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

VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY, APRIL 16,

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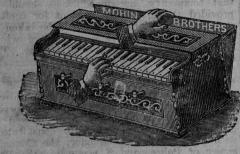
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CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Henderson and Geidt.)

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER. Mr. E. P. Ghosh moved on behalf of one Batikanta Adhikary and 5 others for a rule to show cause why the case against the petitioners pending in the Court of the S.D.O. of Madaripur should not be transferred to some other Court.

The petitioners who are residents of village Bethgram, thana Gopalgunj, Subdivision Madaripur, district Faridpur, were division Madaripur, district Faridpur, were on 29th January last sent for by the Inspector of the local thana through a Chowkidar. The petitioners in obedience to the order went with the Chowkidar to Gopalganj thana. They did not see the Inspector but the Sub-Inspector, who was present there, arrested the petitioners without informing them under what authority he was acting. On that very day the petitioners were sent in custody by the Sub-divisional Officer of Madaripur. The petitioners reached Madaripur on the 31st January and were released on bail. They also came to know that the charge against them was under Sec. 110 Cr. P. Code. No evidence was taken on that day and the case was fixed for hearing on the 13th February and on that day the case was again fixed for the 28th February. On the 28th idem the petitioners appeared before the Sub-divisional Magistrate who again fixed the date for the 15th March. On 10th March the petitioner's Muktear applied to the Sub-divisional Magistrate for copies of the order-sheet, proceedings and police report, but the deguments were not supplied. On the order-sheet, proceedings and police report, but the documents were not supplied. On the 15th March no evidence was taken but the case was fixed for the 25th March. On that day the Muktear for the petitioners again made a fresh petition for copies of those papers, but the application was again rejected. On 27th March the petitioners again appeared before the Sub-divisional Officer, appeared before the Sub-divisional Officer, who again adjourned the case till the 11th April without recording any evidence. The petitioners believed that the local police were trying to induce people to give false evidence against the petitioners.

Learned counsel urged that having regard

to the circumstances mentioned in the application it was expedient for the ends of justice that the case should be transferred to some other Magistrate for trial, that the refusal by the Sub-divisional Magistrate to grant the petitioners copies of the documents bespoke bias on the part of the Magistrate, and that the frequent adjournments that had been granted in the case without any evidence being recorded showed bias of the Magistrate against the petitioners.

Their Lordships passed the following

"Let a rule issue upon the District Magis "Let a rule issue upon the District Magistrate to show cause why the case should not be transferred from the Court of the Subdivisional Magistrate to that of any other Magistrate on the ground that the petitioners have reasonable apprehension inasmuch as the case was pending from 29th January last and been adjourned from time to time without any evidence being recorded and that the Magistrate refused copies of order-sheet and proceeding in the case."

RIOTING AND MURDER.

This was a reference by the Additional Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunahs who disagreeing with the verdict of the jury sent up the case to the High Court under Sec. 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The accused were five in number, one Nasker, his three sons and a brother.

The facts were that on the 26th September 1904, Ram Kumar Ghose, a peon of the Ovil Court of Alipore accompanied by one Khetra Sirdar and others went by boat to the house of the accused Nabin to realise, under a warrant for the attachment of his movable property, a sum of Rs. 15 being the movable property, a sum of Rs. 15 being the amount due under a decree of tained by the zemindar Trailokya Nath Biswas. They found Nabin with a party of 12 or 14 men at the Chandimandap of Nabin's Bari, among whom were the present accused. The eon demanded payment of the decretal mount. Nabin refused to pay saying that amount. Nabin refused to pay saying that he owed no money. The peon then said that if no money were paid he would attach property. Then Nabin and his party retired inside the "bari," and the peon told Khettra to identify the property to be attached, and then the peon and Khettra followed by the other members of their party proceeded to enter the inner courtyard when they were opposed by Nabin and his party who were armed with various weapons. As the peon and his party approached one Srikanta of the other party called out saying, "if they enter into the "bari," beat the salas." Then Nabin's party attacked the peon's party and wounded several of them. Khettra Then Nabin's party attacked the peon's party and wounded several of them, Khettra being cut with a dao on the abdomen causing the entrails to protrude. On the side ing the entrails to protrude. On the side of Nabin four men were wounded by latti blows. Nabin's injury was severe his skull being fractured and that of the others were slight. Nabin's party were completely victorious and drove off the other party. All the men of the peon's party returned to the zemindar's cutchery with the exception of Khettre whose wound was dangerous and who had to be left behind at the place of occurrence. Information was sent to the Thana at about 8-30 p.m. At about 9 p.m. one of the accused Jadu Naskar, a son of Nabin, lodged a counter information alleging that the zemindar's men had attacked his father Nabin's house and looted it and beaten Nabin and others. The police went to ten Nabin and others. The police went to the scene of occurrence and found Khettra lying where he had been left. All the wounded men of both sides were sent to the Alipore Hospital. As Khettra and Nabin were considered to be in a dangerous condition their dying declarations were recorded. Khettra died from his wounds but Nabin re-

Nabin and his three sons and a brother were sent up by the police and they were eventually committed to the sessions on charges of culpable homicide not amounting the Jury at the close of the trial brought in an unanimous verdict of not guilty in respect of four of the accused persons with regard to accused Russik who had dealt the fatal blow to the deceased Khettra the jury by a majority of 4 to found him guilty of grievous hurt under grave and sudden provocation,

S. 335 I. P. C. The Additional Sessions
Judge who held the trial disagreed with this
verdict and referred the case to the High
Court as stated above.
In his letter of reference he observed as

In his letter of reference he observed as follows: "In the first place, I see no sufficient reason for distinguishing the case of Russia from that of the other accused. If the evience of the eye-witnesses to the occurrence be regarded as so largely fictitious and so untrustworthy as to justify he acquittal of the other accused, then the accused Russik ought to be acquitted also, as the case against him depends on the same the case against him depends on the same evidence. In the second place it appears to me to be quite clear that the story told by the witnesses for the prosecution is a substantially true story and I see no reason whatever for assuming that the witnesses have willfully misreperesented the facts in any material particular." He therefore referred the case in respect of all the accused.

Baboos Bankim Chandra Sen and Bipin Baboos Bankim Chandra Sen and Bipin Chandra Mullik appeared for the accused and Mr. Douglas White, Deputy Legal Re-membrancer, for the Crown. Their Lordships after hearing both sides

reserved judgment.

A RULE GRANTED. On a police report the S.D.O. of Tangail, Mymensingh, on 12th November last drew up a proceeding under section 107 Cr. P. C. Mymensingh, on 12th November last drew up a proceeding under section 107 Cr. P. O. against Faku Khan and 8 others as first party and Amir Hamga Dewan and 4 other persons as second party. On 6th December the Magistrate after hearing both parties ordered a proceeding under Section 145 and on 4th January the proceeding was amended by adding names of the Zemimars as parties and fixed 20th January for the hearing of the case. On 9th January the 2nd party filed a list of 20 witnesses and prayed for issue of summons against them which was granted after the costs were put in by the party. The case was next adjourned to 1st February when the 2nd party filed petition praying for fresh processes against some of the witnesses who were absent, but the Magistrate passed no orders on it. Later in the same day the case was called when the Magistrate suggested that the case should be compromised and that an Amin should be appointed to measure the disputed land. Agreeably to the above suggestion, the Muktears for both parties prepared a joint petition when the Magistrate observed that with reference to the Amin's report neither party should be able to raise any objection. This the Muktears could not accept without consulting their clients. The case was again taken up at 8 p. m. that evening and the Magistrate suggested a settlement and said he would appoint an Amin and adjourn the case to the gested a settlement and said he would appoint an Amin and adjourn the case to the 28th February. After this the 2nd party and their witnesses left the camp of the Magistrate. They subsequently came to know that the Sub-divisional Magistrate after recording the evidence of some witnesses for the 1st party declared the 1st party to be in posses-

sion of the disputed land.

Babu Dasarathi Sanyal who moved their Lordships on behalf of Amir and others, the 2nd party referred to above, urged that the Magistrate acted without jurisdiction in deciding the case without giving sufficient opportunity to the petitioners to adduce their avidence.

Their Lordships issued a rule upon the Magistrate of the district to show cause why the order of the S. D. O. directing the why the order of the S. D. O. directing the lst party to be in possession of the disputed land should not be set aside on the ground

urged in the petition. CONVICTION ON INSUFFICIENT

CONVICTION ON INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.

Babu Haraprosad Chatterjee appeared in support of a rule obtained on behalf of Narsing Prosad Singh and Sheogobind Tewari who had been convicted by a Deputy Magistrate of Arrah on a charge of abetting a false complaint lodged by one Kalpu Tewari and sentenced each of the petitioners to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month and to pay a fine of Rs. 100. and to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

Their Lordships after hearing learned Vakil delivered separate judgments setting aside the conviction and sentence passed on the petitioners. Mr. Justice Henderson in course of a lengthy judgment said:

In this case 23 heads of cattle belonging to appellant Narsing were attached in execution of a Civil Court decree and placed in the

of a Civil Court decree and placed in the pound of Chakia on 19th September last, the 5th of October being fixed for the sale of the cattle under the decree. On 4th October one Kalpu Tewari, a servant in the employ of Ramkali Koer, sister-in-law of Sheogobind Tewari, the second appellant, lodged a complaint at Chainpur Thanna alleging that the cattle which have been seized in execution of the decree belonged to his mistress, that the had been missed since 27 days ago and that after a great search they were discovered at the thana. It appeared that on 5th October both the appellants went to Chakia, 16 miles from Champura. There was nothing to show for what purpose they went there. The result of the complaint lodged by Kalpu was that the sale of the cattle was stopped. It was admitted that the charge was false. It was found that the cattle belonged to Narsing and the servant of the lady Kalpu was convicted under section 211 I.P.C. and sentenced to 2 months. to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. Subse quently the appellants were charged for having abetted Kalpu in bringing a false case. It was admitted that there was no positive evidence against the ptitioners showing that they were either capable of bringing a false case or that they were interested in any way in lodging the compaint. So far as Narsing was concerned it appeared that he being the owner of the cattle he was alone interested in getting the cattle released or having the sale stopped. Further it appeared that on the day the complaint was lodged he travelled from Champur to Chakia thou for what purpose it was not clear. With regard to Sheogobind it was said that he was the brother-in-law of Ramkali Koer, whose servant had preferred the false complaint and that he was afraid of Narsing and ac-companied him to Chakia. His Lordship thought that those circumstances were not sufficient to warrant the conviction on charge of abettling a false complaint. Accordingly the rule was made absolute and the conviction and sentence were ordered to be set aside.

Mr. Justice Geidt was also of the sa opinion but on different grounds. His Lord-ship said that the conviction was based only on circumstantial evidence and the Sessions Judge before whom the petitioners appealed majority of 4 to found him guilty of grievous hurf under grave and sudden provocation, hurf under grave and sudden provocation, the sum of the

distance on the day in which the sale was to take place. But no opportunity was given him to furnish an explanation. Had Narsing being asked, been unable to give any explanation of his visit to Chakia or had he given any unsatisfactory explanation, his Lordship thought that he would have been able to support that he would have been able to support the conviction. But in the absence of any opportunity being afforded to Narsing his Lordship was of opinion that he should not have been convicted and ordered the acquittal of both the appellants.

A RETRIAL ORDERED.

The Rule obtained on behalf of the Loca Government calling upon the District Magistrate of Backergunj to show cause why the conviction and sentence under section 325 passed upon one Nawab Ali Howladar by the essions Judge should not be set aside and a fresh trial ordered under section 304 came

on for hearing to-day.

Babu Suresh Chunder Chowdhry, Junior Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. No one appeared to show cause.

Learned pleader briefly stated the facts as follows: The accused, who was not on very good terms with his wife, one day asked his wife rice. The wife gave an importingnt

good terms with his wife, one day asked his wife rice. The wife gave an impertinent answer and this annoyed him so much that he was said to have attacked the woman and g.ven her kicks. She fell down on the ground and sometime after she died. After removing the dead body the accused lodged information at the them covering that his wife had comat the thana, saying that his wife had com-mitted suicide. The police removed the body mitted suicide. The police removed the body and there was a post mortem examination which disclosed that death was due to injuries caused by kicking or trampling and the medical evidence showed that the attack was brutal. The accused was sent up and subsequently committed to the Sessions under section 304 I.P.C. (culpable homacide not amounting to murder). At the Sessions Court after two witnesses were examined a new charge under section 325 I.P.C. (grievous hurt) was added. The accused pleaded guilty under that charge and the Sessions Judge convicted him under section 325 and sentenced him to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment

convicted him under section 325 and sentenced him to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and stayed the trial under section 304 I.P.O. Learned pleader submitted that the Sessions Judge should not have accepted the plea of the accused, viz. pleading guilty under section 325. Further the Judge could not under the law stay the trial under section 304 when the Public Prosecutor refused to mithdraw at

Henderson J.—Under what section the Judge stayed the trial? Govt. Pleader.—Under section 240 Cr. P.

After reading the section the Goevrnmet Pleader said:—When an accused is charged under several heads, the law does not allow

the accused to escape a trial under a serious charge by pleading guilty to a minor one.

Henderson J.—Suppose a man is charged with grievous hurt and culpable homicide and he pleads guilty under the first count, is the Judge not justified to accept it and stay proceedings under the second count under section 240 Cr. P. Code.

Govt. Pleader.—Certainly he can do it if the charges were framed simultaneously. But in this case the charge was added subsequently after taking the deposition of

two witnesses.

Geidt J.—Your argument is that the order of the Sessions Judge would have been all right if the committing Magistrate had framed the charge under section 325. This is a very weak argument.

Govt. Pleader.—It is not a very strong

Their Lordships delivered the following judgment:—In this case the accused was committed to take his trial at the Court of the Sessions Judge convicted him on his own plea under section 325 I.P.C. and made an order under section 240 Cr. P. C. staying the trial under section 304 I.P.C. In his judgment he remarks that the accused had done wisely in pleading guilty of a minor charge; had the trial proceeded he might have been convicted of a serious charge, under section convicted of a serious charge, under section 304 I.P.C. Upon the facts stated in the judgment the attack said to have been made by the accused upon his wife was a very brutal one and she died apparently in consequence of the treatment. Upon his own showing we think that the Sessions Judge did not exercise wise discretion in acting under section 240 Cr. P. C. We, therefore, set aside the conviction passed under section 325 I.P.O. and direct that the accused be retried upon the original charge.

RULE MADE ABSOLUTE.

Babu Baldeo Narain Singh appeared in support of a rule calling upon the District Magistrate of Patna to show cause why the appeal of one Nanku Lall against the order of the Deputy Magistrate of Patna convicting him under section 193 I.P.C. and sentencing him to under the section 193 I.P.C. and sentencing him to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default to undergo a further imprisonment for two weeks, which was dismissed by the Sessions Judge of the District should not be reheard, on the ground that the petition-er's pleader was not heard on the merit of

At the hearing their Lordships referred to the explanation of the Sessions Judge which showed that the facts stated in some parts of the petition were not true and that the pleader for the petitioner was heard on the

merits of the case, The learned Vakil urged that whether the pleader for the petitioner was heard on the merits or not, it appeared from the judgment itself that the Judge did not at all apply his mind to the merits of the case.

Their Lordships after hearing the Vakil made the rule absolute.

"No Doctors to Trnteatment

'In my distant village home, and the consequence is, that the baneful effects of Malaria, have reduced my health to the present state. If am shattered, weak, pale, emaciated and uncared for in my own home." —Complaints of above nature come to us every now and then and we would advise the complainants to use our PANOHATIKTA the complainants to use our PAN()HATIKTA
BATIKA, the infallible specific for Malarial
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Corporation of Calcutta.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday at 4 p. m. to consider the items undisposed of at the meeting held on the 5th instant. The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, Chairman of the Corpora-tion, presided and about 30 Commissioners were present.

INTERPELLATIONS.
Rai Sita Nath Roy, Bahadur asked the

following questions:—

1. Is it a fact that only 5 or 6 carts are 1. Is it a fact that only 5 or 6 carts are employed for afternoon conservancy service in two or three principal streets alone, namely Namtolah Chiat Street, Shobhabazar Street and a portion of Chitpore Road in Ward 2, while the other streets and lanes in Ward 2 are not visited at all by the afternoon conservancy carts, and is it true that the same sort of conservancy service is maintained in Wards 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

the same sort of conservancy service is maintained in Wards 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

(2). Will the Chairman kindly enlighten the Commissioners as to the respective number of conservancy carts employed in Ward 2 for the morning and the evening conservancy sarvace and the respective numbers of such carts for the morning and evening conservancy service in other wards of District 1 giving the respective figures for each ward for the morning and the evening conservancy service separately.

(3) It it true that the establishment of Grey Street Gowkhana has not improved

Grey Street Gowkhana has not improved matters much, and that the Gowkhana carters perform only two trips a day in the morning, the same as they did before when the Gowkhana was at Mirzapore, and is it true that the carters do not turn out for work before

(4) Will the Chairman have the goodness to enlighten the Commissioners as to the extra number of Dhangurs and Coolies engaged in the present Plague season for each Ward of District I and what were their res-

Ward of District I and what were their respective numbers during the last two seasons. The Chairman gave the following reply:—

1 and 2. No. A statement is laid on the table showing the number of carts employed in each ward, morning and afternoon.

3. Better work is being done by the conservancy department since the establishment of the Grey Street Gowkhana and further improvement may be expected with the development of the system. In the morning all carters except those of Ward V, make 3 trips daily. In the afternoon all carters make 2 trips daily. Ward V, is situated furthest from the dishearge platform and carters are delayed in getting platform and carters are delayed in getting through the crowded traffic of the streets. There is a scarcity of carters at this season of the year and difficulty is experienced in getting substitutes. All carters except substitutes leave the Gowkhana between 4 and 5 a.m. daily.
4. A statement is laid on the table.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The first item was to consider the report of the special committee appointed to consider the question of the creation of a separate Law Department of the Corporation.

The Chairman said that the committee suggested that the following staff would be suggested that the following staff would be necessary viz, (1) A solicitor as head of the Department on Rs. 1000 rising to Rs. 1250 per month; (2) a standing counsel whom the solicitor could at all times consult to be given a retainer of Rs. 500 per month; (3) a managing-clerk for the solicitor's office on Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per month; (4) two pleaders for the S. C. Court and Municipal Magistrate's Court on Rs. 100 and Rs. 75 per month respectively: (5) a padder of per month respectively; (5) a plader of Vakil for the Alipore Court on Rs. 75 per month; (6) a pleader for the Sealdah Court on Rs. 50 per month; and (8) a Shorthand Typist on Rs. 100 and three clerks on Rs. 75 and two on Rs. 50 each for the solicitor's

sion of the government for sanction create a post for the appointment of a soli-citor and the other was to call for applications after the sanction had been obtained for the post of the solicitor by advertising

in papers.

Khan Bahadur Serajul Islam moved that the report of the special committee be adop-

Mr. Valentine seconded the motion.

Mr. Braunfeld was of opinion that a Barrister at the head of the Department would suit better than a solicitor.

Then followed a discussion in which some of the commissioners suggested that the matter be again referred to a committee. Babu Amulyadhone Addy suggested that the solicitor should be an enrolled vakil of the High Court and that the salary of

the pleader in the court of Municipal Magistrate be raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. He also suggested that the salary of the pleaders at the Alipur and Sealdah Courts be fixed at Rs. 100 each.

Kumar Debendra Narain Roy seconded

the amendment. Mr. Cotton suggested that a solicitor would do better and that he should at once

be given the maximum pay.

Mr. Bertram seconded the amendment of
Mr. Cotton which was put to vote and car-

city like Calcutta could hardly be said to

sufficiently safeguard the water, as danger from liquid sewage and gaseous matters might find their way into such tanks without being easily detected and located. The Chief Engineer had prepared a scheme which would soon be placed before the Corporation. He expressed against the supply of unfiltered water.

Mr. Bertram congratulated the Chief Engineer on his new scheme and also the Assistant Engineer. Referring to the proposed Municipal legislation he said that one of the clauses to be repealed was that limiting the water to the rate-payers. There should be timitation of water. If the pipes were in good order there could not be any water of water and the rate-payers should be were in good order there could not be any water of water and the rate-payers should be supplied water freely. God gave them a fine river with unlimited supply of water why should then they limit it. Unless they could find a supply of 70 millions of gallons a day they could not be proud of their water-supply. If they had sufficient filtered water supply instead of unfiltered water, the money thus spent would be worth while. He welcomed the report of MacCabe, and wished

HIGHLY ESTEEMED.

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

that the Chief Engineer would push it with courage. He thanked Mr. MacCabe for his boldness in saying the other day to the Commissioners that they had not more water in the reservoirs to supply.

Babu Radha Churn Pal said that there should be an impartial distribution of water without any distinction between north and south.

The Chairman moved that the report be adopted.

The motion was put and carried. SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The Chairman moved that special committees be appointed to deal with (1) Markets, slaughter-house and Dhobi khanas; (2) public squares; (3) hackney carriages; (4) educational grants and (6) water-supply.

On the motion of Babu Radha Churn Pal

the members were elected by ballot. Six members were appointed for each of the first four committees and seven for the water supply committee.

THE CHAIRMAN'S LEAVE.

The Chairman said that owing to illness he was compelled to take rest for some time and asked the Commissioners to approve of his absence from Calcutta.

The following motion was then adopted. That the Chairman's absence from Calcutta for such period as the leave rules permitted be approved.
BOROUGH COUNCILS.

Mr. Cotton's motion with regard to the proposed Borough Councils for Calcutta was postponed owing to the lateness of the hour.

The Chairman announced that he intended to take individual opinion on the subject of the Commissioners.

The meeting was then adjourned.

THE SO-CALLED MYMENSINGH SENSATION.

RAM KUMAR GOPE'S CASE.

ANOTHER VERSION.

We published a telegram in our issue of the 28th March last from a correspondent at Mymensing, giving an account of an alleged lively scene that was enacted in the Court of the District Magistrate there on the day previous. A Highly respectable gentleman now writes to us to say that there was much exaggeration and coloring in the account as published in the "Patrika." Says our in-

formant:—

'Your Correspondent has made a mountain of a mole-hill. What really happened was this. The appellant was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 100 on Feb. 2. The conviction being by a Sub-divisional Magistrate, the order was sent to Sherpur through the S. D. O. of Jamalpur. The appeal was taken up soon afterwards by the District Magistrate and allowed. As there was no tame for the intimation to come through the Magistrate and allowed. As there was no time for the intimation to come through the usual channel that the man had failed to give bail, and as the pleader did not inform the Magistrate that the man had not been able to give bail the Magistrate very naturally assumed that the man was on bail and consequently no release warrant was issued. It may be noted here that in all such cases it is the pleader who can and, as a matter of fact, does give the up-to-date information; and release warrant is sent where the man is (Sadar Jail or Sub-divisional Jail). If no such information is given by the pleader, the release order is always sent to the court concerned, and it often happens that, in such cases, the order is forwarded from place to place causing delay. This is exactly what had happened in this case, and such things always happen everywhere.

"The pleader found out his mistake on the judgment:—In this case the accused was committed to take his trial at the Court of Sessions upon a charge under section 304 I.P.C. Before the Sessions Court after two witnesses had been examined the Court added a charge under section 325 I.P.C. and called upon the accused to plead guilty to that charge. The accused having pleaded guilty to that charge. The accused having pleaded guilty to that charge. The accused having pleaded guilty to that charge under section 325 I.P.C. and called upon the accused having pleaded guilty to that charge. The accused having pleaded guilty to that charge. The accused having pleaded guilty to that the government for sanction to please it is a long speech, defaming all sorts of persons and assuming that the detention was due to pressons 'playing with lives and liberties of persons "playing with lives and liberties of the subjects," the Magistrate had no other alternative than to cut short his speech. Surely, the pleader ought to thank himself if he drew upon himself some strong re-marks of the District Magistrate.

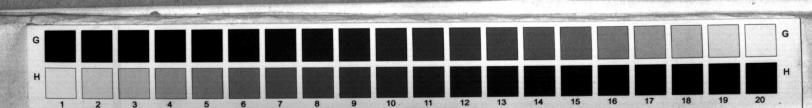
THE PLAGUE IN RANGOON.

Rangoon, April 11.

The plague is increasing here daily, the total now reaching close upon 500 cases with 380 deaths. There is a great scare among the people, who are leaving Rangoon by every steamer in large numbers. The Chamber of Commerce have submitted a strong restert to the Municipality calling their protest to the Municipality, calling their attention to the filthy state of the back drainage spaces and drains of the town, urging that a full supply of water be given to the town forthwith, that the Conservancy to the town forthwith, that the Conservancy Department be made more efficient in regard to the cleansing of streets, and pressing for the more rapid and frequent removal of rubbish. As regards the overcrowding of the town, the Chamber are strongly of opinion that temporary accommodation should be provided at the earliest moment for coolies, and that immediate steps should be taken to build temporary barracks, some of which could be ready within a month or so. The Chamber insist that until such accommodation is provided it is hopeless to attempt could be ready within a month or so. The Chamber insist that until such accommodation is provided it is hopeless to attempt to prevent overcrowding in the town or to ensure the adequate cleansing of the overcrowded area. They propose that a special sub-committee be appointed and deputed to go into the whole question in consultation with the Plague Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police, and if necessary, the President of the Municipality, and submit as early as possible a report embodying any suggestions for improving the present state of things. In order to prevent a panic the Chamber suggest the restrictions imposed by the plague authorities should not be too rigid, but should, as far as possible, be accommodated to the ideas and prejudices of the various large communities here, and that Government be urged to remove the quarantine restrictions existing in the districts. In view of the rumours that are rife, to the effect that it is contemplated to transfer the supervision of the plague measures from the present Plague Commissioner, Mr. H. L. Tilly, to the Municipality, the Chamber of Commerce view such a course with the gravest apprehension.

You need not hesitate to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. If you are not satisfied with the results after using two-thirds of the bottle according to directions you may return it to your dealer and your money will be refunded. Here is what the Greer Drug Co., Granite, Oklahoma, U. S. A., say concerning it: "We feel free to guarantee every bottle for we know we will not have to redeem them." For the by "All Chemias & Starchespar Price 1 Be, 12 YOU RUN TO RISK.

All Chemints & Sigrakeopers Spigs 1 Re. 8 S



Amrita Mazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16, 1905.

MESSRS. KINGSFORD AND TAHL RAM. We thank our correspondent "Justice," whose letter regarding the case of Mr. Tahi Ram is published below, for pointing out that we were in saying that "Mr. Kingsford was within his rights" when he made Mr. Tanl 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 his Vakeels, 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. 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 advisibility of keeping a civilian in Calcutta as Chief Presidency Magistrate. Even in the Muffasil the civilian is considered far too "zubberdust", "ziddy" and high-handed but not to be considered a failure. In Calcutta it is a piece of egregious administrative blunder and peregregious 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 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 oriminality 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 appears olute. The Magistrate canto 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 constitution to the control of the rights. 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 insult-ed. 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 ness to Mr. Tahl Ram it should be stated that, it never occurred to him or his counsel that he would be subjected to this uncalled for 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 "puckrao" and drag him there? Our correspondent, who is a lawyer, thinks that Mr. Tahl Ram can bring a suit of damage 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 m connection with a case which was as non-criminal in its character as the present one. The Maha-rajah 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 legitidency Magistracy, ignoring the just and legiti-mate claims of Mr. Bonnaud. Truth to tell the importation of a civilian Magistrate to Oalcutta has given satisfaction to none, excepting perhaps the Commissioner and the uty Commissioner of Police.

We regret that such a conscientious and popular officer as Mr. Bonnaud, the second Presidency Magistrate, should find it necessary to retire from the Metropolitan Magis-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 ascendency of the Executive. Now, just see how shabbily was he 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. Bonnaud 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

It is, however, some consolation that Mr. D. Swinhoe has been appointed in the place of Mr. Bonnaud. In these days of imperialism and executism, 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 Magistrate. Mr. Świnhoe 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. politan 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 extraordinshould be imported from the Muffasil to try police cases in Calcutta. This is no doubt a great advantage to the Police authorities 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 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 Muffosil. 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 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

It was given to Lord Curzon to proclaim 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 My 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. Addrassing the barber he said: "Hark ye! barber. Master may excuse you, but I will knock out your brains if you cut

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, ing 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 in ome and the source from which it is ob-

(3) He should give the boy's age in years, (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.

(2) 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 Investiga-

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-servant 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

surdity 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 their respectable, gentleman. Next

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?

Tet 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 Munsiff, a Deputy Magistrate, or a respectable pleader to accompany him; or he must be content to produce one of his poor

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?

rules in their case?

This piece of Pedlerian legislation is only another instance to show how Mr. Pedler playing such fantastic pranks before high heaven, so as to make even angles 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 playing such fantastic pranks before high

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. 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 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-turyy. We do not impugn his motive; but his measure is an insane one.

THE ROLT CASE AND THE GOVERN-MENT 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 hey 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 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 "bon's fides" of Mr. Lea, and said so, when we found that he had departed from the usual rule and started a criminal prosecution

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 Reverue. We are further assured by our correspondent that, Mr. Savage was at the time in the Board, and it was he who order d 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 Committed 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. Sa age represented the matter to him. His Honour is now obliged to adopt an opposite 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 Machigh officers as Messrs. Savage and Mac-pherson who, apparently under his Honour's direction, had taken criminal proceedings against Mr. Rolt, have been thrown over-

As this case has now assumed an important 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 Mesers. 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 publicity to. city 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 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.

taken by the Bengal Government towards burnther 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 minor. Seeing that the fund of the vast estate of Durbhanga was approaching a crore. Sir George in a public resolution expressed dissatisfaction at this 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 squan-

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

der 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 Sing. He was the only son and heir of Raniit Sing, the ungenerous spirit as the British Government did with regard to Duleep Sing. He was the only son and heir of Ranjit Sing, the Lahore Chief. When Runjit 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.

Now this arrangement could never be just. Duleep Sing was a ward of the English. It 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 doins so. But why was Duleep Sing 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 gime 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 corro-lary the Board's members will have the lary 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 haltage 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 most striking feature of the proceedings of the Calcutta Police Court regarding the case of Mr. Tahal Ram, published in these columns yesterday, was the demeanour of the trying Magistrate, Mr. Kingsford. Mr Tahal Ram was made to stand in the dock; and his counsel. Mr. A. C. Bannerjee, thus addressed the Court:—

"Your House the dock is a place for

"Your Honour, the dock is a place for people who break the law and not for such respectable men as Mr. Tahal Ram who should not be in the dock. Will your Honour allow him to sit by the side of his counsel or Vakeels 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. Tahal 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 C 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 motice is issued upon him to show cause why he should not cease to preach in College Square in consequence of the un-fenced 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 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. Tahal 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 it necessary for a Magistrate to insult a gentleman who has committed no offence, when he is administrating justice? The late Mr. H. A. D. Phillips similarly insulted Maharajah Surja Kanta by putting him in the dock; but even Sir Charles Elliott 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 bears. do to the Empire by the unnecessarily harsh use of the brief authority in which they are

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 christs, rassons, we ded not in which the Hooghly Magistrate lighted as a Great Master to teach "lessons in politeness and manners." For obvious rasons, 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, is grand-son of the late Raja Ram

Mohun Roy. Babu Peary Mohan had gone to visit his zemindary at Khanakul Krisimaghur in Feb. last. It so happened that Mr.
Carey was then there on tour. On the
16th Feb. Mr. Carey was in the Gopalmagar
bungalow, where Babu Peary Mohun went to
pay his "respects" to the lord of the district.
Babu Peary Mohun sent in his card, when
he was informed to wait. How long Babu
Peary Mohun waited we do not know, but he was informed to wait. How long Babu Peary Mohun waited we do not know, but this much we are told, that Babu Peary Mohun, 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 Mohun, 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 y 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 Khanakul Institution and a Naib were examined. Mr. Carey was present at the enquiry and Babu Peary Moban 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 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 Utter-parah is too well-known now to need a re-The incident between Mr. Carey and the son of a respectable Zemindar of Utterparah 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 Kutchery. Babu Bepin Behari did not salam 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 bland, Mr. Carey flew into rage and demanded of him as to who asked him to sit without being 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

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 Sub-Judge had the courage to retort. Fortunately the matter did not go further.

(6) Next comes the Mali's case which is pending in the Sealdah Small Cause Court. pending in the Sealdah 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.

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 cozed 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.

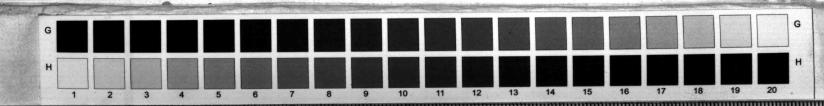
(9). Mr. Carey's collision with Babu Peary Mohan Roy, the particulars of which appeared in a recent issue of this paper.

peared 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 Chaprasi 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 lakks 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 Daulutpur to which we beg to draw the attention of our well-to-do people. A perusal of the communication will show 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 "toles" or Colleges, the Professors whereof 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



Ir 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 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 enormous cost, the Daulatpur Oollege, 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 Khoolna, Jessore and the neighbouring districts. The promoters have already given evidence of their ability of maintaining the in titution by the successful way they have managed it these three years. It is eminently deserving of public support. Here is an opportunity for our support. Here is an opportunity for our I-to-do classes to show their disinterested arity. The demand of the organisers of charity. The demand of the organisers of the Hindu Academy is very moderate. If those who have subscribed two lakes of Rupees for the proposed College of Sir Andrew Fraser contribute only one-tenth, nay one-twentieth of that sum, the Academy will ere long be a first-class educa-tional institution, and be the means of benefiting thousands of boys who absolutely are not in a position to sucure high edu-

tion asked by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, in regard to the Manicknagore Chat Road case. The Hon'ble member

"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 the Government proposed that either of the two alternative roads, e.g., the Manicknagar Ghat Road or the Paikparah 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 Manicknagar Ghat Road, would enable the Company to lay out a more complete compound, but the offer a more complete compound, but the offer which Messrs. Duff and Co. made related only to the Manicknagar 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 Paikpara, instead of the Manicknagar Ghat Road? It is true the Company profer the Manicknagar Ghat Road? nagar Ghat Road? It is true the Company prefer the Manicknagar; 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 has its action produced such deep dissatisfaction? The Government should deep dissatisfaction? The Government should be religiously impartial; but, in this case, it favours an English company at the sacri-fice 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 p question. This is far from correct. 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 rical Jhinkergatcha Conference was to show One of them was to move the masses appealing directly to their immediate terests. The Choukidaree Tax measure 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 sure; 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 representawill so arrange that representa tive ryots may move resolu-tions 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 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 offg. Dy. Comptroller, Post Office. One of which is an imposition of extra hours from 10 A. M. to 6 P. m. for 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 arrear is pulled up? To attend office at 10 A.M., and be marked late (single) after 10-5 A.M. and double lete 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 suppliment the income si-

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 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 you exasperate them and thereby make them 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 I'ke 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

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 thank-

less office master.
"Owing to a reduction in the commiss 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 accumu-lated 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 arrear was accumulated; but no such unjust and harsh or der 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 provi-sionally 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. 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 surpluses to sanction a few thousand Rupees as over-time allowance. In Mr. Rupees as over-time allowance. In Sandall's time, temporary hands were quisitioned even in cases of temporary crease of work on account of revenue M. O's. We hear that the permanent incumbent Mr. T. C. Eagles has joined office and, it is expected, that he will take into consideration the case of the poor clerks." these hard-worked and ill-paid men but the Viceroy? For, did not His Excellency de-clare 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 pro-posed Rent Bill of Sir Andrew Fraser. The ostensible object of the measure 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 lave 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. 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 fanoy, 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 immorlist. 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's" 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 is quite possible that their existence is

would draw the attention of the rulers of the country to one sentence in Sir Cliver'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 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 insign for the same as a worm!

NEWS OF THE DAY.

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

The appointment of a Health Officer for Simla has been sanctined. 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 tourning through the Punjab in February.

The Simila 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 Secre tary 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 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 recover the "privilege" for lambardars and reserve the "privilege" for lambardars

The strange case of two women--mother and daughter—who have been lying in a comatose condition in the Presbyterian Hospital new York, for a fortnight, is in teresting 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 that 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 pre-vailed, 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

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 then have been sent to be a supplied by the distant the state of the sent the sen 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 several wards of the hospital are unsafe for patients. The bazar has been creatly damag-ed 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 rused 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 in sanity in another have resulted from a silly practical joke in Paris. M. Edmond Lelouse practical joke in Paris. M. Edmond Lelouse, 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. Lelouse 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 olammy, detached itself from the limb and remained in her grasp. With a cry of terror, Mme. detached itself from the limb and remained in her grasp. With a cry of terror, Mme. Lelouse let the hand drop to the ground and flung her arms around the figure's neck, when the head also became d tached and rolled down upon the floor. The terror stricken woman, uttering pieroing 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 hope lessness of his wife's condition, he poisone himself by swallowing a dose of nitric acid.

(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. tics 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

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."

after the battle of Mukden."

Says Mr. Ernest Brindle, 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 are sufference." 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." Says Mr. Sidney Low: "We have to do

The alarm is being raised with regard to India and the Imperialist Briton is begin-ning to feel uncomfortable. The fact may be without significance in both the re pressive and aggressive policy of the Vice-roy. There is no doubt that the only secu-rity 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 open door in China is to be first for commerce of Japan, and afterwards—a long way afterwards—for that of other nations, way afterwards way afterwards—for that of other nations, may be distressing to Westerners, but the forceful words of Baron Suyematsu, when he pricked 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 he Asiatics,

THE TOTTERING GOVERNMENT. The Government still holds on but it presents a sorry figure. The Treasury Bench is 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 strangest spectacle was that which greeted Mem

ctacle was that which greeted M bers 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 obstrangers; every seat was occupied in all the speech, in which he declared that he should take no notice of the motion which was ob-viously a trick to upset the Government and in no sense an earnest attempt to seriously debate the question. He should neither speak, detate 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 guerilla tactics to which the Opposition is reduced; but the Opposition knows that neither Mr. Balfour nor Mr. Chamberlain will come out and forth on the approximation of the state of t Balfour nor Mr. Chamberlain will come out and fight in the open during the present Parliament. On Wednesday they ran away, a the Opposition carried the Motion by a huge majority to 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 after the Budget has been introduced—a Budget with unexpected millions of surplus as in India. Who will be the new Indian Secretary?—is 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. Brodnick than a Liberal Secretary in the person rick 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 tioned 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 MacDonnell Vicercy! Mr. Morley himself indicated, in his speech last Monday to the Young Liberals, that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill wou'd 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,

would draw the attention of the rulers of the country to one sentence in Sir Cliver's lecture. He observed "that we were not the highest things in the universe; that we were more like the ant than we imprised."

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH in the next Liberal Government, India will pray to be delivered from Sir Henry Fowler. For the destinies would be in able hands if Sir Charles Dilke were appointed Indian Secretary.

Secretary.

To come back to the present from specular to come back to the present from specular are arrival. tion as to the future, an oriental suggestion has been made as the only solution to a danger which threatens the health of honourlegislators at Westminster. In spite of all efforts to exclude them, microbes insist on gaining admittance into the green Chamon 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 honmembers. 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 staid 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 Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Bose put the following question:—

'Is it not the fact that the people of Bhadreswar and its neighbourhood attach special importance to the Manikinagar 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 coessions of other Hindu ceremonials?" on occasions of other Hindu ceremonials?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Shirres said in reply:-

'It is reported that people of Bhadr do not attach more importance to the Ma-nicknagar Ghat than to the neighbouring ghats known as Paikpara Ghat and Mukdam gnats known as Paikpara Ghat and Mukdam Baksh's Ghat which are equally used by the people on Hindu bathing days and on occa-sions of Hindu ceremonials. It is also said that no special importance attaches to the Manicknagar Ghat Road by the reason of the fact that it leads to Manicknagar

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 Bhadreshwar are concerned, they simply wonder to learn that the Government has been made to give ut-terance 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 and so has the Hon'ble Mr. Shirres. They must have come across petitions after petitions submitted by the people of Bhadreswar 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 Puranbati, Municipal Commissioner and Ex-Hon. Magistrate (on whose representation as Secretary to the whose representation as Secretary to the Rate-Payers' Association, Bhadreswar, 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 Tehiniparah, Henorary Magistrate and Secretary Local High School). Babu Susil Chander Bannerjie (Talukdar,) Babu Satyendra Nath Bannerjee

(Zemindar and Hon. Magistrate), Babu Rakhal Das Banerjee B.A. (Zemindar), Babu Brojo Nath Koondu (Merchant), Babus Nripal Ch. Banerjee, Monmohan Banerjee, Bhupal Ch. Banerjee and Satis Chander Banerjee (Zemindars), Babu Kanayi Lal Khan (Head of the well-known Khan family of Mankunda)) Babu Tincori Mundal (of the Mundal family of Bhadreswar), Babu Jadunath Banerjee (Merchant and Ex-Municipal Commissioner), Babu Tara Prosad Koondu (Merchant and Ex-Municipal Commissioner and Ex-Hony. Magistrate), Babus Madhab Chander Banerjee, Bhupendra Nath Dey, Fakir Chand Rakshit, Satis Chandra Nundi, Nagendra Nath Dey and Jatindra Narain Chander Banerjee, Baupendra Nath Dey, Fakir Chand Rakshit, Satis Chandra Nundi, Nagendra Nath Dey and Jatindra Narain Dey (Merchants), Dr. Nil Kanto Chatterjee L.M.S. (Retired Asst. Surgeon and Ex-Hony. Magistrate), Babu Gouri Shankar Bhattacharjee (Family-Priest of the well-known Banerjee (Family-Priest of the well-known Banerjee Family of Telinipara), Babu Hari Ch. Chakraverty (Ex-Municipal Commissioner), Babu Satya Kinkar Banerjee (Since dead, late Supdt. of the Estate of Sir Raja Radha Kanta Dev, of Sovabazar), Babu Hari Pado Mukerjee M. A., B.L., (Ex. Vice-Charman Municipality), and Babu Kali Prasanna Biswas (Secy. Rate-Payers' Association), signed petition dated 8th October 1904.

Cay anybody doubt about the respectability and representative character of these men? We challenge the Government to produce equally respectable party or any respectable

We challenge the Government to produce equally resp ctable 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 conscreted Aswatha 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 Bhadreshwar and its neighbourhood. We hope the people of Bhadreshwar will take immediate steps to compel the Government to withdraw the statement which seriously affects their honour. honour.

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

Simla, April 12. The following are the further facts of the earthquake, Information received from the Commissioner of Jullundur at Dharmsala on the 10th April 1905, is to the following the 10th April 1905, is to the following effect: four Europeans only dead in Palampur tahsil—Mr. Gibson, Mrs. Copeland, Miss Mclean and Readys Javerness. Mr. William's foot was amputated. Mr. Millar 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. Millar 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

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, Dakbungalow 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. Fitzerald 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 Sultanpur town, and two hundred in Mandi. The Civil Indian casualties at Dharmsala total 424 (bazars 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 Dharmsala military and civil stations, Palampur Kangra and Jowala Mukhi. Mr. Datta and 4 Hospital assistants are now on their way from Hossiarpur 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 11th April and 2 additional men have been asked for working villages round Kangra. Inquiry has been made through the Rajas of Nadaun and Lambagon 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 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.

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 frestle 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 vigor ously pushed throughout the affected area. The Commissioner of Jullundur at Shahpur Kangra wiring on the 12th instant, reports Kangra Tahsil. All police stations are being Kangra wiring on the 12th instant, reported that Mr. Waring, Deputy Commissioner, has returned to Dharmsala after extensive tour, visiting Nadaun, Jawalamukhi, Ranital and Kangra. The population everywhere resum ing normal avocation. Jawalamukhi, fair in spite of calamity is in full swing, large crowds attending. Raja of Nadaum has rendered noble assistnce with men and food supplies to poorer classes of Sajanpur and Jawalamukhi. Dr. Datta has visited Jawalmukhi and an assistant surgeon and hospital assistant are assistant surgeon, and hospital assistant are now wo,rking 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 Zagalkhana Bungalow near Rampur Bushahir are safe and report huge Rampur Bushahir are sale and report huge anbslips 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 for from neibhbouring districts. The sent read to Palampur from Shahnur being sent for from neibhbouring districts. The cart road to Palampur from Shahpur being opend 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 Hoshiarpur roads is intact and not broken as reported. The road near it is being cleared already pask 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 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 the import gangs. Masons

and carpenters are in great need. The Government of Madras reports no earthquake in districts of Anantapur In districts of Anantapur Bellary, Ganjam, Kistna, Malabar, Nilgiris, Tangore, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly. The Collectors of Combatore, 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

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 Dharmsala and met Mr. Anderson, Commissioner of Jullundud. 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 Dharmsala 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, Dharmsala, 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 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, hak-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.

down to the Punjab. On 11th April, 1905, the United Provinces Government reported that the recent earthquake caused considerable damage to public buildings in Debra Dun and slighter in Saharanpur. Further port will follow on the completion of the investigation. In Debra district a man was killed and several others were injured probably by the fall of a roof.

Simla, Apl. 13.

Further details of the earthquake commissioner of Jallundur at Shahpur Kangra wiring on the 11th instant reports that medical supply depot has been organized at Kotwail or Lower Bazar Dharmsala which can comply with all district need. A hospital assistant is posted at Forsythganj, an Assistant Sugeon Macleodganj Major Browning Smith and a hospital assistant Sugeon Macleodganj Major Browning Smith and a hospital 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 Husharpur and four baspital assistant are now near south of affected tract. A mission of medical staff is in the Kangra Tahsil. All police stations are being A correspondent writes from Mandi on the

The Punjab Government wires: -Mr. Smith reports everything is going on satisfactorily in Kangra town, 2,200 of the Ten Town people 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 wound-

Captain MacKechine reports:—The wounded at Palampur and its neighbourhood: Mr. ed at Palampur and its neighbourhood: Mr. Williams, foot amputated; Mrs. Gibson, Gopalpur, back bruised, doing well; Mr. Bradford, Palampur, badly cut and bruised; Mr. Millar, 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 cooling beyond. 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, Baijnath, and possibly. Mr. Woodland's factory beyond Baijnath. 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 Europeans, and gangs of coolies organised to bring the injured natives from the sur-

rounding 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-Palam-pur 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 Lam-

AN EYE WITNESS'S ACCOUNT.

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. 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 inclinted to think Dharamsala 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 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 or-dered up a regiment of Sappers and are pour-ing food stuffs into the place, as all food is

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 khalasies. A 4th khalasi died in hospital an hour afterwards. A 5th was injured but will probably recover. On Thursday morning a Hazara Jemadar ws 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-scoring, broght 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 weretaken 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 rifies, 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 whecked Sultanpur 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 laced temporarily under the Government of

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

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

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

Mr. Sykes, Accountant-General, Madras, in 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 officialsting.

THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Know Homen, Deputy Postmaster-General Punjab and Postmaster-General Punjab and Postmaster-General Punjab and Postmaster-General Punjab and Punjab an

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 Pailway. Western Railway.

Two tigresses have been brought in to Ootacamund during the past week. The shi-karis were Messrs. Colin Mackenzie and Edward Hadfield, and the animals were shot at Ebbonal and near Krumund. Mr. Hadfield got his tigress on the 5th instant, when he and his brother were out beating for sambur 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 tigress closely surrounded by the dogs, one of which had been badly injurred. As she turned her head to look at him, Mr. Hadfield fired, shooting her through the head and killing her instantly with a single bullet. This tigress measured 8 ft. 6 inches and that shot by Mr. Mackenzie, which was obtained on the following day, 8ft. 8 inches. field got his tigress on the 5th instant, when

T ELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS. THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, Apl. 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 dresseminate reforming ideas to, educate people, and demanding a democratic constitution.

THE BUSSO-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, Apl. 12.

The French cruiser "Descartes" and five torpedo-boats are stationed at Cape St. Jaques, and the gunboats "Acheron" and

Jaques, and the gunboats "Acheron" and "Styx" are leaving Saigon to protect the neutrality of French waters.

Japanese warships are crusing along the Cochin-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," leaded 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

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

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 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 earth-

quake 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.

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 appropriate ject to his approval.

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.

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,

end the population are organising indepen-London, April 13.

Mr. Hill Late Judge of the Calcutta High

London, April 13. 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 Fez 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 Antihas 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 de-terimental to Imperial interests.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS. GENERAL.

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

In connection with the Budget scheme for reducing the floating debt, tenders are invited for ten million 23 per cent Exchange Exchequer bonds, of which a million is redeemable yearly. The issue replaces ten millions, in bonds due in December. London, Apl. 12.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at the Liberal Union Club to-day, said the conclusion of the Japanese Albance required foresight, courage, and readiness to take certain risk, but the policy of "I aissez 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 off us security in our possessions."

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

SYMPATHY FROM THE GOVERN-

OR OF NEW ZEALAND.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Simla, April 13.

The Viceroy has received and acknow-ledged 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 trolly 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.)

On the night o the 26th March, during tacher to the Seistan Mission was visited by a made wolf, which bit no less than 78 camels, and some sheep. The blizzard at the 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 Mssion's presence in Seistan. Twenty four degrees of frost were registered, and an immense number of hired camels died from old. from cold.

THE KABUL MISSION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

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 Gandamak another

that the Mission met at Gandamak 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 inspite 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. cess has been very well received here.

A GENEROUS DONATION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Simla, April 13.

The Viceroy has received from Lord Rothschild adonation 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 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

H.-A. Light Ry .- The Government Bengal sanctions an increase in the speed of rains on the Autpur extension of the Howrah-Amta light Railway, viz., from Jagat-bullabpur to Autpur within the limit of 12 miles an hour as the maximum.

Removal of Police Station.—The Nawab gunge police-station, in the Barasat sub-division of the district of the 24-Parganus has been moved from Nawabgunge to Noa-para, with effect from the 1st April 1905 and that the thana will henceforth be known as the Noapara thana.

Alipur Reformatory School.—The Principai or 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 rgard to the Police Commission's recommendation, it is understood that the Government of India, have under consideration a draft bill for an 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 Wedne day, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chie Presidency Magistrate, a Mr. Kendall was re-arraigned on a charge of committing incocent 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 Magustrate and Deputy Collector, Contai, on private affairs for twenty-one days, is hereby cancelled. Babu Braja Nath Rai, Sub-Deput ty Collector, now employed as an Assistant Settlement Officer in the district of Ranch is allowed privilege leave for one month.

A Dishonest Khansama .- On Wednesday. Inspector Rash Behari Ghose of the Bhowam-pore Thana charged one Shaik Ahamad a Khansama in the employ of Mr. R. M. Roy, Counsel, of Elgin Road, before Moulvi 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 prediminary examination to the Text-Book Committee, not later than the 1st May next.

Magistrates.—Babu Pramatha Nath Bagchi is re-appointed to be an Ho-norary 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.

Muffasil Municipalities .- The following gentlemen are apprinted and approved to be Chairmen of the Municipalities against cheir names: -Balou Sreesh Chandra Roy, Rajpur Municipality (24 Pergs.) Babu Kunja Behari Bose, Barasat Municipality. Mr. G. Gabral is appointed and approved to be a Commissioner of the Uttarpara Municipality vice Mr. P. G.

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 swallow ing 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 istrate, Babu Gyan Chander Guha, on 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'Leroy on charges of assault, mischief and trespass. It was alleged that all there were due to an old grudge the dedefendants bore against the complainant.

Joynagar Charitable Dispensary .- The forlowing gentlemen have been appointed rem-bers of the Committee for the management of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Joynagar, in the district of the 24-Parganas: Rabus Bamandeb Bhattacharjee; Narendra Naram Dutt; Jogendra Nath Mukerjee; Nando Gopal Dutt; Narain Das 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. Bench: Justices Henderson and Holmwood.

(b) Presidency Broup. Justices Rampini and Casperz. (c) Rajshayi and Burdwan Proups: Justices Pargiter and Woodroffe, (d) Regular Appeals: The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Justices Bhose, Harington, Mit. a and Geadt (c) Appeals below Rs. 1,000: Justice Mukerjee. (f) Original Side: Justices Sale, Stephen and Bodilly. Stephen and Bodilly.

Khulna Woodburn Hospital.—The follow ing 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, Khuina; The Chairman of the Khuina Muni-cipality; Babus Amrita Lal Raha; Kunja Behary Chakrabertty; Devendra Nath Behary Chakrabertty; Devendra Nath Sen and Kazi Atwal Haq and Rai Sahib Bankim

Dangerous Debtors Convicted,—On Wednesday, before Babu R. N. Bannerjee, 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 a cicles from his lawful custody. The Court found the accused guilty and sentenced them to four months' rigorous imprisonment each. Dangerous Debtors Convicted .- On Wed.

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 pies per pound, was paid on 22,285 lbs. of Green Tea by the Indiam 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 pro-bably visit Delhi about the middle of the month. The numerous details for the man-cuvres in the cold weather and for the big review in honour of the Prince of Wales are already being considered by the military au-

Royal Tour.—In connection the Royal tour there will be a durbar at Agra for the Native Chiefs of the United Provinces and Rajputana. 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 mer-chant in Calcutta should set up a shrill voice 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 Bacbazar it was followed by the breaking out of numerous followed by the breaking out of numerous plague cases in the locality.

Shri Ramkrishna Gowshala.—This Gowshala 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 housedelivery for those who can not manage to send their men. The cows of this Gowshala are being kept on strict sanitary principles and care is taken to supply pure and fresh milk to the purchasers. The Gowshala is located at No. 169 Harrison Road. Provincial Conference.—On Wednesday

special meeting of the Patriotic Association was held at their club premises 34, Newgee-puker East Lane, and the following delegates were elected to represent them at the forthcoming Mymensing Conference:— Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, Babus Surendra Nath Banerjee, Horendra Nath Sen, Purna Chunder Coomar, Ramoo Lall Shaw, Satis Chunder Choudhury, Kali Churn Coomar, Nogendra Nath Banerjee, Pundit Kali Prasanna Kabyadisarad and Dr. N. Paul.

A Shrewd Ooryia Servant Convicted .- On Tuesday, before Babu Gopal Chander Mooker jee, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, an Ooryia servant in the employ of Babu Satish Chander Roy of Baruipore was charged with criminal braech of trust and misappropriation in respect of some valuable jewellery belong-ing to his master. The accused was entrusted to carry the jewellery of the complainant's daughter in a box to her husbands house an Calcutta. The accused instead of delivering the articles absconded to his native place in Cuttuck where he was arrested with all the valuables. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous impri-

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 exist-ing 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 Conwallis 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 Naraingunge .-- A correspondent wrates:—A public meeting was held on Friday the 7th April f r election of delegates to the Mymensingh Conference. delegates to the Mymensingh Conference. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Mymensingh Conference on behalf of the people of Naraingunge: Babus Sarba Mchan Chakraverty; Bhubaneswar Dhat; Jagat Bandhu Dutta; Lalit Ch. Dutta; Tarini Ch. Shaha; Nanda Kum r Chowdhry; Kumudini Kanta Roy Chandi Ch. Sen; Hari Ch. Nundy; Pran Kumar Das; Kamin Kumar Roy; Rakhal Ch. Banikya; Mukunda Lal Das; Debendra Ch. Roy; Munsh da Lal Das; Debendra Ch. Roy; Munsh-Pir Mohamed; Babus Sasi Mohan Shaha; Lal Behari Bose; Jatindra Mohan Das; Bhupata Mohan Das; Harendra Lal Gangu-y; Munshi Nabi Nez Chowdhury; Babus

The Plague.—On Wdenesday there were 116 cases and 98 deaths from plague in Calcutta. The total deaths were 152, the quinquenial 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 Bayely 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 Chelim Khan and his three brothers of Diamond Harbour were charged with having murdered their sister's husband Somir Noscar by stangulation under circumstances already reported, was concluded on Tuesday, before Babu Gopal Chander Mookerjee, De-puty Magistrate of Alipore. The Magistrate after recording the evidence of the prosecu-tion found that there was no direct evidence against the accused and accordingly disharged 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 admis sion 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 Gunla sub-division and Dispensary in the Ranchi district, vice second areado Assistant Surgeon Bang, Mali Dispensary in the Ranchi district, vice second grade Assistant Surgeon Bana Mali Roy, transferred. Second grade Assistant Surgeon Bana Mali Roy, of the Gumla subdivision 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 Khalasi Convicted.—On Tuesday, Inspector Koch of the Garden Reach Thanna charged one Jogsar Ali, a "Khalasi" in the employ of the River Steam Navigation Companys' Dock, before Moulvi Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore, with theft of some valuable wearing apparels belonging to 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 im-

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 rams. 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, Gau-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 promogeneer, on deputation.—The following promogeneer, and applied to the Univer Subardinate Escape. tions are made in the Upper Subordinate Es-tablishment 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, first 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 Lall Basu, an influential zeminder Babu Hira Iall Basu, an influential zeminder of Bhangore and his two "amlas" were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting and causing grievous hurt. One Taher 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 Taher, the complainant, resisted and a free fight ensued between the parties, in course of which he was pierced 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 cas 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 Raiway, under circumstances already reported, came on for hearing on Tuesday, before Mr. Swan, Joint Magistrate of Alapore. Babu Nerod Chander Chatterjee appeared for the Crown and Babus Gopal Chander Basu and Benod Behari Sanyal appeared for the defence. Mr. Taylor, who was examined pointed out all the accused in the dock as himself. was examined pointed out all the accused in the dock as being his assailants. Six railway employes who were examined on behalf of the prosecution deposed one and all to having only heard a "golmal" in the Bamonmora Rankway Station but did not see the accused do any act of violence on Mr. Taylor and further eposed to having seen accused No. 1 brushing off the dust that stuck to the coat of Mr. Taylor. The cross-gramination of the witnesses was reserved. 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 Moni Lal Sen of Messas. B. N. Bose and Co. applied for the admission of a plaint on benaif 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 compane the figures re cently 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 these for 1902. 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 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 I tigation in Engineering land and Wales. As there must be tw 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

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. 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 Excellence Lord Curzon, both in the Convocation Hal 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 Pherozesha Mehte and seconded by Sir Bhalchandra, the Hon'ble 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 Viceregal 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 ut-terances 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 hati, Tezpur, Nowgong and Sibsagar 16 and unfounded aspersions on the character of their public men or an offensive and un-deserved deprecation of their philosophies and faiths, literature and lives. The whole country was deeply concerned to find that Lord Curzon had hurniedly 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 asser 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 Viceregal utterances on the subject. He said that a great historic document of solemn and beneficent purpose could not be so and beneatest purpose total 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 ils 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

in not accepting the work of his administra-tion 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 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 contain the matter to 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 unimpeach able argument against it, urged by the Honble Mr. Gokhale, was next passed in review. Lord Curzon failed to meet the reasonable opposition in a spirit of moderation; but the had ceased regarding Indian public opinion, so it mattered nothing to 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 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 Viceregal 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 sweepciation of our public men, the most sweep-ing, the most unkind and the most unjusti-

The learned speaker observed that not even the Viceroy of India can be permitted withthe Vicercy of India can be permitted with-out protest to touch ignorantly or irreve-rently 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 conrespect commands it as a duty, and our conrespect 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 Bast for which he assures us he feels such profound love and reverence. found love and reverence.

Mr. Anirudin Tyebjee moved, Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldass seconded and Mr. Jehanghir Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit supported the following Resolution which was carri-

ted 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 presentative 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 criti-cism the retrograde principles upon which the whole country considers that the policy of the present administration is based. That 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 decree conveyed through the medium of a depre-ciative estimate of the ideals, the litera-ture, 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 as in Calcutta. A perfect order was maintained throughout

THE UNITED PROVINCES BUDGET.

the proceedings.

Lucknow, April 12. The salient features of the debate on the United Provinces Budget yesterday the recognition of the diaster which overtaken the provinces through the recent frost and of ample and generous relief afford-ed to the cultivators. The Hon. Mr. ed to the cultivators. The Hon. Mr. Hoper 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 the districts while in others the 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 Bundel-khand. Mr. Marsh described the irrigation 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 we e 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 calour. 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 feint. The attempt to tract a red hearing across the path cannot blind us to what is an obvious fact, namely, that this philosophroal 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 retriograde measures, specially the Official Secrets and the Universities Acts and made a special reference to the way in which the Fellows of the Romeiser Universities and made a special reference to the way in which the Fellows of the Romeiser Universities and made a special reference to the way in which the Fellows of the Romeiser University and the principles of the immediate property in property in property in property in property in the pague, he said the accided 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 Rucki Odlege of boys who had passed the School Final.

Rain is reported from parts of Orisso and Chota 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 risin in 12 districts and fallen in five. 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 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 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 world 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 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 persua-

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 lated, and there are various arrangement

lated, 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 re-

tory 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 proportion and apparatus and apparatus and apparatus. tion with all its properties and appartenances has been dedicated to Him. Five Trustees have been appointed for the management of the work. It will thus be seen that the

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 Pundit 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.

tion the ideal of their lives and intend to stick to it permanently.

The workers of the Institution wish that the ancient system of "Brohmacharya" 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 duced in this Institution is calculated 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 shot 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 sorely needed for acquiring more land, proper arrangements of the "Chatushi," for additions to the boarding-house, quarters of the teachers and for further elopments of the Library and Laboratory. ducation has always been supported by blic charity in all countries and in all ages. public charity in all countries and in all ages. This is particularly the hour when the cause of education deserved 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.

Sir,-I have read your two articles above case. I am only surprised that the time the Rolt drama was being enac-l none of our Indian papers took the toru-of enquiring through their own agency ple of enquiring through their own agency brought against the Khagra Manager, or ascertaining the history of the case toge-ther with the tenor of local opinion for or

The above omission on the part of our In tian Fress is inexplicable, but "who the levil must have gagged them?" Excuse the anguage but in these very words once a end of mine from Purnea bluntly rearked to me when talking of this case. ere are good reasons for his curiosity, for you have yourself remarked such prosecu-n of Europeans in the Moffassil is very are. This very fact ought to have roused ou at the very outset of this sensational ase and it was worth your taking the rouble to enquire why of all others Mr. (who is a perfect type of a gentleman and certainly one of the most calm headed nen in the Civil Service) should "pick up a mantel" with one of his European subordinates. There must be some very strong at Bangaon.

Babu Bhubaneswar Banerjee, Munsif of Munshiganj, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district. Had you only caused such an Tuisy, to be made, I am sure you would be had a good deal of reliable material beyou to judge and to let also your rear

dere 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 come 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 Tesponsible 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 In the absence of any such direct informa-

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 offi-cial "zid" or 'zoolum' in this case as what cial "zid" 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 steriotyped 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 The percentage of successful appeals will hardly not be more than five or so in the whole of the British India!

FIAT JUSTITIA.

CALOUTTA 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

Babu Debendra Nath Sarkar, Munsif of Satkhira, is appointed to be a Munsif in the the district of Cuttack, to be ordinarily sta-

tioned at Bhadrak.

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

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

Howrah.

Babu Chunder Bhoosan Banerjee, Munsif of Howrah, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ortinarily 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 Kishor-

Babu Madan Mohan Saha, Munsif of Kishor. ganj, is appointed to be a Munsif in the dis-trict 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

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 Srish 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

Babu Poresh Chunder Banerjee, Munsif of Malda, on leave, is appointed to be a Mun-sif 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 sta-

bioned 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 Bhagalpur, to be

ordinarily stationed at Jamui.

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

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

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 Behary 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 sta

tioned at Sasaram. Babu Hari Prasanna Mookerjee, Munsif of Bangaon, is appointed to be a Munsif in Chota Nagpur, to be ordiarily 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

THE BENGAL TENANCY ACT.

CHAMBER'S REMARKS ON THE AMENDING BILL.

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 daft Bill to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, and requising an expression of opinion on the part of the Chamber on this provisions of the Bill, which you state is the result of prolonged discussion between 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, las 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 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 depreciati, ng. This no doubt is due martly to the decline of the indigo industry and to the consequent impoverishment of the district, but probably it is also partly due to the district purposably it is also partly due to the district hour probably it is also partly due to the district hour probably it is also partly due to the district hour probably it is also partly due to the district hour probably it is also partly due to the district hour probably it is also partly due to the district hour probably it is also partly due to the district hour probably it is also partly due to the district hour probably it is also partly due to the district hour probably it is also partly due to the district hour probably it is also partly due to the district hour probably it is also partly due to the district hour probably it is also partly to the decline of the district hour probably it is also partly to the district hour probably it is also partly due to the district hour probably it is also partly due to the district hour probably it is also partly to the decline of the district hour probably it is also partly to the decline of the district hour probably it is also partly to the decline of the district hour probably it is also partly to the decline of the district hour probably it is also partly to the decline of the district hour probably it is also partly to the decline of the decline my letter No. 1017 of 6th July, and it will be clear from that letter that they do not lany way demur to the due protection of the rights of tenants, while, at the same time, they are inclined to think that unscru-pulous landlords are the exception and not

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 previse the onus of proof is thrown up n 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 3. With regard to clause 2 of the amend-

hanced 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 he 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 provision is made for the contingency of the plaintiff being for any reason unable to ob-Babu Amulyadhone Addy's amendment was

put to vote and carried.

The Report with the amendments then adopted.

the proceedings of the Water Supply Special Committee held on 3rd March last he confirmed. In doing so he said that they had received the report of Mr. J. Watson of supply of Calcutta. Having regard to the Bradford for the improvement of the waterfirst and all important matter of purity, underground reservoirs in the heart of a tain 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 a 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 de-fraying the cost of the copy of the Record of Rights, the existing Rule No. 35 under of Rights, the existing Rule No. 35 under the present Act will meet the case; but this Rule, copy of which is appended, only pro-vides 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 Com-mittee would point out that the owners of indigo concerns are to a great extent only mittee 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 tenauts through the Courts, even if Government dethrough the Courts, even if Government dethrough 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 cried. This would probably mean the maintenance of a much smaller case will be cried. 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 tenants 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.

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 represents.

being secured to the tenant. In this connection I am instructed to enclose, for the fur-ther information of Government copy of a ther 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 Rowladds, Mrs. Duenbiee and another lady supposed to be Miss Tosbies also a Tahsildar and a Naib Tahsildar. 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 uninjured and three other constables are alive but injured. Of the Tahsil Establishment only the office of the Kanungo and two chaprasies, of whom one The following further informataion Kanungo and two chaprasies, of whom one is uninjured, are alive. The total number, estimated to be alive, is 500. Many people still alive are imprisoned in ruinned houses. Similar state of affairs prevails in most other villages. The casualties amongst the Native Thoops are as follows:—Killed-Depot 1, 1st Gurkha Rifles, nin eriflemen, two women, four children and nineteen followers—injures 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 Gurkba Rifles:—Killed, one Gurkha officer, forty-one rank and file, and seventy-one are missing: 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 Dharmshala. Besides a Double Company 34th
Pioneers from Mien Mir, two more Companies
are being sent and two other Pioneer Companies are being despatched from Umballa
to render assistance at Dharmsala, Palampur, Kangra and other places. In the
Kongra valley the military authorities have
been asked to hold other forces in readiness
to send if necessary. An Assistant Suprintendent 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 and many nundreds 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 Dharmsala, where all the houses and buildings through-out the entire station, including the canton ment and bazaars, have been completely des ment 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 seed the value of the suit: and (2) that no provision is made for the contingency of the plaintiff being for any reason unable to obstantiff being for any reason unable to obstantiff being for any reason unable to obstant 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 caused to Viceregal Lodge, Simla:—The damage caused to Viceregal Lodge by the earthquake caused to Viceregal Lodge by the carthquake cause caused to Viceregal Lodge by the carthquake caused to Viceregal

caused to Viceregal Lodge by the earthquake on the morning of the 4th instant is most serious. Several dangerous cracks have appeared in the structure which will neces sitate the partial rebuilding of the main sitate 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 Viceregal Lodge will take several months. Lady Curzon and her children are at present living at Curzon House until the work of living at Curzon House until the work of removing 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 Dharmsala, 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 Dharmsala via Nurpur on the evening of the 6th instant, states that the relief party from Lahore has arrived at Dharmsala. The desolation 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 ow-ing to the scarcity of labour. The latest reports state that not much damage has been done in Haripur, Dera, Gopipur, Na daun and Hamirpur, but Sujanpur is said to be in ruins. Shocks of earthquake still to be in ruins. Shocks of earthquake still continue. It would appear that there were no actual landslips in Dharmsala, 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 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 as speedily as possible. The census of 1901 are real or lasting compensating benefit

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 evidences, the principal points for decision being the revision and reproduction of the Survey maps and the transfer of Survey Head-quarters 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

made to free the Board's Office from departmentalism which has so long been a reproach to the Indian Railway Administration. Mr. Priestely 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 year 1904-1905 is Stone-carving and Inlaying.'
The preparation of the monograph has been entrusted to Mr. A. Rea, Superintendent of the Archæological 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 HAVOO

("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 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 buts made of thetch was build down. cept 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 Dharamsala, 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 Dharamsala, is one mass of ruins. There is not one dwelling which has not been reduced to a heap of debr.s. Shortly after the catastrophe, the once busy and crowded place presented a scene of indescribable horror which no pen can depict. Amidst an absolute siience, a cept huts made of thatch were hurled down. can depict. Amidst an absolute silence, a few figures, battered and bloody, could be 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 soarcely 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 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 Dharamsala, 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 method to be to the last of the least of the last The first mentioned battalion has not suffered so terribly. The members of the local bar—Lalas Brij Lal, Hanumant Dass, Lachhman Dass, Pleaders, and Lalas Sundar Dass, Moti Lal Kayastha and Beni Pershad, Barristers-at-Law, have escaped. Bakhshi 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. 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 Depart-Lala Wishwa Nath of the Forest Department was the first individual who left wrecked Station for the plans immediately after the catastrophe. The main road from Dharamsala 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 plans. Villages Gharoe, three miles, and Chari, 5 miles, below Dharamsala were totally ruined. A big landslip has occurred at the latter village, Water was assuing from a rent in the ground near was assuing from a rent in the ground near Chambi bridge. At village Rilloo, near Shah-pur, 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 communica-tion 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 eases starving as food is not promajority of cases starving as food is not pro-curable for love or money. Government is doing all it can, but its efforts must be sup-plemented 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 Hindu throughout India, and funds, we are sure, will not be wanting to repair the damages to

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

AGRA SEDUCTION CASE. THE DEPOSITIONS.

Agra, Apl. 10.

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

Mrs. D'Jeyses' deposed that she left her husband's house on the 8th November owing to ill-treatment. She made up her mind to Agra, Apl. 10.

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 sisterin-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 Rozario and she ware ordinary friends. H. was first introduced to her together with his wife in Calcutta in 1902. He lived in 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

her. The dase is proceeding.

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Magistrate, Dacca.

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15. Dr. M. N. Banerjee, B. A., M. R. C. Y. Dr. S. Chuckrabutty, M. D. Late Asst. In S., L. S. A., (London), says:—It is a good the Royal London Opthalmic Hospital London, combination and I have found it good in Seys:—I certify with great pleasure that Healing Conorrhoza.

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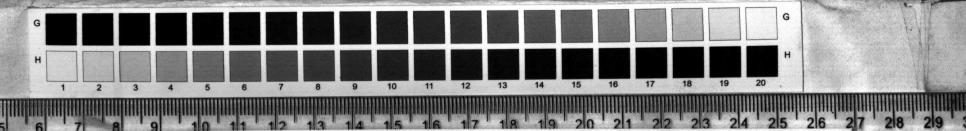
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OPENING OF A RELIEF FUND.

THE VICEROY'S CONTRIBUTION.

Lahore, April 11.

I have received the following from the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, "Lahore, April 11, 1905.—Civil Secretariat—Sir, I am desired to forward for favour of publication a copy of a latter addressed by His Excellency the Viceroy to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. I am at the same time to say that Sir Charles Rivaz left last night for the scene of the disaster in the Kangra Valley, in order personally to as-Kangra Valley, in order personally to ascertain the state of affairs and to satisfy himself that everything that is possible is being done to assist the sufferers. During his absence steps are being taken, under his direction, to sound some of the leading gentlemen of the Province, both English and Indian, as to their willingness to serve upon a General Committee, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and organising relief, and directly His Honor returns to Lahore He proposes to hold a public meeting for the same purpose. I have the honour to pe, Sir, Your most obedient servant, A. H.

Diack."

"Viceroy's Camp, Delhi, April 10th, 1905.

—My dear Sir Charles.—As each fresh account that comes in widens the range of the disaster caused by the recent terrible earthquake in the Kangra Valley, and renders it certain that many thousands of persons must have been reduced to misery, apart from the actual loss of human life, it seems clear to me that we should delay no longer in opening a subscription list in India on behalf of the sufferers.

Your Government is taking every possible means for their immediate succour, and the cultivating classes will doubtless receive any consideration later on that it is in the power of Government to bestow, but there must be a large amount of loss in the destruction of a large amount of loss in the destruction of house and other property, and of consequent destruction, which the Government relief is powerless to meet, and with which private liberality is the only agency that can cope promptly and effectively. I therefore ask your consent to opening a subscription list at once, and I beg permission to start it with a donation of Rs. 10,000. The centre of collection and distribution should. of collection and distribution should, I imagine, be at Lahore, and I trust that you will proceed to create the necessary organisa-tion there or elsewhere without delay, and will publish this appeal to the Indian public will publish this appeal to the Indian public who are always so ready to respond to the call of the suffering. Europeans and Indians have been equally involved in the present calamity, and they will, I am sure, gladly join hands in the effort to mitigate its sad consequences. I perhaps have an additional right to address you in the matter owing to the extraordinarily narrow and providential escape of Lady Curzon in the earthquake. Our good fortune makes us more peculiarly alive to the sorrow of others to whom tate was less merciful. I should have tiked to show my sympathy by proceeding at once to the scene of the disaster and have only desisted from doing so as you know the state of the disaster. only desisted from doing so as you know from the feeling that every effort should be directed to the actual supply of relief, and that a visit from me at this juncture might have added to the general dislocation inevitable in the peculiar circumstances of the case. Moreover, I am comfident that you will yourself take whatever measures may be required in respect of local supervision and encouragement at the right time and in the best way. I am dear Sir Charles, Yours sincerely, (Sd.) Curzon. His Honor Sir Charles Rivaz, K. C. S. I."

EXCITING PANTHER HUNT.

Bombay, April 10.

A shikar party, consisting of Mr. J. K. Williams, P. W. D., and Mr. P. Kelly, Assistant Police Superintendent, from Nasik, Captain Gibson and Lieutenant Forbes Robertson, from Declali, were out panthershooting on the hills of the Chandere range in the Nasik District. Two panthers had already fallen to the guns after three days shooting and a third was slightly wounded on the 8th instant either by Captain Gibson or by the sepoy with him. Messrs. Williams and Gibson followed the panther up, tracing him to some bushes beside a nulla. The animal charged out at Mr. Williams, who fired his first barrel and hit it on the chest, fired his first barrel and hit it on the chest, but without stopping it. Gibson fired twice and hit, but only just touched its foreleg. It came on towards Williams, who was in the act of firing the second barrel. He slipped, fell and missed. The panther then sprang on him. Mr. Williams drove the rife into the heart's month, and thus escence. sprang on him. Mr. Will and thus escaped its first bite. Getting rid of the rifle panther bit the sportsman in the head and back of the neck, but his big sun topee getting in the way modified the attack and limited the injury to one bad wound in the head, a few deep teeth marks in the neck, and some scratches in the chest from the panther's claws. The animal luckily with drew before doing any further damage and ran to some bushes near by, whence, after a few minutes' rest, it moved back to its first refuge in the nulla, where it died. All the Bhils of the party prudently ran away and left the wounded man, his own shikari and a harmless Brahmin peon being then only people who remained with him. Captain Gibson having fired his two shots was too far off to render any help.

FIVE SHIPS IN TROUBLE. CHARTERED FOR THE FAR EAST WITHOUT INSURANCE.

DETAINED AT COLOMBO.

Colombo, April 11.

The blockade runner "Health Craig," which has been here for over a month with a full cargo of coal bound for Vladivostok, is in a terrible fix. The Managers of the Health Line chartered three of their steamers to the Far East without obtaining a policy of insurance to the extent of the value of their steamers against capture by one or other of the belligerents. The mortgagees of the ships, in order to protect their property, thought it necessary to take possession of the whole of the five steamers possession of the whole of the steamers are now constituting a fleet. The steamers are now constituting a fleet. in possession of the mortgagees, who insist that the vessels should discharge their cargoes at the respective ports which they arrive, loaded with the cargo. The "Health Craig's" coal will probably be sold at Colombo to satisfy the mortgagees demands. The developments are awaited with the keenest interest by the local shipping

A PROTEST MEETING.

At a public meeting held at the Ratan-Moni-Lokenath Town Hall, Sylhet, on Friday the 7th instant, the following resolutions

were passed nem con:—
"That the resident of Sylhet in public meeting assembled desire to enter their firm but respectful protest against the retrograde and re-actionary policy of the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Assam as evidenced in the appointments of the Inspecting staff of the Assam Education Department under the re-organisation scheme."

The resolution was proposed by Babu Nagendra Nath Dutta, B.L., seconded by Babu Jay Chandra Deb, Zemindar, and supported by Dr. Baikuntha Kuman Nandi, I. M. S.

"That a memorial on the subject over the signature of the President of this meeting be submitted to His Excellency the Vicercy, and, in the meantime, a telegraphic message in the following terms conveying the protest be sent to the Private Secretary to His

"Residents of Sylhet in public meeting assembled enter their firm but respectful protest against recent appointments in Inspecting staff Assam Education under reorganisation scheme intended to strengthen and improve efficiency. Principal, Private, Second Grade College of very indifferent University career and attainments getting University career and attainments getting 150 only appointed Inspector on 400 to 600 over heads of better qualified men in the service, while practised educationists and best University men available on pay offered. Similarly, educational qualifications ignored in appointments of Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors of inferior stamp on forty-five, sixty, some of whom not even matriculated and were not considered elegible for promotion under original scheme, promoted to 125 and 100 grades Deputy Inspectorships respectively. Departmental head least consulted. Favouritism the keynote. Posts not advertised to attract suitable candidates. advertised to attract suitable candidates. Appointments come in force 1st May. We pray His Excellency's interference. Memorial follows."

The resolution was proposed by Babu Ambica Charan Das, M.A.B.L., seconded by Babu Satis Chandra Datta, M.A.B.L., and supported by Babu Banka Behari Das, Zeminder.

"That a Committee consisting of the That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be formed to draft the memorial and generally to carry out the fore-going resolutions:—Babu Radha Benode Das, pleader, Babu Nagendra Nath Dutt, B.L., Babu Harendra Chunder Sinha, pleader, Babu Sas ndra Chundra Sinha, Editor, "Weekly Chronicle," Babu Ambica Charan Das, M.A.B.L., and Babu Pramode Chandra Dutt, B. L."

The resolution was proposed by Rabu

The resolution was proposed by Babu Ananda Kisore Deb, B.L., seconded by Babu Umesh Chandra Das, pleader, and supported by Babu Bharat Chandra Das, Editor, "Paridarsak."

That copies of the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Vicercy, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam and to

The resolution was proposed by Babu Romesh Chandra Bose, pleader, and second-ed by Babu Kshetma Mohan Syam, Mukhtear.

THE REVIVAL IN SYLHET.

THE SPIRIT'S GLORIOUS WORK IN CHERRAPOONJEE.

We have been hearing a good deal of late of "Revivals" in London, in North Wales and other places; but every one is not aware that there is a movement of the kind in great activity among the Khassias of Sylhet. The "Friend of Sylhet" tells us that the Revival has broken out with great power

as they do in Wales. There was an earnest feeling all day and a spirit of expectation, but it was when one of our young girls was standing up and trying in tears to pray for herself and for the members of her family that the seling broke out and went like a flame throughout the chapel,-crying, strong wailing, praying, singing, confessing, &c., it was beautiful, lovely, and so spontaneous. We thank Him from our hearts that He has come and now we ask Him to "abide with us" and that others of His people all round and in the plains may experience the same great blessing."

Another eye-witness writing to a friend graphically describes the Srnday meetings. "You will be glad and thankful to hear that the Revival has broken out here. Last night in a meeting the great and powerful wave broke and swept everything before it. It It is the custom at Cherra to hold a meeting on Communion Sunday for workers to talk about the work of God, but this meeting was left to the Spirit of God, and oh it was a glorious grand, indescribable Service. On Friday, and Saturday the feeling had run very high. It was a women's meeting on Friday, and Mrs. Roberts first of all gave her experience, and then one woman after another the Revival has broken out here. Last night ence, and then one woman after another got up and prayed and all in tears, but it got up and prayed and all in tears, but it was a quiet, restrained feeling. On Saturday the usual Prayer Meeting was held and a meeting for preparation for the Communion. It was left open for any one to speak or pray as moved by the Spirit; a few spoke, then some Bible women began to speak a dafter a few words turned into prayer, and thus it went on a few words prayer, and thus it went on, a few words and then bursting into prayer, over twenty took part in this way. I felt, and everybody felt, really overwhelmed; but the wave did not burst that night.

On Sunday Kypa U De preached in the morning, the chapel was full, and the feeling was very intense, and so it was again at the Communion Service, this was marked by an overwhelming stillness the people then save Communion Service, this was marked by an overwhelming stillness, the people then sang so softly as if they failed to put their voices out, and all were in tears. It was throughout a beautiful meeting. Then after this meeting came the one in which the Spirit of God was felt so powerfully, it came as a rushing wind clearing everything before it. A girl got up to pray, a number had got up before her. She began praying and asking God to save her uncles, and on the anguish in that girl's soul for her uncles, that all

people began to scream and cry for pard-

on. I cannot describe what followed, it was awful—grand I ought to say but it was awful—in its gloriousness, in its love. Nothing would pacify the people, one started one hymn, and another, another, but it only made them worse, scores crying for forgiveness confessing sins against themselves. ness confessing sins against themselves. Some in one corner trying to sing one hymn, others in another corner trying to sing another, no order yet all order, while this went on the heathen came running in and then on the heathen came running in and then an out, then in again, not understanding what had taken place. The hymn "Look and Live" was commenced after a time, and this quieted the people a little, it seemed to soothe their feelings, but many went on their knees and began to pray, the men as well as the women; at first the w men seemed more affected than the men, but now the men and women were similarly moved.

The following day the same writer describes again how the great work is spreading:—

I must write you a few lines though it is very difficult, because of the meetings and so many here all the time. Just as I am trying to write, here comes a woman in anguish of soul pouring out her heart in confession and prayer for forgiveness. A large number came in this morning when we were crying to get breakfast and with them a Christian that had been a leading man in the Church, but had left the Church and joined another party. He was returning to the people of God as a penitent sinner. This has rejoined the people of God greatly, for they love to see him coming back. A number of workers are in different houses, seekber of workers are in different houses, seeking sinners, the whole place is just like a
boiling cauldron. Those who were idle
Caristians are on fire now. Last night Rev.
Knong went to Laityraw and the Revival
broke out there in the same way. Kypa U
De went to Mawmluh and there they had
a wonderful awful meeting. The whole place
is in a turmoil of anxiety for souls, the people confessing sins against themselves, ohit is the genuine work of God no doubt about it. I do not know how many services they have every day but people are practically in chapel all day. The Christians have just now gone to a village called Mawkasim, a very wicked village.

very wicked village. Another person writes on Thursday the 30th of March. "More and more wonderful on the power of the Holy Spirit. We had a meeting last night that was passing wonderful. Some dancing in their new born joy in the assurance of sins forgiven, almost besides themselves with joy. Others, who had a new view of their own sinfulness, were in terrible anguish, there wards were enough to make our hearts bleed, but after hours of exercipating anguish what a joy hours of excruciating anguish what a joy to find peace, oh they looked so subdued. Only a word like this in haste that you may know of the wonders of His Love and Mercy."

We have received, continues the "Friend," further letters, which clearly show that the Holy Spirit's work is spreading. This is how

one writes:—
'Meetings held in Mawmluh every night.
The children there of themselves gather together daily in the chapel to hold prayer-meetings. The gather together daily in the chapel to hold prayer-meetings. The Christians are enthusiastic, going in bands to other villages. There is a warmth of feeling in Shillong and neighbourhood and some are under deep conviction, quite a number here are rejoicing in the assurance of salvation. Some who have been living for years in sin are now praising God for the blessing of salvation. Men's feelings are softened, they are ready now to forgive and to ask for forgiveness. Many prayers are offered for Sylhet."

Another person writes: "The night be fore last we had such a wonderful service and last night it was still more wonderful; quiet, reserved men who have never been out of the Church of Christ, in agony because of sin. and failing to find peace; such pathetic troubled, despairing screams I shall never forget, and it was a long time before they

forget, and it was a long time before they could get peace.

Some praying all night that they might see again the face of their Redeemer. One who pleaded all night received peace just as it was dawning. He went round telling all of the joy that he felt, he could not help dancing, and went round shaking hands with everybody and saying "His blood, His blood blots out all my sins." Men who participated in the same joy embraced each other and shed tears of joy in their newly-found happiness.

Some confess their sins—one had stolen and wished to make a clean breast of it—another went to a shopkeeper to speak about a debt went to a shopkeeper to speak about a debt that she owed years ago, and which had been crossed out as bad debt long ago. She had brought a little money as a first instalment, and said she would, little by little, pav all. Young Christians are at it all day trying to bring people to the Saviour, speaking to the coolies on the road and singing and praying with others."

with others." Again on the 31st of March the same person writes, "Wonderful, wonderful, still more wonderful". We had a glorious service last night, some of the men who have been in anguish of soul and have found peace were relating their experience, and oh how solemn and subdued they were. One had found peace in reading a letter describing the blood of Christ and he kept referring to the blood, the blood and then select all to sing "Tool," the blood and then asked all to sing "Look and live" and all sang it so beautifully (and the Khassies can sing) and somehow their faces naturally turned upwards as if the were realising the presence of Christ and no doubt many did so. Some young girls who have always been religiously inclined have been specially baptised with the Spirit. One dreamt that she saw Jesus Christ entering several of the houses, so she got up early in the morning determined to go to every house. the morning, determined to go to every house where she saw Jesus entering to speak to them of the Saviour.

To-night the Church will be asked to offer

Are the prayers of God's people to be in vain? Wales has been praying for Sylhet for weeks. The Spirit of God has been poured mightily on some Churches in Wales while they were praying for Sylhet, and now the Christians of Khasia and Jantia are pleading for us. Will not God visit us.—"Pioneer."

WHAT CHMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM

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THE REALITY OF THE UNSEEN.

However that may be, and whatever value may be attached by different thinking minds to the words "real" and "ideal," nobody will deny either the facts which Sir Oliver Lodge suggests as worth consideration, or the dry light of the logic by which he argues that this or that at least may exist, and probably does exist, somewhere outside the region of the limited physical senses of man. Sir Oliver illustrates his proposition by pointing to the existence of lives such as those of the ant and the worm. The worm, unconsthe ant and the worm. The worm, unconscious possibly—though how can we measure its consciousness?—of the work it is doing in the world, goes on year after year shifting through its body the thin crust of the upper soil of the sun-lit globe, fertilising it, adding chemical properties to it, gradually and with infinite slowness and sureness bringing every chemical properties to it, gradually and with infinite slowness and sureness bringing every speck of the loam and sand and clay into the light of the sun, to be made pure and sweet and capable of giving power and growth to the flowers and trees and corn and fruit which are gathered and eaten year by year by eater and by men. There is the art again. the flowers and trees and corn and fruit which are gathered and eaten year by year by e beasts and by men. There is the ant, again, season after season fulfilling its small destiny—do we dare to call it small?—working out its life of toil and building and marching and sleeping and fighting; planning and producing constructed earthworks beside which, in comparison, men's great hotels and palaces are tiny and insignificant. Yet the worm and the ant, to whom existence must mean something, or they would not continue to live on an ordered scale; doing ordered work—the worm and the ant are still unconscious of the existence of the great dominating intellect of man, working and eating and starving and fighting in the same world, on the same globe of arable eath spinning through space with them. They are perpetually in the presence of a dominant power—a power so enormous considered by their own capabilities, as to be able to kill them wholesale, perhaps with purpose, perhaps without thought perhaps in anger, perhaps rightly and in pursuance of some huge unseen law permeating the progress of creation—yet of the presence of that power in the form of man they are totally ignorant. With those two examples of orpower in the form of man they are totally ignorant. With those two examples of ordered life as premises, the logic of the conclusion to be drawn is plain enough. If it is possible for ants and worms to go on living their lives and doing their work on an ordered scale, unconscious of great, ingenious, cruel, or godlike personages moving and working in the same world—personages whom they cannot see, and whose existence, even granting them high powers of reasoning, they can only infer from occasional catastrophes such as the upsetting of the earth-mould in which they live, or their own death—is it not at least possible that man himself moves in a world tenanted by unseen beings gifted with powers of life and death which he does not understand, just because he has not eyes to to hear, or hands to touch the see, or ears great beings moving round him?
The genius of man revolts against, rebuts such an idea; and it might be argued that

such an idea; and it might be argued that the idea is essentially wrong and impossible, just because it does revolt against it. But if it is right in revolting against the pro-position that this earth and atmosphere is tenanted by unseen beings, can the logic of reason be denied to any man who should propose that other beings do move and live and work in other spheres under an ordered and work in other spheres under an ordered plan which man is privileged at least to conceive as existing? "He felt sure," Sir Oliver Lodge argued—and he only restated ap old argument, yet one which is worth restating—"that we were not the highest things in the universe; that we were more like the ant than we imagined. We had some notion of other worlds, but not much. We lived on a lump of matter revolving round the sun. lump of matter, revolving round the sun. which was one of the stars and not the biggest. If the sun were the dome of St Paul's, then the earth would be a football in that room, the moon an orange in that room, and the most extreme planet in the solar The illustration is homely enough, and rightly so, if it brings forcibly forward the essential proposition that life on a planet such as ours can be regarded, in the light of the reasoning powers which have been given to ystem would be somewhere n our brains to help us forward, as only part of the life, and perhaps a very tiny part of the great scheme which is not to be understood. The light-rays from Arcturus which reach us to-night set out towards this earth in the days of Elizabeth; who is to argue, with the light of those facts in his face, with those vast distances present to his mind, that he and his family alone are working out the ordered will of the Power which ordained that the labels riding in infinite space. that, of all the globes riding in infinite space, his should be visible to and capable of being considered by only two or three others—out of countless millions? A man could not in reason have been given the power of defining the word "conceit" if he were meant to take so small a view of the "one far-off divine

event" as that. But is it worth denying, it may be asked that there are forces at work even on this earth-and perhaps forces might be imagined from the arguer's point of view, as "beings"—which men do not now understand sibly never will understand? After all are we not still ignorant of much which we feel we ought to understand? Apart from the great laws of electricity, light, and heat, about which we know something, but cer-tainly not all, are we not almost hopelessly ignorant of some of the laws which govern the lives of animals? Do we know, for ins-tance, what is the law which makes it possible for a bee carried five or six miles away from her home, blind in a dark box, to find her way back to the hive? What is the sense exercised by the antennae of the virgin moth which, set out in a muslin box on a lawn, attracts suitors from woodlands scattered away in all the country round? What is th away in all the country round? What is the attraction felt, or choice decided upon, by the tendril of the climbing plant which turns aside from the smooth wall to catch at and wrap round the nail, or the ledge, or the projection which is to help it upwards? All that is unknown, hardly even guessed at; and if there is so great an ignerance of what and if there is so great an ignorance of what can be seen, is it logically to be argued that there is not a greater ignorance of what is One thing at least is certain,—the reality of that ignorance. A man does not He comes to fuller knowledge of what Bacon calls "the last creature of God, the light of reason," when he realises that the darkness is so great that he cannot now see through the glass at all. He may still come, out only in the happiness of great humility, to the fullest knowledge of all, that the glass is still there for other eyes than his.—"Spectator."

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

Almost as many puzzles are found in fitting the colouration of birds' eggs to the Darwinian theories as were provided by the colouration of butterflies. It appears that the cuckoo's egg most often approximates to the colour of the eggs of the bird which owns the nest where the alien egg is laid. That Professor Ray Lankester accounts for on the supposition that there are several breeds of cuckoo, and that each breed lays its eggs by preference in the nest of birds where its own infancy was spent. One could not suppose that the cuckoo had any previous knowledge of the colour of eggs yet unlaid. Another curious case of egg colouration of a distinctly opposite kind has been communicated to the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society by Mr. Ellison, who gives examples of exceptions to the theory of protective colouration in bird's eggs. These exceptions are found in the case of eggs of birds which nest together in large numbers such as the sandwich tern, the blackheaded gull, guillemot, etc. In the case of the guillemot it is generally supposed that, the birds having had few enemies , the colouration of the eggs is not subject to any natural restraint, and they have, therefore, developed extraordinary variations. Similarly the sandwich tern and the black-headed gull often breed together in perfect harmony, and being very pugnacious defend themselves the sandwich tern and the black-headed gull often breed together in perfect harmony, and being very pugnacious defend themselves by uniting in force to drive off their enemies. Thus, as there is no premium, as it were, on eggs of the same colour as the surroundings, the colours have not tended to uniformity. A question that has lately been put right with regard to bird's eggs is that of the emperor penguin's egg, which Dr. E. A. Wilson, of the Antarctic Expedition, now declares to be carried on the webbed feet of the penguin and protected by the feathers of the abdomen. The penguin itself still shows a curious relic of its evolution, for it continues to tuck its head under its scanty wing.

A Mysore correspondent writes :- The new-A Mysore correspondent writes:—The newly acquired giraffe, zebra, monkeys and birds lately arrived are doing well, and Mr. Hughes intends to compete with Southern India in having the finest collection of wild animals, His trip to Bombay has added no less than 100 to its collection, I lion and 2 lionesses, 2 Iamas, and white pea fowl.

2 lamas, and white rea fowl.

The Ceylon Pearl Fishery of 1905 is fast drawing to a close. It has now lasted thirty-five days, during which some 72,400,000 oysters have been fished. The prices obtained have been very satisfactory, and the Government coffers have been enriched by some Rs. 2,324,000. The total quantity of oysters fished up to date is some 10½ millions below the estimate. The full amount will doubtless be reached before the close of what is con-

The cultivation of tobacco in Ceylon, though not carried out in a systematic manner, is an important industry, and should the plant be cultivated on a large scale, there is no doubt that it will prove extremely profitable. The natives of Ceylon consume enormous quantities of tobacco, the locally grown strong and rank weed being perferred to any other brand. They have been used to chew and smoke the strong and juicy leaf for the generations, and having cultivated a taste for the rank variety, it will be a difficult matter to wean them from it. But there is no reason why, in addition to the cultivation of the strong flavoured varieties, others of a milder flavour should not be grown for those who prefer the finer tobaccos. If a fine flavoured tobacco is to be produced, mannur-The cultivation of tobacco in Ceylon, though flaveured tobacco is to be produced, mannur-ing should be avoided.

BETTER AND BRIGHTER.

MISS MARGRET RAVEN RELATES VERY GRAPHICALLYF IN A LETTER HOW

GRAPHICALLYF IN A LETTER HOW
JOY OVERCAME HER DESPAIR.
There is no joy like the joy of being again
in perfect health after you have been disabled, so to speak, by the pains and aftereffects of a long, tedious illness. That is the
dominating note struck in a letter written
on December 7th, 1904, by Miss Margret
Raven, of 127, Quay Street, Ultimo, Sydney
in which she most graphically describes her
name and the wearing wearving effects of pans, and the wearing, wearying effects of the disease that, in the form of indigestion tortured her for years, and then the happi-ness that has come over her since her release from all these mis "REACHING THE BOTTOM RUNG."

In her letter she says:—'I don't think anyone in the world has suffered more cruelly from indigestion than I have. For cruelly from indigestion than I have. For years it poisoned my existence, blotted all the happiness and sunshine out of my life and brought me to the very threshold of the grave. It would take a whole ream of fiolscap to describe all the pains, aches, symptoms and miseries it occasioned me at one time or another. I was weak, thin, pale, and nerveless, unable to eat, sleep work or enjoy any of the pleasures of society. This was when I was residing at Hyde Park, Adelaide, South Australia, of which city I am a native. I was attended at different times by quite a numbers of medical men. times by quite a numbers of medical men, but my case kept on going from bad to worse.

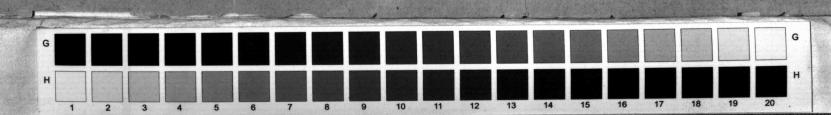
In the end I could retain nothing on my stomach, and the mere sight of food often made me retch and vomit. The straining from this cause frequently brought on a bleeding from the lungs which I thought was a sure indication of consumption. I had reached the bottom rung of the ladder of life, I think two years back, when on a friend's advice I began to take Mother Seigel's Syrup. Seigel's Syrup

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

viously.

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

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



(Special for the "Patrika.")

There are, if I have learnt rightly, three senses and related Chakras from the heart below, and three above the heart, the heart itself being apart and the seventh or the key, as it were, to the whole system.

The Functions of the Chakras.

The three Chakras below generate thought or action of our animal or lower nature and three above of our human nature. It follows that when we act through our lower Chakras we retard our evolution and risk Chakras we retard our evolution and risk even falling away from our present level. On the other hand, when we act through our higher Chakras we generate higher forms and advance above our present level. Thus we make or mar our own future and there is no such thing as fate. Hence to improve ourselves and our position in life we must ourselves and our position in life we must lessen the powers of our lower Chakras and correspondingly increase those of our higher

Through the spinal cord there is a hollow canal named "Suchumna," the lower end of it near the sacral plaxus, triangular in form, closed. There at the lower end is the first Chakra named "Muladhar" and in it there Chakra named "Muladhar" and in it there resides coiled up or latent a power known as "Kundalini". The aim of the aspirant, according to the Hindu method of Yoga, is to awaken the power from the latent to a potential energy. When "Kundalini" becomes potentialised it rises up the hollow canal and strikes or energises the next higher centre named "Svadhisthana," also in spinal cord but on a level with the navel. Both combined must then be raised to the next higher pined must then be raised to the next higher centre named "Manipura" on a level with the heart. These three make up the lower "Trimurti," the world of sensation and ac-tion of the lower nature of man. And the aspirant must push on still upwards always through the spinal cord to the next Cakra, named "Anahuta", situated on a level with the throat and which is the first of his three the throat and which is the first of his chief human centres or upper 'Trimurti.' From there the aspirant pulls up to the next higher, named 'Visuddha', which is a nerve in the brain, and is the second of his upper "Trimurti" Finally when he reaches still highmurti." Finally when he reaches still higher "Sahasrara" in the brain, the thousand petalled lotus, he completes the upper unfolding or energising of his being, and is the enlightened. How to Reach all these Centres.
On either side of the "Sushumna" there

are two nerve currents named "Ida" (on the left) and "Pingala (on the right) and the aspirant must energise these two nerve currents by inhaling and exhaling his breath alternately by the left and the right nostrils, When inhaling he must take the breath in as far as possible with the left and after keeping it in, exhale it gently from the right nostril, and "vice versa". Deep breathing refreshes the system, lightens and invigorates it by throwing in a full supply of exygen refreshes the system, lightens and invigorates it by throwing in a full supply of oxygen and consequently it clears the brain and by regulating the breathing we regulate our heart's pulsation, and calmness is gained. But all this can be gained by breathing from both nostrils together in the natural way, provided the breathing is deep, equal and calm. And I have certainly found that for the purpose of concentrating consciousness into the Chaknas breathing alternately from each nostril only distracts the mind, and increas-es the aspirant's difficulty unnecessarily in his endeavour to concentrate his consciousness The real object is to gather up our conscious-ness from the external world and lead it by our will into our internal centres or Chakras. Consciousness will not allow itself readily to be so led: try and it wonders here,

escapes there, and the mind faculties get ex-hausted in the endeavour. It is therefore as a means to an end that we resort to t breath as a vehicle or current into which consciousness readily enough enters and so is led within and this is really the essential purpose. That it also establishes rhythm and calmness in our system and refreshes and lightens it by giving a full supply of oxygen, is a collateral gain. But why should we, when trying to lead consciousness into our centres by means of the breath as a channel, distract ourselves by alternating the breathing from left to right and right to left? We had better put and this old world dilatory method.

Speaker's Method.

Sit comfortably in any attitude which will not detract your mind or impede full deep breathing; breathe deeply and calmly from both nostrils in the natural way; go on at it for five or ten minutes the first few days, little longer after that, or until you feel you have done enough in each sitting. When after a few days you gain calmness during the practice bring your consciousness quietly by your will into your nostrils; and remain so, following our breath inwards as much as possible but ignoring the breath when it is so, following our breath inwards as much as possible but ignoring the breath when it is going out, following it always inwards. Do this twice each day, namely when you go to bed for your night's rest and in the early morning on waking. After a few days you will find that while practising thus you become for the moment oblivious of your surcome for the moment oblivious of your sur-roundings and conscious of a dark unfathomed dwelling, as it were, within yourself.
You have then succeeded or are beginning You have then succeeded or are beginning to succeed in gaining mastery over your consciousness by your will and leading it within yourself. The next stage will be while so leading consciousness to locate it in a particular part of your system. This is done by simply imagining that you are in that part and keeping your mind there: Your consciousness will also be there and the vitalising effect of the air taken in will also centre there. The aspirant can now, without further

Concentration of consciousness to the centre, guidance, proceed in his ender our, and he will probably begin by concentrating his consciousness in his lowest Chakra, the "Maladhara" where his latent the power "Kunda-

Dangers of concentration at "Muladhara." When the aspirant centres his consciousness in any Chakra, breathing at the same time deeply so that he energises the Chakra, the force or vitality of it so n becomes the many control of the constant of the (before he can gain control over it) of becoming a slave to its operation. Thus some persons practising Yoga and even professional Yogis have ultimately become debauches and vagabonds. While others have been and vagabonds. While others have been frightened out of their wits by demons, "Rakshas" or other monstrous creatures. All this must have arisen from the fact that the persons began by their lowest Chakras, because moreon stirs up or energises, persons began by their lowest Chakras, because when a person stirs up or energises, abnormally any Chakra within himself, nature around responds, for every Chakra in the human organism is in tune with the converse ponding plane of life around and so it happens that the key-note of the universe is

YOGA AND THE LAW OF CENTRES.—I. obtained by the law of centres. Stir up your lowest and the lowest forms of life wound lowest and you, stir up the highest and angels

round you, star up descend on you.

Some of his personal experiences.

I. When I first attempted the practice of regulating the breath with the object of concentrating consciousness within myself, I proceeded, in due course to locate it at 'Muladhara.' After several attempts extending over several weeks I perceived (while a Sub-conscious state) something like a tending over several weeks I perceived (white tending over several weeks I perceived (white max Sub-conscious state) something like a max Sub-conscious state) something like a thin dark dried piece of leather about two feet rong lying as it were on the ground before me. Wondering what it was, I when to my amazement that before me. Wondering what it was, I touched it, when to my amazement that strip of dark dry leather moved and began strip of dark dry leather moved and began develop ng into a stupendous serpent of terrific power. The more it developed the more powerful it grew extending to a height of perhaps forty feet. I was utterly amazed at its great power and rapid development and wondered what would happen, for it could easily overwhelm me. At that cruitcal moment a human being, alighting from above on the neck of the great serpent caused the serpent to lower its head. Slowly at first, and then rapidly the head lowered to the ground, until the serpent assumed the shape and then rapidly the head lowered to the ground, until the serpent assumed the shape of a great arch, tail on the ground, the middle high up, and the head lowering to the earth. The human being continued driving the monster down, and it sunk; rapidly into the earth head foremost, and disappeared and the scene valished, a very unpleasant, experience.

unpleasant experience.

II. For the succeeding few nights nothing happened but after a patient trial the silent darkness opened out into a picture of silent darkness opened out into a picture of a small dwelling in which a dancing party with music was in full swing. There were many ladies of a rowdy character. The dwelling from being a picture became a reality and when I looked in through a window that was open several of the inmates instantly ran to me, called me and were dragging me inside. A struggle ensued, for I refused to go feeling that if I went inside I would be lost. I cannot describe the sense of peril. In the midst of the desperate struggle I regained external consciousness.

With a view to awaken my higher self which was my true object, I slept over which was my true object, I slept over that wish keeping it in my mind and one night I had a dream in which a Hindu Yogin stood leaving against a cane, the upper end of which was against the end of his spine and the lower end of the cane was on the ground. His hands were joined under his con the many trumped to me and I could see His back was turned to me and I could see His back was turned to me and I could see through him. Looking I perceived that through the centre of his spinal column, he was developing a powerful force which rose up from the lower end into his brain. It may have been "Kundaline" working up. With exultation I exclaimed "That is it". At that instant stood on my left side a Roman catholic priest who had been my teacher when I was a boy and who left India long ago and I do not know where he is. He was at my side at that moment, and told me: "Yes, that is it, but there is a difference between that and the Christian method and I will show you". He made a triangle and placing the figure 2 in the right hand lower angle he said: "That is the difference and take you care". He vanished and never appeared again. Gravanished and never appeared again. Gradually the following impression came on me. The triangle seems to me to mean the cosmic "Trimurti", which may be expressed as three, and if the left hand lower angle in itself a small triangle. itself a small triangle as you know) be taken to represent the animal "Trimurti" or the three lower Chakras in man, it would be fittingly expressed as one in the three or one-third. In that case the right-hand lower one-third. In that case the right-hand lower angle which is the second little triangle in the big one, would be expressed as 2 in the 3 or $\frac{2}{3}$ and would mean the second "Trimurti" or the three higher Chakras of man. The object of my teacher therefore was to tell me that the difference between the Higher and Christian methods was a resident of the same village used freme that the difference between the Higher and Christian methods was a resident of the same village used freme and characteristics. Hindu and Christian methods was this-that while the Hindus begin with the animal Chakras, they run great risks and take a longer time; the Christian aspirant is recommended to neglect the animal Chakras entirely and to begin with the higher or human Chakras.

Convinced that this was the proper method,

Convinced that this was the proper method, I began afresh after the lapse of some months and after regulating the breath, bringing consciousness in as before and locating it this time in the first of the three human Chakras—Anahata—which is on a level with the throat. For few nights nothing happened, then I fixed my consciousness in the next higher Chakra, Visuddha, which is in the brain behind the forehead. The result was marwellous means and mental happiness. was marvellous peace and mental happiness which cannot be described. Every time I repeated the process the mental happiness was exquisite. Suddenly one morning I felt the movement I have already described which starting from the region of the heart, and making itself felt at the base of the throat uttered a sentence which was evidently my ego speaking to my physical self.

ly my ego speaking to my physical self.
Thereafter I frequently heard the voice.

Later on I began to see visions some of them interesting and instructing, some very beautiful but none frightful or ugly. It happens in this way: first the peaceful and happy mental condition, nothing is heard or seen, no sense of separate existence but a peaceful happiness with nothing around. Then in the nothingness one fine day a picture suddenly opens out and becomes a living reality.

Later Visions.

1. In a deep forest stood a large ele-phant. Going up to it, I placed my right hand in the middle of its back. Though so high, I could reach it and I pressed its spine. On this being done, the elephant raised its proboscis, open its mouth wide and raised its proboscis, open its mouth wide and out of its mouth came a fair young lovely human being with flowing hair, quite nude, but I had no sense of her nudity. Directly she stood on the ground, then she took me by the hand saying she liked me, and would give me something. Leading me by the hand to a green garden-bench on which were five green wooden boxes, she told me I could have them. The boxes opened by themselves, and I saw that they were full of treasures.

2. On another occasion there fell suddenly from the outer air through the roof of my bed-room into my head a bright dazzling light which startled me. I wondered how so bright a light would fall into my head without burning me. I was at the time lying flatly on my back in bed with consciousness in "Visuddha" as usual and praying as usual.

of that second myself there came out a third myself. I will never be able to describe the beauty of this last young, pure, white and full of light, it was like air and light woven

full of light, it was like air and light woven into a youthful being who was myself.

4. Again on another day, or rather very early morning, a picture came out suddenly of the unknown and became a moving reality as usual. It was this:—A narrow crystaline river coming down from the sky side ways a that I could see the whole length, it was so that I could see the whole length, it was more like liquid light than like water, most obsautiful and transparent. Gliding down the little river was a lovely white lady, hair, face, hands and loose robe all white hair, face, hands and loose robe all white as snow. She was seated on a snow-white chair as she glided on the stream, and her hands were upon a white balance in front of her. The right side of the balance was too heavy and touched the water of the stream. While the left side was too lightly weighted. Seeing this want of equipoise I rose up in haste to the stream in the air, and placing a weight on the left side restored the equilibrium.

5. Finally one night I was impelled to say to a special prayer and while repeating

say to a special prayer and while repeating it several times in a Sub-conscious state, suddenly there issued from my forehead a force in an ascending spiral. Though still force in an ascending spiral. Though still attached to the forchead the force went out in an unending spiral so high, so very high that I was started and the vision vanished. I tried again that very moment but the trial was fruitless and the feeling was that if I have not got startled the spiral current would probably have reached and opened the thousand petalled lotus. I missed a great chance and have never succeeded again.

Conclusions.

Conclusions.

While in the physical plane sight is more rapid than sound (for we see a flash before we hear the report) in the higher plane of psychic experience the reverse is the case (we hear first and then we see) and this is in accord with the position of our upper "Trimurthi" Chakras for Amahta which is reached first near the throat gives sound is reached first near the throat gives sound (voice) and Yisuddha in the brain reached next gives sight; both combined gives reality to the vision.

11. In the loer "Trimurthi" Chakras of man

lity to the vision.

11. In the locr "Trimurthi" Chakras of man lie latent forces of lower forms of liferemains probably of former existence in lower planes. By meddling with them arose the first sin of human race, the demon and idol worship and various other evils.

In the higher "Trimurthi" Chakras of man reside partly potentialised (in some persons more in others less) centres having correspondence with higher forms of life, activity and knowledge. I have ventured to suggest how to increase their power. As we go on, the spirit which is inside the heart will move spontaneously and speak to us through the Chakras we open. And we may yet realise the experiences of a past when the gods spoke with men. We can at amy rate even in our present life become distinctly conscious of a gradual extrication of our true self from the pressure of matter: which I believe is really what I witnessed in the various visions already related to you.

Bankipur.

NOAKHALI NOTES. (From Our Own Correspondent.)

ATROCITIES OF A MARRIAGE DAY. Babu Rajendra Coomar Bose, presiding over the March Criminal Sessions disposed of a came, the particulars of which are as follows:—One Brindabon Dhoopi now deceased, had a daughter named Sashi Mukhi whose husband died in 1307 leaving a daughter Mehaphasi now aged about 31 years, and ter Mohonbasi now aged about 3½ years, and considerable property. After her husband's death, Sashi Mukhi went to live in her. father Brindabun who was appointed guardian of the person and property of Sashi Mukhi also went to live with her at Dharampur. The accused Nava Kumar Dhoopi who was a resident of the same village used frequently to come to Sashi Mukhi's bouse and in course of time, an improper intimacy sprang up between them. Sashi Mukhi ultimately went to live with the accused at his house and filed an application for revocation of her father's certificate which was rejected by the District Judge on the ground of her not attaining her majority. After this, the accused proposed his son's marriage with Sashi Mukhi's daughter and it was decided that the marriage should take place on the 9th of February last. The deceased having got scent of the affair went to the accused's house after candle-light on that day and accomhouse after candle-light on that day and accom-panied by Nabin and others and, standing on the court-yard, called Sashi Mukhi and expostulated with her on her selection of a bride groom from a family of accused's lower status while she could secure one from a family of better position. This disparaging remark roused the anger of the accused who began to abuse the deceased in filthy language. There was interchange of abuses on both sides and the accused came out of the house and struck the deceased on the head with the "piri." The deceased fell on the ground insensible. The deceased was removed to Noakhali hospital where he died on the

21st February last.

The accused's version is that the deceased came to the house with 40 or 50 persons to take away Mohon Basi forcibly after her marriage had been celebrated, and in the tumult that took place, Nabin threw a "piri" accidentally which struck and wounded the deceased.

The Sessions Judge agreeing with both the assessors found the accused guilty of offences

assessors found the accused guilty of offences under section 325 I.P.C. (grievous hurt) and convicted and sentenced the accused to 3

years' rigorous imprisonment.

BROTHER DIVORCENG SISTER.

The other day there was an interesting episode in connection with a divorce regisepisode in connection with a divorce registration before the Mahomedan Registrar of Marriages. A man and a woman came before the Registrar to have their divorce registered alleging that they were husband and wife. Just as they were before the Registrar another man put in his appearance before that functionary in breathless haste and related that he was the lawful husband of the woman, he did not intend to divorce his wife and that the man whom she accompanied was her own brother who was employing strategem to procure her divorce! This ing strategem to procure her divorce! This piece of news spread like wild fire throughout the courts and ever-one enjoyed a good

DISTRICT JUDGE'S KINDNESS. Recently Babu Revati Charan Sen, a muharrer of Munsif's Court here, died sud-

Judge Mr. Bose the utter helplessness and destitution of the family. Mr. Bose was moved and was kind enough to give a copyist-ship to a nephew of the deceased—a boy who was prosecuting his studies in the first class. I am told that Mr. Bose at first hesitated to take the step as the effect would be to decease. prive his apprentices of one of the appointments which shows at once the goodness of his heart but finally he decided upon the course taken, I can assure our kind hearted Judge that this kindness on his part has won him the heart of all sensible

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Patrika writes:—

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Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath Bhatta-chajya, Retired Sub-Judge writes:-"I am glad to be able to say that the medicines prepared by Kabiraj KASHAB LALROY, Superintending Physician of the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, are

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

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

Babu Madhu Sudhan De, Retired Jallor, writes:-

"I placed some of the members of my family under the treatment of KABIRAJ KESHAB LAL ROY.

* * In some of the cases he has shown exceptional skill and discretion in curing them. There is no doubt that the medicines prepared at the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA are genuine, otherwise they can

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

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

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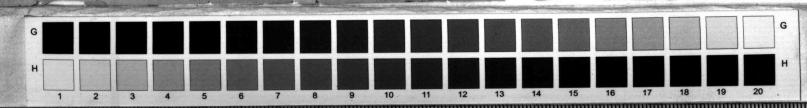
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