted, the entire press, European and Indian, strongly opposed it. But, in these days, public opinion counts for nothing; and hence was the appointment of Mr. Kingsford, who has the unfettered control over the distribution of work among the Magistrates of the Police Court, to the Chief Presidency Magistracy, ignoring the just and legitimate claims of Mr. Bonnard. Truth to tell the importation of a civilian Magistrate to Calcutta has given satisfaction to none, excepting perhaps the Commissioner and the City Commissioner of Police.

We regret that such a conscientious and popular officer as Mr. Bonnard, the second Presidency Magistrate, should find it necessary to retire from the Metropolitan Magisterial Bench where he, by his uniform courtesy and fearless administration of justice, gave satisfaction to all classes of the urban population, excepting perhaps those who believe in the integrity and unqualified ascendancy of the Executive. Now, just see how shabbily he was treated. A Presidency Magistrate has generally two classes of cases to try—the cases sent up by the Police, and those instituted by private parties. The authorities, who are either civilians themselves or who allow themselves to be guided or governed by the civilians, seem to have an unbounded confidence in the honesty of the Police, and are never more annoyed than when the cases sent up by the Police are dismissed as either "not proven" or as unworthy of credit. The result of it was that latterly Mr. Bonnard was seldom, if ever, entrusted with police cases, which, by reason of his education and training at the Bar, he was best fitted to try. Perhaps we are not justified in saying that it was the direct consequence of any feeling or sentiment which might exist in certain quarters, but the fact is nevertheless there that he was given only private cases to try.

It is, however, some consolation that Mr. D. Swinhoe has been appointed in the place of Mr. Bonnard. In these days of imperialism and executionism, we have got to be grateful for small mercies. We have therefore to thank the Government for appointing Mr. Swinhoe, who has the reputation of being an independent, upright and experienced member of the bar, as the second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Swinhoe has not only had considerable criminal experience but he also practised on the Original Side of the High Court for a number of years. Furthermore he was for sometime, a Deputy Legal Remembrancer, and is also an author of two valuable standard works on Criminal Law. Over and above these, he has the additional qualification and advantage of possessing an intimate knowledge of the habits and customs of the people of this country—a knowledge, which is bound to stand him in good stead while administering justice as a metropolitan Magistrate.

We believe that Mr. Swinhoe will discharge his Magisterial duties with ability and to the satisfaction of all, without fear and without favour. But the question naturally occurs—why should he not be permitted to try police cases? Does not this show that the executive officers have no trust in him? It is indeed an extraordinary arrangement that a civilian Magistrate should be imported from the Muffasil to try police cases in Calcutta. This is no doubt a great advantage to the Police authorities here, but it means gross injustice to the general public. It means, in short, that if there is a quarrel between a citizen and a policeman, the former is bound to go to the wall. It is a pity the people of Calcutta have not yet fully realized the monstrous character of getting police cases tried by a Magistrate, trained in Muffasil. It is also an injustice to Mr. Swinhoe himself that he should try all private cases, for it means having to work for unconscionably long hours. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce should move in this matter and organize a movement for securing, as before, a Barrister-Magistrate like Mr. Swinhoe as our Chief Presidency Magistrate.

MR. PEDLER'S EDUCATION CIRCULAR  
OR  
ANOTHER SOMMERSAULT.

WHAT can be a more humiliating situation for Bengal than that Mr. Pedler is the Director of Public Instruction of this Province? We freely admit that there are several amiable traits in his character; but that does not justify him to fill a position which requires special tact, judgment, ability, and a large fund of sympathy, and which was occupied by such distinguished educationists as Messrs. Atkinson, Sutcliffe and Woodrow. How incapable Mr. Pedler is of fulfilling the high trust reposed in him has been proved by such measures as his Pronunciation Circular, the proposed dismemberment of the Bengalee language, the practical abolition of all original vernacular works, and so forth. But his latest educational circular has beaten all his previous achievements hollow.

It was given to Lord Curzon to proclaim to the world from his Chancellor's chair that truth was more honoured in the West than in the East. Mr. Pedler as his Excellency's "vice" (Vice-Chancellor) is of course bound to go a step further. "John, you cut me," said Mr. Lord to the barber, who was shaving him. The barber was a novice and cut his Lordship once more. His Lordship remonstrated again, though gently, saying "John, take more care, you are hurting me." The valet of his Lordship was, however, watching the process in a different spirit. Addressing the barber he said: "Hark ye! barber. Master may excuse you, but I will knock out your brains if you cut him again."

Lord Curzon, in an academic speech, gave it as his opinion that the Westerners were more truthful than the Indians; but, Mr. Pedler has actually issued a circular, showing what value he attaches to the truthfulness of the Bengalee. This "Educational Circular" has already been published in these columns. Our readers may not perhaps have given to it as much attention as it deserves. But there is more in it than one sees on the surface. The circular relates to the rules of admission into a school, and insists upon a huge Admission Register of 19 columns, a book fit to be handled by the race of giants that are supposed to have lived in prehistoric times. The most striking features of the new admission rules are the following:—

(1) The father or the guardian must personally accompany the boy to the school to which the boy is to be admitted. A mere letter of request will not do.

(2) He must make a statement of his income and the source from which it is obtained.

(3) He should give the boy's age in years, months, and days (not hours, minutes and seconds we fancy) and verify his statement by producing a horoscope if there is any.

(4) He must bring with him a respectable witness; and both the father or guardian and the respectable witness must append their signatures to the Admission Register. We fancy the circular has been imported by Mr. Pedler from the Criminal Investigation Department of the Russian Police. Can distrust go deeper than with what Mr. Pedler looks upon the guardians of boys? We can well imagine that the new rules, if enforced, will convert the school-house into a veritable court of law. There is only one thing wanting. Mr. Pedler ought to have put the finishing stroke by insisting on a "sworn testimony" and by making the school-teacher serve as an oath-administrator.

The circular is as insulting as it is uncalled for. It casts an unjust aspersion upon national character and truthfulness of the people. No useful purpose can be served by putting the father or the guardian to so much trouble and by insisting on his being accompanied by a respectable witness. Let us explain the absurdity of the arrangement by a concrete illustration. Suppose a poor carpenter wants to have his son admitted into the 8th class of a H. E. School. Now, who is to befriend the poor carpenter in his sore time of need? Where is he to find a "respectable witness" willing to accompany him to school? Even though he is so fortunate as to find one, he must have to hire a carriage for the convenience of that respectable gentleman. Next suppose the guardian of a boy is a "purdanashin" lady. Who is to accompany the boy to get him admitted?

Let us take another case, that of a Deputy Magistrate who wants to have his son admitted into a school. The Deputy Magistrate must find another man of his own rank, say a Munshi, a Deputy Magistrate, or a respectable pleader to accompany him; or he must be content to produce one of his poor

subordinates as a respectable witness. It is thus very easy to see what trouble and vexation the new rules are going to entail upon the guardians of boys.

Besides, we are doubtful as to whether Mr. Pedler proposes to impose an education tax or a fresh income-tax; otherwise, why should he be so anxious to ascertain the income of the guardian? And it seems, it never occurred to the Director of Public Instruction that there were many respectable but poor gentlemen who would deem it humiliating to disclose their income and the source from which it is derived. Suppose also, some of the guardians and their witnesses make fools of the teachers of a school by furnishing them with wrong information; how does Mr. Pedler mean to enforce his rules in their case?

This piece of Pedlerian legislation is only another instance to show how Mr. Pedler is playing such fantastic pranks before high heaven, so as to make even angels weep. He has officialised the department from top to bottom; he has poisoned the system of secondary education with the powerful virus of his ill-conceived vernacular scheme; he has thrown the Indian publishers overboard; and now as the crowning act of his mischievous over-activity, he has promulgated a circular that is calculated to harass the guardians of boys by converting the school into a regular Court of law. To tell the truth, we sincerely regret the day on which Mr. Pedler was taken out of his chemical laboratory and the square man was put into a round hole.

The measure, in short, is the product of a little mind, the sole tendency of which is to annoy, insult, and exasperate the people unnecessarily. Where in the world are such rules promulgated that a father must take his son to a school accompanied with a witness, otherwise he will not be admitted? No, even if an elder brother of the pupil asks a school master to admit his younger, his name will not be registered! Then where does such a rule obtain that the father of a student must tell the school authorities his income and the sources of his income? We all know there are despots in the executive branch of the service. There are despots to be found also in the Ecclesiastical Department, but this is the first time that we find a despot in the department of education, putting people into all sorts of vexation, and insulting them in various ways. If Mr. Pedler had been in the Executive Department, we fear, he would have thrown everything topsy-turvy. We do not impugn his motive; but his measure is an insane one.

## THE ROLT CASE AND THE GOVERNMENT WARDS.

We draw the attention of the reader to the letter of "Fiat Justitia," published in another column, which, it will be seen, makes some important disclosures with regard to the Rolt case. Our correspondent is wrong on two points. First, we did our best to secure the facts of the case, but they were kept hidden as usual, in the iron safe of the authorities, and we had thus no access to them. Secondly, it was not we but Mr. Rolt who attributed malicious motives to his official prosecutors. We, on the other hand, were quite convinced of the "bona fides" of Mr. Lea, and said so, when we found that he had departed from the usual rule and started a criminal prosecution against a European manager.

We were, however, not aware that the real authors of the prosecution were the Board of Revenue. We are further assured by our correspondent that Mr. Savage was at the time in the Board, and it was he who ordered the prosecution upon the report of Mr. Macpherson, the Commissioner of the Bhagulpur Division, than whom a more impartial and just-minded official is not to be found in the whole Civil Service. So it comes to this. It was the Board of Revenue under Mr. Savage which started the prosecution against Mr. Rolt, and it was the same Board under Mr. Hare which exonerated him, though the verdict of the Committee of Enquiry was not that the accused was "not guilty" but only that the charges against him, which were of a grave character, were "not proved."

The case can be put in another form. The Lieutenant-Governor presumably sanctioned the prosecution when the Board under Mr. Savage represented the matter to him. His Honour is now obliged to adopt an opposite course and act in a quite different manner, that is to say, he has to accept the recommendation of the Board under Mr. Hare, and not only to absolve Mr. Rolt of all blame but direct that he should be paid compensation and his legal expenses at the cost of the minors, and that he should be again employed as a Manager when a vacancy occurs. This, however, means that two such high officers as Messrs. Savage and Macpherson who, apparently under his Honour's direction, had taken criminal proceedings against Mr. Rolt, have been thrown overboard.

As this case has now assumed an important aspect, it is due to all parties concerned, that all official papers connected with it should see the light of the day. At least, in the interests of such highly-placed officers as Messrs. Savage and Macpherson, they should be published. Our correspondent insists on the publication of the report of Mr. Macpherson. In fairness to Mr. Lea as well as to Mr. Rolt, the report of the Committee as well as the depositions of witnesses examined by them should also be given publicly to.

It is, however, now mere dissipation of energy to enquire whether Mr. Rolt was really guilty or not, or whether Mr. Lea was actuated by good or bad motives. The real point is to protect the minors of the Khagra estate from the wrong with which, we believe, they have been threatened, namely, that though innocent, they have yet been directed to pay compensation and legal expenses to Mr. Rolt. The only thing, now possible is for the mother of the minors, as their natural guardian, to submit a representation to the Lieutenant-Governor stating the gross injustice of saddling the Khagra estate with a cost which cannot, under any law, human or divine, be fastened upon it.

This Rolt case reminds us of the action taken by the Bengal Government towards another ward of its own, when Sir George Campbell was the ruler, and the elder brother of the present Maharaja of Durbhanga, a minor. Seeing that the fund of the vast estate of Durbhanga was approaching a crisis, Sir George in a public resolution expressed dissatisfaction at the accumulation of money, and declared that it should be spent for the benefit of the estate. When this resolution was published, it naturally provoked strong criticism in the newspapers, some of them going to the length of saying, that the object of Sir George Campbell was more to squander

the accumulated sum than to benefit the estate. In short, it was hinted that Sir George did not like that Durbhanga, which is a neighbour of Nepal, should possess such a vast amount of money in its treasury.

To the credit of the Bengal Government it must be said that it has not acted with the minors of the Khagra estate in the same ungenerous spirit as the British Government did with regard to Duleep Singh. He was the only son and heir of Ranjit Singh, the Lahore Chief. When Ranjit died there was a war between the English and the Provisional Sikh Government, created after the death of the Chief. The Sikhs were worsted, and by a treaty engagement with the Provisional Government, the British undertook to manage the affairs of the Lahore State for the benefit of the minor as their ward. A disturbance, however, took place in Multan. This was followed by another war. The Sikhs were again defeated, and this time the State of the ward was annexed.

Now this arrangement could never be just. Duleep Singh was a ward of the English. If there was a disturbance in his State, he was not responsible for it, the party responsible being the officers of the British Government who had charge of the State. If there was a disturbance, the British Government was bound to suppress it and they succeeded in doing so. But why was Duleep Singh deprived of his territory? This was manifestly unjust as he was responsible neither for the disturbance nor for the war. But a much worse treatment was accorded to him afterwards. He was deported from his country, denationalized and de-Hindooised.

THERE will be another Conference of Commissioners of all Divisions and heads of departments at Darjeeling during the present summer. We owe this innovation to Sir Andrew Fraser. Last year at the meeting of the Commissioners a revolutionary measure was hatched, which, when published, will create a sensation in the country. The object of the measure is to curtail the rights of the District Judges and make them subordinate to the Commissioners. To our shame and consternation, we must say the sanction of the High Court has been secured to this obnoxious arrangement. But more of this in future. Is it for such purposes that the Commissioners are to meet together every year at Darjeeling at the cost of the tax-payers? Another mischievous innovation introduced under the present regime is to reduce the Board of Revenue into a part and parcel of the Government of Bengal. It is leaving Bankshall Street and going to the Writers' Building. As a corollary the Board's members will have the right to live at Darjeeling during the hot months. This is unprecedented. Only a Lieutenant-Governor of the type of Sir Andrew can conceive the idea. Are the members of the Board going to get halage or hill-allowance? How could the previous members of the Board do their work in the plains? It is wastage of public money and more strengthening of the executive all along the line.

The most striking feature of the proceedings of the Calcutta Police Court regarding the case of Mr. Tahl Ram, published in these columns yesterday, was the demeanour of the trying Magistrate, Mr. Kingsford. Mr. Tahl Ram was made to stand in the dock; and his counsel, Mr. A. C. Bannerjee, thus addressed the Court:—

"Your Honour, the dock is a place for people who break the law and not for such respectable men as Mr. Tahl Ram who should not be in the dock. Will your Honour allow him to sit by the side of his counsel or Vakils in order to instruct them?"

"Court.—I reject the application." And pray, why reject the application? It is by such unthinking conduct that Magistrates in this country make British rule extremely unpopular. Mr. Tahl Ram is as good a gentleman as Mr. Kingsford himself is. He is a Zemindar, and if we have been correctly informed, he went to England and appeared at the Indian Civil Service Examination though he failed to pass it. And then, he has not yet been convicted of any criminal offence. All that has been alleged against him is that he is a preacher; and a notice is issued upon him to show cause why he should not cease to preach in College Square in consequence of the unfenced condition of its tank and the alleged depth of its water. Surely this is no criminal offence at all; and if it were so, it had been committed for years together by Christian missionaries unnoticed by the police and the public. Yet the occasion was seized upon to humiliate a respectable Indian by making him stand in the dock! We know, the exercise of authority is very sweet to a certain class of people; but is it necessary that they should unnecessarily trample under foot the feelings of others in order to enjoy this demoralizing pleasure? What did Mr. Kingsford gain by humiliating Mr. Tahl Ram in the way he did? He has gained nothing; on the other hand, he has lost much; for his action will be universally denounced as unworthy of the conduct of one occupying a seat on the Judicial Bench. Is it necessary for a Magistrate to insult a gentleman who has committed no offence, when he is administering justice? The late Mr. H. A. D. Phillips similarly insulted Maharajah Surja Kanta by putting him in the dock; but even Sir Charles Elliot had to condemn his conduct. Of course Mr. Kingsford was within his legal rights; but, surely, it was not to insult respectable people that Magistrates possess the privilege of making an accused stand in the dock! Unthinking Magistrates like Mr. Kingsford, have no idea of the amount of mischief they do to the Empire by the unnecessarily harsh use of the brief authority in which they are dressed.

Long before Mr. Carey stood charged before a court of law by Babu Nandi for assault, we heard particulars of another case in which the Hooghly Magistrate figured as a Great Master to teach "lessons in politeness and manners." For obvious reasons, we did not publish the story. The fact is, the aggrieved party came to believe that he would spoil his case and would have no chance of obtaining justice at the hands of the Government, if it were taken up by the Indian press. Here we may parenthetically remark that he only shared in a view, held by a large number of our educated men, viz. that an Indian, (who has complaints against a Magistrate) however wronged he may be, loses the sympathy of the Government if his grievances are ventilated in the press. We see the "Hindu Patriot" has published the particulars of the affair; so there is no longer any harm if we now disclose the facts. The party is a well-known resident and zemindar of this town, Babu Peary Mohan Roy, a grand-son of the late Raja Ram

Mohan Roy. Babu Peary Mohan had gone to visit his zemindary at Khanakul Krishnagar in Feb. last. It so happened that Mr. Carey was then there on tour. On the 16th Feb. Mr. Carey was in the Gopalnagar bungalow, where Babu Peary Mohan went to pay his "respects" to the lord of the district. Babu Peary Mohan sent in his card, when he was informed to wait. How long Babu Peary Mohan waited we do not know, but this much we are told, that Babu Peary Mohan, with a view to kill his time, went out for a walk on a road adjoining the bungalow. While thus engaged, Mr. Carey came up on horse back to the Babu and abused him in unmeasured terms for his thus leaving the Bungalow without the permission of the huzoor! This is the version of Babu Peary Mohan. Babu Peary Mohan, as we said above, threw a veil over the affair and represented his grievances to the Government through his attorney, the Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose. The result was, His Honour ordered an enquiry into the matter. Accordingly a private enquiry was held by Mr. Walsh, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division on the 21st March last, when the Head Master of the Khanakul Institution and a Naib were examined. Mr. Carey was present at the enquiry and Babu Peary Mohan appeared with his Counsel, Mr. H. E. A. Cotton. The result of the enquiry is not yet known.

A CORRESPONDENT has taken the trouble of enumerating some of the vagaries committed by Mr. Carey and sending the same to us for publication in these columns. Here is the list:—

(1) The Governor of Chandernagore, a person holding far more exalted position than an Indian Magistrate, had to go to Murshidabad, about two years ago, on tour into some of the French settlements there. Mr. Carey was then the Magistrate of that district. The French Governor, while there, called on Mr. Carey one day. He complained to our correspondent that Mr. Carey was positively rude to him; evidently Mr. Carey did not like him for reasons best known to himself. The Governor was, however, hospitably received by Mr. Savage when he went to Dacca. He told our correspondent that he would always remember the affront he received at the hands of Mr. Carey.

(2) The incident between Mr. Carey and the son of a respectable Zemindar of Uttarparah is too well-known now to need a repetition. Suffice it to say that when His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, read the facts of the case from the "Patrika," while touring in Burdwan, he felt so much disgusted that he condemned Mr. Carey's conduct, and openly said that he did not care to have such officials as Mr. Carey under him. All the same Sir A. Fraser has yet Mr. Carey under him, nay the latter yet continues to exercise his mesmeric influence over His Honour.

(3) This is known as the salaming case. Babu Bepin Behari Mitra, a pleader of the Hooghly bar, was one day met by Mr. Carey in the Kutcheri. Babu Bepin Behari did not salame him. This so much offended Mr. Carey that he gave him a lecture on his duty towards the executive head.

(4) Mr. Carey was touring out in Magra. The Engineer of the Bengal Provincial Railway waited on him. As ill luck would have it, the Indian gentleman wore a big hat to protect himself from the sun, and, when he sat before Mr. Carey hat in hand, Mr. Carey flew into rage and demanded of him as to who asked him to sit without being so ordered to do so, and then went to the length of instructing him to learn etiquette and manners from his grand-mother, if possible.

(5) This refers to a passage-at-arms between Mr. Carey and a Sub-Judge of Hooghly while the latter was examining some ministerial officials. Mr. Carey looked at the questions and impudently asked the examiner if he could answer them himself. The Sub-Judge had the courage to retort. Fortunately the matter did not go further.

(6) Next comes the Mail's case which is pending in the Saldah Small Cause Court. The reader is aware how the Judges of the High Court expressed their surprise, when Mr. Carey opposed the motion of the man, to get his case transferred from Hooghly. But greater would have been their surprise if the circumstances under which a junior pleader of one year's standing came forward to swear an affidavit that he was willing to take up the case against Mr. Carey were known to them. May we ask if this junior pleader got any fee for his trouble? If so, who paid it?

(7) This refers to Mr. Carey's notice about the Lady Dufferin Fund meeting. In this notice, the reader will remember, Mr. Carey offered gratuitous insults to the Indian gentlemen whom he invited. When it oozed out that nobody would attend the meeting, the Commissioner sent his Personal Assistant round to all the pleaders and the Deputy Magistrate's saying that he was very much sorry at the wording of the circular and asking them to attend the meeting. Mr. Carey too called all his Deputies together, and expressed his penitence.

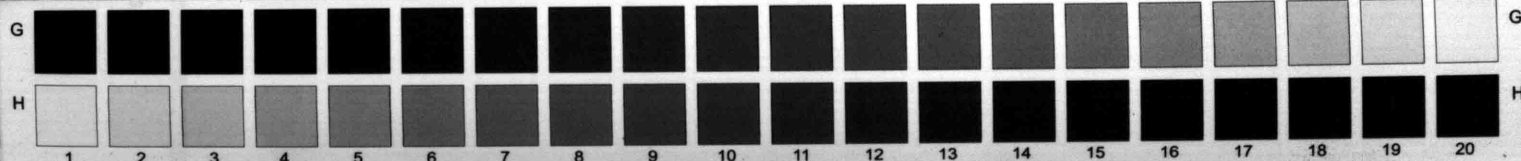
(8) The Nandi assault case, the facts of which are already too well-known.

(9) Mr. Carey's collision with Babu Peary Mohan Roy, the particulars of which appeared in a recent issue of this paper.

(10) Mr. Carey issued a circular warning Indian gentlemen wishing to visit him to come by the north gate and stand there till he was admitted by the Chappari in attendance. This circular was withdrawn under orders of Mr. Inglis.

(11) He libelled Indian ladies before a respectable gentleman of the place.

Yesterday we pointed out how two lakhs of Rupees have been raised from our big men, for the support of the proposed College at Ranchi. The point is, would these Maharajahs and Rajahs, who have no interest in the institution, have cared to open their purse-strings for its help, if it were not started by the ruler of the Province? Here is a test. Elsewhere is published "An Appeal" for funds in aid of the "Hindu Academy" of Daulatpur to which we beg to draw the attention of our well-to-do people. A perusal of the communication will show that, a few highly educated gentlemen have started the College, not with a view to make money, but to impart high class education, almost free, to a class of students who have no means of prosecuting their studies in Calcutta or other towns. The system of management reminds us of our ancient "taluk" or "College, the Professors thereof not only taught their students free of charge, but fed and clothed them. The Professors maintained themselves from the proceeds of rent-free lands given to them by the State and also





from the honorariums which they got from the general public. Such a system in its entirety is impossible in these days of selfishness and cold calculation, especially as no help is expected from the State. It will be seen, however, that the promoters of the Daulatpur Hindu Academy have followed this system to a considerable extent. Indeed, a band of workers among them have taken a vow to devote their whole lives, practically without any remuneration, to the work of education. Such sacrifices ought to move the charitable public.

It will be observed that the chief feature of the institution is that all the Professors including the head of the College will reside within the College compound, and be thus in a position to keep a constant and direct control over the welfare of the students. The place is healthy, and there is ample play ground for physical exercises. In short, the Academy is a miniature of the proposed Ranchi College, with this difference that while very few will care to send their boys to the land of the savage Sonthals for their education at an enormous cost, the Daulatpur College, in consequence of its central position and the healthy site, where it has been built, will be resorted to largely by the sons of poor respectable classes in Kholna, Jessore and the neighbouring districts. The promoters have already given evidence of their ability of maintaining the institution by the successful way they have managed it these three years. It is eminently deserving of public support. Here is an opportunity for our well-to-do classes to show their disinterested charity. The demand of the organisers of the Hindu Academy is very moderate. If those who have subscribed two lakhs of Rupees for the proposed College of Sir Andrew Fraser contribute only one-tenth, say one-twentieth of that sum, the Academy will be long be a first-class educational institution, and be the means of benefiting thousands of boys who absolutely are not in a position to secure high education for themselves.

To-day we shall deal with another question asked by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, in regard to the Maniknagar Ghat Road case. The Hon'ble member asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state if Messrs. Thomas Duff and Co., in their letter, dated the 4th December, 1903, to the Government proposed that either of the two alternative roads, e.g., the Maniknagar Ghat Road or the Pakpara Ghat Road, will suit their purpose? Is it not a fact that the lands on both sides of both these roads belong to Messrs. Thomas Duff and Co?"

Here is the reply:—  
"In the letter referred to Messrs. Duff and Co. said that the closing of one of these roads, preferably the Maniknagar Ghat Road, would enable the Company to lay out a more complete compound, but the offer which Messrs. Duff and Co. made related only to the Maniknagar Ghat Road."

So the Government admits that the closing of either of the roads would serve the purpose of the Company. Why not then close the Pakpara, instead of the Maniknagar Ghat Road? It is true the Company prefer the Maniknagar; but, it is equally true, the people of the locality have grave objection to the closing of it. Why should then the Government throw the latter overboard and take Messrs. Duff and Co., into its bosom? Need the Government now wonder why its action produced such deep dissatisfaction? The Government should be religiously impartial; but, in this case, it favours an English company at the sacrifice of the interests of the people.

LORD CURZON was pleased to say that there was no public opinion in India, because the masses in this country were not sufficiently educated to give any opinion upon a public question. This is far from correct. The masses here are intelligent enough to express their views upon subjects in which they are vitally interested. The object of the historical Jhinkergatcha Conference was to show (1) that it was possible to move the masses and control them; and (2) that the representative ryots could take part in public meetings. Mr. Tute, the then Magistrate of Jessore, admitted in his report the orderly conduct and intelligence of the vast number of ryots who assembled at Jhinkergatcha and their terrible earnestness. We are gratified to learn that the promoters of the Mymensingh Conference are following in the foot-steps of those who brought about the Jhinkergatcha meeting. The success of the latter was secured by various methods. One of them was to move the masses by appealing directly to their immediate interests. The Choukidare Tax measure was then before the Legislative Council, and that threatened encroachments upon the rights of the villagers. The representative ryots passed several resolutions condemning the measure; and when Mr. Tute cross-examined them to confound them, he was surprised to find that they knew more about the dangerous provisions of the Bill than he himself did! The promoters of the Mymensingh Conference are similarly explaining to the ryots the alarming character of such measures as the proposed Jute Bill, the dismemberment of Bengali language, and others. We trust, our friends at Mymensingh will so arrange that representative ryots may move resolutions relating to subjects which concern them vitally. Here is an opportunity for them to remove the impression from the minds of the Viceroy and other authorities that the masses in this country are not able to take intelligent interest in public matters.

Here is a communication in which the sufferings of the clerks of the office of the Dy. Comptroller of Post Office are described:—

"You have already noticed in your columns many unreasonable acts of Mr. W. A. Kelly, the then off. Dy. Comptroller, Post Office. One of which is an imposition of extra hours from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. for which a message was despatched to His Excellency the Viceroy. For aught we know, the order originated from, and is not yet withdrawn by, Mr. Kelly. A few days ago, he remarked in the Progress Report Book of the M.O. Department, group No. II, to the effect that they are punishing themselves and have to work up to 6 P.M. until the arrow is pulled up? To attend office at 10 A.M. and be marked late (single) after 10-5 A.M. and double late after 10-15 A.M. is an indescribable hardship to the ill-paid clerks who have to look to household affairs as well as to attend to other pursuits to supplement the income of

ther by private tuition or literary means etc. It was expected that Mr. Kelly would withdraw his order as soon as the telegram was despatched, but it seems this has not been done! The poor clerks are not allowed to leave office unless and until 800 vouchers are checked. The C. G.'s rate of checking vouchers is 550 for 5½ hours (from 10-30 to 4-30 P.M.) and considering 2 hours' extension of office hours, it cannot be more than 750. But this is too much as the poor clerks after 6 hours' continued labour become tired and cannot work at the same rate as they worked in the earlier hours. After all, the work is extracted from the men who have no other means of subsistence to live on. Quality and quantity can never go hand in hand. If you want better quality you must have to sacrifice quantity and vice versa. You cannot extract more conscientious and honest work from the men, if you exasperate them and thereby make them discontented by harsh dealings. Moreover the pay of the poor clerks is very small and the majority of them have not got any lift at all for the last 9 or 10 years. Considering the gloomy prospects in the office and the manner in which they are made to work like beasts of burden, we are convinced that the men have shown unequalled forbearance in submitting to the lot patiently and straining every nerve to cope with the increased work they have been saddled with."

There are several other grievances of these poor clerks which we intend to publish tomorrow. Will the Viceroy be pleased to enquire into them?

Here is a further communication relating to the grievances of the clerks of the office of the Dy. Comptroller, Post Office, noticed by us yesterday:—

"In my yesterday's letter I showed how the poor clerks are made to work like beasts of burden; but instead of gaining the approbation of their office master, they are only treated with undue severity. The very fact that their circumstances do not permit them to resign their appointment has been taken advantage of by their thankless office master."

"Owing to a reduction in the commission from two annas to one anna on all M.O.'s for Rs. 5 and below, the work of the M.O. section has considerably increased and requires the employment of additional hands to pull up the arrears, which have accumulated through no fault of the clerks concerned."

"In almost all the departments of the office, the work has steadily increased, as for example, the Postal Insurance and Government Security sections. In this section more than a month's arrears was accumulated; but no such unjust and harsh order for extension of office hours was ever issued by Mr. Anthony, the Comptroller, P. O. who is an intelligent and kind-hearted office master. As the work in connection with the Postal Insurance Fund has increased owing to a proportionate increase in the number of insurance for the last few years, new appointments have been created provisionally to cope with the steady increase of work."

"In the months of April and May, the S. B. clerks are required to prepare annual interest statements for despatch to the Head Post Master concerned. As this work is to be done with the current work, Mr. Badshah obtained a sanction of Rs. 4,500 from the Government to be distributed amongst the S.B. clerks at Rs. 15 per head. Now, we ask whether the increase of work for which Mr. Kelly issued the harsh circular to extend office hours does not fall within the category of increase of S.B. work? If so, then why such an allowance be not fixed for over-time work? Even in merchant offices, over-time allowance is granted and the Government have not become poor with 6 crores of stipends to sanction a few thousand Rupees as over-time allowance. In Mr. Sandall's time, temporary hands were requisitioned even in cases of temporary increase of work on account of revenue M.O.'s. We hear that the permanent incumbent Mr. T. C. Eagles has joined the office and, it is expected, that he will take into consideration the case of the poor clerks."

Now who is to look after the welfare of these hard-worked and ill-paid men but the Viceroy? For, did not His Excellency declare in his budget speech the other day that his heart always aches at the sufferings of poor millions?  
The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have done a public service by opposing the proposed Rent Bill of Sir Andrew Fraser. The ostensible object of the measure is no doubt the protection of the ryots; but, as the Chamber point out, the Bill, if passed, will only make the relation between the ryots and the Zemindars more strained than it now is. That must be the verdict of every unprejudiced mind. The chief defect of Sir Andrew Fraser's administration is his love of secrecy. He would thrust measure after measure upon the public without taking them into his confidence. The result is that all his measures are found to be fraught with mischief. Sir Andrew has not studied the Rent Law of Bengal. Neither is Mr. Hare, who is in charge of the measure, very strong in rent matters. The outcome is a fiasco. Indeed, those Zemindars, who waited in deputation upon the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject, were simply amazed at the ignorance of some of his lieutenants, whom he presented to fight the matter on his behalf, in questions relating to Bengal tenancy. One of them charged the Zemindars with having rack-rented their tenants. Thereupon a Zemindar pointed out that the Government is also a landlord, and it beats private Zemindars hollow in rack-renting. He was, however, silenced by the assertion that there could be no parallel between a Khas Mehal (Government) tenant and a tenant of the private landlord. And pray, why not? Because, we fancy, what is "sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander." The Chamber's representation to the Government is published in another column.

SIR OLIVER LODGE is one of the greatest scientists of the age. He is also a spiritualist. Not only does he believe in the immortality of the soul, but also in the fact of disembodied spirits moving in our midst. Recently he gave an address on the subject of the "Reality of the Unseen." The London "Spectator" comment upon it is reproduced in another column. It will no doubt be read with thrilling interest. The "Spectator" without committing itself in any way, acknowledges the truth of the contention of Sir Oliver, that, though the presence of the unseen beings is not perceptible to us, yet it is quite possible that their existence is

as true as that of the embodied man. We would draw the attention of the rulers of the country to one sentence in Sir Oliver's lecture. He observed: "that we were not the highest things in the universe; that we were more like the ant than we imagined." Have the rulers, who lord it over their fellows, the same notion of themselves? On the other hand, does not the average ruler, that think that he is a superior being, and that those over whom he exercises authority, were created for the purpose of being governed by him? All the same, every man, dressed in authority is no higher than an ant: he is as helpless as the latter when both are bound to die. What a load of misery would have been removed from the world if men in ruling positions had kept the truth constantly before their minds: eye that they were mortal, and, therefore, as insignificant as a worm!

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Richards returned to Simla Wednesday.

The appointment of a Health Officer for Simla has been sanctioned. An officer of the Indian Medical Service will be selected for the post.

During the Royal tour the Prince and the Princess of Wales will visit Gwalior. Their Royal Highnesses will also visit Simla while touring through the Punjab in February.

The Simla Town Hall has been entirely renovated, and considerable improvements made to the Ball room at a cost of Rs. 80,000. A building for the public library will be constructed on the Ridge.

Sanction has been accorded by the Secretary of State to a revised estimate amounting to fifty-four lakhs of rupees for the completion of the Mandalay Canal, the original estimate being thirty-three lakhs.

A curious example of the popularity of the money-order among the natives of India comes from the Punjab. The zemindars of that Province have taken such advantage of the power to make their land revenue payments by this means that the Local Government has now decided to stop payments of this kind in the case of individual zemindars and reserve the "privilege" for landholders only.

The strange case of two women—mother and daughter—who have been lying in a comatose condition in the Presbyterian Hospital near York, for a fortnight, is interesting the entire medical faculty of New York. It was at first thought that the women were suffering from gas-poisoning, but after a consultation to-day the doctors decided that they had hypnotised each other, and that unless a stronger hypnotic suggestion was brought to bear upon them it is improbable that they will recover. They are being kept alive by forced feeding.

A Mahdipura correspondent wires under date 11th April:—A public meeting was held in the High School premises to raise funds for certain improvements in the school under the presidency of Mr. A. H. W. Bentinck, C.S., our popular sub-divisional officer. It was unanimously resolved that the funds and materials of the proposed Public Library in the name of Mr. Sherris be made over to the school which should be henceforth named the Sherris Institute. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Extreme regret is being felt by all classes at the intended departure on leave of Mr. Bentinck, who, during his short stay of three months, has won the esteem of the people.

A correspondent from Kailana writes:—We were brought to consciousness at 6-10 a.m., on the morning of the 4th, by an earthquake which set the houses rocking from side to side like a boat at sea. The wave passed apparently from N. to S. and finished off with a rumble like distant thunder lasting for several seconds. Five slighter shocks followed in two hours and were repeated at intervals till midnight. No lives have been lost here but much damage has been done to property. The Depot Officers' Mess is a complete wreck and No. 20 barrack is cracked in halves. Every bungalow in the place is believed to have suffered more or less and several wards of the hospital are unsafe for patients. The bazar has been greatly damaged and the English church has suffered.

The opening by a Japanese newspaper of a subscription list for the sufferers in the recent cataclysm is proof positive of the strong fellow-feeling that exists between Japan and India. Since the beginning of the war contributions have been raised throughout this country for the Japanese sick and wounded. The total sum contributed has probably not been very great, but, as every one knows, public feeling in India of sympathy with Japan in her great struggle is universal and enormously strong. While, therefore, the fact that Japanese generosity is being appealed to on behalf of the Indian sufferers in the catastrophe of last week is to be regarded as a notable sign of the times, we may as well recognise that its real source is to be sought in India and in the feeling of Asiatic solidarity which has received an immense impetus through the Japanese victories in the field.

The death of one person and hopeless insanity in another have resulted from a silly practical joke in Paris. M. Edmond Lelouise, wishing to frighten his wife, dressed up a wax figure, the head of which and one of the hands he lightly attached to the body by means of gum, and placed it, in bed. While M. Lelouise was watching the proceedings from behind some draperies, his wife, about to retire, grasped what she supposed in the semi-darkness to be her husband's hand, but which was in reality that of the wax figure. The hand, cold and clammy, detached itself from the limb and remained in her grasp. With a cry of terror, Mme. Lelouise let the hand drop to the ground and flung her arms around the figure's neck, when the head also became detached and rolled down upon the floor. The terror-stricken woman, uttering piercing shrieks, ran madly down the stairs, where she was stopped by some neighbours and detained. When the police arrived it was found that she had become raving mad. Letter she was conveyed to the asylum. When the husband was apprised this morning of the hopelessness of his wife's condition, he poisoned himself by swallowing a dose of nitric acid.

## ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, March 24.

### THE NEW ERA IN ASIA.

That Asia will be awakened into new life as a consequence of Japan's success against the dreaded might of Russia is admitted by people of all political opinions, and most of them are agreed that, as a reward of victory, Japan will aspire to be the Supreme Power in the Far East. The result is not one that Imperialist Westerners care to contemplate. If Asia is to be for the Asiatics there will be no room for Europeans. Will they, it is asked, be swept back to their own continent by the combined forces of the coloured races of Asia? On the general outlook I give a few of the most recent pronouncements, knowing that the trend of thought in England at the moment will on this matter be of interest to Indian readers.

Says Mr. Arnold White, discussing the result of the latest Japanese victories: "Mukden has sickened humanity with Tsardom and Kaiserdom. . . . Reform of administration in England, the purification of English public life, and new appreciation of our responsibilities in India become conditions of our existence as a great Power after the battle of Mukden."

Says Mr. Ernest Brindley, an Englishman who has lived many years in Japan: "The days of Western aggression in the Far East are over. The war which is driving Russia off the Pacific is going to place Japan in a position of indisputable eminence in the Far East, with the result that the day will come when the West will be admitted there on sufferance."

Says Mr. Sidney Low: "We have to do with a people (Japan) which has never been Christianised, Romanised, or Hellenised, and which, apparently, has in its veins no single drop of the white man's blood. And this people has only to set itself to the business to show that in most of the things which we regard as the peculiar products of our European civilisation, it is equal to the best of us."

The alarm is being raised with regard to India and the Imperialist Briton is beginning to feel uncomfortable. The fact may not be without significance in both the repressive and aggressive policy of the Viceroy. There is no doubt that the only security lies in a contented India. It is not by repression but by freedom that Britain may have a bulwark in a loyal and devoted India that shall stand her in good stead in the face of any crisis that may arise. As to Japan, the moving picture that some writers have drawn of the days when, the Anglo-Japanese alliance was at an end, Togo or his successor may menace Australia and the open door in China is to be first for the commerce of Japan, and afterwards—a long way afterwards—for that of other nations, may be distressing to Westerners, but the forceful words of Baron Suematsu, when he picked the Yellow Peril bubble, must not be forgotten, namely, that Japan stood to lose more than she could gain by a coalition of Asia against Europe. Westerners have exploited the East for long years; it is but bare justice that Asia should be for the Asiatics.

### THE TOTTERING GOVERNMENT.

The Government still holds on but it presents a sorry figure. The Treasury Bench is as yet no means crowded, indeed it shows an expanse of green. One after another Ministers are compelled to go away on leave of absence on the score of health; Mr. Chamberlain, too, is recruiting at Folkestone and his doughty knight, Mr. Chaplin, is also seeking refreshment by the sea. But the strange spectacle was that which greeted Members and visitors on Wednesday evening. Another fiscal debate attracted crowds of strangers; every seat was occupied in all the Galleries, including the Ladies', and they had the felicity of seeing the Government run away from a fiscal debate on the first night on which it could be discussed as an open question. Mr. Ainsworth's motion was a direct attack on Preferential tariffs, but yet the great Missionary was not present; he was ill, a fact regretted by everyone. But still only two of his supporters took part in the division, and Sir Howard Vincent was his only champion in the debate. The benches on the Government side of the House emptied gradually after Mr. Balfour's cynical speech, in which he declared that he should take no notice of the motion which was obviously a trick to upset the Government and in no sense an earnest attempt to seriously debate the question. He should neither speak, except briefly, nor vote. With this example before them, all his supporters disappeared. The newspapers which support the Government was eloquent on the abominable guerrilla tactics to which the Opposition is reduced; but the Opposition knows that neither Mr. Balfour nor Mr. Chamberlain will come out and fight in the open during the present Parliament. On Wednesday they run away, a the Opposition carried the Motion by a huge majority of 2. There are still further fiscal debates in sight, and the Premier will, of course, exert his accustomed skill in evading them. But such flouting of the House of Commons, such miserable subterfuges to retain office are damaging in the extreme, and rumour has it that a dissolution will come after the Budget has been introduced—a Budget with unexpected millions of surplus as in India. Who will be the new Indian Secretary?—a question which is being frequently asked. I hear that Sir Henry Fowler is keenly anxious to resume his seat at the head of the India Council. His friends are indignant when it is suggested that he is now too old for that office; he is, they declare, a keen financier and an able administrator, and to pass him over would be an injustice. The feeling in India will be unanimous on the point: rather even Mr. Brodick than a Liberal Secretary in the person of Sir Henry Fowler. Another name mentioned is that of Mr. John Morley; but it is more likely that Mr. Morley, who is not familiar with Indian questions, will be wanted for another appointment. A brilliant suggestion has been made by an ardent friend of India, namely, that Sir Henry Cotton should be Secretary of State and Sir Antony Macdonald Viceroy! Mr. Morley himself indicated, in his speech last Monday to the Young Liberals, that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill would soon become his "right honourable" friends, and that the Labour Party probably in the person of Mr. John Burns would be represented in the Cabinet. Cabinet construction is perhaps an interesting game,

but whatever may be the surprises in store in the next Liberal Government, India will pray to be delivered from Sir Henry Fowler. Her destinies would be in able hands if Sir Charles Dilke were appointed Indian Secretary.

To come back to the present from speculation as to the future, an oriental suggestion has been made as the only solution to a danger which threatens the health of honourable legislators at Westminster. In spite of all efforts to exclude them, microbes insist on gaining admittance into the green Chamber. The trouble arises, according to an expert's report published this week, from the dirt which sticks to the boots of hon. members. Remove the boots, and you will remove the microbes, is the practical comment on the fact. However, in this country such a remedy is more easily proposed than carried out. But one usually said M. P. frivolously suggests that the presence of Geisha girls who should be in charge of oriental slippers for booted members would add greatly to the gaiety of the House. Those who listened to the proposal held up their hands in holy horror.

### THE MANIKNAGAR GHAT ROAD.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Bhadreshwar, April 12.

"Anent" the Maniknagar ghat road case the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Bose put the following question:—

"Is it not the fact that the people of Bhadrabar and its neighbourhood attach special importance to the Maniknagar Ghat Road which leads to an ancient ghat held in great sanctity by the people and largely used by them, specially on Hindu bathing days and on occasions of other Hindu ceremonies?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Shirres said in reply:—  
"It is reported that people of Bhadrabar do not attach more importance to the Maniknagar Ghat than to the neighbouring ghats known as Paikpara Ghat and Mukdam Baksh's Ghat which are equally used by the people on Hindu bathing days and on occasions of Hindu ceremonies. It is also said that no special importance attaches to the Maniknagar Ghat Road by the reason of the fact that it leads to Maniknagar Ghat."

We are simply staggered at the reply given by the Hon'ble Mr. Shirres. May we ask, who supplied the Government with the above information. If he is a Government official, he should take note of his conduct, for, he put into the mouth of the Government, what is untrue, as is well known. So far as the people of Bhadrabar are concerned, they simply wonder to learn that the Government has been made to give utterance to what is not true. Sir Andrew Fraser must have gone through the files of the papers in connection with the matter and so has the Hon'ble Mr. Shirres. They must have come across petitions after petitions submitted by the people of Bhadrabar against the proposal, distinctly testifying to the "special sanctity" of the Maniknagar Ghat and the road. There are more than hundred respectable signatories. We give below the names of a few of them:—

Babu Pratap Chandra Sircar, Head of the Sircar family of Purnabati, Municipal Commissioner and Ex-Hon. Magistrate (on whose representation as Secretary to the Rate-Payers' Association, Bhadrabar, the Municipal resolution of February 1900, was rescinded by the Government of Sir John Woodburn).

The following are among the signatories of the petition to the Bengal Government dated 12th August 1904:—

Babu Hari Mohan Banerjee. (Senior member of the Zemindar family of Tehinpara, Honorary Magistrate and Secretary Local High School). Babu Sushil Chander Banerjee (Talukdar). Babu Satyendra Nath Banerjee (Zemindar and Hon. Magistrate). Babu Rakhal Das Banerjee B.A. (Zemindar). Babu Rojo Nath Koondu (Merchant). Babu Nripal Ch. Banerjee, Moomotah Banerjee, Bhupal Ch. Banerjee and Satis Chander Banerjee (Zemindars). Babu Kanayi Lal Khan (Head of the well-known Khan family of Mandakunda). Babu Tincori Mandal (of the Mandal family of Bhadrabar). Babu Jadunath Banerjee (Merchant and Ex-Municipal Commissioner). Babu Tara Prasad Koondu (Merchant and Ex-Municipal Commissioner and Ex-Hon. Magistrate). Babu Madhab Chander Banerjee, Bhupendra Nath Dey, Fakir Chand Rakshit, Sati Chandra Nandi, Nagendra Nath Dey and Jatindra Narain Dey (Merchants). Dr. Nil Kanto Chatterjee I.M.S. (Retired Asst. Surgeon and Ex-Hon. Magistrate). Babu Gour Shankar Bhattacharya (Family Priest of the well-known Banerjee family of Tehinpara). Babu Hari Ch. Chakraverty (Ex-Municipal Commissioner). Babu Satya Kinkar Banerjee (Since dead, late Surpr. of the Estate of Sir Raja Radha Kanta Dey of Sovabazar). Babu Hari Datta Mukerjee M. A. B.L. (Ex. Vice-Chairman Municipalities). and Babu Kali Prasanna Biswas (Secy. Rate-Payers' Association), signed petition dated 8th October 1904.

Can anybody doubt about the respectability and representative character of these men? We challenge the Government to produce equally respectable party or a-v respectable party at all to support its statement. Indeed, there is not a single honest man in the locality who will deny the special sanctity of the Ghat and the Ghat Road, with the consecrated Aswadha trees. And if the Government, instead of making secret enquiries with the help of some interested parties, dare make a public enquiry the fact can be proved by the solemn testimony of every man and woman in Bhadrabar and its neighbourhood. We hope the people of Bhadrabar will take immediate steps to compel the Government to withdraw the statement which seriously affects their honour.

Mr. H. LeMesurier C.I.E., Magistrate and Collector, second grade, is promoted to the 1st grade of Magistrates and Collectors after Mr. E. B. Harris, resigned. Mr. LeMesurier will continue to act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, until further orders.

The Viceroy has addressed an open letter to Sir Charles Rivaz suggesting the starting of a subscription list for the benefit of the sufferers by famine and initiating the movement himself with a donation of Rs. 10,000. The extraordinary narrow and providential escape of Lady Curzon, says the letter, makes us peculiarly alive to the sorrow of others to whom fate was less merciful. The Viceroy says his wish was to have gone in person to the scene of disaster but that he felt his visit might have added to embarrassment of the situation.





## THE EARTHQUAKE.

## FURTHER DETAILS.

Simla, April 12.

The following are the further facts of the earthquake. Information received from the Commissioner of Jullundur at Dharmasala on the 10th April 1905, is to the following effect: four Europeans only dead in Palampur tahsil—Mr. Gibson, Mrs. Copeland, Miss McLean and Ready Javerness. Mr. William's foot was amputated. Mr. Miller got one rib broken, is doing well, will be all right in a week. The Raja of Mandi unhurt. Most Europeans of Palampur Tahsil are encamped at Palampore. Medical comforts and tents have reached there; more will follow. Mrs. Gibson is injured but is progressing. No information regarding Kulu Europeans have been received. Mr. Miller writes that in Kulu, Mandi and Suket loss of life is small. Telegraphic communication with Palampur will be restored by noon to-day when further information will be obtained.

Following are further facts communicated on the 11th instant:—No Europeans hurt in Kulu Valley, but the Tahsil thana, Dabungalow and Dunbar Bridge were severely injured. Generals Osborne and Graham Young are particularly mentioned as safe. Tunbridge and family and the Minnikins escaped unhurt from Kadhi and Katrala bungalows respectively; and Mr. Ballard's son is safe. Mr. Owen got a cut on the head but is doing well. Mr. Williams is progressing favourably. Mr. Fitzgerald is safe. Mr. Barnard at Palampur was injured on the head. Mrs. Clarke, Brockman and Turner are safe. Three hundred Indians are reported killed in Sultampur town, and two hundred in Mandi. The Civil Indian casualties at Dharmasala total 424 (bazaars and servants of Europeans 384, jail and police 40). All these have been exhumed, burned or buried. Palampur bazar total 100—all exhumed. Medical relief centres have been established at important places at Dharmasala military and civil stations, Palampur Kangra and Jowala Mukhi. Mr. Datta and 4 Hospital assistants are now on their way from Hosiarpur with full medical stores, and will be available for itinerating along the southern portion of the area affected. One hospital assistant goes to Nagrota on the 11th April and 2 additional men have been asked for working villages round Kangra. Inquiry has been made through the Rajas of Nadaun and Lambagan as to whether further assistance is required. The Commissioner is inquiring from local natives, and orders have been issued to all Police to visit villages and report whether further medical assistance is required. All demands for medical assistance have been complied with. Communication with Pathankote being very easy, numerous wounded have passed down to the Punjab. On 11th April, 1905, the United Provinces Government reported that the recent earthquake caused considerable damage to public buildings in Dehra Dun and slighter in Saharanpur. Further report will follow on the completion of the investigation. In Dehra district a man was killed and several others were injured probably by the fall of a roof.

Simla, Apr. 13.

Further details of the earthquake commissioner of Jullundur at Shahpur Kangra wiring on the 11th instant reports that medical supply depot has been organized at Kotwali or Lower Bazar Dharmasala which can comply with all district need. A hospital assistant is posted at Forsythganj, an Assistant Surgeon Macleodganj Major Browning Smith and a hospital assistant at Bagser Major Meier Smith and a hospital assistant at Kangra town, an assistant surgeon in Jowalamukhi Major McKechnie and Assistant Surgeon Owen in Palampur, one hospital assistant is posted in Kangra Sedhari and adjoining villages and a second has been sent to Nagrota and neighbouring villages. Doctor Datta, Civil Surgeon of Hoshiarpur and four hospital assistants are now near south of affected tract. A mission of medical staff is in the Kangra Tahsil. All police stations are being reinforced and a regular system of inspection and enquiry by patrols has been organised. The telegraph line has been opened to Palampur and to Kangra, a double company of Pioneers reached Kangra yesterday and are assisting in exhumation of bodies. A Company of Sappers and Miners marched this morning with supplies of all kinds for relief and will in the first instance construct a trestle bridge over the Buner Nullah, half way between Shahpur and Palampur, where a large bridge has collapsed rendering communication of any kind with Palampur difficult. In half of Kangra town the work of exhumation is completed and has been vigorously pushed throughout the affected area. The Commissioner of Jullundur at Shahpur Kangra wiring on the 12th instant, reports that Mr. Waring, Deputy Commissioner, has returned to Dharmasala after extensive tour, visiting Nadaun, Jowalamukhi, Ranital and Kangra. The population everywhere resuming normal avocation. Jowalamukhi, fair in spite of calamity is in full swing, large crowds attending. Raja of Nadaun has rendered noble assistance with men and food supplies to poorer classes of Sajanpur and Jowalamukhi. Dr. Datta has visited Jowalamukhi and an assistant surgeon, and hospital assistant are now working there and neighbouring villages at Kangra. The Pioneers continue work of exhumation and the Kangra Tahsil treasury which had collapsed, is now open and working. A strong medical staff are at work here. Mr. Calvert, Mrs. Calvert and family who were in Zagalghana Bungalow near Rampur Buehahir are safe and report huge anshlips and much destruction of house at Rampur, but no great loss of life in immediate neighbourhood. Arrangements are being made with the Forest Department to provide materials for rebuilding houses. Thatching material is being sent from neighbouring districts. The cart road to Palampur from Shahpur being opened up and bridges repaired by the Sappers and Miners, and by the company of the Pioneers. It is hoped that whole road will shortly be opened to wheeled traffic. The bridge at Kangra on Hosiarpur roads is intact and not broken as reported. The road near it is being cleared already pack animals can pass local native gentlemen of Kangra and Palampur Tahsils are assisting by distribution of food to poorer classes and by taking care of orphans. Medical relief is being sent to Suket and Mandi States and Kulu from Simla. Colonel Bamber, Sanitary Commissioner, with Captain Harvey Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, is touring in affected area. There is wide scope for outside charity in providing thatching and roofing materials. Coolie labour is extremely scarce, and efforts are being made to import gangs. Masons

and carpenters are in great need. The Government of Madras reports no earthquake in districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Ganjam, Kistna, Malabar, Nilgiris, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Trichinopoly. The Collectors of Combarore, Chingleput, Cuddapah Godavari and Vizagapatam report no damage, and have been asked to report whether any shocks were felt. Reports from the remaining districts are not received yet. The Agent Governor-General and Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province report that no loss of life or serious danger from earthquake reported in this province.

## THE RELIEF OPERATIONS.

## OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Lahore, April 12.

A telegram has been received from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, dated the 11th instant, stating that he had reached Shahpur below Dharmasala and met Mr. Anderson, Commissioner of Jullundur. There is no acute immediate distress in the villages of the affected area, and the people are recovering heart. Shops are being reopened, and food supplies are sufficient, all necessary relief being given. His Honour will visit Dharmasala and Kangra, and probably Palampur also. It is estimated that 22 natives and some 200 pilgrims perished in Jowala Mukhi.

While most of the buildings fell. The central portion of the temple still stands, and the place is full of pilgrims. The places between there and Palampur suffered terribly. The town of Daulatpur is reported quite down. A medical supply depot has been opened at Lower Bazar, Dharmasala, which can supply all needs of the district, and medical parties are being posted, to various towns and villages.

All police stations are being reinforced and a regular system of inspection and inquiry by the patrols has been organised. The telegraph line has been opened to Palampur and Kangra. A Double Company of the Pioneers reached Kangra on the 10th instant, and are assisting in the exhumation of bodies. A Company of Sappers and Miners marched on the morning of the 11th with supplies of all kinds for relief, and will, in the first place, construct a trestle bridge over the Buner Nullah, half-way between Shahpur and Palampur, where a large bridge has collapsed, rendering communications of any kind with Palampur difficult. In half of Kangra town the work of exhumation is completed and is being vigorously pushed on throughout the affected area.

## DESTRUCTION AT MANDI.

Lahore, April 14.

A correspondent writes from Mandi on the 9th instant:—"Severe shocks of earthquake are continually being felt since the morning of the 4th instant. The first shock (6-15 a.m.) lasted about 2½ minutes, almost all buildings came tottering down and in an instant the city, which was enjoying a fresh morning breeze a minute before turned into a mass of ruins. The cries of the wounded and dying were very pitiable. Above two hundred lives were lost. People are all in the open air awaiting their fate, as the earthquake is still threatening the survivors. Dr. Sobha Ram is attending the sick and wounded. The dead bodies lying unburied have been removed and the streets are being cleared. Arrangements have been made to supply the people with provisions from the State granary. All possible help has been given to the distressed. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib and Mr. F. Miller, Superintendent are safe at Palampur. Postal communication between Mandi and Palampur is stopped. The destruction caused can be better imagined than described."

## RELIEF OPERATIONS.

Simla, April 14.

The Punjab Government wires:—Mr. Smith reports everything is going on satisfactorily in Kangra town, 2,200 of the Ten Town people are being fed from the supplies sent up from Pathankote, and a few hundreds of others remain who do not accept food. The total survivors are reckoned as 3,000. He has two stationary hospitals in the town, and has started an itinerating one. The portion of Ten, the town named Kangra, is cleared of dead bhawan; and the other portion is being cleared rapidly with the aid of the Pioneers, but difficulty is caused by the great height and stability of the houses near the great temple. Crime is insignificant.

Captain MacKechine reports:—"The wounded at Palampur and its neighbourhood: Mr. Williams, foot amputated; Mrs. Gibson, Gopalpur, back bruised, doing well; Mr. Bradford, Palampur, badly cut and bruised; Mr. Miller, I.C.S., broken rib; Mr. W. Ballard, bruised; Mr. Owen, scalp wound; Mrs. Williams, Palampur, bruised and abrasions. The people have food and are not starving. Roads are passable and bridges damaged. Tea garden coolies have fled. All tea gardens, houses and factories are destroyed excepting Mr. Fitzgerald's, Bajinath, and possibly Mr. Woodland's factory beyond Bajinath. Manufacture of tea this year is probably impossible. Supplies are coming in advance, having been made from the Treasury to the bazar merchants. Similar advances are also made to Europeans, and gangs of coolies organised to bring the injured natives from the surrounding villages to Palampur."

The Raja of Suket telegraphs that he is safe, and though a considerable damage has been done to buildings, no very serious disaster has resulted in the State. The Sappers and Miners and a Double Company of the Pioneers are at work on the Shahpur-Palampur road. A second Double Company of Pioneers are at work at Kangra town.

The following are, I think, reliable statistics collected by the Patwari and verified by Landwarders regarding the mortality in two villages in the immediate neighbourhood of Dharmasala and considered to have suffered badly:—Gharas, population 3012, deaths 276; Sadher, population 547, deaths 16; Lambardars are contented to ask for wood and grass for erecting temporary huts. Ekkas can now reach Dharmasala Kotwali Bazar.

In addition to the Medical arrangements reported yesterday the Military Assistant Surgeon Karm has been placed at the disposal of the civil authorities for itinerating work in the villages round Shahpur. Colonel Bamber notes that there is no great demand in their part of the valley for surgical assistance as the slightly injured apply their own ordinary domestic remedies. As far as information is available the number of injured is proportionately small to those who were killed.

## AN EYE WITNESS'S ACCOUNT.

Simla, April 14.

An eye witness sends the following letter to Simla from Pathankote, dated the 10th instant:—"I have just returned from the valley where the scene beggars description. The whole place has been clean wiped out, only a very few having escaped with their lives in Kangra. Not a single soul, European or native escaped. The Europeans living there appear to have been instantly killed without a chance of escape, and the place for the first two days after the catastrophe was a veritable 'City of the Dead.' The death roll, as far as they know at present, is 30 Europeans and 10,000 natives, but the latter will never be known accurately. In one of the barracks there were 400 men of the 7th Gurkhas, and they had recovered 175 bodies up to the time I left. There is no one to bury the dead, and the stench of decaying corpses is awful, while vultures fill the air and are feeding on the dead men and animals; all have suffered alike those in the open being killed by falling rocks. Never have I beheld such a sight. Words are inadequate to describe it, in fact the scene beggars description. To put it mildly it is an appalling catastrophe. The hill sides and huge rocks are torn and split like so much tinder, and as soon as the rains set in I am inclined to think Dharmasala will be no more. Not a Church, house or hut is left standing in the whole valley, and the accounts given in the papers up to the present have not given half the amount of destruction wrought. The most extraordinary things are still occurring, shocks of earthquake, sulphur springs are bursting out, etc., while the inhabitants are either running away like scared animals or sitting spellbound in front of their ruined homes; but not a soul is stirring to get out of dead. The General and the Commissioner have ordered up a regiment of Sappers and are pouring food stuffs into the place, as all food is buried."

## FATALITIES AT QUETTA.

Allahabad, April 14.

A number of fatalities have occurred this week at Quetta. On the morning of the 11th a shell, while being unloaded, exploded, killing instantaneously one sergeant and 3 khalsias. A 4th khalsi died in hospital an hour afterwards. A 5th was injured but will probably recover. On Thursday morning a Hazara Jemadar was shot dead on the range by a Hazara sepoy who had recently been reduced from his rank on account of a charge of irregularity at range-shooting, brought against him by the Jemadar. The murderer was seized immediately by the men around before he could fire another. Two charges of Major Harrison, that were taken out of his stables, have been found in the hills. The thieves, being hotly pursued, abandoned the horses with a bag of meat and flour. On Sunday morning, two men, armed with rifles, passing along the hills, twenty miles from Quetta, were seen by a shepherd. Being suspicious, the shepherd warned the nearest village. The villagers assembled and pursued the robbers and after a fight captured one of them who appears to have been one of the party who stole the horses. He had come from Afghanistan with a party to raid. Another capture by villagers took place on the 11th, the man captured being suspected of forming one of the party, implicated in the murder of the sentry who was shot dead the other day at his post.

## TOTAL WRECK OF KULU.

Allahabad, April 14.

The following telegram bearing date the 10th April reaches the "Pioneer" from a trustworthy correspondent in Kulu: "Yesterday an earthquake completely wrecked Sultampur and Kulu. There was great loss of life. All the villages are deserted. At Kulu people are camping out in the fields for safety."

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

Simla, April 14.

**HOME DEPARTMENT.**  
Captains Pearson and Dykes have been placed temporarily under the Government of the United Provinces.

Major Wake, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, is granted fifteen months' leave.  
Captain Wimberley, Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, is granted one year's leave.  
The services of Mr. C. H. A. Hill are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Office.

**REVENUE DEPARTMENT.**  
Mr. J. Eccles, Survey of India is granted seven months' leave.

Captain Baldrey is appointed Professor of the Lahore Veterinary College.

The services of Mr. J. M. Miller, President of the Survey Committee, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

**THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.**  
Mr. A. Williams is appointed Revenue and Judicial Commissioner of Beluchistan.

**THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**  
Mr. Carson becomes Accountant-General of Kashmir.

Mr. Dentieth is posted as Assistant Controller, India Treasuries.

Mr. Ashoke Chandra Gupta is appointed probationer in the enrolled list of the Finance Department, and is attached to India Treasuries.

Mr. Sykes, Accountant-General, Madras, is granted one month's leave.

Colonel Porter, R. E., Mint Master, Calcutta, is granted six months' leave, and Captain McCormick, R.E., officiates.

Mr. Gamble, C. S., Accountant-General Punjab, is granted eight months' leave, Mr. Anderson officiating.

**THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.**  
Mr. Knox Homan, Deputy Postmaster-General, Bihar Circle, is granted furlough for six months, Mr. Hogg officiating.

**THE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.**  
Mr. Moyle, Chief Engineer, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted six months' leave, Mr. Taylor officiating.

Lieutenant Cracy, R. E., reverts to the Engineering establishment of the North-Western Railway.

Two tigers have been brought in to Ootacamund during the past week. The shikaris were Messrs. Colin Mackenzie and Edward Hadfield, and the animals were shot at Ebbonah and near Krumund. Mr. Hadfield got his tigers on the 5th instant, when he and his brother were out beating for sambar and jungle-sheep. Their dogs bayed the beast, which was in thick cover and refused to break. Mr. Hadfield thereupon entered the shola, and found the tigers closely surrounded by the dogs, one of which had been badly injured. As he turned his head to look at him, Mr. Hadfield fired, shooting her through the head and killing her instantly with a single bullet. This tiger measured 8 ft. 6 inches and that shot by Mr. Mackenzie, which was obtained on the following day, 8 ft. 3 inches.

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, Apr. 12.

A remarkable congress of barristers from all parts of Russia has been held at St. Petersburg, despite interruptions by the police. It adopted resolutions to disseminate reforming ideas to educate people, and demanding a democratic constitution.

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, April 11.

Reuter wires from Tokio that Japan is meeting the Russian plan of reorganisation in Manchuria by extensive preparations for doubling or trebling the present units and it is estimated that by autumn the Japanese organisation will exceed a million, the actual field fighting force being roughly 700,000. The Japanese are confident of their ability to take and hold Harbin and simultaneously operate against the Russians eastwards.

London, Apr. 12.

The French cruiser "Descartes" and five torpedo-boats are stationed at Cape St. Jacques, and the gunboats "Acheron" and "Styx" are leaving Saigon to protect the neutrality of French waters.

Japanese warships are cruising along the Coochin-China coast.

The British cruiser "Sutlej" has arrived at Singapore. It passed the Baltic Squadron, including all battleships, at daylight yesterday steaming north.

The German collier "Hindoo," loaded with four thousand tons of Cardiff coal for Tanjong Pandam, presumably for the Baltic Squadron, has been refused clearance for Saigon unless she gives bond to deliver cargo through the British Consul.

The Baltic Squadron is apparently now all in the neighbourhood of the Anambas Island.

London, April 13.

The cruiser Sutlej passed the Baltic Squadron 550 miles North-East of Singapore, hence the Dutch report of fighting at the Anambas is discredited.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Nubia reports having sighted the Baltic fleet on Monday, two hundred miles South-East of Saigon, steaming North-East. This disposes of the report that fighting was proceeding at the Anambas.

## GENERAL.

London, April 11.

Mr. Wentworth, M. P., is resigning his seat for Brighton. Mr. Gerald Loder is contesting it again—"Englishman."

London, April 11.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, replying to a question during the debate on the Budget, which was generally favourable, defended the date of the reduction of the Tea duty on the ground that traders must be given a reasonable time to clear their stocks. He was not ashamed to confess that he attached great weight to the representations of the Indian and Ceylon Governments on the subject of the duty.

London, April 11.

The Paris Municipal Council have sent the King their condolences on the earthquake in India.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Tokio says that the 'Jiji Shimpo' has opened a subscription for the relief of the sufferers in the earthquake in India.

London, April 11.

Mr. Long, replying to questions in the House of Commons from Irish Members, said he entirely dissociated himself from Mr. Wyndham's conception of the status of Sir Antony MacDonnell. Although the latter was entitled to express opinions on administrative acts, every thing must be under Mr. Long's complete control and subject to his approval.

London, April 12.

A debate took place in the Lords last night, on the Colonial Conference. Lord Lansdowne said it was idle to expect the Colonies to agree to fiscal changes which destroy their industries, while we are not likely to agree to changes increasing the price of food and interfering with the supply of raw materials, but within these limits the Conference could consider the possibility of devising mutually advantageous arrangements for the benefit of the trade of the Empire.

London, April 12.

The Government Majority fell to twelve in the Commons last night, on a motion relating to education in Ireland.

London, April 12.

Extraordinary preparations are being made at Brest for the reception of the British fleet. The Municipal Council has voted unlimited credit for entertainments, and the population are organising independent.

London, April 13.

Mr. Hill Late Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

The King and Queen of England have arrived at Majorca.

The King and Queen pay a two days' visit to Algiers after leaving the Balearic Islands.

London, April 13.

The report that a special German Mission headed by Count Tattenbach, was proceeding to Fex to arrange a commercial treaty is officially confirmed.

London, April 13.

The Whites are forcibly resisting the introduction of Chinese and Japanese labourers in Salmon Valley, British Columbia. The police are protecting the Orientals and trouble is feared. The Japanese Consul at Ottawa has protested against the renewed Anti-Japanese legislation in British Columbia. Sir Wilfred Laurier has promised to disallow it, if, as it is represented, the legislation is detrimental to Imperial interests.

London, April 13.

The remarks made by Mr. Chamberlain in his speech at the Liberal Union Club, and passing over Lord Lansdowne's exposition of fiscal policy in the House of Lords on Tuesday, repudiating protective taxation on food, is regarded as likely to lead to a modus vivandus among opposing sections of Ministerialists.

London, April 13.

It has been decided to commence the Panama Canal works immediately and to engage 2,000 Japanese and 2,000 Chinese coolies.

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## GENERAL.

London, Apr. 12.

The King has telegraphed his warm acknowledgments for the sympathy expressed by the Paris Municipality regarding the earthquake in India.

London, Apr. 12.

In connection with the Budget scheme for reducing the floating debt, tenders are invited for ten million 2½ per cent Exchange Exchequer bonds, of which a million is redeemable yearly. The issue replaces ten millions in bonds due in December.

London, Apr. 12.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at the Liberal Union Club to-day, said the conclusion of the Japanese Alliance required foresight, courage, and readiness to take certain risk, but the policy of "I laissez faire" was much more dangerous. "I think this is the opinion of the country and am sure all Liberal Unionists are settled there. We approved the treaty which has already been justified by limiting the area of the present terrible conflict, and shall support Lord Lansdowne in the determination to fulfil the treaty both in the spirit and the letter. May I say we would very gladly follow him further if he thought the policy he has initiated could further be extended. (Applause.) Myself, I believe a mutual defensive understanding between Japan and Britain would secure indefinitely the place in the Far East and give to both of us security in our possessions."

## INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

## SYMPATHY FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

## OR OF NEW ZEALAND.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Simla, April 13.

The Viceroy has received and acknowledged the following message of sympathy from the Governor of New Zealand:—"On behalf of self, Premier, Government and people of New Zealand I desire to convey our deep sympathy in connection with the disastrous loss of life, and suffering caused through the recent earthquake."

## KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY COLLISION.

## A STATION MASTER KILLED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Simla, April 13.

A down passenger train of the Kalka-Simla Railway collided with a trolley this afternoon and the Native Station Master of Koti was killed.

## LADY CURZON'S MUNIFICENCE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Simla, April 13.

Lady Curzon has proposed to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab that any of the Europeans and Indians who have been injured by the earthquake who could be moved with safety and whose recovery would be accelerated by the medical skill and careful nursing afforded at the Walker and Ripon Hospitals should be moved under medical care to Simla as her guests as soon as possible.

## THE SEISTAN MISSION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Simla, April 13.

On the night of the 26th March, during a tremendous hurricane, the Camel Corps attached to the Seistan Mission was visited by a made wolf, which bit no less than 78 camels, and some sheep. The blizzard at the time was blowing at something like 50 miles an hour. On the two following days the wind attained a velocity of 120 miles, the highest rate recorded throughout the whole period of the Mission's presence in Seistan. Twenty four degrees of frost were registered, and an immense number of hired camels died from cold.

## THE KABUL MISSION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Simla, April 13.

The staff of clerks attached to the Kabul Mission, with a number of followers, arrived at Simla this evening. Further particulars show that Lady Doctor, Miss Browne, and her sister have decided to stay in Kabul, and that the Mission met at Gaudamak another European going up to Kabul in the Ameer's employ. Mr. Finlayson is also staying at Kabul, looking after the construction works of the Ameer's new palace.

All accounts agree that Mr. Dane has been eminently successful in spite of the opposition from a small but influential section at the Afghan Court. The news of Mr. Dane's success has been very well received here.

## A GENEROUS DONATION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Simla, April 13.

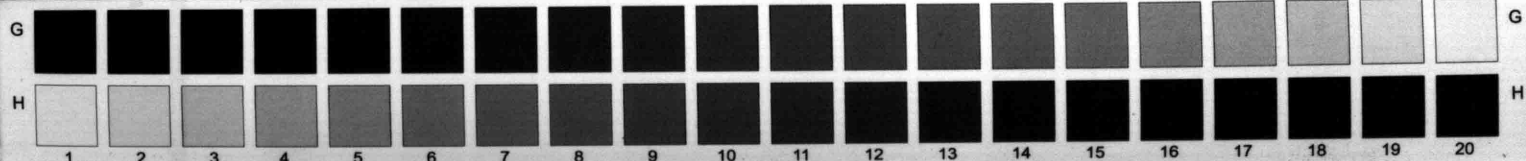
The Viceroy has received from Lord Rothschild a donation of £2000 towards the earthquake relief fund from the firm of N. M. Rothschild and son.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE U. P.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Allahabad, April 13.

The formal orders of the Government of India on the question of the judicial administration of Oudh have been received by the United Provinces Government. The suggestion for the formation of a Divisional Bench of the Allahabad High Court or of a Chief Court at Lucknow has been rejected. The constitution of a single High Court for the province of Agra and Oudh is considered as the ultimate solution of the problem. The suggestion of a single High Court at Lucknow is rejected, but they consider that the time is not yet ripe for the creation of such an institution at Allahabad. They have decided, therefore, to defer the scheme of amalgamation and to retain the Court of the Judicial Commissioner at such strength as may be found necessary. This decision is not to prejudice the ultimate amalgamation of the two Courts when public opinion is ready for the change.





## Calcutta and Mofussial.

**Plague Prevention.**—The regulations for the prevention of the introduction of plague by sea imposed in the ports of Orissa and Chittagong against vessels arriving from Mauritius have been withdrawn.

**H.A. Light Ry.**—The Government of Bengal sanctions an increase in the speed of trains on the Autpur extension of the Howrah-Amra Light Railway, viz., from Jagatbulpur to Autpur within the limit of 12 miles an hour as the maximum.

**Removal of Police Station.**—The Nawabganj police-station, in the Barasat sub-division of the district of the 24 Parganas, has been moved from Nawabganj to Nopara, with effect from the 1st April 1905, and that the thana will henceforth be known as the Nopara thana.

**Alipur Reformatory School.**—The Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, is appointed to be an ex-officio member of the Board of Management of the Alipore Reformatory School, vice Mr. K. B. W. Thomas, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, resigned.

**Police Commission.**—With regard to the Police Commission's recommendation, it is understood that the Government of India, have under consideration a draft bill for a uniform Police Act for all India. The bill will be brought before the Legislative Council during the course of the Simla session.

**Committed to the Sessions.**—On Wednesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, a Mr. Kendall was re-arrested on a charge of committing an assault on a youth named Kali Podo Sirkar an apprentice in the Bhowanipore Post Office. The defendant was committed to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions.

**Revenue Department.**—The leave granted to Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Contal, on private affairs for twenty-one days, is hereby cancelled. Babu Braja Nath Rai, Sub-Deputy Collector, now employed as an Assistant Settlement Officer in the district of Ranchi is allowed privilege leave for one month.

**A Dishonest Khansama.**—On Wednesday, Inspector Rash Behari Ghose of the Bhowanipore Thana charged one Shaik Ahmad a Khansama in the employ of Mr. R. M. Roy, Counsel, of Elgin Road, before Mouli Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore, with theft of various articles belonging to his master. The Court found the accused guilty and sentenced him to sixteen stripes.

**English Readers for Schools.**—In reference to the syllabus for English Readers to Standards III to VI for schools for Indian pupils books (with the usual applications) should be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction for transmission after preliminary examination to the Text-Book Committee, not later than the 1st May next.

**Hony. Magistrates.**—Babu Pramatha Nath Bagchi is re-appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Meherpur, in the district of Nadia. (The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Annada Charan Bose of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Taki Municipal Bench, in the district of the 24 Parganas.

**Mufassil Municipalities.**—The following gentlemen are appointed and approved to be Chairmen of the Municipalities against their names:—Babu Suresh Chandra Roy, Rajpur Municipality (24 Parg.); Babu Kunja Behari Bose, Barasat Municipality. Mr. G. G. G. is appointed and approved to be a Commissioner of the Uttarpara Municipality vice Mr. P. G. Holmes.

**Suicide by a Student.**—On Tuesday last, one Aswini Kumar Basu, a young student of the Kalighat School and son of Dr. Girish Chander Basu, committed suicide by swallowing a large quantity of arsenic. The boy was chastised by his father for his unreasonably long absence from home in order to attend a "Jatra" party held at Kalighat. The boy took it seriously to his heart and committed the fatal act.

**Alleged Assault &c.**—On Wednesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Gyan Chander Guha, on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Stimpson, applied for and obtained summonses against one Mr. Ventura, Mr. and Mrs. D'Levy on charges of assault, mischief and trespass. It was alleged that all there were due to an old grudge the defendants bore against the complainant.

**Joyanagar Charitable Dispensary.**—The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Joyanagar, in the district of the 24 Parganas:—Babu Bamanlal Bhattacharyya; Narendranath Nandan Dutt; Jogendra Nath Mukherjee; Nando Gopal Dutt; Narendranath Chatterjee; Surendra Nath Mitter; Bepin Behari De; Debendra Nath Banerjee; Ram Das Banerjee; and Apurba Krishna Sen.

**Disposition of Benches.**—The following disposition of the High Court Benches will take effect from Friday next: (a) Criminal Bench: Justices Henderson and Holmwood; (b) Presidency Bench: Justices Rampini and Casper; (c) Rajshahi and Burdwan Provinces: Justices Pargiter and Woodroffe; (d) Regular Appeals: The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Justices Bhose, Harington, Mitra and Gedd; (e) Appeals below Rs. 1,000: Justice Mukherjee; (f) Original Side: Justices Sale, Stephen and Bodilly.

**Khulna Woodburn Hospital.**—The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the Committee for the management of the Woodburn Hospital and Charitable Dispensary at Khulna, in the district of Khulna:—The Magistrate of Khulna; The Senior Deputy Magistrate, Khulna; The Civil Surgeon, Khulna; The District Engineer, Khulna; The Chairman of the Khulna Municipality; Babu Amrita Lal Raha; Kunja Behari Chakravarty; Devendra Nath Sen and Kazi Atwal Haq and Rai Sahib Bankim Chandra Mazumdar.

**Dangerous Debtors Convicted.**—On Wednesday, before Babu R. N. Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore one Kali Prosanna Das and his two brothers of Kangsu were charged with having assaulted and obstructed a public servant in the discharge of his duty. A Civil Court peon was deputed to attach some movables belonging to the accused under a writ of attachment. When the bailiff was returning with the attached goods, the accused in a body fell upon him and after assaulting him snatched away the goods from his lawful custody. The Court found the accused guilty and sentenced them to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

**Found Dead.**—A young man who used to sell Cheroots at the entrance of the Police Court, was found dead, on Tuesday morning there. The death is supposed to be due to Plague. The place was thoroughly disinfected.

**Tea Duty.**—From the 1st to 31st March, the bounty, at the rate of nine pice per pound, was paid on 22,285 lbs. of Green Tea by the Indian Tea Cess Committee. The quantity on which bonus has been paid from the beginning of the season to 31st March, is 1,626,704 lbs.

**Lord Kitchener.**—Lord Kitchener will probably visit Delhi about the middle of the month. The numerous details for the manoeuvres in the cold weather and for the big review in honour of the Prince of Wales are already being considered by the military authorities.

**Royal Tour.**—In connection with the Royal tour there will be a durbair at Agra for the Native Chiefs of the United Provinces and Rajasthan. A draft programme of the Royal tour has been circulated among the Local Governments.

**The Proposed Jute Bill.**—A correspondent of Belgachia writes:—Following the agitation going on in Mymensingh, every jute merchant in Calcutta should set up a shill bill against passing of the proposed Jute Bill, which, if passed, would certainly tell heavily on traders in jute, baled goods etc. It is now the time for them to call meetings and pass resolutions protesting against the passing of the said Bill.

**Water Supply.**—The Chief Engineer Mr. MacCabe and Mr. Bertram deserve well of the rate-payers for saying that the unfiltered water supply was a positive danger to the town and proposing to increase the filtered water supply from 20 to 50 million gallons a day without much additional cost. We remember when the proposal of a limited water supply was first tried in Barabazar it was followed by the breaking out of numerous plague cases in the locality.

**Shri Ramkrishna Goshala.**—This Goshala has been established under the guidance of some philanthropic and kind-hearted gentlemen of this city to supply the purest possible cow-milk to those who want it and arrangements have been made to make house-delivery for those who can not manage to send their men. The cows of this Goshala are being kept on strict sanitary principles and care is taken to supply pure and fresh milk to the purchasers. The Goshala is located at No. 169 Harrison Road.

**Provincial Conference.**—On Wednesday a special meeting of the Patriotic Association was held at their club premises 34, Newcove-puker East Lane, and the following delegates were elected to represent them at the forthcoming Mymensingh Conference:—Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, Babus Surendra Nath Banerjee, Harendra Nath Sen, Purna Chunder Coomarr, Ramoo Lal Shaw, Satus Chunder Choudhury, Kali Churn Coomarr, Nengendra Nath Banerjee, Pundit Kali Prasanna Kabyadisarad and Dr. N. Paul.

**A Shrewd Ooryia Servant Convicted.**—On Tuesday, before Babu Gopal Chander Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, an Ooryia servant in the employ of Babu Satish Chander Roy of Barupore was charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of some valuable jewellery belonging to his master. The accused was entrusted to carry the jewellery of the complainant's daughter in a box to her husband's house in Calcutta. The accused instead of delivering the articles absconded to his native place in Cuttack where he was arrested with all the valuables. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

**The College Square.**—The Deputy Commissioner of Police apprehends accidents and wishes the Panjabi preacher to seek for pastures new, although no cases of drowning have yet been reported. Why does he not suggest to the Corporation the running of a second gravel walk parallel to the one existing on the banks of the pond? That would prevent accidents and relieve the congestion of afternoon walkers. A fencing of plants on the edge of the pond like that in Cornwallis Square may also relieve the Deputy Commissioner of his anxiety, but the "males" in "Gol Dighi" as it is called, have no masters to obey and none of the members of the Squares Committee can make them work to improve the beauty or comfort of this important place of recreation.

**The Town Conservancy.**—At the last adjourned meeting of the Calcutta Corporation Rai Sita Nath Roy Bahadur spoke the plain truth when he said that only a few streets in the town have the benefit of afternoon conservancy service, but the Chairman met him with figures. So "facts" give way to "figures." A correspondent from Machooa Bazar Street enquires why there is no afternoon conservancy service in that important street though the Chairman from his place in the Bengal Council seemed to allude to afternoon conservancy service as one of the points in which the present Municipal administration of the city is superior to the old act Corporation. We would suggest to our esteemed correspondent to use "Oil Eucalyptus" to escape infection and procure a copy of the report of last Wednesday's proceedings of the adjourned meeting where he will have the consolation to find that a solicitor is going to be appointed for the Corporation on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per month.

**Public Meeting at Narainganj.**—A correspondent writes:—A public meeting was held on Friday the 10th April for election of delegates to the Mymensingh Conference. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Mymensingh Conference on behalf of the people of Narainganj: Babus Sarba Mohan Chakravarty; Bhubaneswar Dhat; Jagat Bandhu Dutta; Lalit Ch. Dutta; Tarni Ch. Shaha; Nanda Kum R Chowdhury; Kumudini Kanta Roy; Chandi Ch. Sen; Hari Ch. Nundy; Pran Kumar Das; Kamin Kumar Roy; Rakhal Ch. Banikya; Mukunda Lal Das; Debendra Ch. Roy; Munshi Pir Mohamed; Babus Sati Mohan Shaha; Lal Behari Bose; Jatindra Mohan Das; Bhupata Mohan Das; Harendra Lal Ganguly; Munshi Nabi Nezh Chowdhury; Babus Mon Mohan Dhar; Pree Nath Bose; Famin-da Dhar Das Gupta; Purna Ch. Gupta; Jagat Ch. Sen; Jatindra Ch. Chakravarty; Jaini Nath Chander; Mohendra Ch. Dhar; Debendra Nath Sarcar; Suresh Ch. Chatterjee; Mon Mohan Mitra; Hem Ch. Chatterjee; Har Kumar Dey; Kunja Behari Guha; Chandra Mohan Shaha; Radha Bullal Shaha; Jogesh Ch. Sen; Lalit Ch. Ghose; Upendra Kumar Mitra; Golap Ch. Roy; Nisi Kanta Chakravarty; and Niranjan Mukherjee. With a hearty vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting dissolved.

**The Plague.**—On Wednesday there were 116 cases and 93 deaths from plague in Calcutta. The total deaths were 162, the quinquennial average being 142.

**Bethune College.**—Babu Syama Das Mukherjee, Professor, Bethune College, and now Officiating Professor, Presidency College is confirmed in the latter appointment.

**Breaking up of the Bengali Language.**—Our Midnapur correspondent writes:—On Friday last there was a large meeting held in the local Bayly Hall to protest against the dismemberment of the Bengali language; and also against the extension of the provisions of Sec. 241 of the Bengal Municipal Act to the Municipality of Midnapur. Resolutions were adopted condemning the proposals.

**Strangled to Death.**—The case in which one Chelini Khan and his three brothers of Diamond Harbour were charged with having murdered their sister's husband Somir Noscar by strangulation under circumstances already reported, was concluded on Tuesday, before Babu Gopal Chander Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore. The Magistrate after recording the evidence of the prosecution found that there was no direct evidence against the accused and accordingly discharged them.

**Civil Engineering College Sibpur.**—Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department for Session 1905-1906 should apply to the Principal in the prescribed form on or before the 15th May next. Each application must be accompanied by a registration fee of Re. 1. The session begins on Monday, the 5th June next. Candidates for admission to the Apprentice Department should apply to the Principal in the prescribed form on or before the 6th May. Each application must be accompanied by a registration fee of Re. 1. The session begins on Monday, the 5th June next.

**Civil Medical Department.**—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Satis Chandra Mitra, Medical Officer, Eastern Bengal State Railway at Lalmonirhat, is, on return from leave, appointed to the Guma sub-division and Dispensary in the Ranchi district, vice second grade Assistant Surgeon Bana Mali Roy, transferred. Second grade Assistant Surgeon Bana Mali Roy, of the Guma sub-division and Dispensary, in the Ranchi district, is appointed as Medical Officer, Eastern Bengal State Railway, at Lalmonirhat, vice third grade Assistant Surgeon Satis Chandra Mitra, transferred.

**A Khalsi Convicted.**—On Tuesday, Inspector Koch of the Garden Reach Thana charged one Jogar Ali, a "Khalsi" in the employ of the River Steam Navigation Company's Dock, before Mouli Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore, with theft of some valuable wearing apparels belonging to Mr. Honeyman, accountant of the said Company. The accused one evening on a pretext of some business, entered the house of Mr. Honeyman and finding no one present broke open the wardrobe and carried away all the wearing apparels contained therein. The Court found the accused guilty and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

**Weather and Crop in Assam.**—The report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops in Assam for the week ending the 4th April, says: Rain has fallen in all districts, except Goalpara, Naga, Khasi, and Garo Hills. More rain is wanted for tea and early rice in Kamrup. Hoeing of tea, pressing of sugarcane, and gathering of mustard are still in progress. Ploughing for, and sowing of, early and late rice and jute continue; sowing operations have been retarded in parts of Sylhet by recent heavy rains. Prospects of tea and outturn of sugarcane and mustard generally are fair. Cattle-disease is prevalent in three districts. Prices of common rice are:—Silchar 19, Sylhet 18, Dhubri, Gauhati, Tezpur, Nowgong and Sibsagar 16 and Dibrugarh 14 seers per rupee.

**P. W. D.—Mr. C. A. White,** Officiating Sanitary Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Central Circle, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. W. B. Gwyther, Superintending Engineer, on deputation. The following promotions are made in the Upper Subordinate Establishment with effect from the 14th February 1905:—Hefferman, A. E. from Supervisor, 1st grade to Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade. Pal, Amango Mohon from 2nd grade to Supervisor, 1st grade; Mitter, Sarada Charan from 1st grade (temporary rank) to supervisor, 1st grade. Talapatva, Jadub Chandra; Chatterjee, Mohit Kumar and Sanyal, Chitta Sukh from Supervisor, 2nd grade, (temporary rank), to Supervisor, 2nd grade. Sheikh Gholam Rahman, Supervisor, 1st grade, 1st Calcutta Division, is granted privilege leave for three months.

**A Riotous Zemindar Convicted.**—On Wednesday, before Babu Gopal Chander Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, Babu Hira Lal Basu, an influential zemindar of Bhargore and his two "amlas" were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting and causing grievous hurt. One Taber Shesky, a local cultivator, grew paddy on a plot of land measuring about thirteen bighas. The accused No. 1, accompanied by a large number of armed men went on the disputed land and wanted to take forcible possession of the same on the ground that it formed a part of his zemindary. On this Taber, the complainant, resisted and a free fight ensued between the parties, in course of which he was pierced through with a spear, causing a serious wound. The charge against the accused having been satisfactorily proved, they were convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

**The Railway Disturbance Case.**—The case in which Khetter Nath Basu and ten other clerks of different offices in Calcutta were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting and causing hurt to Mr. Taylor, Traffic Inspector of the Barasat-Basirhat Light Railway, under circumstances already reported, came on for hearing on Tuesday, before Mr. Swan, Joint Magistrate of Alipore. Babu Nerd Chander Chatterjee appeared for the Crown and Babus Gopal Chander Basu and Bened Behari Sanyal appeared for the defence. Mr. Taylor, who was examined pointed out all the accused in the dock as being his assailants. Six railway employees who were examined on behalf of the prosecution deposed one and all to having only heard a "goalm" in the Ramonora Railway Station but did not see the accused do any act of violence on Mr. Taylor and further deposed to having seen accused No. 1 brushing off the dust that stuck to the coat of Mr. Taylor. The cross-examination of the witnesses was reserved for the case adjourned for further hearing.

**Suit for Recovery of Money.**—At the High Court, on Wednesday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale, Babu Muni Lal Sen of Messrs. B. N. Bose and Co. applied for the admission of a plaint on behalf of Kali Charan Sett for the recovery of Rs. 2,131 from Issaf Ali Haptullah due on precious stones sold. His Lordship admitted the plaint and ordered written statements to be filed.

**Litigation in Bengal.**—It is interesting to compare the figures recently published regarding Civil litigation in England and Wales during 1903 with those for the corresponding period in India and in Bengal, writes "Calcutta Weekly Notes." All proceedings commenced in the English Law Courts during 1903 amounted to 1,458,450. This marked an increase over those for 1902 which amounted to 1,410,484. The average there during the last five years was 1,362,353, while the average for the whole of India during the corresponding period may be taken at one and three-quarter millions. Examining the figures relatively to population, it appears from the figures for 1903 that almost one in every 22 persons was involved in some sort of litigation in England and Wales. As there must be two parties to a suit, it may be said that one in every eleven persons was a party to a law suit. In India, however, the ratio per population is 1 in 171. In Bengal, however, taking the figures for 1903, which were higher than for any previous year, the ratio is higher and works out to one law suit to every 110 persons per population. In the report of the Administration of Civil Justice in Bengal, the number of suits instituted during 1903 is said to have amounted to 668,354. It is remarkable that while the number of law suits for the whole of India does not show any large fluctuations from year to year, the figures for Bengal do so to a considerable extent. The rent legislation and the Government survey and settlement work now in progress are mostly responsible for the increased litigation in these Provinces.

## THE PROTEST MEETING AT BOMBAY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 12.

A crowded public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the Novelty Theatre, this evening, at the instance of the Bombay Presidency Association, to protest against the undeserved and unfounded reflections on the character and motives of the public men in this country, made by His Excellency Lord Curzon, both in the Convocation Hall of the Calcutta University and in the Council Chamber, and also against the retrograde policy of the present administration. On the motion of the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and seconded by Sir Balchandra, the Hon'ble Sir Gokul Das Khandas Parekh took the chair. The Chairman delivered a long but calm and dignified speech. The speech gave an elaborate and exhaustive survey of the salient points in the utterances of Lord Curzon, first at the Viceroyal Council at the passing of the Universities Validating Act and next at the last Calcutta Convocation. Every point was most ably disposed of. The enthusiasm became greater and greater as the Hon'ble speaker passed on from point to point. The Chairman said that he was a plain man and had not his command power or grace or eloquence. He could not move the audience by any display of sentiment or emotion. He was totally incapable of delivering philosophical disquisitions on the character or the traditions of the East. They had all met that day to enter their solemn remonstrance against the utterances of one who occupies the proud position of highest representative of our beloved sovereign. Lord Curzon sorely tried the patience of the Indians who cannot stand unfounded aspersions on the character of their public men or an offensive and undeserved depreciation of their philosophies and faiths, literature and lives. The whole country was deeply concerned to find that Lord Curzon had hurriedly sown seeds which would have the most mischievous consequences. His policy has been entirely permeated by principles of the most retrograde character, and calculated to substitute for trust, confidence and increasing equality, doubt, distrust and tightening assertion of racial domination. The verdict on his administration was pronounced with one voice by the whole country at the National Congress. He alluded to the recent reference by the Viceroy to the Queen's Proclamation, and exposed the fallacies of the Viceroyal utterances on the subject. He said that a great historic document of solemn and beneficent purpose could not be so airily explained away; but this very explanation of Lord Curzon is illustrative of the spirit of his administration. The whole country was filled with alarm and anxiety as to the principles underlying the activity of the present Indian Government. It is no answer to such fears to say that His Lordship is devoting himself to the country's affairs with unexampled assiduity. Industry and assiduity do not justify wrong principles. On the contrary, they give greater scope to their mischievous operation.

The so-called love of Lord Curzon for India is of a hollow character. Indians know what value to attach to it. The great statesmen of the last century were never slow to acknowledge that the people of this country were a race, endowed with a great and ancient civilisation. They thought it just and wise to treat them as in no way inferior in consequence of race, religion or colour. They thrust those differences in the background. The present Government sought to bring them again to the forefront. Lord Curzon's talk on Eastern lore at the last Calcutta Convocation was a feat. The attempt to trace a red hearing across the path cannot blind us to what is an obvious fact, namely, that this philosophical declamation was only a peg on which Lord Curzon wanted to hang what was nearest to his heart, namely, the story of what he regarded as the wicked and ungrateful behaviour of the public men of this country in not accepting the work of his administration at such value as he himself chose to put upon it. He then dealt with in detail the various retrograde measures, specially the Official Secrets and the Universities Acts and made a special reference to the way in which the Fellows of the Bombay University first pointed out the illegality of the way in which it was sought to appoint the Faculties. He pointed out that they constitutionally brought the matter to the notice of the Vice-Chancellor, but he ignored it. They then moved for an adjournment to postpone the meeting but this was also refused. It was after such high-handedness on the part of the Chairman that they moved the High Court to decide the issue.

of "ultra vires" raised. How the Validating Bill came to be passed in spite of unimpeachable argument against it, urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, was next passed in review. Lord Curzon failed to meet the reasonable opposition in a spirit of moderation; but he had ceased regarding Indian public opinion, so it mattered nothing to him what the people thought of the Bill and it mattered him nothing how both the High Court and the Legislature were lowered in prestige. The Viceroy betrayed in the Council Chamber a complete loss of temper, and permitted himself to use a language about the motives of his critics, hitherto happily unknown in Council debates. Again it is difficult to speak in restrained terms of an attack so acrimonious and so undeserved, on men whose only offence was that they had striven honestly to discharge a public duty according to such light as they possessed. He said that even this pain could have been borne by the Indians with their characteristic patience because of the traditional and instinctive reverence for divinity which surrounds the Viceroyal office in this country. Then he referred to the Convocation speech saying that this lapse from propriety, good taste, dignified feeling and sense of responsibility was followed by a further lapse still more serious and still more painful. He returned to attack the next day and immeasurably embittered and aggravated it by the very choice of the place and occasion. The place was the Senate House of the Calcutta University, and the occasion was the Annual Convocation. Here in the guise of a homily on virtues which young men ought to cultivate, Lord Curzon delivered himself of a denunciation of our public men, the most sweeping, the most unkind and the most unjustifiable.

The learned speaker observed that not even the Viceroy of India can be permitted without protest to touch ignorantly or irreverently the ideals and the sacred books of our race which we cherish as a precious heritage. We thus find ourselves compelled to follow the example of Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, and give expression to our sense of injury that Lord Curzon has done us and the pain he has inflicted. Our self-respect commands it as a duty, and our conscience renders it imperative. It has been intensified by the fact that the aspersions on our public men were cast on an occasion which is a solemn moment in the lives of young men, and that in doing so he spared neither the ideals and traditions nor the literature and sacred books of the people over whom he has been sent to rule nor the East for which he assures us he feels such profound love and reverence.

Mr. Anirudin Tyobjee moved, Mr. Narayan Morariji Gokuldas seconded and Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit supported the following Resolution which was carried by acclamation:—

"That while deploring, as loyal and devoted subjects of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, the necessity of such action as they are taking to-day, the citizens of Bombay, in public meeting assembled, deem it their duty to give expression to the deep pain with which they have observed that H. E. Lord Curzon, who is not only the Head of the Indian Administration but also the Representative of our beloved Sovereign, has thought it right and proper, both in the Council Chamber and in the Convocation Hall of an Indian University, to cast undeserved and unfounded reflections on the character and motives of the public men of this country who have honestly striven to do their duty by subjecting to legitimate criticism the retrograde principles upon which the whole country considers that the policy of the present administration is based. That in the opinion of this meeting the serious nature of H. E.'s aspersions has been aggravated by the fact that the Convocation speech was addressed to the rising youth of India; and that further, the country feels deeply injured that these aspersions were conveyed through the medium of a depreciative estimate of the ideals, the literature, the sacred books and the traditional standards of life and conduct of the people of this country and the East generally."

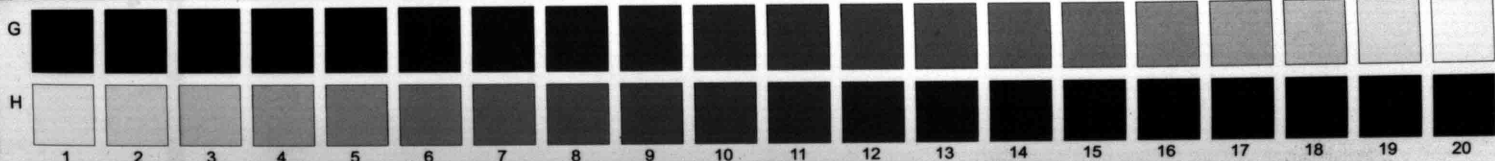
No other speech was made in Calcutta. A perfect order was maintained throughout the proceedings.

## THE UNITED PROVINCES BUDGET.

Lucknow, April 12.

The salient features of the debate on the United Provinces Budget yesterday were the recognition of the disaster which had overtaken the provinces through the recent frost and of ample and generous relief afforded to the cultivators. The Hon. Mr. Hopper said the Board of Revenue had been given authority to make any changes that might be necessary in the allocation of remissions, as it was possible, owing to the improvement which had since taken place, that full allotment would not be required in some of the districts, while in others the distribution might exceed the amount allotted. He gave an interesting account of the progress of legislative measures in Bundelkhand. Mr. Marsh described the irrigation projects undertaken during the year and showed that there would be substantial increase in the area irrigated before another year. Speeches were also delivered by the Hon. Mr. A. McRobert, the Raja of Mahmudabad, Rai Sunder Lal, Rai Sri Ram, Rai Nihal Chand, and Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The Hon. Mr. Holme, in his reply, justified the tax on pilgrims imposed at Fyzabad and Ajudhia, and said that the principle of a tax on pilgrims had been recognised elsewhere, and he hoped it would be carried into practice with the minimum of friction. He also dealt with the excise policy of the Government. In respect of the expert inquiry into plague, he said the result would probably involve expenditure of money and he hoped the Government of India would see fit to reinforce the provincial resources by special grants for this purpose. The Lieutenant-Governor, in summing up the debate, said it had been decided to acquire Darbhanga Castle in Allahabad for a law college. A scheme for the improving of secondary schools had been worked out, and another scheme was nearly ready for the industrial training at Panki College of boys who had passed the School Final.

Rain is reported from parts of Orissa and Oota Nagpur and the greater part of Bengal Proper, and the fall was moderately heavy in places. Harvesting of rabi and collection of opium approaching completion. Preparation of land for autumn crops continues and sowing has been commenced. Prospects fair. Cattle-disease reported from 15 districts, but there is no want of fodder or water. The price of common rice has risen in 12 districts and fallen in five.





## Correspondence.

## HINDU ACADEMY, DAULATPUR.

## AN APPEAL.

To The Editor.

Sir,—An educational institution under the name of the "Hindu Academy" has been started at Daulatpur on the Bengal Central Railway in district Khulna. It has been working since June, 1902. The organisers of the institution wish to teach the different subjects that are now taught or are required to be taught in this country. The necessity of religious education has been keenly felt and the institution has been placed upon a religious foundation.

The site is a healthy one and while it is the centre of a large tract of human habitation with which it is connected by rail and steamer services, it is a retired spot which is not at all disturbed by the bustle and commotions of the busy life of the world. About twenty-five bighas of land with picturesque river-frontage have already been acquired and there are prospects for further additions. The work has commenced with a Sanskrit "Chatuspathi" and a College department, Sanskrit Literature, Philosophy and Law are taught in the "Chatuspathi," while the department teaches the F. A. Standard of the Calcutta University. The College was recommended for affiliation in June, 1902, but the passing of final order has been waiting for the reconstitution of the University. In the mean time the students have been permitted to appear at the Examination and five passed in 1903 and ten in 1904. 36 students have been sent up in 1905. The College classes admit students of all persuasions.

There is a Boarding attached to the College in which there is accommodation for over 30 students. Extension of the Boarding is being made every year. There is plenty of open space all about the houses which are all well-lighted and well-ventilated, and there are various arrangements for physical exercise. The special feature of the institution is that all the Professors including the Head of the Institution reside within the College compound and some of them share rooms with the boarders.

The institution commenced with a small Library and a small Laboratory. Gradual additions have since been made to them and by this time the collection of books in the Library has come up to more than 700 volumes of standard works and the Laboratory contains almost all the apparatus required for teaching the F. A. Standard.

A Hindu symbol of the Deity (Vishnu) was installed in the institution in February, 1904 and by a Trust Deed executed and registered in April, 1904, the entire institution with all its properties and appurtenances has been dedicated to Him. Five Trustees have been appointed for the management of the work. It will thus be seen that the institution is wholly a public property, no private interest being incorporated with it.

In pursuance of the Trust scheme an eminent Pandit has been appointed as Acharya. He teaches in the "Chatuspathi" and is in actual charge of the institution. Four graduates of the University help him in the work and have been entrusted with the work of the College department. The majority of these workers have made the work of education the ideal of their lives and intend to stick to it permanently.

The workers of the institution wish that the ancient system of "Brahmacharya" should be revived as far as practicable; the introduction of a residential system is the very first step towards that. The system of education current in the country has proved a failure as it made no provision for moral and religious education. The reform introduced in this institution is calculated to bear good fruit as the personal influence of, and constant guidance by the teachers are sure to be of great benefit to the students.

The work is being carried on, on a moderate scale. But still the free-receipts fall far short of the expenses. Some help is derived from donations and subscriptions. The bulk of the deficits is being borne by the Trustees. The initial expenses were heavy and some debts had to be contracted. Funds are now sorely needed for acquiring more land, for proper arrangements of the "Chatuspathi," for additions to the boarding-house, for quarters of the teachers and for further developments of the Library and Laboratory.

Education has always been supported by public charity in all countries and in all ages. This is particularly the hour when the cause of education deserves to be helped on in India. The people of the country have been miserable in many ways, and ignorance is the first cause of their suffering. It would be an act of highest charity to help on education. The workers of the institution have been doing their best to push on the work and have with the help of local subscriptions maintained it for full three years. They are in earnest need of more assistance now but their demand is moderate. They do hereby appeal to the generosity of the benevolent public who will kindly lend them a helping hand and thus make the institution a success.

Braja Lal Chakravarti  
Secretary, Hindu Academy,  
Daulatpur, Khulna.

## THE ROLT CASE.

To The Editor.

Sir,—I have read your two articles on the above case. I am only surprised that all the time the Rolt drama was being enacted none of our Indian papers took the trouble of enquiring through their own agency into the truth or otherwise of the charges brought against the Khagra Manager, or ascertaining the history of the case together with the tenor of local opinion for or against him.

The above omission on the part of our Indian Press is inexplicable, but "who the devil must have gagged them?" Excuse the language but in these very words once a friend of mine from Purnea bluntly remarked to me when talking of this case. There are good reasons for his curiosity, for as you have yourself remarked such prosecution of Europeans in the Mofassil is very rare. This very fact ought to have roused you at the very outset of this sensational case and it was worth your taking the trouble to enquire why of all others Mr. Lea was a perfect type of a gentleman and certainly one of the most calm headed men in the Civil Service should "pick up a quarrel" with one of his European subordinates. There must be some very strong reason for a District Magistrate to so severely handle another European officer of his district. Had you only caused such an inquiry to be made, I am sure you would have had a good deal of reliable material before you to judge and to let also your rea-

ders judge, whether the verdict of "not proved" as pronounced by the Committee was a sound one.

In the absence of any such direct information you have made some blunders in your present articles, and with your permission I shall point out one or two. You assume that there was a quarrel between Mr. Lea and the Khagra Manager, and that the prosecution was started by Mr. Lea of his own choice. You are wrong in this assumption. I have good reasons to say so. When Mr. Lea took up the charges against Mr. Rolt and reported them to his official superiors, Mr. Lea had not the remotest idea of prosecuting the Manager. If you will follow Mr. Lea's evidence before the High Court you will find that the prosecution of Mr. Rolt was ordered by the Board of Revenue. As far as I remember Mr. Savage was then at the Board and if you know anything of Mr. Savage you can never miss one trait in him, that is, where duty is concerned Mr. Savage is no respecter of person. Now to find out whether Mr. Savage was justified in peremptorily ordering the prosecution you had better ask the Government to publish the Bhagulpore Commissioner's report on the Rolt case. You will find it a very valuable document as concerns this case. I need not remind you what came from the pen of such a careful and cautious authority as Mr. D. J. Macpherson, must afford a very interesting reading.

In the absence of all such connected papers I cannot understand how you can hold Mr. Lea responsible for the action of the Government in making "generous amends" to Mr. Rolt. Suppose, if both the Collector and the Commissioner upon the materials before them believed in Mr. Rolt's guilt what could they have done? I am sure you will not deny that in the procedure they adopted under that belief they only did their duty in protecting the minor's estate.

In an action like this no body can anticipate the result. There is no trace of official "jedi" or "zoolum" in this case as what a poor native of India has very often to contend with in losing favour with his official superior, but when that happens in lieu of "generous amends" what does he get on appeal—the one stereotyped reply, "regret, cannot interfere." This comes to him even he may have been ever so much innocent. You may call for from any Government office a list of appeals by the "natives" and the connected papers of their case, you will realise the truth of my remarks. The percentage of successful appeals will hardly not be more than five or so in the whole of the British India!

## FIAT JUSTITIA.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE.—APRIL 12.

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Hem Chandra Mitter, Munsif of Banka, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Sakthira.

Babu Debendra Nath Sarkar, Munsif of Sakthira, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Cuttack, to be ordinarily stationed at Bhadrak.

Babu Behari Lal Chatterjee, Munsif of Bhadrak, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Bhagulpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Banka.

Babu Sriprati Chatterjee, Munsif of Patiya, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Howrah.

Babu Chunder Bhoosan Banerjee, Munsif of Howrah, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at Patiya.

Babu Kumudini Kant Roy, Additional Munsif of Uluberia and Serampore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Kishoreganj.

Babu Madan Mohan Saha, Munsif of Kishoreganj, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Uluberia and Serampore, but to be on deputation to Uluberia.

Babu Bidhu Bhusan Banerji, Munsif of Narayanganj, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Rangpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Jalpaiguri.

Babu Latu Behari Bose, Munsif of Hajipur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station.

Babu Sriish Chandra Mukerji, Munsif of Jessore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of the 24-Parganas, to be ordinarily stationed at Diamond Harbour.

Babu Khetter Lal Singha, Munsif of Diamond Harbour, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Rajshahi, to be ordinarily stationed at Malda.

Babu Poresh Chunder Banerjee, Munsif of Malda, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Narayanganj.

Babu Satish Chandra Basu, Munsif of Jangipur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Tirhut, to be ordinarily stationed at Hajipur.

Babu Gopal Chandra Basu, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act until further orders, as a Munsif in the district of Murshidabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Jangipur.

Mr. Mahomed Wahiduddin Ahmad, Munsif of Buxar, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Bhagulpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Jamui.

Mr. Syed Hasan, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Bhagulpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Jamui.

Babu Mohini Mohan Dutt, Munsif of Sasaram, is appointed to be a Munsif of Buxar.

Babu Benode Behari Mitter, Munsif of Jamui, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Narayanganj.

Babu Gagan Behari Chaudhury, Munsif of Narayanganj, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Uluberia.

Babu Bhagobutty Charan Kundu, Munsif of Uluberia, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Shahabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Sasaram.

Babu Hari Prasanna Mookerjee, Munsif of Bangson, is appointed to be a Munsif in Chota Nagpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Purulia.

Babu Amulya Chandra Ghose, Munsif of Purulia, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Bangson.

Babu Bhubaneswar Banerjee, Munsif of Munshiganj, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Rangpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Kuriganj.

Babu Jotindra Chandra Bose, Munsif of Kuriganj, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Munshiganj.

## THE BENGAL TENANCY ACT.

## CHAMBER'S REMARKS ON THE AMENDING BILL.

The Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, has written the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, dated April 4:—  
Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to acknowledge receipt of your circular-letter No. 18 of 3rd December 1904, forwarding copy of a draft Bill to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, and requesting an expression of opinion on the part of the Chamber on the provisions of the Bill, which you state is the result of prolonged discussion between His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and his most experienced officers.

2. The Committee assume that the Bengal Tenancy Act, as it stands, has not been found in practice to express the views of the Government of Bengal, and that the Bill now drafted is intended to make more dear the determination of Government to protect the tenant not only against the landlord, but also against himself. The Committee fear that the Bill will not improve the relations between the landlord and the tenant, which year by year appear to get worse; nor is it likely to improve the selling value of landed property, which appears, especially in such districts as Behar to be steadily depreciating. This no doubt is due partly to the decline of the indigo industry and to the consequent impoverishment of the district, but probably it is also partly due to the disinclination of many native buyers to pay as much for rent as they did a few years ago, previous to the Cadastral Survey, and it does not appear likely that the proposed legislation will in any way lessen such disinclination. The Committee last expressed their views in connection with this matter in my letter No. 1017 of 6th July, and it will be clear from that letter that they do not in any way deny to the due protection of the rights of tenants, while, at the same time, they are inclined to think that unscrupulous landlords are the exception and not the rule.

3. With regard to clause 2 of the amending Bill, the Committee demur to the proviso it is proposed to add to section 27 of the Act. At present the rent for the time being payable by an occupancy ryot is presumed to be fair and equitable until the contrary is proved. Under this new proviso the onus of proof is thrown upon the landlord instead of on the ryot. The chances of a landlord being able to maintain an enhanced rental that has been made and agreed to by the ryot for three years previously will, the Committee think, be small, while the fact that no enhancement within five years will be recorded by the Revenue Officer, though the amount of rent may have been mutually agreed upon the regularly paid, must be most prejudicial to the interests of landlords, who especially when European, have quite enough trouble to collect their rents already.

4. With regard to the proposal in clause 5 of the amending Bill for the introduction of a new section, No. 147 A, in the Act, dealing with the filing with the plaint of copies of the Record of Rights, the Committee would point out (1) that rent suits are often brought for very small sums, so small indeed that the cost of obtaining a copy of the Record of Rights to be filed along with the plaint, may, in some cases, possibly exceed the value of the suit; and (2) that no provision is made for the contingency of the plaintiff being for any reason unable to obtain Amulyadhone Addy's amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Report with the amendments was then adopted.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The Chairman moved that the minutes of the proceedings of the Water Supply Special Committee held on 3rd March last be confirmed. In doing so he said that they had received the report of Mr. J. Watson of Bradford for the improvement of the water-supply of Calcutta. Having regard to the first and all important matter of purity, underground reservoirs in the heart of a town the Collector's certificate referred to in this clause of the Bill, or for undue delay in issuing the same. The Committee would suggest that this clause should be amended by providing (1) that the copy of the Record of Rights should be furnished free of cost at any rate in suits below a given value; and as to (2) that suits should not be dismissed, if the non-production of the Collector's certificate be attributable to any refusal, neglect or delay, in the Collector's office in issuing the same. As to defraying the cost of the copy of the Record of Rights, the existing Rule No. 35 under the present Act will meet the case; but this Rule, copy of which is appended, only provides for "Proprietors" being furnished with copy of their Record of Rights, whereas the plaintiff's interest as landlord may fall short of the status of "Proprietor." With further reference to this matter, the Committee would point out that the owners of indigo concerns are to a great extent only Tikadars, and not proprietors, and therefore, in many instances, they do not hold copies of the records such copies being made over to the proprietors, or whose there are more proprietors than one, to their common agent. It might not, therefore, be possible for Tikadars to procure these records, without applying to the Court for them, and this would add to the trouble and delay involved in recovering rents due by tenants through the Courts, even if Government decided to grant free copies. On the other hand every tenant will have been supplied with a copy of his Khatian, and the Committee would suggest that when he requires this to defend a rent suit, in the event of its being lost, Government should supply him free of cost with a duplicate on the certificate of the official before whom the case will be tried. This would probably mean the maintenance of a much smaller establishment to supply copies of the records. In the event, however, of Government not seeing their way to provide either tenant or proprietor or their locum tenens with copies free of charge, the Committee consider that if the plaintiffs have to file them, the cost of obtaining them should be added to the cost of the suit.

5. While fully appreciating the motives that animate the Government in its desire to hold the scales fairly and evenly between landlord and tenant, the Committee perceive that the trend of legislation undertaken for effectuating that desire justifies, to some extent at least, the apprehensions which have been expressed in various representations emanating from the landlord interest that freedom of contract and harmonious relationships between landlord and tenant are being sacrificed or imperilled without any real or lasting compensating benefit being secured to the tenant. In this connection I am instructed to enclose, for the further information of Government copy of a letter, dated 4th February, from one of the leading native firms in Calcutta (members of the Chamber) who are the proprietors of large zemindaries, and to ask for careful consideration of its contents.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, W. Parsons, Secretary.

## THE EARTHQUAKE.

Simla, April 9.

The following further information has been received regarding the recent earthquake. Every building without exception in Kangra and Bhawan is in ruins, including the Session House and the Mission buildings. The following dead are reported in Kangra:—Mrs. Waring and two children and nurse Rowlands, Mrs. Duenbie and another lady supposed to be Miss Tosbie also a Tahildar and a Naib Tahildar. The Kangra treasury has collapsed and treasury boxes are lying under debris. Of the Police only one Deputy Inspector of police, one sergeant, one constable are unharmed and three other constables are alive but injured. Of the Tahsil Establishment only the office of the Kanungo and two chuprasies, of whom one is uninjured, are alive. The total number, estimated to be alive, is 500. Many people still alive are imprisoned in ruined houses. Similar state of affairs prevails in most other villages. The casualties amongst the Native Troops are as follows:—Killed—Depot 1, 1st Gurkha Rifles, nine riflemen, two women, four children and nineteen followers—injuries thirty. One rankant file. In Depot 2-1 at Gurkha Rifles:—Killed thirty-nine riflemen, twenty-three women and children and two followers;—injured—forty-five rank and file. In 7th Gurkha Rifles:—Killed, one Gurkha officer, forty-one rank and file, and seventy-one are missing;—injured one hundred and ten rank and file. Colonel Robinson and Lieutenant E. Johnson are seriously injured at Dharmasala. Besides a Double Company 34th Pioneers from Mian Mir, two more Companies are being sent and two more Pioneer Companies are being despatched from Umballa to render assistance at Dharmasala, Palampur, Kangra and other places. In the Kangra valley the military authorities have been asked to hold other forces in readiness to send if necessary. An Assistant Superintendent of Police, with 200 Constables, is being sent to protect property and to take the place of the Constables killed.

## TERRIBLE HAVOC.

Simla, April 8.

Palampur, in the Kangra district, is reported to have been completely destroyed and many hundreds of lives lost. Very serious damage is also reported at Kangra and Jowla Mukhi and other villages in the Kangra Valley, but everything is dwarfed by the awful catastrophe at Dharmasala, where all the houses and buildings throughout the entire station, including the cantonment and bazaars, have been completely destroyed, with enormous loss of life. Four Companies of the 7th Gurkha Rifles have suffered very heavily by the collapse of the barracks, and 50 men of the 2-1 Gurkha Rifles were also killed. Fifteen Europeans were found dead and 4 severely injured. There is reason to fear that the list is not complete yet. The mortality among the Indians is not yet known, but may be as much as one thousand. A relief party, with doctors, medicine, food and tents, was despatched from Lahore on the 5th and is now on the spot. A double company of the 34th Pioneers left Mian Mir this morning. No damage is reported from Ludhiana.

The following statement has been issued from Viceregal Lodge, Simla:—The damage caused by Viceroyal Lodge by the earthquake on the morning of the 4th instant is most serious. Several dangerous cracks have appeared in the structure which will necessitate the partial rebuilding of the main walls on the west and north sides above the large drawing-room and ball-room. All the chimney stacks are badly cracked, two of which fell through the roof, Lady Curzon escaping unhurt, though the room immediately above her bedroom was wrecked and her own room much damaged. The rebuilding of Viceroyal Lodge will take several months. Lady Curzon and her children are at present living at Curzon House until the work of removing the damaged chimneys is completed. It is expected that the Viceroy and Lady Curzon will occupy the south-east wing of the house during the season. Observatory House, the usual residence of the Private Secretary, is so seriously damaged that it will have to be entirely rebuilt. Several of the other buildings on the estate have suffered severely. It is highly improbable that the Viceroy will be able to occupy as a summer residence. The Retreat, at Mashobra, this season as it is also severely damaged.

Lahore, April 8.

Kangra is reported to have been destroyed, and contradictory rumours come in from Palampur, but it is believed that the destruction wrought there is very great. A rough calculation puts the mortality in the villages around Dharmasala, Shahpur, etc., at 20 to 30 per cent, and but for the fact that many of the villagers' houses are not very substantial, the mortality would doubtless have been much greater.

Another official telegram, dated Dharmasala via Nurpur on the evening of the 6th instant, states that the relief party from Lahore has arrived at Dharmasala. The destruction is far greater than imagined. Nearly every house, European and Indian, is in ruins. Arrangements are being made to dig out the dead from the "debris" in the bazaars, but the work progresses slowly owing to the scarcity of labour. The latest reports state that not much damage has been done in Haripur, Dera, Gopipur, Naudaun and Hamipur, but Sujapur is said to be in ruins. Shocks of earthquake still continue. It would appear that there were no actual landslides in Dharmasala, but there are many cracks in the roads.

Colonel Younghusband telegraphed on the morning of the 7th that every building, without exception in Kangra and Bhawan is in ruins, including the Sessions House and Sessions buildings. The total number estimated to be alive is 500, of whom many have run away. There are about 200 persons on the camping ground outside the town. Many dead people and some still alive are imprisoned in the ruined houses and there is a similar state of affairs in most of the villages in the neighbourhood. Relief parties and supplies are being arranged for as speedily as possible. The census of 1901 gave the population of Kangra town as

4,746, so it would appear that over 4,000 have perished in that town alone.

The Survey Committee is sitting at Simla and discussing evidence, the principal points for decision being the revision and reproduction of the Survey maps and the transfer of Survey Headquarters from Calcutta to Dehra Dun. The Committee's report will be ready for presentation to the Government of India towards the close of this month.

The Railway Board is now in full working order at Simla, and every endeavour is being made to free the Board's Office from departmentalism which has so long been a reproach to the Indian Railway Administration. Mr. Priestly is organising his office on the American method, and introducing the American system in it. Mr. A. Duggan has been appointed Registrar, Railway Board.

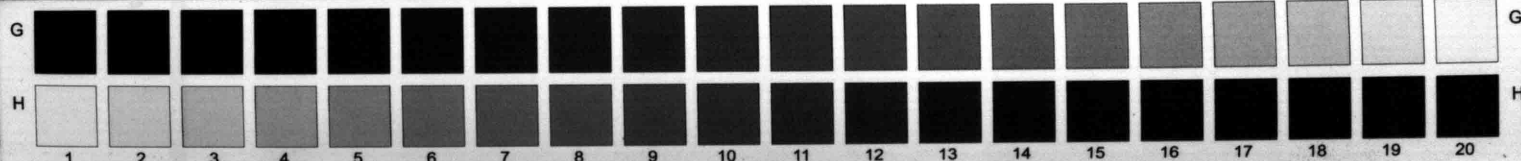
The subject chosen by the Government of India for the industrial monograph for the year 1904-1905 is 'Stone-carving and Inlaying.' The preparation of the monograph has been entrusted to Mr. A. Rea, Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey, South India. The P. W. D. and the Mysore Government have been asked to afford to Mr. Rea any assistance that they may be able to give.

## ITS HAVOC

("Tribune.")

In the cataclysm that has devastated the beautiful hill district of Kangra, the signs of physical convulsion which added to the horrors of the earthquake in Assam in 1897 were almost absent. There was no shaking down of whole hill sides, no great rents on the surface of the earth, no leaping up of large columns of water, and no marked subsidence or upheavals of the ground. The earth rocked for a couple of minutes with such violence that all kinds of structures except huts made of thatch were hurled down. It was at 6 a.m., or a few minutes past, that the rapid succession of terrible shocks occurred that converted a populous and smiling region into a land of desolation. At Dharmasala, out of a civil population of some 3,500, perhaps not more than 300 escaped to tell the tale. The Kotwali Bazar, which was, so to say the "Native" quarter of Dharmasala, is one mass of ruins. There is not one dwelling which has not been reduced to a heap of debris. Shortly after the catastrophe, the once busy and crowded place presented a scene of indescribable horror which no pen can depict. Amidst an absolute silence, a few figures, battered and bloody, could be seen crawling about among the shapeless mounds which only a few minutes before were their homes! In the upper parts of the Station and the residential quarters of Europeans also, all the houses were levelled to the ground. Among the survivors, excepting the fortunate persons who happened to be out walking at the time, there is scarcely any one who has received no hurts more or less severe. The shock was so sudden and not preceded by any premonitory tremor that even those who were only a few paces from the door had no time to rush out and were buried under the falling roofs. Some had miraculous hair-breadth escape. The houses are roofed with slates, and these crashing down injured or killed many individuals. There were two battalions of Gurkhas in Dharmasala, the 2nd Battalion of the 1st Regiment and one Battalion of the 7th Gurkhas (which had come in only on the day previous); it is said that the last named gallant corps has almost been annihilated. The first mentioned battalion has not suffered so terribly. The members of the local bar—Lal Lal Brij Lal, Hanuman Dass, Lechman Dass, Pleaders, and Lalas Sunder Dass, Moti Lal Kayastha and Beni Pershad, Barristers-at-Law, have escaped. Bakshi Dina Nath, Pleader, was the only one killed. Among the Indian officials, Tikka Rajendra Pal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, escaped with a wound in the head; and the local S. V. O., Deputy Inspector of Police, Hospital Assistant and the Jailor also escaped. Though hurt and terribly shaken and grieving for their near and dear ones, they were indefatigable in their exertions, headed by the Tikka, to give whatever aid they could to the survivors. The Jail buildings came down, but most of the prisoners were saved. Except the Pathans who had committed the notorious dacoity in which an old Subadar was killed; no one tried to run away, but they were soon caught. Of the public buildings only the treasury room of the Kutchery is standing. Colonel Robinson, Officer Commanding the Station, had a narrow escape, and he it was who informed the authorities at Lahore of the disaster. Mr. Homan, D. S. P., and his wife escaped, but two of their children were killed. Mr. Homan, in spite of his loss, went about helping and succouring the survivors. Mrs. Lane, the wife of the Civil Surgeon, Major Lane (who was in Lahore), and Mrs. Younghusband, the wife of the officiating Commissioner of Lahore, were among the fortunate few who got off unhurt.

Lala Wishwa Nath of the Forest Department was the first individual who left the wrecked Station for the plains immediately after the catastrophe. The main road from Dharmasala to Shahpur, distant 12 miles, is cracked in many places, though the fissures are not deep. Shahpur is the first stage on the route to the plains. Villages Gharoe, three miles, and Chari, 5 miles, below Dharmasala were totally ruined. A big landslide has occurred at the latter village. Water was issuing from a rent in the ground near Chambi bridge. At village Riloo, near Shahpur, the local Raja was buried in the ruins of his Fort with his family, only a "Sartora" boy escaping. Chumba, we understand, is not much damaged, owing to its being perhaps out of the direct track of the visitation. But the sacred and historic town of Kangra has been totally destroyed. Of the local population of some 5,000 but a few are believed to have escaped. Both the Bhawan and Kangra proper have equally suffered. The celebrated temple has been severely damaged. The ancient Fort has been razed to the ground. The sacred town of Jwala Mukhi is in ruins. Palampur has suffered a similar fate. For want of telegraphic communication it is impossible to learn the fate of the other places in the district. In Lahore a report is prevailing that a number of pilgrims on their way to Kangra from this city have been injured or killed. Dalhousie, it is said, has escaped with only a severe shaking. No time should be lost for the relief and succour of the sufferers, who are homeless and in the majority of cases starving as food is not procurable for love or money. Government is doing all it can, but its efforts must be supplemented by those of the public. The shrines at Kangra and Jwala Mukhi, where tongues of volcanic flames are seen issuing day and night, are objects of veneration to the Hindus throughout India, and funds, we are sure, will not be wanting to repair the damage to the faces.





## AGRA SEDUCTION CASE.

## THE DEPOSITIONS.

Agra, Apl. 10.

Mrs. D.Joyes deposed that the accused had proposed marriage to her. He paid nothing for board and lodging while he lived with them, but once lent complainant Rs. 50. Mrs. D.Joyes quarrelled with witness for keeping the date of marriage secret. D. Rozario asked witness to keep it secret. Mrs. D.Joyes once told witness that if accused was in love with her he would take her to another station. Accused told witness as Mrs. D.Joyes had very bad temper he could easily take her away. Witness concealed all this from her brother.

Mrs. D.Joyes deposed that she left her husband's house on the 8th November owing to ill-treatment. She made up her mind to be independent of him and left Calcutta at once with her little girl. She broke journey at Allahabad, found no employment there came to Agra, interviewed the lady doctor at the female hospital, and to expect an employment there, she assumed the name of Mrs. Dee, as she did not care to retain her husband's name. She paid the rent of the house where she lived. She was not aware if accused was ever engaged to her sister-in-law. She lived economically on the little money she had saved unknown to her husband. She also sold some jewellery. She had been introduced by D.Rozario to people as Mrs. Dee, because she wanted to have nothing to do with her husband's name. D. Rozario and she were ordinary friends. He was first introduced to her together with his wife in Calcutta in 1902. He lived in the upper story of their house in Calcutta since 1904. She met D.Rozario at Agra in January last. He paid her short visits. She did not complain to any Magistrate at Calcutta about her husband ill-treating her. He was in poor circumstances, and she did not know before leaving Calcutta that D. Rozario was arranging his transfer to Agra, nor did she tell him before leaving Calcutta that she was going to Agra. Their meeting at Agra was quite accidental. D.Rozario never visited her at night, only in the day and evening. He lived quite close with a friend of his. She filed a complaint in this Court against her husband for assaulting her.

The case is proceeding.

## CHYAVANA PRAS

## Far Surpasses

## GOD LIVER OIL.

## Its action is unrivalled

In nourishing and strengthening the system and eradicating diseases of LUNGS, HEART, THROAT and other ORGANS.

It is a sovereign remedy for Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Phthisis, Susceptibility of Cold and other complaints of Lungs and Throat.

## It radically cures

Nervous Debility, Prostration, Brain-fog and similar complaints due to any cause or cause.

It purifies the blood, gives tone to the weak constitution, corrects the liver, creates good appetite, and makes a New and Happy Man.

J. T. Peters Esq., S. T. Corps, Umballa, writes:-

"Kindly send me by return post one phial, containing medicine for a month, of CHYAVANA PRAS, as I feel much better by taking one bottle."

Babu Goura Sunker Roy of the Cuttack Printing Co. Ltd., Cuttack, writes:-

"I am very glad to say that the bottle of CHYAVANA PRAS, which I got from you a month ago, has done me much good. It has checked the cold and tendency to fever which troubled me, and the SHAKING OF HAND owing to NERVOUS DEBILITY is somewhat less. Please send me another bottle to last for a month."

## WINTER IS THE BEST SEASON FOR USING IT

Medicine for one month's use — Rs. 3.  
ditto for one week's use — Rs. 1.  
Postage, packing and V. P. charges extra.

MANAGER,  
BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA,  
129-1-2, CORNWALLIS ST. SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

25 YEARS' STANDING.

DR. BISWASS

## ACIDITY-PILL

That well-known and infallible remedy cures ACIDITY, RADICALLY and infallibly all kinds of DYSPEPSIA and INDIGESTION. Its effect is *prompt and permanent*. It is prepared from harmless herbs and indigenous ingredients, so it can be safely administered to any patient, even to a pregnant woman. The invariable success of the pill emboldens me to declare that in case of failure the price should be refunded. Many respectable and leading gentlemen bear testimony to its marvellous effects; from them I mention only the following:—Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, Hon'ble Guru Prasad Sen, Bankipore, Rai P. N. Banerjee, Bahadur, Executive Engineer, Rajatindra Mohan Banerjee of Alipore (Jessore), Babu Lalla Mohan Banerjee, Secretary to the Cossimbazar Raj, Tanti Kanti Baks, Professor, Tinsukie College, Nilmony Deb, Deputy Magistrate, Kumar Hemendra Kumar Deb, Sovabazar Raj, and Bhabatosh Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate, Dacca.

Those who have tried all kinds of Allopathic, Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and patent medicines and have received no benefit should give a trial to Dr. Biswas's ACIDITY PILLS. Price Rs. one per box. Postage and packing extra.

Dr. H. Biswas,  
Amrita Bazar Medical Hall,  
AMRITA BAZAR P. O., JESSORE.

DR. BISWASS

## MAGIC PILLS.

Ye youngmen, do you want to make your lives more enjoyable? Ye old men, do you want to get back the vigour and charms of youth? Ye men of all ages, have you got young and beautiful wives whose heart you want to win. It is Dr. Biswas's magic pills which are acknowledged by all to work such miracles. Take a pill 2 or 3 hours before going to bed and the next morning you will be convinced of its wonderful efficacy. Weak and impotent men, and need no more curse their lot for. Dr. Biswas's Pill is ready to lend them a helping hand. Indeed, these Pills are a sovereign remedy for the evil effects of youthful excesses, Spermatorrhoea, Gonorrhoea, fistul discharges, loss of manhood, in short all varieties of seminal and wasting diseases. It prevents premature decay and is a potent cure for nervous exhaustion of every kind, under its influence the retaining power is wonderfully increased. Give the Magic Pill a day's trial and you will never like to be without it.

Price Rs. 2-8 per box. V.P. & Postage extra.  
DR. H. BISWASS,  
Amrita Bazar Medical Hall,  
Amrita Bazar P. O. (Jessore).

## Jogeswar Ghrita.

The Best Nervine and Masculine Tonic.  
It is a powerful remedy for nervous and mental debility and loss of retentive faculty, caused by excessive drinking, sedentary habits, and by too much study or over-exercise of the brain. This is especially beneficial to students; for it improves and strengthens memory and sagacity.

It gives tone to general health, cools the brain, gives new vigour of life, increases the activity of the Digestive Organs.  
It cures Sympathetic Headache, Vertigo, Depression of Spirit, Indisposition for works, Languishness, Palpitation of the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Burning sensation of the palms and feet, Sleeplessness etc.

It also cures all sorts of organic disorders.

Babu Bharat Chandra Biswas, Rampal Khulna, writes:-

"Using Jogeswar Ghrita, I am unexpectedly benefited."

Babu Haridas Wahra, Patiala, writes:-

"Your Jogeswar Ghrita has done me much good. Price Rs. 2 per phial."

MANAGER  
Bharat Vaisajyanilaya,  
SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

## 30 YEARS' TRIAL

HAS CONVINCED MANY EMINENT PHYSICIANS & THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE THAT

## SUDHA CHURNA

IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR

Acidity, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Colic.

—EITHER ACUTE OR CHRONIC—

ATTEND WITH

Flatulence, Headache, Loss of Sleep, Biliousness, Rumbling in the Abdomen, Pinching or Gripping Pain in the Bowels, Acid Eructations, Burning Sensations in the Heart or Stomach, Nausea or Vomiting after Meals, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Distaste for Food, Loss of Appetite, Giddiness, Lassitude, etc.

One dose will give immediate relief, and if continued for some time, will radically cure the disease.

Rao Bahadur B. G. Sathe, Poona writes:-

"My wife suffered from Dyspepsia for a long time, but your SUDHA CHURNA has done her good."

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

"I was suffering from Acidity and Colic. 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 complaint."

Raghunath Singh Esq., Post Master, Hongkong, 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 two Churna."

Babu Umesh Chandra Kotla, Sub-Registrar, Malsadal, 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, Cuttack 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 Krishna 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 have been suffering. I used many other medicines, both Allopathic and Kabisaj, but none of them has given any benefit."

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

"The phial of SUDHA CHURNA which you sent about a week ago, has given much relief to my wife who has been suffering from dyspepsia since last 3 years. Please send 3 large phials without least delay."

Dr. G. B. Chimaswamy, 1st grade, Hospital Assistant, Koppa, Kadur Dist., says:-

"Kindly send at an early date one large phial of SUDHA CHURNA. The one you sent has done much good to the patient."

Dr. Shrikrishna Chinnaji G. Medical Officer, Shriwardhana 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."

PRICE—A large phial Rs. 1-8, and a small phial Ann. 14. Postage and packing extra.

MANAGER, BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA,  
129-1-2, CORNWALLIS STREET,  
SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

## SANTAN RAKSHAK.

It is the most useful Liniment for females in the event of pregnancy. It relieves the sympathetic vomiting and nausea (morning sickness) in its early stage, prevents miscarriage and at the same time ensures safe and easy delivery, etc.

Enquires 2 per bottle, packing Rs. 7, postage Rupees 2 per bottle, packing Rs. 7, only.

Apply to Dr. S. C. PAUL, L. M. S., Doctor's Lane, Taltollah, P. O. Entally, Calcutta.

Telegraphic Address "Dr. Paul" Calcutta.

MEDICAL OPINIONS:-

Dr. G. MANOOK, M. B. (Edin.) Surgeon, Calcutta, writes:-

"I have to report favourably of my trials with your Santan Rakshak. I have given your specific a fair trial among all classes. The results have been, I think, most satisfactory. It is a very wonderful in the treatment of miscarriage and prolonged labour where direct interference was impossible. I have no doubt others will be as grateful to you as I am."

Dr. TARINI CHARAN DUTT, Graduate of the Medical College, Bengal (G. M. C. B.) and retired Assistant Surgeon, writes:-

"In testifying to the efficacy of your 'Santan Rakshak' which is being used by many respectable persons in cases of difficult labour and threatened abortion with satisfactory and unexpected results."

Dr. K. P. CHACKRABORTY, M. B., Late Superintendent, Lewis Sanitarium, Darjeeling, writes:-

"I have tried your specific, 'Santan Rakshak,' in several cases of tedious labour and threatened abortion. I am glad to tell you that the results have been very satisfactory. I would like to recommend it to all females who are in the state of pregnancy."

Dr. J. CHOWDHURY, B. A., L. M. S., Superintendent of Vaccination, Calcutta Corporation, writes:-

"I have great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your 'Santan Rakshak.' The bottle which you gave me for trial was used with most satisfactory and astonishing results in several cases of prolonged labour amongst my friends. I remain safely recommended to the public."

THE MAHAT ASRAM.

OR HINDOO GENTS' BOARDING AND LODGING.

9, Cornwallis St., Calcutta.

Respectable Gentlemen and Zemindar visiting Calcutta will find it very comfortable.

Well ventilated and furnished rooms. Position central. Owing to extensive patronage, a family quarter has been lately added; where strict privacy is guaranteed.

Tiffin ready at 1-30 P. M.

Dinner at 6 P. M. Trial Solicited.

DR. MAJORS

SARSAPARILLA

Has the largest Sale of all Similar Preparations.

H. H. Maja Bir Sudhal Deo Bahadur, K. O. I. E. of Bamra, P., says:- "I can confidently say that your Electro-Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and is one of the best medicines for—"

Ed. Wins. Pushong, M. D. P. & S. (Lond.) says:- "Proved in number of cases to be of sterling value in purifying the blood and toning the system."

Dr. Suriya K. Sarbadhicari, Ra Bahadur, President, Medical Board, Calcutta, says:- "I tried a few phials of your Sarsaparilla and found them useful to some of my patients suffering from impurities of the blood."

Col. G. L. Walker, I. M. S., Prof. Medical College, Madras, says:- "I can recommend it most highly."

Col. K. P. Gupta M. A., M. D. (I. M. S.), Late Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, says:- "I can recommend it strongly."

The "Medical Record" says:- "It is free from all injurious ingredients. It will create appetite, remove constipation and act as a good alterative."

Sardar Ratan Singh, C. I. E., President, late Regency Council, Jhind State, says:- "I have taken a full course of your Sarsaparilla, as recommended, and have been constantly improving, &c., &c."

K. S. Davi, B. A., Prof. Ahmedabad College, says:- "I was very weak and nervous but after having taken your 'Sarsaparilla,' I have been a right, &c., &c."

C. H. Breton, Asst Traffic Supdt., Bengal Doars Ry. Coy., says:- "I have seen the marvellous effects of your restorative in my own case, and I am glad to be able to say, that I am perfectly cured."

P. Chentsal Rao, C. I. E., Stat Councillor to Maharaja of Mysor, says:- "Please send two more bottles of your far-famed Sarsaparilla. One bottle is convinced me efficiently of its marvellous powers."

Equally beneficial all season and climates.

Price per bot. (lasting for 3 days) Rs. 2. 3. bits. Rs. 5-8. 6 bots. (complete course of treatment) Rs. 10-8. Doz. Rs. 20. Postage etc. Extra.

Thousands of testimonials can be produced from all quarters.

CAN BE HAD OF ALL PRINCIPAL MEDICINE-VENDORS OR THE SOLE MANUFACTURERS

W. MAJOR & Co., 12, Wellington Street, CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Address—"MAJOR."

The Wrdo, 'Incurable' HAS BEEN BANISHED FROM THE MEDICAL VOCABULARY SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF

## Healing Balm

For it cures Gonorrhoea, [Gleet], and [kindred] Genito-Urinary diseases that [so] long [defied] the medical skill.

Puts an instantaneous stop to discharges however painful and obnoxious.

Is a deadly enemy of Gonococci, the Gonorrhoea-bacillus.

Has not hitherto been known to fall in any cases however complicated.

Removes immediately all complaints about urination.

Is equally effective in chronic and acute cases.

Destroys the susceptibility to stricture, retention of urine, penitistula, and other horrible effects of gonorrhoea.

At once removes all agonising symptoms not to speak of itching inflammation and ulceration of the organ affected.

Restores, without fail, the vital power, buoyancy and the m's sires.

Brings life to the living dead.

MITIGATES THE PENALTIES OF SIN AND BRINGS HOPE TO THE HOPELESS.

A few minutes in our office one can see patients pouring in, to communicate the electric effect Healing Balm.

What the Doctors say:-

One of the Leading Medical Journals the "Indian Healing Balm" gives the following satisfaction:

1. Dr. R. A. Fermie, L. R. C. P., and S. says:- "Used Healing Balm for Gonorrhoea on a number of patients and found it very efficacious."

2. Dr. S. N. Chowdhury, L. R. C. P. (London) M. R. C. S. (England) says:- "Healing Balm can be confidently recommended to the public."

3. Dr. B. Basu, L. R. C. P. and Late Civil Surgeon, Naga Hill, says:- "I feel pleasure to recommend the public to use R. Laugin and Co's Healing Balm while suffering from Gonorrhoea and Gleet of a chronic character. My experience is based upon observations in more than many hundred cases."

4. Dr. T. U. Ahmed, M. B., C. M., L.S.A. (London), His Majesty's Vice Consul, says:- "I can recommend this Healing Balm strongly to the suffering public."

5. Dr. R. Newgent, L. R. C. P., & S. (Edin.), says:- "R. Laugin's Healing Balm for Gonorrhoea has been proved to be the only medicine that will effectively cure Indian patients and fulfil what is claimed for it."

6. Dr. R. Monier, M. B., C. M. (Edin.) Resident Surgeon, Park Street Government Charitable Dispensary, says:- "Healing Balm was used by me in several cases of Gonorrhoea and was found successful."

7. Dr. M. N. Banerjee, B. A., M. R. C. (Lond.), says:- "It is a good combination and I have found it good in Gonorrhoea."

8. Dr. M. L. Dey, M. B., M. Ch., Late Resident Medical Officer, Paisley Asylum (London), says:- "Healing Balm contains some of the choicest drugs for the cure of Gonorrhoea and Gleet."

9. Dr. G. Kar, L. R. C. P., (Edin.) Secretary, Calcutta Medical School, says:-

PRICE 2 OZ. PHIAL Rs. 2-8 EACH, 1 OZ. PHIAL Re. 1-12 EACH.

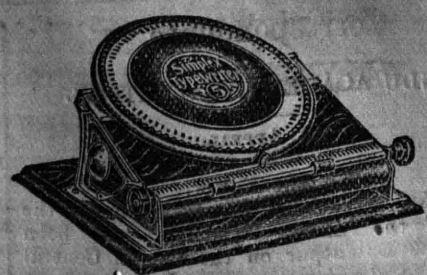
Commission of Rs. 2-8. 0, Re. 1-12. 0, and Rs. 8, allowed respectively for a dozen, half-a-dozen, and quarter dozen large phial and Re. 1-12. As. 13 and Rs. 6 for dozen, half-a-dozen and quarter dozen of small phials respectively. Postage and packing etc. extra.

EBONY, OR The Indian Hairdye.

The most durable hairdye ever discovered, sure to give satisfaction to all grey-haired men. Highly Spoken of by the press and the public.

Price—Set with 2 brushes Re. 1-2. 0, Postage etc. As. 8. 0.

MESSRS. R. LAUGIN & CO., CHEMISTS, 148, BOWBAZAR STREET, SEALDAH, CALCUTTA.



## The Simplex Typewriters

Mark a new era in these writing machines. They do practically the same work as the most expensive machines, yet the price is within the reach of all.

No. 1. Takes Note size paper and prints all capital figures, period and comma. Price Rs. 5 or by V. P. Rs. 5-12.

No. 2. Takes Note size paper and prints all capital and small letter figures and stops. Price Rs. 14 or by V. P. Rs. 15.

No. 5. Takes Foolscap size and prints as above. Price Rs. 25 or by V. P. Rs. 27.

The Office Printing Outfit No. 0. Contains a 5 A font of solid rubber type, two sets of figures, signs and spaces (about 125 pieces in all), ink-pad, two-line holder and tweezers. Perfect card printer. Rs. 1-8 or by V. P. Rs. 1-11.

The Office Printing Outfit No. 2. Contains a 5 A 6 font capital and small letters, two sets of figures, signs and spaces (about 250 pieces) superior three-line holder and other accessories. Rs. 4-8 or by V. P. Rs. 4-14.

The Chronos Lever Watch—goes 30 hours with one winding, stem wind, excellent time keeper. Price Rs. 2-14 or by V. P. Rs. 3-2.

The Ansonia Lever Watch. A grand time keeper, showy strong and lasting. Rs. 3-12.

The Roscopf Lever Watch. A very strong and serviceable watch, Rs. 4-0, 4-8 and 5.

Rubber Stamps, oval or shield and garter with pads and ink complete Rs. 1-8.

DESIGNS ON APPLICATION.

Chatterji Bros. & Co.,

678 Kutighat Street,

BARNAGORE, CALCUTTA.

We have always in stock a large collection of Homoeopathic Books and genuine Homoeopathic Medicines for sale at moderate prices.

KING & CO.

Homeopathic Chemists & Booksellers

38, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

## Central Homoeopathic Pharmacy.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES—EACH DRAM 5 AND 6 PICE

Cholera and Family box with 12, 24, 30, 48, 60, and 104 phials of medicines, a guide and a drop conductor Rs. 2, 3, 3-10, 5-3, 6-4, and 11-8 respectively, V. P. postage and packing extra.

BASANTA MALATI OIL.

A deliciously perfumed oil for preserving hair and cooling the brain. Price Ann. 12 per phial.

Y. P. extra. Catalogue free on application.

General Manager, Chatterjee and Friend.

90, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

## RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Why be weak or weak-minded, pay nothing.

You have simply to write to the under-mentioned address and you will get by return post an excellent book in English (p. p. 100) post paid. It will answer all your questions relating to your mind and body and will give you rules based on moral principle to guide your health, wealth and prosperity.

KABIRAJ MANISHANKAR GOVINDI

ATANK-NIGRAHA PHARMACY,

166-6 Harrison Road, Bara Bazar, Calcutta.

## WE DON'T REQUEST YOU TO PURCHASE

We only solicit examination of our universally praised ornaments, before purchasing Chemical-Gold Ornaments from any other shop.

Illustrated Price List of various kinds of important articles and Ornaments &c., is sent free on Application. K. SMITH & Co., No 344, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

## USEFUL BOOKS.

MODERN LETTER-WRITER (SEVENTH EDITION)

Containing 635 letters. Useful to every man in every position of life for daily use. Re. 1, postage 1, anna.

HELP TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH (Third Edition).—An exhaustive collection of PHRASES, IDIOMS, PROVERBS, etc. with their explanations and proper uses. Rs. 3, post 3 annas.

EVERY-DAY DOUBTS AND DIFFICULTIES (in reading, speaking and writing the English language.) (Third Edition) Re. 1, post 1 anna.

A HAND-BOOK OF ENGLISH SYNONYMS. (Third Edition).—EXPLAINED AND ILLUSTRATED. Aids to the right use of synonymous words in composition. Re. 1, post 1 anna.

SELECT SPEECHES OF THE GREAT ORATORS, Vols. 1 and 11.—Help to write idiomatic English, to improve the oratorical and argumentative powers, etc. Each Vol. Rs. 2, post 1 1/2 anna.







