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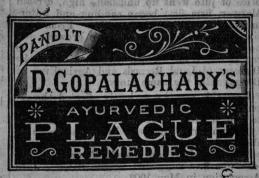
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Ranaghat
21 May 1904

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(Sd.) Dina Nath Mukherjee,
Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahl,

Rajshabi, the 28th Oct. 1901.

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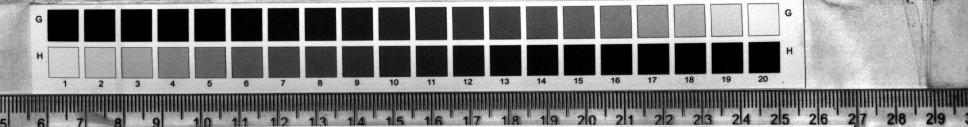
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RANIGANJ SENSATION.

POLICE SERGEANT VS. RAJPUT

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Raniganj, April 13. Two very sensational cases were disposed of by our Sub-divisional Officer, Mr. I.C.K. of by our Sub-divisional Officer, Mr. I.C.K. Peterson. The Magistrate passed final orders on both the cases on the 6th instant. The cases created the greatest local sensation as a European Pol oe SerRgeant was impliated. In the first case, he was the accused and, in the counter-case, he figured as the complainant. A young Rajput woman was the complainant in the first case and she was made the accused in the counter-case. The result is disappointing, for though the Magistrate found the action of the police sergeant illegal, yet he convicted the woman and sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 15 and discharged time sergeant. The following are the complaints in the two cases:—

THE WOMAN'S COMPLAINT.

THE WOMAN'S COMPLAINT.

On the night of the 7th March last Mussamat Subhagya Chatrini, wife of a Chowkidar in the employ of Mesers. Kellner and Co., at Raniganj, lodged an information in the Raniganj thana alleging that a European Police Sergiant by name Gibbs, on the same evening, accompanied by Mr. Morse, Mamager of the establishment of Mesers Kellner and Co. at Raniganj, and several others, came to her house and demanded where her husband was. On her replying that her husband was not home, the sergeant and amother forcibly entered the house. She was then cutting straw for the cattle; she remonstrated with them. On this the sergeant assaulted her and with the help of the others dragged her to the thana.

THE SERGEANT'S COMPLAINT. mat Subhagya Chatrini, wife of a Chowkidar

THE SERGEANT'S COMPLAINT.

On the following day Sergeant Gibbs lodged the following complaint against the woman:

On the evening of the 7th March the
Manager of Messrs. Kellner and Co. handed him over a charge-sheet in which it was stated that 5 dozen bottles of soda water were stolen from the godown and that suspicion fell upon the Chowkidar. He accompanied by the manager and others went to the Chowkidar's quarter. The Chowkidar was not there but his wife came out and used abusive language towards him. On his remonstrating the woman took up a chopper and attempted to strike him. The manager

and attempted to strike him. The manager caught hold of her arms, and the chopper was wrenched from her. She was then arrested and made over to the police.

The two cases, though tried separately, were disposed of on the 6th instant. In the first case, the complaint was dismissed, but in the second case the woman was convicted. I give below the proceedings of the victed, I give below the proceedings of the

DEPOSITION OF THE COMPLAINANT.

Mussamut Subhagya made the following desposit on before the Sub-Divisional Officer on 9th March:—I complain against the Rarlway Police Sergeant Sahib. Three days ago at 8.30 nm. I was in my hause cutting way Police Sergeant Sahib. Three days ago at 8-30 p.m. I was in my house cutting straw for my cattle. The sergeant came and asked where my husband was. He is a Chowkidar of Kelner's hotel. I said that he was not there. He said that I was lying and had concealed him in the house. He abused me and told me to come out. I said I was a me and told me to come out. I was a Rajputin and could not come out. Then Nepai
Chaprasi and the sergeant came into my house
and caught me and took me to the Thana and
shut me up in hajat. The Babu struck me
with his shoes and the Sergeant Sahib struck
me on the eye. They asked me if my husband
had sold the bottles. At night I was released
on bail of Rs. 100. (She named several witnasses). My husband came to the thana at 10 p.m. The sergeant did not tell me to go to the thana. I refused to go. They had

On 9th March the S. D. O. recorded the following order:—"The woman was apparently arrested and has been released on bail.

This complaint is almost exag-This complaint is almost exaggerated. She will be sent to the Assistant for exam nation. Jud cial inquiry 15th at Asansol."

On 15th March the Magistrate passed the following order: -The witnesses are not present, summons them for 25th at Asansol in

defence to the police case."

After two more adjournments the Magistrate passed the following final order on 6th

"I have concluded the counter-case. woman was arrested and, although the arrest may not have been strictly justified, no criminal case wou'd lie in respect of it. Complaint dismissed section 203 C. P. Code."

THE SERGEANT'S CASE.

DEPOSITION OF THE COMPLAINANT. On 15th March, the complainant in his examination said: —My name * S rgeant Gibbs. I am a Railway Police Sergeant at Asansolon the night of the 7th at 7-30 p.m., Messrs. Kellner and Co.'s Manager, Mr. Morse, gave me a charge sheet accusing a Chowk dar of the factory of stealing 5 dozen empty soda water bottles. I went to the quarter of the Chowk dar land asked for him. He was not there. This woman came out of the house abusing me with fithy language. She took up this chopper and raised it as if to strike me. I stepped back and Mr. Morse caught her by the arms and the Chaprasi took the axe from her. He took the woman to the than and I informed the Sub-Inspector on

duty. This is my report. Cross-examined:—The charge-short was made over to the S. I. The S. I. did not order me to search the house, I do not know if any first information was drawn up as to the other case. I reported it to the S. I. after this matter Mr. Morse, Mr. Kishu, the peon Nepal and two factory clerks went and the Head Constable J. N. Chatterjee. I intended to search the house but, as the accused was not there, I did not do it. I did not enter the house or search it. I merely asked enter the house or search it. I merely asked the woman where her husband was and she then began to abuse me. She took the chopper from behind the door in the room. I told her to keep quiet and not make noise I told her to keep quiet and not make noise and was going away when she came out to strike me. I did not see her cutting anything when I went there. I arrested the woman when she assaulted me. I did not touch her. Mr. Morse and the Assistant Manager caught her. I did not ask any one to stand surety for her. No one offered bail to me. She was put in hajst for the time being and I think she was subsequently released on bail. After making her over to the S. I. I took so further interpretion.

DEPOSITION OF MR. MORSE.

I am at present Manager of Kellner and Co., Asansol. On the evening of the 7th. between 7 and 8 p.m., I sent for the police sergeant. I charged the night Chowkidar with theft saying that I suspected him of stealing 5 dozen empty soda water bottles. He went towards Chowkidar's quarter to make inquiries. This woman was on the threshold of the house. The sergeant asked her where her husband was. She began to abuse him filthily and said that her husband was not there. He told her to stop. The Police Sergeant then tried to look inside and the woman picked on this change and and the woman picked up this chopper and raised it to strike the Sergeant. I was inside the door and caught both her hands. She was just going to strike but had got struck. The Chaprasi Nepal took axe from her. The woman was arrested and taken to the lock up.

and taken to the lock up.

Cross examined:—We went to the house to search for the Chow kidar. I did not order the Babus to come. I did not know that Nepal Chaprasi came with us. He entered the compound of the woman's house. The woman was not cutting straw as far as I saw. The woman was on the door step of her house. I think she came out and told us that the Chowkidar was not at home. We did not believe her. We did not go into the room. We did not search the house, I did not struck the We did not go into the room. We did not search the house, I did not struck the Chowkidar. I am told that he has laid an information against me. I did not lodge the information of theft of the soda water bottles after I learnt of this information. I had not heard of this information. The Chowkidar had a quarrel with the Head Clerk during the day and I turned him out of the office as he was insolent. I did not see the two Babus come with me. I have been at Asansol for 2 months. I did not tell the Chowkidar to do the day work as well as the night work. I never spoke well as the night work. I never spoke to him on the subject. None of us abused the woman. We did not try to enter the house. I assisted the police to arrest the woman. The Sergeant asked me to do so.

After examining three more witnesses and hearing both sides, the Magistrate delivered the following judgment on the 6th instant:—

Judgment.

In this case the accused, a woman some 30 years of age, has been charged under sections 324-511 and 353 I.P.C. The facts of the case are as follows:

On the night of the 7th March at 7-30 On the night of the 7th March at 7-30 p.m. Messrs. Kellner's Manager at Asansol, Mr. Morse, gave a charge sheet to Sergeant Gibbs of the Ry. Police, accusing a Chowkidar of the factory of stealing 5 dozen empty soda water bottles. He immediately went soda water bottles. He immediately went to the Chowkidar's quarter, as he says, to look for him. It is difficult in the first place to understand why Mr. Morse should have given this charge sheet to Sergeant Gibbs and, in the second place, I do not understand why Sergeant Gibbs should have taken the charge sheet. His rank is apparently that of a Constable in the Police, as such he has no power to make any investigation. Amaging the charge sheet any investigation. no power to make any investigation. Apparently however he proceeded to take up the case and went immediately to the quarter of the Chowkidar. Mr. Morse, a Mr. Kishu, a peon two clerks and a head constable went with him. The head constable appawent with him. The head constable apparently, took no part in the affair. He has not been examined as he has since been transferred. Apparently Mr. Gibbs intended to search the house, for he states that as the accused was not there, he did not search it. The wife of the Chowkidar, who had been record. arrested under Sergean taken to the lock-up at the station.

Now, in the first place, Sergeant Gibbs had no power to investigate this case at all and it is perfectly plain to my mind that this visit was paid, not as is argued by the prosecution with the intention only of ar resting the accused if he could be found, but with the intention of searching his house and, if possible, obtaining some of the stolen property. In addition Sergeant Gibbs had no jurisdiction in the case as it is one for the District Police. Sergeant Gibbs was, I think, therefore acting absolutely without authority. No charge, therefore, under section 353 I.P.C. can stand in

my opinion. remains to be considered whe ther the other offence was committed and whether the woman is protected by the right of private defence. Neither of the witnesses say that the woman struck at the Sergeant or made any attempt to strike at him. They merely say that she was going to strike, that is, was ready to strike. I do not think but that constitutes an attempt under Section 511 I. P. C.

Then remains the question whether offence of simple assault under Section I. P. C. was committed. That the facts proved by the evidence constitute that offence is in my mind plain. The defence however have argued that the woman was merely exercising the right of private defence and was endeavouring to prevent the Sergeant entering the house. Now from the evidence of the sergeant and of Mr. Morse it is plain that the Sergeant did not attempt to enter. He had intended to search it, but, as the accused was not there, he did not do so. There is nothing whatever to show that he was not acting in good faith, although as I have pointed out, he was Then remains the question whether though as I have pointed out, he was not strictly justified in going to the house at all. It does not appear, however, that he was doing anything which would give the woman the right of private defence. Apparently all that he did do was to ask where her husband

I can not accordingly hold that she was protected by any right of defence.

I accordingly find the accused guilty of an offence under Section 352 I. P. C. The whole affair has in my opinion been very much exaggerated. I accordingly sentence her to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or in default to undergo 2 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

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EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS OF

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Monghyr, April 13.

The celebrated Municipal case of Babu Gopal Chundra Som vs. Moulvi Muhammad Ismail, has undergone further developments. I have already written to you how the Munsif abruptly shut up the plaintiff from giving further evidence in his case and called upon the defendant to adduce evidence. The result was that the plaintiff was compelled to apply for and obtain a fortnight's adjournment to move the District Judge for a transfer of the case to the file of the Subordinate Judge of Monghyr or to some other court competenet Monghyr, April 13. ghyr or to some other court competenet to try the suit. The circumstances related, and the grounds for transfer taken, by Babu Gopal Chandra, will tell a tale of how judi-Gopal Chandra, will tell a tale of how judi-cual vagaries can be perpetrated by an offi-cer from his seat on the bench, at his sweet pleasure. He has been in Monghyr for the last two years, and it is a matter of greatest regret that he has, since h's ad-vent, not been able to give the least satis-faction either to the pleaders, who have to practice before him, or to the litigant pub-lic. Not that he is impolite or rough in manners, but on the contrary, he is polite. But manners, but on the contrary, he is polite. But the manner in which he disposes of cases is far from satisfactory. As soon as a case is called on for hearing, he will either decree is called on for hearing, he will either decree it ex parte or dismiss it as the case may be, if there is the slightest delay in the appearance of a party or his pleader. It is his practice never to grant petitions under Sections 103 or 108 to restore a case as to set aside ex parte decrees, although cogent reasons are shewn. He would not even restore a case under Sec. 99 where there is no one to make the district will show a no one to oppose. His diaries will shew a long list of cases struck off every day and this is due to a slight delay in the appearance of parties who as soon as the case is called on, run to fetch pleaders. The reis called on, run to fetch pleaders. The result is that parties who are poor in the majority of cases, are ruined, as they have not the means to run up for redress to the far away appellate court at Bhagalpur. It is only a few substantial parties, who in all cases get his decisions upset by the court of appeal. But the remarks of the appellate courts seem not to make any impression on him. He has declared that his business is to show anyhow a large number business is to show anyhow a large number of disposals. The case of Babu G. C. Som in which he wanted to examine at least 30 witnesses used to occupy the Munsiff the whole day he used to go on with the suit, and this circumstance had totally upset him. He thought that his time was being wasted, as he had no opportunity of shewing larger disposals and wanted to get rid of the case as soon as possible, by refusing supmon to plaintiff, without the case as soon as possible, by refusing supmon to plaintiff. rid of the case as soon as possible, by re-fusing summons to plaintiff's witnesses, etc. The tension of feeling between him and the Bar has risen almost to a climax in the man-ner he has conducted Gopal Babu's case. On the motion of Gopal Babu, the District Judge has issued a rule on the Munsiff and the opposite party to shew cause why the case should not be transferred to some other court on the grounds set forth in Gopal court on the grounds set forth in Gopal Babu's petition, and has passed interim orders for stay of proceedings.

> A FIGHT WITH A TIGER. (Special for the "Patrika.")

Chawka is a village some ten miles off from Chhatarpur. Dewan Hindupat is a landholder thereof. At 5 p.m. on the 4th instant "khubber" was brought to him that wild boars were doing damage to crops in a field. Forthwith started Dewan with a gun in hand- but lo! what a sight met his eyes! With his hounds at a furlong off from the field he stared gazingly at a couple of tigers. They began to roar at him, but they found a dauntless match to cope with. One of the beasts, apparently through apprehension, hid itself into a bush

lose by.

Hindupat loaded his gun, advanced on teadily.

but scarcely had he neared the lying in ambush Hindupat loaded his gun, advanced on steadily. but scarcely had he neared the bush than the one lying in ambush sprang upon him and caught hold of his left arm. Brave Hindupat did not budge an inch, but, in the twinkling of an eye, cocked his gun at the animal and pulled the trigger with his feet. The gun went off, the shots whizzed past his aggressor slightly wounding its ear. This made the Master stripes all the more furious and it let go his arm and caught hold of his neck. Bold Hindupat threw his arms round the loins of the tiger, tightened them to a degree of the tiger, tightened them to a degree and brought it down on the terra firma. The beast, however, proved more than a match for him. It quickly got the better of its antagonist and brought him down, in its turn, under its agile body.

The tough tussel continued for three long warry hours.

weary hours, each getting the better of the other in turn. A crowd had gathered there by this time, but none among them ventured to offer help in any way lest Hindupat should also get hurt along with

the animal.

At last one man fired at the tiger, but the shot missed its aim. The beast got still more infuriated at this and having let go its victim rushed upon the new adventurer. The crowd ran pell mell and the advanturer too ran away and hid himself. Failing in its attempt to get hold of a new prey the animal returned to its old charge. This time the second man successfully shot the animal down. the animal down.

With blood oozing out from several dep wounds on his body Hindurat returned home. He is now lying on his death bed. This reminds us of the Hindus of old who were reputed to have fought with and won over lions.

Chhatarpur.

HARI BAHADUR.

Mrityunjaya Rasa.

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Price per phial Re. a. To be had of the MANAGER. BEARAT VAIRAJYAMILAYA THE PROPOSED JUTE BILL.

(By an Indian Baler.)

THE proposed Jute Bill has caused great consternation thoroughout the jute-grow no districts. The growers and Bepairies lock upon the measure as one calculated to serve upon the measure as one calculated to serve the interests of some European balers at their own expense. In short they fear, if the Bill be passed, it will go a long way to destroy a flourishing trade. In view of the intense feeling which has been aroused in connection with this matter, a short sketch of the inception and development of the measure will no doubt prove interesting reading, especially to those who are concerned in the jute trade.

The practice of adulterating jute with water sand and other foreign matters is of recent growth. It was in 1891, when the price of jute went up unusually high, certain Marwari firm first began sanding and watering jute on an extensive scale. From that time, the evil practice has been growing and now it has grown to an alarming extent. The report issued on the 6th October 1904 by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture of Bengal tells the same story.

Now this practice seriously affected the in Now this practice seriously affected the interests of buyers. So they were determined to put a stop to it anyhow. It was held by a number of European balers that nothing short of legislation penalising the sale of adulterated jute can remedy the evil. The dea was first suggested by the Baled Jute Association in May 1903.

The Secretary of the Association was entrusted to draft a Bill, and a special meeting of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce (in which representatives of the various branches of the Jute trade were present,) was held on the 17th March last to consider it. The proceedings of the meeting showed differences of opinion as to the advisibility of legislation in the matter and doubts were entertained as to the satisfactory working of the Act.

Let me now see the parties who are affected by the present practice. The buvers of "pacca" bales and also of "kutcha" bales have their own remedies under the terms of their contract and require no protection. tection. The only people that are affected by the present mal-practice are the balers, who buy loose stuff. It may be urged in their case also the remedy lies with them too, for they can make it a point not to purchase wet jute But it may be urged that they are compelled to purchase wet jute now and then for the following reasons:

1st, owing to engagements entered into by balers to supply or to ship certain qualities within a stipulated time, they are obliged to buy whatever they can get, wet or dry.

2nd. mill agents do not always object to

buy wet jute because for immediate consump-tion the moisture does not affect the spinners. 3rd. the competition is so keen amongst the buyers that voluntary combination to boycott wet jute is an impossibility.

Now does any of the above reasons or all of them put together justify the proposed Jute Act?

The sellers on their part may argue that, as long as they find ready buyers for wet jute which gives them a handsome profit by watering the jute why should they not do so? There is a market for wet jute—that is why they water it; so, it becomes a question of demand and supply. Now, if we carefully look into this question of adulteration of jute with water we find that in most cases it does much harm to the Benaries themselves. The much harm to the Beparies themselves. The question then arises, is there any way to put down the practice of adulteration of jute with water or other matters without having recourse to law. We are led to believe there

Beparies are anxious to dispose of at any price it fetches. On the other hand if the jute were dry, they would not have been so anxious to dispose of the stuff. Thus, it is clear, if the Baparies are made to understand that, though they may made to understand that, though they may manage to make some money by this untair practice in seasons like one we have just passed through,—in normal seasons they will have to pay back with interest all their ill-gotten profit if they stick to the practice of watering their jute they are bound to discourage it. The balers need set their faces against buying wet jute and instruct their agents in moffusil to do the same. So, if we can make the Beparies understand the real position, that is to say, if they understand that it is a very is to say, if they understand that it is a very risky business to water jute, they will for the sake of their own interests will in course of time give up the practice.

We do not advocate the malpractice of watering the jute nor have we any sympathy with those who are addicted to it. But what we are strongly of opinion is that the bill instead of doing away with the evil will bring on fresh complications. The cause of the evil is to be guarded and the present state of things could only be remedied by striking at the root of the evil.

We do not think it necessary to deal in de tail the proposed Bill clause by clause. mere perusal of it will convince any one how utterly unworkable it would be. There has been no attempt to define the wet jute and what would be the legal standard of moisture in jute and what methods are be adopted to ascertain the same. It is also extremely one sided as it contemplates to deal with one class of dealers only and that is the poorer class It would be a source or oppression to the poor cultivators and will put great temptation to those who will be entrusted with the administration of the Act.

From the proceedings of the meeting held on the 17th March last, we find the Commit-tee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to-gether with the representatives of the va-rious branches of jute trade failed to suggest any practical scheme to prevent the evil practice. They fully undestood the difficulties regarding the satisfactory working of the Bill. A similar legislation regarding Adulteration of cotton was tried in Bombay and it failed and little hopes are entertained for the proposed Jute Bill to succeed in Bengal.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, March 30.
The British Mission to the Ameer.—Lord Reay asked the Under Secretary for India whether Mr. Dane's mission had left Afghanistan, whether an agreement had been conistan, whether an agreement had been concluded with the Ameer; if so, whether the noble marquess could give any general indication of the contents of such agreement, and whether it was the intention of the Government to lay papers on the table.

The Marquess of Bath:—The Ameer has signed an agreement which is in confirmation of the agreement which existed between the British Government and the late Ameer.

the British Government and the late Ameer. This agreement will be laid on the table as soon as it reaches us from India. I be-lieve Mr. Dane and the members of his mis-

ston have left Afghanistan and are due to arrive in India on April 8.

Lord Reay: Can the noble marquess give the general contents of the agreement?

The Marquess of Bath: As I said it is in continuation and confirmation of the agreement which existed between the British Government and the late Ameer. ish Government and the late Ameer. The Marquess of Ripon: It does not go

beyond that? The Marquess of Bath: No, my lord.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, March 27.

Plague in India.—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will give the latest figures as to the number of deaths from plague and small-pox in India; whether he will state the number of deaths from plague since Jan. 1, 1905; and whether he is in a position to make a statement as to what special steps the Government of India are taking to reduce the rate of mortality and to prevent the spread of the disease.

to prevent the spread of the disease.

Mr. Brodrick: I am unable to give figures regarding deaths from small-pox, as figures regarding deaths from small-pox, as they are not especially returned to me. For plague the latest received figures are for the month of February—namely, 126,041 deaths. The total number of deaths from plague since Jan. 1 up to the end of February is 252,567. I have been in communication with the Vicerov as to whether more can be done to remedy the present deplorable loss of life. It has been decided to send out a scientific expedition to make a thorough out a scientific expedition to make a thorough investigation into the origin and causes of plague. The Royal Society and the Lister Institute have undertaken the direction of

the inquiry, and arrangements for starting it at once have been made.

Mr. Schwann asked whether plague had not something to do with want of food owing to the enormous burdens placed upon the

Indian people.

Mr. Brodrick: We have no evidence to that effect. It is almost impossible to trace any special cause for the increase in the number of deaths, but there is one satisfac-tory feature, which is that the number of

infected areas has not increased.

Mr. Lough asked whether the right hon.
gentleman would try the effect of abolishing

the salt tax.

Mr. Brodrick said the present Indian Budget had made a considerable reduction in the salt duty.

Price and Number of Rifles Purchased.— Price and Number of Kiffes Purchased.—
Col. Bowles asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state the price paid for rifles bought by the Indian Government this financial year, and the number of rifles thus purchased from the Home

Government.

Mr. Brodrick: The price paid for magazine Lee-Enfield rifles in 1904-1905 is 41. 9s. 6d. per arm, including cost of inspection and other departmental expenses. This rate is, however, subject to adjustment when the actual cost of manufacture in the Royal Codnance Factories has been ascertained. Ordnance Factories has been ascertain

The number of rifles purchased was 92,574.
Laquor Shops in the Madras Presidency.—
Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of
State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the questions recently address-ed by the Board of Revenue in the Madras Presidency to the collectors in reference to the desirability of a reduction in the number of liquor shops in the towns and districts; whether he is aware that the collectors in most cases recommended reductions; whether the Board of Revenue declined to approve of these recommendations; and, if so, whether he will state the grounds upon which this decision was arrived at. ec sion was arrived at.

Mr. Brodrick: I have not seen the refer-

Mr. Brodrick: I have not seen the reference nor the replies made by collectors. In reviewing the Excise Report for 1903-1904 the Madras Board of Revenue deal with the subject, and explain that no great reductions in the number of shops were in their opinion, possible as the number had already been fixed with care and was not excessive.

Tuesday, March 28.

Privilege Leave and Furlough.—Master of Elibank asked the Scretary of State for India: Whether he will state the regulations now an force in regard to privilege leave and

now in force in regard to privilege leave and furlough for officers of the Indian Army.

Mr. Brodrick.—The regulations now in force were published in an Indian Army Order, dated Feb. 1, 1904. Under that Order officer of the Indian Army, and officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employ, are permitted to combine privilege leave with furlough, provided that, the total absence from duty on any one occasion does not exceed eight months, and that such combined heave in taken between F. h. 15 and New 15. leave is taken between Feb. 15 and Nov. 15. In certain cases this restriction as to dates

may be waived.

Armed Police in India.—Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: If a scheme of reorganisation of the police force in India as an armed force has been adopted; and, if so, will he state whether this is the result of a recommendation by the Police Commission or by the military authorities; also what number of men are to be so armed, and whether they will have to undergo any special training; and what is the estimate of the additional cost of such reorganisation; and, further, whether his sancion has been given to the scheme, and if he will lay upon the table of the House all papers and correspondence between himself and the Govrrnment of India bearing on this

Mr. Brodrick: No new principle affecting the training of the police force in India in the use of arms has been adopted in the reorganisation of the force; but principles laid lown in 1860 and 1889 have now been reaffirmed as a result of the inquiries made by the ed as a result of the inquiries made by the Commission. The military authorities have of course been consulted. The exact additional cost of the reorganisation has not yet been reported to me. I hope shortly to receive from the Government of India papers which will include a full summary of the decisions arrived at after correspondence. I propose to lay this summary with the report on the table.

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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE

Amrita Mazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 20 1905.

HOW TO MAKE PROVINCIAL CONFER-

ENCES USEFUL. From the telegrams almost daily appear From the telegrams almost daily appearing in the press regarding the arrangements that are being made for the forthcoming Mymensingh Conference, it is quite evident that the leaders of the movement are doing splendid work for which they deserve well of the country. The long telegraphic message published on Monday reminds one of the days of the Jhinkergatcha meeting. When that historical demonstration of one lakh of people, composed of Zemindars, middle classes and the ryots, was held, Kabiwallahs (village bards) were employed to prepare political songs and rouse the masses by that means. We are very much pleased to find that the same national masses by that means. We are very much pleased to find that the same national method has been adopted in Mymensingh to educate the people regarding the affairs of

educate the people regarding the affairs of the country.

We have been saying every now and then that, in order to make the Provincial Conference a useful and permanent body, the present methods should be modified to a considerable extent. What is done now is that a good many of our leading men sit in deliberation, once a year, to take stock of the present state of the Province and to arrive at certain conclusions. Possessing to arrive at certain conclusions. Possessing no authority, either to remedy a defect or to supply a deficiency, they have to send the results of their deliberations to the rulers of the land for their kind considera-

If the rulers refuse to pay any attention to these deliberations, they can take no action to compel attention. Knowing this full well the authorities have adopted the policy of silence. Are the Indians to conclude this method or to change it? The delegates of the Conference, who will assemble at Mymon, singh, have to settle this important point. Dogs bank to draw attention; and, when no heed is given to them, they of necessity give up barking—that is what their animal instructs teach them. And this is why a number of our leading men, in utter despair, have ceased to take any interest in political If the rulers refuse to pay any attention have ceased to take any interest in politica

agitation.

We can improve our condition in two ways—one by pure political agitation, and the other by putting our own house into order. The latter is no doubt the healtheir of the two; indeed, we could have given up political agitation altogether if we had any authority in our hands. But as all power has been monopolised by the Government, we find it impossible to get on without some sort of help from the authoraties. So what we should do is to rely both on our own individual exertions as well as on outside essistance.

By carrying on political agitation in a sustained and systematic manner, we may in due course succeed in compelling the Government to respect public opinion in this country; but, hitherto no systematic attempt has been made to put our own house into order. That is a work which is even more important than political agitation, and it ought to be taken up by the Conference for its very existence.

The Midnapur Conference showed the way. Unfortunately Babu Kartic Chander Mittra, the soul of the movement, died, and the experiment had no fair trial. The idea was to appoint one or more paid agents whose duty should be to go round the district and impart education to the masses—not merely

part education to the masses not merely political but social, industrial, agricultural and sanitary. They must be paid, otherwise no solid work will be done; and, it is needless to say they must be energeted men entertaining ardent love for their country. Of course the agent should be paid by the district people themselves; but the Conference Committee must undertake to incur the preliminary expenses, that is to say, the Committee must bear the ex-penses of the agent at least for the first twelve months.

Let us now see in what way the agent an render himself useful. Let him divide the district into several centres. Let him go to these centres personally and form local Committees, consisting of the leaders of the place. Let him preach to them that if they have a duty to themselves they have a duty to the public also. He will find at least some men among these leaders, willing to undertake the work of a preacher in the neighbourhead and in this way eduin the neighbourhood, and in this way, educate a good many people in his locality. The people of the whole district may in this way be gradually made to acquire knowledge in various matters of which they are now per-

rectly ignorant.

Just see how a large number of people suffer from their own ignorance, and the apathy of the State. They have no knowledge how to improve agriculture. They have no idea how to maintain the old, and revive or develop the new, industries. They are dying from diseases, which they bring upon themselves by violating the simple laws of sanitation. They are all anxious to improve their own condition, but they have none in the world to lead them on.

Zemindars and Zemindars, ryots and ryots, and Zemindars and ryots quarrel with one another; villagers have their internal and interminable feuds; brothers and friends break one another's heads. Where is the good Samaritan to point them out a better

break one another's heads. Where is the good Samaritan to point them out a better way of dealing with themselves and their neighbours? In Christian countries people at least their pasters to go to, but have at least their pastors to go to, but here they have got none to look after their interests. So, you see, a Conference agent has very necessary and ample work before

As regards political agitation, the Conference Committee, through its agent, may bring about public meetings at important centres in the district, at a moment's notice. In this way masses may be trained in political matters and in expressing their views on public questions. If only half a dozen advanced public questions. If only half a dozen advanced districts follow this plan, then a huge organization may be formed without much cost and trouble, in regard to which it will not be possible for the Government to adopt the present policy of indifference. If the Government does not now pay any heed to the deliberations of the Congress and the Conferences, it is because they are not dessiminated as widely among the people by a systematic agency as they ought to be.

It is quite true that the field of our political operation must be extended to England. But our friends there will be in a better position to do their work if they can draw their

strength from the people here. But if there is no stir in India, and our well-wishers go on stumping the ruling country they will naturally be placed at a great disadvantage; and their efforts, however sincere and disinterested, will not produce the desired result.

Let the Conference Committees show by their Let the Conference Committees show by their acts that the country is not asleep—that not only the educated classes but the masses domand reforms; and that will not only evoke the respect of the authorities for Indian public opinion but very much strengthen the lic opinion but very much strengthen the hands of our friends in England. When a representative of the Mymensingh

hands of our friends in England.

When a representative of the Mymensingh Conference came to us some weeks ago, we suggested to him two things; first, to follow in the wake of the organizers of the Jhinkergatcha meeting; and secondly, to make provision for a paid agent. This was not our suggestion alone, but it had the approval of such of our leaders as Babu Surendra Nath Benerjea, Mr. A. Choudry, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, the Hon'ble Mr. J. Chowdhury, Babu Prithiwis Chander Roy and others with whom we had an opportunity of talking over the matter. Let the chief feature of the Mymensingh Conference be the appointment of at least one paid agent. We also trust, the president-elect of the Conference will be pleased to impress upon the delegates in his inaugural address the absolute necessity of carrying on agitation by means of paid agents. At the Midnapur Conference when Babu Kartic Chander Mittra proposed, and Mr. K. B. Dutt seconded, the resolution relating to the appointment of a paid agent, undertaking to raise at least Rs. 1200 a year for the purpose, it was naturally received with loud cheers, and the permanancy of the future Conference was found in the proposal. But, as we said, the sad death of Babu Kartic Chander stood in the way of the plan receiving a fair trial. Yet Babu Peary Lal Bose B. A. B.L., who worked as a agent for six or seven months, did much good work. Mr. K. B. Dutt, in his speech, quoted the following paragraph from an article in the "Patrika", to show the nature

work. Mr. K. B. Dutt, in his speech, quoted the following paragraph from an article in the "Patrika", to show the nature of the duties of the agent:—

"The Conference agent can commence work as the well-wisher of his own district. work as the well-wisher of his own district. Let him form village committees for the purpose of eschewing foreign manufactures; let him form a league for preaching peace and good will and dissuading people from quarreling and going to law. All these could be done in every district, for materials are plentiful. They are not done, as none has yet worked in that direction. Let the agent introduce new industries; let him teach the people the laws of sanitation; let him keep the authorities and newspapers informed of what is going on in the district; informed of what is going on in the district; let him proclaim a water or food searcity when it is apprehended; let him amounce any disaster when one has occurred in any part of the district; let him expose wrong-doings; and if he can only do one-hundredth part of the work that is in his power to do, he can not only bring comfort and happiness to tens of thousands but earn an honest living for himself and make his stay worth the nay that he is expected to draw

worth the pay that he is expected to draw from the district."

The agent, to be able to do real service. The agent, to be able to do real service, should never come into collision with the local officials. On the other hand, he should try to act in concert with the latter, as far as that is possible. The duty of the District Magistrate is to promote the happiness of the people entrusted to his care. That is also the object of the Conference agent. It is therefore quite possible for the two to remain in the best of terms. Indeed, every Magistrate, who is not perverse, should welcome and not discourage such an excellent movement of the Conference.

IMPORTANT ADMISSIONS REGARDING ROAD CESS.

THE appointment of Sir Andrew Fraser as Lieutenant-Governor was opposed by all cept this journal. We had some knowledge of His Honour's antecedents, and hence we were led to hope that he would prove an excellent ruler. We must confess we have been disappointed. We have not of course lost our faith in Sir Andrew; for, we believe, he is honest and well-meaning. But his weakness lies in thinking that he knows more of what will benefit Bengal than the people themselves do. If he had condescended to take the leading men of the Province into his confidence he would not have possibly committed the blunders which have possibly committed the dunders which have unfortunately made him so unpopular. True, he has said more than once that he has got some Indian gentlemen to advise him; but His Honour is too experienced to require reminding that ap-ke-wastes who give their opinions privately to the authorities are not to be trusted.

We are, however, extremely obliged to His We are, however, extremely obliged to His Honour for having at last acknowledged a fact which we have been trying to impress upon him almost from the very beginning of his rule, but which he would not only accept, but against which he would openly preach. As the reader is aware, if the people of Bengal have a fund of their own it is the Road Cess Fund. The Cess was imposed in violation of the terms of the Permanent Settlement. The landholders, however, agreed to its imposition when a solemn As the reader is aware, if the people of Bengal have a fund of their own it is the Road Cess Fund. The Cess was imposed in violation of the terms of the Permanent Settlement. The landholders, however, agreed to its imposition when a solemn pledge was given by the Secretary of State, the late Duke of Argyll, which was reiterated by Sir George Campbell, that the impost would be levied and spent by the Cesspayers themselves, and that its proceeds would be applied only for the benefit of the villagers by making village roads and local paths; by sinking and improving wells, tanks, and by other works of irrigation, affecting small areas.

payers themselves, and that its proceeds would be applied only for the benefit of the villagers (by making village roads and local paths; by sinking and improving wells, tanks, and by other works of irrigation, affecting small areas.

The object of the Cess was, however, forgotten, and it was diverted to purposes for which it was never intended. The fund was placed in the hands of the District Board—an official body to all intents and purposes—and various duties were fastened upon it. The Board had practically no other source of income than the Road Cess, and it was thus obliged to spend its proceeds for the maintenance of Provincial or district roads, instead of village roads and village paths; of educational institutions and dispensaries; of highly-paid District Engineers, many of them being Europeans, as well as for meeting famine and plague expenses. Nay, some Boards were compelled to pay the Road Cess money for the construction of water-works in municipal fowns. All this was grossly illegal, and against the letter and the spirit of the Duke's Road Cess Despatch.

The inevitable result followed. The Duke

villagers get no benefit, direct or indirect, from the Road Cess, but what they see is that if they make an hour's delay in paying the Cess, their lands are sold up. At last the duck ceased to lay golden eggs, that is to say, the resources of the Boards got hopelessly crippled and they failed to perform the duties imposed upon them. In short the crash was at hand, and the Government has at last come forward with the promise that it will "grant" twelve and half lakhs of rupees annually for improving the financial

at last come forward with the promise that it will "grant' twelve and half lakhs of rupees annually for improving the financial condition of the Boards.

This means that the Government is going to disgorge a portion of the Road Cess money which it has been swallowing incessantly since the last thirty years. This Cess yields nearly half a crore of rupees annually. Taking the average annual income from this source to be 40 lakhs, something like twelve crores of Rupees was raised during the last three decades.

Where is this huge sum gone? Are our Bengal villages in any way better than they were in pie-Cess days? On the other hand they are far worse. Are they studded with tanks and wells? Far from it. On the contrary, water-famine or water-government is your after year inscarcity is, year after year, increasing in its area and intensity; and if you draw the attention of the Governand if you draw the attention of the Government to this deplorable state of things it will unabashed ask the people to provide themselves with drinking water at their own cost, forgetting that they pay a water cess in the shape of Road Cess. As regards village roads, the less said about them the better. The same remark applies also to sanitary improvements among

about them the better. The same remark applies also to sanitary improvements among the rural population

Almost the entire twelve crores of rupees have been devoted to objects in which the villagers have practically not the slightest interest. The "grant" of 12½ lakhs of Rupees is thus only a very partial return of the Cess money which the Government has, all this time, diverted to illegitimate purposes, and which, as we said, amounts to twelve crores or more, that is to say, one hundred times of the Government grant.

ment grant.
When the Lieutenant-Governor went out on tour in the interior last year, we appealed to him to study the financial history of the Road Cess. We submitted to him that the Road Cess had been diverted to such illegitimate purposes as medical and educational, the construction of Provincial roads and water-works in municipal towns &c &c. further sought to impress the fact upon His Honour that, by allowing the Cess Fund to do its legitimate duties, the Lieutenant-Governor would be in a position to remove three-fourths

would be in a position to remove three-fourths of the wants and grievances of the millions entrusted to his care. We were, however, surprised and pained to see that instead of doing so, Sir Andrew only encouraged the further illegicimate diversion of the Cess Fund by his utterances.

For instance, though we warned the Barisal people to protect their Cess money from being applied to the improvement of their hospital and water-works, His Honour told them that they were perfectly justified in doing so. His Honour uttered the same sentiments at Monghyr. Of course we do not say that Sir Andrew did so to spite us, for he is too highminded to do that. He made these remarks, apparently because, he was not aware that apparently because, he was not aware that what we said was not evolved out of our inner consciousness but based upon solid facts.
We are, however, extremely gratified to
find that Sir Andrew has at last realized the
true situation. This is what His Honour says

true situation. This is what His Honour says in his last budget speech:—

"The financial history of the Boards in Bengal illustrates the danger of assigning stationary or inelastic revenues to meet expanding charges. The result has been that the financial position of the Boards has been exceedingly unsatisfactory. There has been a tendency on the part of some of the Boards which it has been very difficult for Government to result the Board Covernment. ment to resist, to divert the Road Cess to purposes for which it was not intended. Inspurposes for which it was not intended. Instructions have frequently been issued to prevent this; and grants have been given to the Boards during recent years which have in the aggregate amounted to more than the sums thus diverted. But these grants have not been systematically made, nor has it been possible to resist the diversion of funds by some of the Boards. This matter will now be effectively dealt with and disposed of on right and equitable lines with something like

finality."

These twenty years we have been coying to bring the fact home to the rulers that if we have the water difficulty; the defective drainage; the slaughter of millions by cholera and malarial fever; the stoppage of all sanitary and other improvements among the rural population, it is all due to the misappropriation of the Road Cess, that is to say, the millions in the interior would have very little cause for complaint if the proceeds of the Cess had been properly utilized. The fact, it will be seen, has at last been admitted by Sir Andrew. How we wish the admission had been made two decades ago!

We are no doubt deeply grateful to the

The object of the Cess was, however, forgotten, and it was diverted to purposes for which it was never intended. The fund was placed in the hands of the District Board—an official body to all intents and purposes—and various duties were fastened upon it. The Board had practically no other source of income than the Road Cess, and it was thus obliged to spend its proceeds for the maintenance of Provincial or district roads, instead of village roads and village paths; of highly-paid District Engineers, many of the highly-paid District Engineers, many of the being Europeans, as well as for meeting famine and plague expenses. Nay, some Boards were compelled to pay the Road Cess money for the construction of water-works in muticipal towns. All this was grossly illegal, and against the letter and the spirit of the Duke's Road Cess Despatch.

The inevitable result followed. The Duke of Argyll promised that the benefits to be derived from the Road Cess would be "at pable, direct and immediate," as they would be "brought home to the cess-payers' doors." What has happened, however, is that the MEN in exalted positions never look more

wards the latter would immediately vanish. If his heart goes out to the millions who toil at the plough and at the well, it is because he saw some famine scenes. His heart would have also possibly softened towards the educated Indians, if he had an opportunity of coming across them and personally ascertaining their lot, which is not less hard than that of the starving ryot, with this difference that ignerance is bliss to the latter while education has opened the eyes of the latter, while education has opened the eyes of the former and made them more miserable. By the way, we trust, Lord Curzon has marked that this providential escape of Lady Curzon in the earthquake is his second warning.

DR. RASH BEHARI GHOSE has received the following letter from the Government of India refusing to forward the Resolutions adopted at the Town Hall Protest meeting to the Secretary of State for India:-

No. 906. "From—J. C. Fergusson, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India.
"To—Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, M.A., D.L.,

"To—Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, M.A., D.L., C.I.E., Calcutta.
"Simla, the 10th April, 1905.
"Home Department (Public)
"Sir,—I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 22nd March, 1905, forwarding a copy of the Resolutions adopted at a public meeting held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 10th March and to say in reply that the Government of India are unable to accede to the request contained in it. ed in it.

"I have the honour to be,
"Sir,
"Your most obedient servant
"J. C. FERGUSSON.

"Under Secretary to the Government of

It is quite true that the Government of It is quite true that the Government of India could not forward the resolutions without condemning their Chief, but then, it should be borne in mind that the Government of India is the only channel through which the resolutions could be sent to the Secretary of State. As the Government have declined to forward the resolutions the only alternative now left to the tions the only alternative now left to the promoters of the public meeting is to bring them to the notice of the Secretary of State through a member of Parliament.

Like Mr. Carey, one of his subordinates, a Dy. Magistrate, Mr. W. G. Shout, stationed at Hooghly, is just now to the front. He came from Dumka in the Sonthal Pergunnas and brought with him a Sonthal tailor to serve under him. Sometime in February last the man went home on leave owing to his father's illness, his generous master paying him Rs. 3 in advance on account of his pay, and also a "Duree" on which the man worked, which, according to Mr. Shout, is worth about Rs. 2, as "buksheesh." The man overstayed his leave and did not return to Hooghly though written to by Mr. Shout; and, therestayed his leave and did not return to Hooghly though written to by Mr. Shout; and, thereupon,—would it be believed—the latter applied for and obtained a warrant against the tailor under Section 381 I.P.C. in respect of the "Duree" and also under section 417 I. P.C. in respect of the pay advanced, from the Joint Magistrate? The man was then arrested and dragged down to Hooghly and put on his trial. Mr. Shout, however, compounded the case with his former servant when the latter explained to him that he was detained owing to his father's death and agreed to go back to his father's death and agreed to go back in his late master's service. If the matter had ended here it was a gross outrage and abuse of authority; for, the tailor had committed no criminal offence and should not have been treated like a felon; but the sequel is simply incredible. After serving his master for a day or two, and apparently smarting under the undeserved wrong done to him, the tailor decamped. Thereupon Mr. Shout again sought for and secured a warrant from the same Magistrate for the arrest of the man, and the latter is to be again tried for the same offence, that is to say, for the alleged misappropriation of Rs. 3 which had been advanced to him! Our correspondent says that the case was referred to the Commissione of the Burdwan Division for an amicable set-tlement, but he declined to meddle with the by whom was the Commissioner asked to interfere in a matter which was judicial; but, we trust, Mr. Walsh, who is rising in the estimation of the people of his Division, may very well enquire into the facts of the case and put a stop to the scandal.

We publish in another column an important mmunication from a respectable Indian jute baler on the proposed Jute Bill. The correspondent has thoroughly studied the subject, and thus his opinion deserves respect and consideration. He is of opinion that the Bill, if passed, in its present shape, will prove un-workable, and will, at the same time, be an engine of oppression in the hands of some Jute Inspectors. He however holds that there s one sure and effective method of knocking the present method of weighing jute. Let the "Beparis" and jute growers understand,—what is a stubborn fact,—that it is a very risky business to soak jute with water—nay it is bound to prove rumous to them in due course—and that their best interests lie in keeping jute as dry as possible. They can be easily convinced of this simple truth and the evil practice will then die a natural death. We evil practice will then die a natural death. We understand that a gentleman of Calcutta, who deals in jute, will attend the Mymensingh Conference with the special object of bringing this fact to the notice of the growers and "Beparis". We are surprised that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, so intelligent and shrewd, and whose business instincts are so strong, should take the initiative in the matter. take the initiative in the matter.

A CHANGE seems to have come over the plague policy of our rulers. The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya put the following question at a recent meeting of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces:—

"Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of taking steps to carry out a systematic and thorough disinfection during each recurring period of subsidence of the disease, of every building or hut in which a case of plague occurred during the last preceding epidemic?"

And here is the official reply:

"The suggestion could only be carried out by the use of force which the Government has no intention of using. Facilities are provided for those who desire disinfection, but the Government will not use compulsion." A CHANGE seems to have come over the

If this wise policy had been adopted as soon as plague broke out, a mountain load of human misery might have be n averted. Stringent plague measures, initiated by the Government of Lord Sandhurst, were enforced at the point of the bayonet not only in Bombay and Poona but everywhere, simply to see how they worked, without having any regard to the untold sufferings which they caused to the people. The experiment naturally proved desastrous to all parties, and then it was given up. If India is the land of irresponsible experiments, it is because there is none to look after its interest. as plague broke out, a mountain load

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the circular of Mr. Pedler directing how students should be admitted in schools, as published in the "Patrika," is incomplete. For, says he, some important rules have been omitted and he has supplied us with the full text of the circular which is as follows and of which the first four rules have already been published.

(1) The father or the guardian must personally accompany the boy to the school to which the boy is to be admitted. A mere

letter of request will not do.

(2) He must make a statement of his income and the source from which it is ob-(3) He should give the boy's age in years,

months, and days (not hours, minutes and seconds we fancy) and verify his statement by producing a horoscope if there is any.

(4) He must bring with him a respectable witness; and both the father or guardiar witness; and both the father or guardiar and the respectable witness must append their signatures to the Admission Register. Rule 5. The guardian must stand before the school master facing the west, while his boy must look to the east. The guardian will then have to answer whether he had ever been bitten by a jackal or not. Rule 6. The guardian and the boy should both cry "Pedier," thirty-three times. Rule 7. The guardian will have to declare solemnly

solemnly
(a) whether he had ever been attacked by

small pox;
(b) whether he had ever been an usher in

(c) whether he can sleep three in one bed;
(d) whether he can stand on his head.
Rule 8. The guardian should promise that
he would not take fish for three weeks.

Information has been received of an assault on the Compounder of the East Indian Railway dispensary at Umballa Cantonment committed by the wife of a European Guard. Last year the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the dispensary was similarly assaulted by a European female.—"Tribune."

An ingenious Swiss mechanic claims to have invented an automatic baby nurse. The apparatus is attached to a cradle. If the baby cries, air waves cause specially-arranged wires to operate a phonograph, which sings a lullaby, while simultaneously clock work is released and rocks the cradle. When the crying ceases the wire fails to vibrate and the cradle stops rocking.

Under the presidency of Pundit Nanda

the cradle stops rocking.

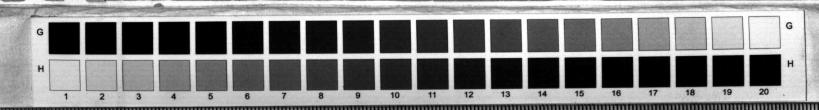
Under the presidency of Pundit Nanda Kumar Kabyathirtha a large meeting was held of the villagers of Madhyapara, Baniagram and other adjacent villages at Ban agram on the 16th April 1905 to elect delegates to the forthcoming Provincial Conference to be held at Mymensingh. Babu Adhar Nath Sen, B.L., Pleader, Judge's Court, Mymensingh, explained the objects of the meeting. 13 delegates were elected.

Professor and Madame Selanka of Germany passed through Colombo some years

many passed through Colombo some years ago on their way to Borneo on a shooting expedition, which lasted about a year, and on their return to Germany published a book on their travels. Madame Selanka has determined on visiting Java on a similar expedition, and will be arriving at Colombo at no distant date. A local Shikari has already been engaged to accompany lady.

A Ootacamund correspondent writes concerning the Trout ova:—On this subject I hope to have more to say in another week. It is to be regretted that, although the consignment of ova which was brought up by Mr. van Ingen was not in so bad a condition as the one left at Colombo seems to have been it is still far from healthy, and it is not expected that a very large number of fry will expected that a very large number of fry will obtained from it.

New Discoveries in the higher mathematical regions are hardly ever regarded as affecting the practice of applied science, but the project for increasing the height of the Assouant dam has been suddenly checked by the discovery of two theoretical mathematicians in London that the vertical strain on a reservoir is greater than the horizontal strain. A main from Cairo states that, pending further investigation into the statement, no work will be done at Assouan. One is the more inclined to credit the new theory bemore inclined to credit the new theory because of the frequent bursting of reservoirs, which are the one form of engineering work that people mistrust. In these days bridges are not blown over by the wind and houses do not collapse by their own weight, but scarcely a year passes without the news of a disaster owing to the bursting of a dam. Hitherto the accidents have been regarded as due to some failure in material or work-Hitherto the accidents have been regarded as due to some failure in material or workmanship, or to some element that has been overlooked in the nature of the soil on which the dam has been built. No one seems to have thought that it was a question of some unknown principles in hydraulics. The Umballa crrespudent of the "Tribune" writes.—A temple exists near the Race Course, where a fair is held every year on the first day of the Hindu era. The 'mela' was to come off on the 12th instant in the normal course, but Colonel Taylor, our valiant Magistrate decided that the "mela' ought to be held on the following day. Policemen were put on the different approaches to drive away the poor villagers pouring in. A proclamation was issued to the effect that the 'mela' was permitted to be held on the 13th. The village women and children coming from great distances to do the Pujah had to go away sad and disappointed. The second phase of the "mela" incident was yet to develop. Next day when parties proceeded to present their offerings at the temple, they were mercilessly sent away by the Police and numbers of villagers men, women and children, were wandering about having nowhere to go to. Sad disappointment written on their faces. We do not know how could Colonel Taylor arrogate to himself the authority to interfere in the religious practices of the people. All this could not have been done on sanitary grounds, for it was much worse to let in thousands into the Bazars instead of letting them collect on the maidan for 3 or 4 hours turing the middle of the day. as due to some failure in material or work-



TOPICS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Mar. 31.

THE SELF-PITYING VICEROY.

Yesterday's papers contained a long Reuter cable concerning the Budget debate in the Viceregal Council at Calcutta on Wednesday. Little is given of the speeches of the Indian members except the intimation that military members except the intimation that military expenditure was vigorously opposed by Mr. Gokhale, and that others urged further assistance to the poor ryots as also the wider employment of Indians in the Public Service. The point which emerges from a perusal of the message is the Viceroy's defence of his regime. The recent severe criticisms on his words and his doings have not been without effect, and even the proud ruler of millions has been touched in his vulnerable spot; his pride. He started out on his Indian career, he declares, with the intention of doing so much good to the people under his care. He has done it, he maintains; but he gets has done it, he maintains; but he gets nothing but abuse for his pains. The work of his life is assailed, and his valiant endeavours are severely criticised by both Indians and Englishmen. The tone of his remarks as given in the cable shows that the Viceroy considers himself hardly used; his devotion to the people of India is not comprehended. Instead of being a reactionary regime, his period of rule has seen great decentralising measures which make for progress. One can understand how a proudly sensitive mean understand how a proudly sensitive man like Lord Curzon smarts under criticism; he has such confidence in his own powers and views that he cannot see that others may look at men and things from a different standpoint. It is the people of India who wear the Imperial shoe who know where it pinches and the Views in his left-result. ches, and the Viceroy in his lofty egotism must accord to them the right of crying out But such crying out he regards as intolerable when all that has been done is really for the good of the ruled. Whatever he may sav, Lord Curzon's eyes are fixed on what is happening beyond the frontiers of India; e is keen to see a menace from afar; so een, in fact, that a cloud of dust on the keen, in fact, that a cloud of dust on the horizon must betoken, in his opinion, fierce soldiers of the Tsar gallopping towards India. Keep them off at all hazards, is his policy; never mind if the shoe that the Indian people is wearing grow tighter and tighter; it is better that their feet should be squeezed than that their country, should be invaded. There have been Viceroys of India who at the end of their period of service have won the trust and love riod of service have won the trust and love of the people; the seeds of Lord Curzon's of the people; the seeds of Lord Curzon's disappointment are his own sowing; and he would, he might have garnered a very different harvest. Instead of having to recount his good deeds, they might have been in everybody's mouth, on everybody's tongue, and it was not impossible to win that crowning glory, the spontaneous devotion of India's millions. But Lord Curzon has failed, and in spite of his assertion that the abundant harvest sown during his stay in India will obliterate every scar, the rein India will obliterate every scar, the re-turning Viceroy will carry back to England with bim scars that refuse to be obliterated. THE AGREEMENT WITH THE AMIR.

ceived from the Marquis of Bath, Under Secretary for India, merely the notification that the new agreement is a confirmation of the o'd one existing between the British Government and the late Amir. The noble marquis, in fact, d'clared to the Marquis of R pon that the new agreement d'd not go beyond the old one. This statement is some what hard to believe, but the matter will be settled when the text of what has been agreed to choose. One of the measures of reform to choose. One of the measures of reform to choose. One of the measures of reform which Indian Progressives are praying is on is available to Members of both Houses of Parliament. Var ous reports have been in circulation as to the matters discussed en the Amir and Mr. Dane, and these include a port on the Baluchistan coast, the extension of ralways into Afghanistan from India, the training of the Afghan troops by British officers, and the defence of the Amir's country against foreign aggressors. Certain of our journals have gone so far as to declare se points settled; to the unbelievers they say, in effect, the present Amir is advancing beyond the policy of his father; ne uses electre light, why not railways? Whatever may be the real state of the case, the Mission was only a part of Lord Curzon's plan for consolidating the frontiers of India; it like the Tibet "Mission," was aimed against Russia. One wonders whether a third Mission will now he described as the results of t third Mission will now be despatched east wards to prevent any encroachment of French influence in Burma. The Russo-Japanese war influence in Burma. The Russo-Japanese war has shown the benefit of preparation, says the Viceroy. Yes, but Russia was, indeed, threatening Japan's very existence; the Northern Power was not separated from the isles of Japan by the most formidable mountain barrier in the world. As Mr. J. M. Robertson said last week, if other great Powers are a menace to Britain in the East, Britain is certainly a menace to them. These steps of Forward policy may seem wise in the eyes of the Viceroy, but future events will show how far they have been the means of stirring up strife. Speculation is rife here as to the Afghan agreement, and those who have some right to pronounce an opinion regard. right to pronounce an op nion regard to port as a concession that is not likely to be granted to the Amir. Till definite informa-tion is vouchsafed, we must possess our souls in patience, hoping that the return of the M'ssion from Cabul will not lead, as has been the case before, to an outbreak of hostil ties.

At present no one outside the inner circle of officialdom knows what the result of the Mission to Kabul has been. Lord 1 ay yes-

terday made enquiries as to its scope, but re-ceived from the Marqu's of Bath, Under

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA. On Monday last the "Daily News" published an article of considerable length on the question of the next occupant of the India Office as Secretary of State. The article was by its Calcutta Correspondent, and shows how it is that intelligent Indian opin on resents the possibility of the re-appointment of Sir Henry Fowler. I quote here just one sentence and enclose the article for your use. Sir Henry Fowler, it is declared, is not the man to grant such measures of reform as the appointment of two Ind an members to the Secretary of State's Council nor the extension of Provincial and Supreme Legislative Councils upon a representative basis and the concession of some share of financial control. He has too great an admiration for the bureaucracy to propose anything which is contrary to their

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH, august wisdom. "No Secretary of State," says the writer, "can extend to India that sympathy if he is content to place himself in the hands of the permanent bureaucratic clique which reigns supreme at the India Office." The article concludes by saying that India is waiting with intense expectancy for the next Liberal Government to grant the reasonable demands she has so long put

> THE INDIA OFFICE. ITS NEXT OCCUPANT.

A PROTEST AND AN APPEAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Calcutta, March 2. Intelligent Indian opinion has been greatly interested in the forecasts of the forthcoming Liberal Cabinet which have been reaching this country from time to time, and it would be affectation to ignore the fact that con-aderable alarm is felt in connection with the rumour which persistently assigns Sir Henry rowler to the headship of the India Office.

Upon the question of Sir Henry Fowler's craim to inclusion in the next Government no one presumes to comment. But it is not understood why the reward should take the

understood why the reward should take the roum of his return to the India Office.

The Anglo-Indian official no doubt regards Sir Henry Fowler as the best Secretary of State India has had since 1858, and, indeed, an observation of the sort appears to have been made by one of them to the London correspondent of a leading Liberal provincial paper who has given it publicity. But the Anglo-Indian official represents the veriest fraction of those who are entitled to be considered in a question of this nature. The Liberal Party make it their boast that they are animated by a sincere desire to promote the greatest good of the greatest number. No sensible reformer in India anticipates the advent of the millennium as a concurrent advent of the millennium as a concurrent event with the return of the Liberal Party to power. But it is universally hoped and expected that an opportunity will be afforded for the undoing of some portion at least of the fabric of reaction which has been so quietly and so steadily woven in India during the last ten years. England still continues, by the mouth of her Ministers and her Viceroys, to profess sentiments which are as admirable as they are brimful of a desire to mirable as they are brimful of a desire to advance her great dependency along the path of progress. But that practice is not following in India upon precept. The disqualifications of race and colour are being enforced upon every hand, and the bonds of centralisation and officialism are being drawn tighter and tighter. One may hope this has been made clear by the Tibetan revelations and the astounding libel against the entire people of Inda of which the Viceroy was guilty a work or the street of the control of the cont week or two ago on the occasion of the annual Convocation of the University of

Oxionate.

But so long as Liberals are so little alive to the realities of the situation as seriously to advocate a second tenure by Sir Henry Fowler of the office of Secretary of State for India the gleam of hope remains of the faintest character. And that they may be led to understand and appreciate, let it be said, with all respect to the right honourable member, but plainly and unequivocally, that the return of Sir Henry to the India Office will be received in India with feelings not only of the deepest disappointment, but with disapproval, and even dismay. When statesmen such as Mr. Bryce and Mr. John Morley are available and acceptable to Indians, why available and acceptable to Indians, why should the handkerchief be thrown at Sir Henry Fowler? India looks for better things from a Liberal Administration. Bitter experience has taught her clearly enough that to choose. One of the measures of reform for which Indian Progressives are praying is the appointment of at least two Indians to the Council of the Secretary of State; and, yet again, another is the extension of the provincial and supreme Legislative Councils upon a representative basis and the concession of some share of financial control. The past record of Sir Henry Fowler at the India Office affords India no encouragement that he will offer even a suggestion for the granting of these boons. For the bureaucracy objects, and Sir Henry regards them with admiration he does not try to conceal, and elevates them to the rank of experts whose decision cannot be gainsaid.

decision cannot be gainsaid.

It is not enough that a Liberal Secretary of State for India should discourage "wild-cat" frontier expeditions and wilful extravagance in matters of external policy. In every way as important, and indeed more so, as touching the everyday life of the Indian as touching the everyday life of the Indian, is a healthy and practical sympathy with the political development of the country upon the lines of the memorable Charter of 1858. No Secretary of State can extend to India that sympathy if he is content to place himself in the hands of the permanent bureaucratic nds of the permanent bureaucratic clique which reigns supreme at the India Office. The Anglo-Indian official has had his say in things Indian for a long series of years. Has not the time arrived when an independ-Has not the time arrived when an independent and uncompromising Liberal should be sent to the India Office, who will decline to wear the spectacles which the bureaucracy offers him, but who will examine and investigate upon his array accounts. offers him, but who will examine and investigate upon his own account, and give the people of the country the hearing for which they have been so long petitioning? If Englishmen could be brought to grasp the significance and the intensity of the expectation with which India is awaiting the coming victory of Liberalism at the polls it is inconceivable that they can allow the opportunity to slip of meeting her reasonable demands. The question, after all, is a simple one. Is the last word on Indian matters to be spoken by those people of the country whose education and whose ability entitle them to be heard, or by a small body of Anglo-Indian officials, who, with all the excellent intentions of a benevolent despot, are hampered by the ties of self-preservation and self-interest?—"Daily News" (London), Mar. 27.

THE EXAMPLE OF A FEUDATORY

The Gaekwar of Baroda when he arrives in England in the near future wil win high praise in many quarters because of the admirable manner in which he has inaugurated a system of self-government in his State. The Baroda scheme rests on the ancient system of village Communities a basis which such men as Sir William Wedderburn have urged for years as suitable for a beginning of representative present war now amounts to Rs. 93,695.

Mr. Hayashi says that further contributions will be received and acknowledged by the Yokohama Specie Bank, Bombay.

institution of Village communities, which, indeed, appears to have been evolved by the i indeed, appears to have been evolved by the Excise.—Mr. Dejen Lala Roy, Inspector genius of the people of India, and which has of Excise, Western Circle, (Calcutta) is alexisted in spite of all invasions and strifes unlowed leave for one month. til the centralising policy of British rule ? robbed the Panchayets of practically all their power. An account of how the Baroda scheme is built up from the Villages through Taluka and District Boards to a State Legis lative Council appeared in the "Echo" a few evenings ago. In case the particulars are not already in your possession, I enclose the article as being of especial interest to Indian reformers. Baroda in this respect affords a splendid example of progress which the Indian Government would do well to ponder-and act

BARODA'S PROGRESS.

SELF-GOVERNMENT INAUGURATED.

The Feudatory State of Baroda must be ranked among the most progressive in India. His Highness the Gaekwar is a man of enlightened ideas, and he is surrounded by a number of distinguished Indian officials of great administrative ability. As a result, remarkable advancement is being made in many directions. One of the most notable developments is the introduction of a scheme of sek-government founded on the ancient Hindu system of village communities administering their internal affairs and responsible as units for the revenue due to the ruler.

In the literature of India two thereards SELF-GOVERNMENT INAUGURATED.

In the literature of India two thousand years ago, and in the reports of the East India Company scarcely one hundred years ago, accounts are given of self-governing village communities, and the system appears to have been the spontaneous growth of the to have been the spontaneous growth of the genius of the people of India. As a system, it has survived the vicissitudes through which India has passed; invaders have come and gone, but the little "village republics" lasted where nothing else lasted. The centralisation of the British Government in India has weakened the power of the communities until now but a semblance of their munities until now but a semblance of their

former functions remains.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT. It is, however, on the foundation of self-It is, however, on the foundation of self-governing village communities that an Indian ruler is building up a representative government in his own State. For more than ten years, mainly through the personal efforts of the Maharaja, a village service has been maintained in the State of Baroda, including headmen, accountants, schoolmasters, orderlies, watchmen, cleaners carpenters potters fishermen and barbers. Ampler powers are now to be granted and a scheme powers are now to be granted and a scheme of self-government has been inaugurated which mounts upwards from the village to the Taluka, from the Taluka to the District and from the District to a State Legislative

According to measures passed last year every village with a population of one thousand is to have its own Panchayet, or Council; smaller villages are to be grouped together and have a Panchayet in common. The members are to be not less than five and not more than nine in number. Half the number will be elected by the cultivators themselves; the other half will be appointed by the district officer. The Headman (Patel) of the village will be President; the schoolmaster and accountant will be exofficio members of the Council. Monthly meetings are to be held, and the village community will be responsible for the supervision of village roads, wells, tanks schools model farms Government and common property. Help must be afforded in medical and famine relief, also co-operation with the Munsiffs in the settlement of civil disputes; boundary marks and the village pound will be under the Council's jurisdiction. The village or group of villages will return one member to the Local Board of the Taluka in which they are situated. These village panchayets are now in operation in most of the villages of the State.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARDS.

The next step is the Taluka Board, which each separate municipality will return a member in addition to those sent by the villages. Half the members will be elected and half nominated by Government; of the nominated members not more than

one-half may be Government servants.

The constitution of the District Boards is on the same lines. Each Taluka within the district will elect one or more members; the municipalities, with a population of more than ten thousand, will send up a member, and Government will nominate one-half of the members. The District Officer will be President. The duties of the two Boards will include the construction of roads, wells, tanks and waterworks the management of dispensaries and markets, the supervision of education and sanitation and famine relief

It is proposed to complete the system of representative government in Baroda by the creation of a State Legislative Council to which the District Boards will return four members, the Sardars and Municipality of Baroda two members the remaining twelve to consist of ex-officio and nominated members Bills passed by this Council will require the sanction of His Highness the Gaekwar who will have the power to veto any Bill Impending famine in the State was considered by some to be unfavourable to the develop-ment of the self-governing scheme, but His Highness maintained that Village, Taluka, and District Board would be of great value in relief operations, and their organisation has therefore been expedited—a fact which will win the approval of freedom-loving Englishmen.—"Echo" (London), Mar. 27.

The Governor of Bombay has nominated Mr. Steyning William Edgerley, C. I. E., to be an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

The Government of India have decided that the damage caused by the earthquake is not of such a nature as to require the opening of a relief fund in England, and that the situation can be met by remissions of revenue, advances for rebuilding houses and purchasing cattle, and by subscriptions to the extent of £5000 to be collected chiefly in India.

From a list awarded to us by Mr. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay, it appears that the total amount collected in India for the widows and orphans of the Japanese soldiers and sailors who have fallen in the present war now amounts to Rs. 93.695.

Calcutta and Mofussil

The High Court,-The High Court with all its departments will remain closed from Thursday, the 20th April to Tuesday the 25th April, both days inclusive, on account of the Easter holidays.

Legislative.—The Lieutenant-Governor pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Leslie Pittendrigh Shirres of his office of Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

A Divorce Case.—Before Mr. Justice Stephen, Mr. H.C. Ghose applied on behalf of the plaintiff in the divorce suit of Edward Reginald Smith vs Eva Gertrude Smith for an adjournment of 14 days, the respondent's address being unknown. It was directed that an advertisement should appear in all the papers that the Registrar might direct. This had been done with the exception of the form besides this the conies of some of the a few; besides this the copies of some of the papers in which the matter had been advertised had not been received and hence this application. His Lordship granted time.

Bengal Weather and Crops.—Rain fall was light and scattered in Bihar, but in Bengal Proper, Orissa and Chota Nagpur it was fairly general and in places heavy. The recent rain has done good generally, but it has somewhat retarded the progress of cultihas somewhat retarded the progress of cultivation in Noakhali and slightly damaged mohua in Ranchi. Harvesting of rabi is almost over. Ploughing and sowing continue. Prospects fair. Cattle-disease reported from 11 districts. No want of fodder and water. The price of common rice has risen in nine districts and fallen in ten.

has risen in nine districts and fallen in ten.

The Rajshahi Murder Case.—The case in which Babu Tara Nath Chowdhry Zemindar of Lahore in Rajshahi with two others were charged with having murdered Babu Laytash Chander Payne, a Muktear of Nattore under circumstances already reported, was concluded before Mr. Coxe, the Additional District and Sessions Judge presiding over the Alipore Criminal Sessions. All the prisoners pleaded not guilty. The confession which one of the prisoners made in the lower court and which was afterwards retracted was shown by the defence to have been made under pressure and while the accused was in the custody of the police. The jury returned an unanimous verdict of "not guilty" and the Judge agreeing with it acquitted all the prisoners.

A Horrible Child Murder At Budge Budge.

Early in the morning of Sunday last the Budge Budge Police was informed that an atrocious cold-blooded murder was committed at the house of a local Mohamedan. The Officer in charge of the Thanna hastened to the spot and found a dead body of a lad aged about six or seven years floating in a neighbouring tank. Upon enquiry it transpired that the young wife of the elder brother of the deceased lad, who was carrying on an intrigue with a young Mohamedan of the neighbourhood was discovered the previous night and threatened to be exposed by the lad. The wife who was greatly incensed at this and waited for an opportunity to do away with her brother-in-law and therefore, when the lad was fast asleep in his bed, she stealthily approached him with a sharp "dao" and hacked him all over the body thus causing his instanteneous death. The woman then concealed the dead body in a been of straw on the countrary heap of straw on the courtyard and reported to her husband that his brother did not come to the house that evening and was missing. She however managed to tremove the corpse and threw it into the neighbouring tank in the latter part of the night. The accused has been apprehended and a vigorous enquiry is gon

A Case of Enticement Dismissed .- On Monday, before Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, second Presidency Magistrate, the case in which one Chatoo charged one Makunda a peon employed in the Government office, with having enticed away the young wife of the complainant named Inari, for immoral purpose, was concluded. The facts as stated in Court are these. It would appear that on the 27th January 1905 the accused induced the woman to leave the protection of her husband. The complainant came to the court and the court was pleased to issue a warrant against the wife for her production in court. Subsequently a summons was issued against the defendant. On the 13th February last, the woman was produced in court and she, on being examined, stated that she had been living segarately from her husband for the last four years. Her husband had deserted her. His Worship thereupon, order the discharge of the woman. The complainant, however, wanted to prove his case. Babu Debendra Nath Das Vakil appeared for the defence. The prosecution wanted further ant came to the court and the court was defence. The prosecution wanted further time in order to bring some more witnesses. The vakil for the defence strongly objected to any further postponement on the ground that there were already nine adjournments. in this case. The Court accordingly dis-missed the case and ordered the discharge of the defendant.

An exciting Sikar.—The "Darjeeling Vi sitor" writes:—A few days ago, the four old "shikaris," Messrs. Ager, Cardew Johnson and Francis started out early for their final shoot this season at Kyel Tea Estate. Pheasants were said to be plentiful and two or three deer had been marked down two or three deer had been marked down. No sooner were the dogs loosed, than a deer broke away, which although fired at was never got; but another being found shortly afterwards, the "shikaris" had a three hours' run and finally shot him at the foot of the garden near the river. After tiffin, a party followed the pheasants, as several had been seen in one of the johras: but ro sooner were the dogs in, when up jumped a fine leopard which was hit once by tree of the gentlemen in the jumple, and avain of the gentlemen in the jungle, and again the animal was crossing the estate in the open, but he aged to get away into some tea estate in the open, but he managed to get away into some jungle in the Sidrapong Tea Estate, the adjoining garden. Several coolies and two or three dogs were put on his track, but all to no purpose, and they were just giving up the chase, when a huge bear was sighted. Several shots were immediateley fired at him and he was badly wounded. Nothing more was seen of the leopard until the bear on being driven out almost trod on him, when there was a terrible row and one of the party had a right and left, first at the bear and then at the leopard, which it might be said is almost unique. Eventually the leopard was killed in the river, while Mr. Johnson very pluckily went into the jungle and following up the bear killed him.

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Figh Court,—April 18

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Henderson and Geidt.)

ALL ABOUT EMPLOYING A EUROPEAN MANAGER

MANAGER.

Babu Bidhu Bhusan Ganguly, appeared in support of a rule issued on the District Magistrate of Cuttuck to show cause why the sentence passed upon one Kasimuddin and 4 others should not be reduced and why an order passed upon the petitioners under Sec. 106 Criminal Procedure Code binding down the petitioners to keep the peace for one year should not be set aside. year should not be set aside.

It appears that one D. P. B. Moore ob-

tained from Annapurna Devi of 65 Nimtolla Ghat Street, Calcutta, an ijara lease of her properties in the District of Cuttuck for the period of 5 years and 5 months. The ijara lease had been in force for 3 years when Mr. Moore made default in the payment to the said American Properties. Mr. Moore made default in the payment to the said Annapurna Devi the reserved rent which according to the term of the ijara lease operated to cause forfeiture. Upon this Annapurna appointed the petitioner Kasimuddin the Inspector of her Cuttuck properties and directed him to take possession of the papers lying in the record room properties and directed him to take possession of the papers lying in the record room of the Kristapur Cutchery which was in the joint possession of the lessar and the lessee. Kasimuddin accordingly on the 23rd of November last, proceeded to Kristapur Cutchery to carry out the directions of Annapurna and did take possession of the papers and secured them in a wooden box by a padlock. Upon this Mr. Moore made a complaint with the result the petitioners were convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous

convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment and bound down to keep the peace. Upon this the High Court was moved and a rule was obtained.

Their Lordships after going through the explanation and hearing the arguments on behalf of the petitioners delivered the following judgment.

This rule was granted in order to consider the propriety of the sentences passed upon the petitioners and also whether the order under section 106 should be retained.

The question clearly depends upon whether

the petitioners and also whether the order under section 106 should be retained.

The question clearly depends upon whether the action of the petitioners was bonafide.

It appears that one Mr. Moore obtained an ijara from the Zemindar Annapurna Devi, a resident of Calcutta, in respect of certain property in the district of Cuttuck, During the period of his ijara Mr. Moore apparently was entitled to hold possession of the Cutchery. It is said that there were certain conditions contained in the ijara and that a breach of these conditions had been made by Mr. Moore. The period of the ijara had not expired, but apparently advantage was sought to be taken of the alleged breach to set aside or cancel the ijara. It is not necessary to enter into a consideration of the question whether or not the ijara had ceased to be operative.

The first petitioner Kasimuddin had been

not the ijara had ceased to be operative.

The first petitioner Kammuddin had been appointed by Annapurna Devi to mamage the property in the place of Mr. Moore, and under instructions of his mistress he had gone down to Cuttuck during the absence of Mr. Moore and quietly taken possession of the Cutchery. He was accompanied, as it appears from the evidence, by a considerable number of people, many of whom were armed with sticks with a view to drive out Mr. More attempting to retake possession. After he had so taken possession Mr. Morre returned to Cuttack and finding the cutchery in possession of Kasimuddin and his men he desisted from any attempt to take possession, and in doing so, it would seem that he was influenced by the fact that the petitioner and those who were with them stated that they would use force against him if he sought to turn them out. turn them out.

No breach of the peace resulted.

as far as has been shown bonafide and under orders of his mistress.

He has been convicted under sec. 143 I. P. C. and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 and in default to suffer further imprisonment for six weeks and the other petitioners have been sentenced to three weeks' rigorous im-prisonment and all of them have been bound down under sec. 106 Cr. P. C. to keep the peace for one year.

We set aside the balance of the terms of imprisonment in the case of all the peti-

We do not interfere with the fine imposed upon the first petitioner, but in lieu of the imprisonment passed upon the others, we impose on each of them a fine of Rs. 10.

The order under sec. 106 Cr. P. C. we

Plague is still furiously raging at Bhagal-pur. Two "Mahallas" only, Bengalitola and Adampur are still free from plague.

—Sea-birds frequently spend weeks at sea, and are believed to quench their thirst partly from the falling rains and partly from the fat and oil which they devour ravenously when opportunity puts them in their way. The keen eyesight of birds is well known, and sea-birds have been observed flocking towards the stormcloud about burst from all points of the compass, apparently drinking the water as it secnds from the skies.

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



THE PART OF THE RESIDENCE OF

(Special for the "Patrika.)

(Special for the "Patrika.)

In response to the letter of the Director General, Survey of India, published in your column the other day, I beg to state the following facts for information.

On Tuesday (4th of April) a violent shock of earthquake was felt throughout almost the whole of India. Srinagar (Cashmere) Kulumandi and Suket (the northernmost place in India) Delhi, Agra, Bombay and Madras, all had their share of the shock. The most terribly violent shock, however, was felt in the Kamgra District.

I propose to give a vivid description of what I felt and saw; but the precise answers of the D.-G.'s questions can only be given by those who lived on that date in the plains i.e. at Lahore, Delhi etc. Nevertheless the following will convince you of the violent

following will convince you of the violent character of the earthquake here.

I live at Bawarna, an ordinay town.
On Tuesday, the 4th inst., I left my bedroom before 6 a.m. With but scanty dress on my person I went out in the jungle to ease myself. I then had my bath in a Bawali 2 furlongs off from my house. I passed along the street and took the road leading to the jungle and Bawali. On the road there was nothing to obstruct the scens before

before me except a few trees along the road side.

I observed, that from the East there rose a terribly violent storm and a misty atmosphere becomes in the control of the

I observed, that from the East there rose a terribly violent storm and a misty atmosphere became visible to the naked eye. It gave a horrible shock to my entire frame. I hastened to go back to my house only a little way off from the place, supposing that it was a heavy storm which over I might again come there. But to my great disappointment, I could not go back. So I stopped, fell to the ground and moved hither and thither. There was no house close by to take shelter in. All of a sudden a stone wall near me fell down with a crash; but, thank God, I was safe! I lay down flat on the ground fearing lest some tree near me should fall on me, and all alone without any prospect of help. I could do nothing. When I fell prostrate on the ground, I felt that the earth was giving way speedily underneath my body and that I was flying with it. I also thought that it would carry me to some ocean. I next felt the earth going away from underneath my body, as a man sleeping on a couch perceives when another man drags away the couch from under him. A severe shock from East to West and another from West to East felled all the houses to the ground. The whole Bazar with 200 shops; Kothis, Bungallows and huts lay level to the ground uprooting the walls from their bases pressing under and within them men, women, children level to the ground uprooting the walls from their bases pressing under and within them men, women, children and cattle to such a great extent that weak persons and children were ground down beneath the roofs like flour and could not budge an inch. This terrifying earthquake lasted for only 2 minutes. When it was over, the sky again became misty. For a few miles nothing could be seen there. But, when after a few minutes the misty atmosphere cleared nothing could be seen there. But, when after a few minutes the misty atmosphere cleared off, all persons, who were out, fled to their houses. On every side cries and shrieks were heard! None could help even to save all his kith and kin. Thousands were buried under the debris, many narrowly escaped fearful deaths, many more were severely wounded and hundreds and hundreds could not escape and hidden were but the Thousands were left. hundreds and hundreds could not escape and died gruesome deaths. There were left children without their parents and parents without their children. The horrible cries of babies and helpless mothers rent the sky and feeble voices of old people made the scene a heart-rending one. Those who escaped the hard fate tried to save others, and in some

cases succeeded.
On looking around me, I found that there was not a single house erect on the spot—a desultory look indeed! The majestic houses and high buildings; well stored and well assorted shops—all—all were but heaps of ruins! The busy Bazar was converted into a burial ground as it were. And when search was made for the dead bodies, the air again rang with piteous moans, shrieks and cries. When the mhabitants took the dead bodies of their children fathers mothers wives brothers. the mhabitants took the dead bodies of their children, fathers, mothers, wives, brothers and other relatives to the burial ground and burning places—oh, what a piteous sight it was! The pulling out of dead bodies from beneath the heaps of ruins went on for a whole week. But this was not all. Scarcity of staple food became so keen that the sucrivors expected a every more worst fata they indicated.

pected a even more worst fate—they i'd not know what to do! Those who had hundreds of maunds of food grains could save only even one-hundredth part of it and many could find nothing but hopelessness and help-lessness all around! Men, women and lessness all around! Men, women and children began to feel the pangs of starvation. What a terrible fate for the children of all-merciful God! The havoc and destruction done can scarcely be properly estimated. The loss is irreparable.

One of the inhabitants named Umar Bukhsh, a merchant, who was also buried Bukhsh, a merchant, who was also buried underneath a roof escaped death by the breadth of a hair. He showed his generosity to a great extent. He proclaimed throughout the city that, any one destitute of food grains was welcome to his shop; he would get the same and other necessary articles to meet his wants. He did not stop here, but himself went to the huts of poor people such as shoe-makers and weavers and people such as shoe-makers and weavers and gave them every thing they required. He distributed rice, Dal and salt to every one who wanted it. He also gave hundreds of coffins, three of charge, to every one who wanted them. A Rajput came to Umar Bukhsh and asked for a coffin worth Rs. 20 as the dead person was a wealthy man. Umar Bukhsh refused to take any money for the coffin. There are many money. for the coffin. There are many money lenders here worth one lac or so, but none of them offered even a seer of rice to a poor! I shall later on describe the state of such places as Kangra, Dharmsalla,

Palampur and other places. BHAGWAN DAS PALLI. Bawarna (Kangra Valley),

The demand for the Madras cooly is grow-The demand for the Madras cooly is growing apace. From the appointment, aunounced in the last Fort St. George Gazette', of an Emigration Agent in Madras for True dad, it appears that that Colany has been added to the list of Orown Colonies importing labour from the Madras Presidency, an Emigration Agent in Madras for Trunt dad, it appears that that Colany has been added to the list of Orown Colonies importing labour from the Madras Presidency, those already doing so being Mauritius, Natal, Fiji and the Seychelles. Like Fiji, Trinidad has apparently decided to add another string to her bow, for hitherto the latter Colony like the former up to two years ago, has been getting all her Indian labour from Calcutta. Since 1903 the Madras cooly has been in evidence in Fiji, only last month more than 800 statutte adults having been despatched from the Port: and now there is another field for him in Trinidad, where he ought to do as well as he does anywhere.

JAPAN AFTER THE WAR.

THE WHITE MAN'S PRESTIGE. Mr. Ernest Brindle writes in the "Daily

An Englishman, like myself, who had lived many years in Japan, returning at the present time to his native country must enjoy many moments of quiet amusement as he reflects upon the prevalent ideas abroad of Japan and the Japanese nation.

In the newspapers he reads of the wonderful progress of Japan in the last twenty years, of the remarkable patience and fore-thought she showed in the preparation for the war with Russia which is being attended with such unprecedentedly successful results, of the debt of gratitude she owes to England for being directed into the right and proper path of civilisation, and of the necessity of renewing the Anglo-Japanese alliance before some other country seizes a possible opportunity of displacing us in some such

agreement.

I am not going to say that all the nice things said about Japan are not true; the Japanese have done during the last twelve months what no other people in the world could have accomplished; in the truest sense of the words they are "a great nation." It is so many, many years since "Great Britain" meant the three kingdoms and nothing also that for generations we have betain' meant the three kingdoms and nothing else, that for generations we have believed that size is might. Most of us thought that in the war of 1894-95 between China and Japan the little fellow would go under, and the same thought was uppermost in our minds at the beginning of the present war.

OUR NEW UNDERSTANDING.

Japan was still "the land of the jolly little Japs", the finest place in the world in which to take a holiday. Well known writers travelled though the country every year and when they returned to England issued illustrated books telling us how the Geisha girls giggled and sang, how they drink tea and used chopsticks, the prices of admission to the hot-water baths, the price of a rickshaw ride through the streets of Tokio and, of course, describing the profusion of the chrysanthemums. The sixpenny weeklies tried us with the perennial picture of the Japanese maiden throwing kisses from the shadow of a large fan. It seemed to be racially characteristic of the Japanese girls that they were always laughing and throwing kisses and drinking tea. The tourists told us little about the country as it is and the people as they are, and we are only just beginning to realise that all our previous ideas and opinions were based on wrong data. The attractive side of Japanese life is everything it is represented to be; no people know better how to make the most OUR NEW UNDERSTANDING. wrong data. The attractive side of Japanese life is everything it is represented to be; no people know better how to make the most of happiness in this world, but underneath the surface there is quite another aspect which has engaged our attention. If Carlyle lived now he would write another book on heroes. The deep and sombre earnestness of the Largenese people, characteristic of every the Japanese people, characteristic of every rank, from the Mikado to the fisherman, is ber this fact and forget most of what we have been told in the past, it will not be difficult to realise the true position in the world of these extraordinary people and why they have obtained it

they have obtained it.

THE IMPASSABLE BARRIER. I suppose no one in this country will claim for our Foreign Minister the credit of originating the Anglo-Japanese alliance. To say that Great Britain was cajoled into it, as a French friend of mine told me one day, is rather foolish, but it is quite correct to state that the Elder Statesmen of Tokio understood the exact significance of alliance, long before it was framed, to a ar greater extent than our own Foreign Officer ever did. Without our silent support in peace, and our active assistance in war in certain eventualities, Japan knew that she could do nothing, that in the event of a successful war another European coalition would be formed against her, and that she would in consequence be forced to drop the fruits of victory. The alliance with Great Britain was planned and carried into effect; Japan completed her preparations for war with Russia and opened the struggle buoyed up with confidence in her on strength and the inspiring knowledge that behind her was the mighty power, ready for use if necessary, of the mistress of the seas. Her fleets and armies could proceed to establish record achievements without fear of a heatile Furence.

The power of Russia in the Far East began to crumple up like a pile of matchwood under a sledge hammer. The shadow of the Muscovite which overhung China, ever growing in size, began to dwindle, and now it has receded almost out of sight. But a much more portentous shadow has taken its place—one which is quickly taking substantial shape. Before its advance everything inimical to it will have to go, for it represents the revolt of the Far East against the aggression, military and comme.ctal, of the West, and between these two opposites there lies an impassable barrier. THE ASIATIC SOUL OF JAPAN.

THE ASIATIC SOUL OF JAPAN.

The Japanese are the most profoundly Oriental of all the Asiatic peoples. True they have copied the West in many ways, taking the best from each country and adapting it to their own uses with inimitable cleverness. But the soul of Asia never changes and we may be sure that Japan has no more changed its secret thoughts and aspirations because it has acquired the knowledge necessary to conduct a modern knowledge necessary to conduct a modern campaign than have exiles in a far land forgotten the ties of relationship to their own countries.

own countries.

Spend a week, a month, a year, five years in Japan, and see at the end of that period whether you know anything at all of the inner workings of the Japanese mind.

The Japanese have that inborn gift of concealing thought whenever they want to, and, being cleverer than other Asiatics who also possess it, they can hide it and cult also possess it, they can hide it and gul! the world into believing that they are to THE AMBITION OF JAPAN.

Eighteen months ago attention was directed to the visits paid to Tokio of princes and missions representing the different countries of the Far East. No one seemed to know why these visits were paid, and the conjecture raised in some quarters that political motives were behind them was scoffed at by those who saw nothing but good for Great Britain in the Anglo-Japanese alliance. But the immediate result was a revival of racial spirit throughout the length and breadth of the Far East, not similar to the former revivals which manifested themselves in futile rage and bloodshed, and passed away like the smoke of fires to be forgotten, but futile rage and bloodshed, and passed away like the smoke of fires to be forgotten, but a strange zeal for scientific study under Japanese guidance and a great enthusiasm for the doctrine. "Asia for the Asiatics." Indians, Chinese, Malays, Filipinos, Siamese, Koreans, Mongoliana found themselves side side in the colleges of Japan and their countrymen left behind at home made the acquaintence of Hamanese propagandists, who quaintance of Japanese propagandists, who mysteriously appeared, wearing native dress, and speaking their languages.

Often they did not know that the propa-

and speaking their languages.

Often they did not know that the propagandist was any other person than one of their own countrymen; out there the Japanese man is able to disguise himself and go anywhere with confidence. Soon there was not a land where Buddha is worshipped that was not the home of Japanese preachers, spies secret service agents, call them what you will, all working for the cause of their country, which is the cause of Asia. Since then the work has spread, and its leavening influence is perceptible to the close observer.

The white man is losing, has already lost, in fact, his old magic power in the Far East. He is no longer looked up to with awe and fear, but is regarded rather with scornful contempt, which does not show itself only where self-interest is concerned. An Indian native paper, after the first Japanese victories, wrote: "The victories of Japan will send a thrill of joy through the hearts of the teeming millions of Asia—the white man is at last overthrown in the dust," and the paper was only expressing the unanimous feeling of people who speak a bundred languages and dialects. The rise of Japan was the first signal of a revivified Asia, and her successes in the war with Russia have made her the acknowledged leader of the countries to which she is allied in thought and sympathy. The ambition of Japan is to be the great Power and the guardian of the Far East. Half of her ambition is realised already, and the other half will see faution sooner than most of us imagine.

THE OPEN DOOR.

THE OPEN DOOR.

Japan has been very prominent as the champion of the open door in China. Political prudence dictated that she should champion a doctrine which has never been conspipich a doctrine which has never been conspicuous in her own territory, and she will no doubt assist to keep the door ajar until it closes automatically in her own favour. For we are rapidly approaching a time when Japan is going to occupy the same position in the Far East that Great Britain occupied in Europe at the time of the Georges, with this important difference that she will have the rest of the Far East with her instead of against her. Already Korea is a Japanese province, and Manchuria will become one by force of circumstance. Trade in both countries has begun to pass into the hands of the Japanese, who blave the immense advantages over their competitors of close proximity and chieaf labour.

cheaf labour.

It is idle to suppose that Japan will allow British and American traders to start on equal terms with her own in a country the conquestferms with her own in a country the conquestof which is costing her millions upon millions
of pounds and thousands of lives. Even supposing she did do so, the chances of success are
all with the Japanese merchants. They are,
one may say, in their own
country when in China, and the
foreigner will go to the wall in the contest.
He can only hope to be the middleman in business, and that would be a very disheart-ening position for a man who had been at the head of a big firm. When Japan states that she will help to maintain the open door, she does so in all sincerity of purpose: it will be kept open, but the receiving and distributing firms for goreign products will be Japanese. China will be no place for the

THE STRENGTH OF JAPAN. The Japanese can now build their

cruisers and smaller men-of-war and before long they will be constructing battleships equal in size, speed and armament to anything affoat. Their navy at the present time is the only one except that of Russia which has had full experience of modern conditions of warfare. It is a great navy and the men of warfare. It is a great navy and the men who man it are born sailors and fighters. who man it are born sallors and nghters. It is going to increase rapidly, and it is quite probable that several ships of the Baltic Fleet will be added to it in the course of the next few months if Admiral Togo ever meets Admiral Rozdestvensky. With Japan as supreme Power, a change in the balance of power in the Pacific will come. The stronger a nation because the more frequently its ger a nation because the more frequently its interests conflict with those of other Powers, and Japan will be in a position to apply the lever in a very effective manner whenever she has a dispute with us.

I am of course, presuming that it will

I am, of course, presuming that it will always be peace and gentleness between us and the Japanese and that quarrels will occur at some time or another. The distance occur at some time or another. The distance from Japan to Australia is not great; a fleet of fast-vessels could accomplish the journey in a little over a fortnight. We know the promptitude with which Japan acts, and, if she had serious intentions of going to war with us, an army of 150,000 men could be landed in Australia almost before the first transports had left this country. The defensive power of Australia could not stand against the military and naval resources of Japan and the British fleet would be too busy protecting our interests in China and the Straits Settlements to render it undivided assistance. The dangers from enemies the Straats Settlements to render it undivi-ded assistance. The dangers from enemies nearer home would prevent us from weapen-ing our naval strength in these waters to such an extent as would enable us to defeat the Japanese in their own sphere, and the eventual result would be that we should perforce comply with the demands of Japan. JAPAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

JAPAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

The Philippine Islands are nearer still to Japan than Australia, in fact they are so situated that Japan could pour troops into the country with the greatest ease, and overcome in a very short time whatever resistance was offered by the American garrison. In every town and village of the islands there are living disguised Japanese who take an important part in the dissemination of political ideas among the natives. The Filipino does not care a rap for the The Filipino does not care a rap for the things offered to him by the white man; all he wants is his independence, and Japan now stands to him as the future liberator of his country from the foreign yoke.

Japan will be in a much stronger position in regard to other Powers with interest in the Far East. Germany will find that with Japan the role of honest broker has its backs. She has already begun to recogdrawbacks. She has already begun to recognise that, judging from the conciliatory speech made by Count von Buelow the other day. From being the friend of Russia at the beginning of the war, prognosticating the downfall of the Japanese nation, and showing an almost inconceivable ignorance of the situation, German politicians and journalists have veered round to the point of view that Japan has always been in the journalists have veered round to the point of view that Japan has always been in the right and that the result could not have been different. Which is a sign that Germany is uneasy and feels her insecurity in the fat province of Shantung which she robbed from China. The France possessions in Indo-China can be menaced by Japan whenever necessary, and French would think twice before risking a war over a country from which she has never reaped a farthing of profit.

of profit.

"Rubbish," I can hear some one say, but the remark is unjustified in the light of current events. The war which is driving Russia off the Pacific however, is going to place Japan in a position of indisputable eminence in the Far East with the result that the in the Far East with the result that the day will come when the West will be admitted there on sufferance. The days of Western aggression in the Far East are

> EARTHQUAKE AT DHARMSALA. FURTHER REPORT.

Simla, April 17.

The Commissioner of Jullundur wires under date 16th April:—The Road from Mandi into Kulu is open but difficult for a pack of animals. I have wired to Wagir Mandi to assist in clearing it. The following information has been received regarding the seriously injured persons at Dharmasala. Among the mibitary, the second and first Gurkhas; Colonel Robinson—severe wounds in head, crushing of body and pelvis; Lieutenant Holderness, severe wound of head and crushing of body; Lieutenant Johnson, severe wound of head, foot and general crushing; Mrs. Bathye, severe injuries of head and foot; the Seventh Gurkhas Rifles: Major Clay, severe wound of head and injuries in pericardiam and ribs. Mr. Wall, fractured leg and crushing of body; Mrs. S. Clay, severe wounds of head. All the above are doing well; Miss Hall, nurse, severe injuries in the head and spine and is recovering slowly. Can. Miss Hall, nurse, severe injuries in the head and spine and is recovering slowly; Captain Wall compression of brain and crushed limbs; he is recovering but still dangerously The following telegram from the Commis-

sioner of Jallundur at Shahpur, Kangra is reported for the information of the Government of India:—Captain Smith P. M. S. reports from Kangra that the people of the Kangra town have been getting relief, food and medical aid since the 8th. On the 12th the villages on the Dharmsala road were visited, food and medical aid being given as required to five villages, Bagli, Hansoli, Mataour, Birtha, Ujjain and Kurkahni. On the 13th the villages between this and Nagrota were similarly relieved, also food was sent to Ichchi on the Shahpur road and to Shamirpur, Tiara and Bhadiarah on the old Shahpur Road, the lambardars having come in and reported scarcity in these villages. On the 14th, medical aid was sent out to Daulatpur and the intervening villages. Today I have sent out the itinerating hospital along the old Shahpur road. The Hospital Assistant in charge attends to all cases of injury. The more serious cases are being ment of India: - Captain Smith P. M. Assistant in charge attends to an cases of injury. The more serious cases are being brought in here. The villages now have enough in the way of supplies, none being sent out to them from here now.

The following telegrams from the Commissioner of Juliundur at Shealpur Kangra are

reported for information of Government of India:—Kangra Tahail and other public buildings are being cleared by coolie labour; also shops are being constructed and grain stores opened. Light wheeled traffic can pass up to within 20 miles of Palampur. Tongas now enter into Dharmsala. The whole country side is busy in constructing sheds and substantial huts, utilising the timber and bamboos of their old houses and grass thatching. The Telegraph line is open to Mandi. Complaints are being regrass that ching. The Telegraph line is open to Mandi. Complaints are being received of great damage to irrigation channels. Assistance will be rendered to the villagers concerned in labour Irrigation will be required for rice plantings later in the year. Wheat crop is quite safe

and abundant. Calvert writes from Mirman sending a summary of reports received up to the 10th; In Saraj Tahsil, several villages in Kothis, Panderalis, Dhare, Kandi, Kot, Behrangarh, Gaiya, Narsagarh and Kiniri are seriously damaged. Houses have collapsed in large numbers. Loss of life is comparatively small but that of cattle, sheep and goats are very great. The rest houses at Sarahan, Battiad, Jihhi and Kothave collapsed and at Dalash, Jawai and Zagatbhana damaged but repairable. Roads Calvert writes from Mirman sending Lagathhana damaged but repairable. Roads have become impassable, bridges in Burma and Gessain have been destroyed. The Tahsil and thana buildings have been badly damaged. The Treasury is sound. News were only received on the 10th that the Duff Dunbar received on the 10th that the Duff Dunbar suspension bridges subsided. Sultanpur Bazar collapsed. The Rais Palace was destroyed. Tabsil thana and treasury have been destroyed, one constable killed, five wounded, telegraph and post interrupted, Nagga castle seriously damaged, Calvert lodge and Dak Bungalow at Sultanpur badly damaged, prisoner in Tabsil lock up killed. No dak from Simla or Khangra has reached Kulusince the 3rd.

Over three thousand rats have already been destroyed in the Rangoon Central Jail. The prisoners are remitted a day's imprison-

ment for every rat they kill.

A virulent type of plague has broken out in Buxar. A large number of people has fallen victims during the short time of its appearance there. The H. E. School and other pathsalas have all been closed on account of the epidemic.

On the 4th instant a slight shock of earth-

quake was felt in Bankipur. A similar shock was felt on the same day and at the same time at Gaya Muzafferpore Chapra and other parts of Behar. But there was no damage to life and property.

The Board of Trade have been informed

that several instances have been informed that several instances have occurred of the finding of mechanical mines on the north coast of Japan, pointing to the fact that the late gales of wind in the northern part of the Sea of Japan have broken drift mines laid in the vicinity of Vladivostok, all being Russian

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELECRAMS.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, April 17.

The Constitutional Conservative party forming in Russia includes seven members of Council of the Empre besides Senators and prominent Government officials. It is council and the Conference at St. Petersburg on the subject of reform, and has already drawn up a scheme for the composition of a representative assembly.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

London, April 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says the
Naval Authorities have proclaimed the defence of the zones surrounding the Pescadores, Okinawa in the Liukiu Islands, Oshima in the Liaukiu Islands, Oshima and Emi off Asama Province. The usual navigation

restrictions apply.

Marshal Oyama reports that a force advancing north from Hsingching driving the vancing north from Hsingching driving the enemy before them occupied Ying-cheng, 48 miles north of Hsingching on the 14th instant. A detachment of the same force co-operating with cavalry occupied Pachiatzu on the same day. The enemy's force near Pachiatzu consisted of seven sotnias of cavalry and one battery of artillery. They first retreated towards Ying-cheng and returned to Pachiatzu. Finding it occupied they were thrown into confusion and retreated in great disorder over the Peling Pass, two miles north of Pachiatzu.

London, April 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Hongkong says

Reuter's correspondent at Hongkong says the steamer "Telemachus" reports she heard firing 150 miles north of Natuna Island at 3-20 p.m in the afternoon of the 12th.

Router's correspondent at Singapore says
the Nordeutscher "Prince Henrich" sighted
eighteen Baltic vessels in Kamaranh Bay,
Annam, at noon on Friday but no Japanese were sighted.

The Dutch cruisers now at Rhio return to Batavia on the 17th.

London, April 17.

The Japanese captured a large number of colliers off the coast of Vladivostock which

is free from ice. London, April 17. Reuter's correspondent at Saigon says Admiral Dejonquiere on board the cruiser

Admiral Dejonquiere on board the cruiser "Descartes" has gone to Kamranh. A French steamer also left with a cargo of provisions for the Baltic Fleet.

The American destroyers "Barry" and "Channeey" have arrived at Labuan, and are proceed ng to join the cruiser "Raleigh."

The Russians are elated at the daring and skill of Rozdvestchenski, and state he is coaling and cleaning his fleet at Kamranh prior to engaging the Japanese. General Linievitch reports that the Russian left on 11th instant attacked the village of Pouhoul five miles eastward of Meian and enveloped the flanks of the Japanese, who retired to Meian, which is the Japanese advanced post on Kirin road.

GENERAL.

A Times' telegram from Shanghai states that, though nearly two years have passed since China ratified the Mackay treaty, not a single important clause is yet effective, and official obstruction.

As evidence of the condition of Macedonia at the following incident. A Greek band attacked and destroyed the Bulgarian village of Zagoritchara, killing most of the inhabitants, and carrying off the remainder to the mountains. The Bulgarians in revenge attacked a monastery near Klissara. The Greeks then arrived and a fight ensued, fifteen Bulgarian being killed. Bulgarian being killed.

The Turks killed thirty Albanians in the fight near Prisrend.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

AGRICULTURE IN MADRAS.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Simla, April 17. The report of the Madras Board of Revenue on the general condition of the people and the prospects of the season in the Southern Presidency is published. This report is dated 18th uitimo. It states that unless the next south-west monsoon should fail the old mary works of the districts under the various heads duly expanded should suffice for the employment of labourers, and that the time has not come for the Government to start regular famine relief works. It has been decided, therefore, to restrict relief for the present to loans which are to be freely granted, and to spend the bulk of the coming year's allotment for local fund, Public Works Department and minor fund, Public Works Department and minor irrigation during the next three months, thereby providing employment for unskilled labour. Kists, aggregating twelve and a half lakhs of rupees, are also to be postponed, and remissions of revenue, to the extent of nearly forty-one lakhs of rupees, made. The districts for which the principal remissions have been sanctioned are Chingleput, Nellore, Kurnool Cuddapah, North Arcot, Tinney Ily, Madura, iAnantpur, Salem, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Kestna, Godavari Guntur and Bellary.

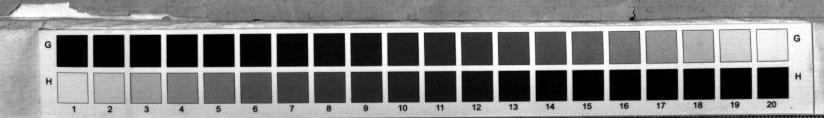
OFFICIAL NEWS.

Simla, April 17. Mr. J. O. Miller, head of the Survey Committee, will leave Simla about the 27th instant, to take up his appointment as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The small Statistical Committee, consisting of Mr. Mashead, Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. Robertson.

ertson, will probably conclude their labours and submit their report to the Government of India, in the Commerce Department, about the middle of May. The report is being writen in Calcutta.

Major-General Collins, Inspector General of Volunteers, has arrived in Simla. The usual summer veterinary class opened here on the 20th instant,



ONE PHASE OF THE ROLT CASE.

To the Editor.

Sir,—Anent your leader on the Rolt case, you have been pleased to cite the Nadia case, in which Sir C. C. Stevens had to make good the money, embezzled by his subordinate Beni Gopal Mookerjee. I can give you another instance in which, while two constables of the Treasury Guard stole Rs. 5,000 from the Dinajpur Treasury, the Treasury Officer, Babu Probhat Chandra Roy, had to pay Rs. 1,000 and the Treasurer, Babu Basanta Kumar Das, had either to pay Rs. 4,000 or resign his service. The latter, who is a man of independent means, preferred to resign his service. The fact of the theft committed by the two constables was conclusively proved by the then Collector, Mr. L. Palit, and subsequently accepted by the Government, which, however, punished the two constables merely by dismissal, for which they were very anxious and solicitous, as their immediate superior and master the District Superintendent of Police had previously granted them leave to enjoy their ill-gotten wealth at home unmolested. I remind you, Mr. Editor, that all this took place during the administration of Sir Charles Elliott, with SIR,-Anent your leader on the Rolt case. the administration of Sir Charles Elliott, with whom it was a rule to punish somebody for the day's work, whether right or wrong. Now to return to my subject. The charges against Mr. Rolt, Manager of the Khagra Estate, "are not proved," and he gets compensation etc., from the innocent minors of the Estate. That is all very good, and we may call it justice par excellence. As for Messrs. Lea, Collector of Purnea, and Heard, his subordinate, it is enough to say they are Messrs. Lea, Collector of Purnea, and Heard, his subordinate, it is enough to say, they are very upright and conscientious officers, rarely to be found in the service now. In prosecuting Mr. Rolt they only did their duties according to their own light. I have some knowledge of the Khagra Estate, but no more about it. Let by-gones be by-gones. The minors and their legal guardian should console themselves by thinking that Mr. Rolt was their creditor in previous life, if there was any. was any. Dinajpur.

Your 'Constant Reader.'

SUB-INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS AS DEPUTY INSPECTORS.

To The Editor.

SIR,-From time to time, Sub-Inspectors of Schools are appointed as Deputy Inspectors.
On principle it is an excellent procedure, On principle it is an excellent procedure, giving as it does, very good encouragement to Sub-Inspectors to discharge their duties honestly and energetically. In fact, some Sub-Inspectors have made good Deputy-Inspectors, their previous experience as inspecting officers standing them in good stead in their new sphere of activity. But the general success of the experiment depends entirely on the careful selection of individual officers. If the selections are judiciously made there on the careful selection of individual officers. If the selections are judiciously made, there can be nothing to be said against a rule that is beneficial not only to individual Sub-Inspectors concerned, but also to the entire service of Sub-Inspectors, holding out to them excellent prospects in life as a reward for good work. But where nepotism prevails, the whole structure falls to the ground. In selecting Sub-Inspectors for the responsible nosition of Deputy Inspectors, very great care position of Deputy Inspectors, very great care should be taken to nominate not only able men, but honest and morally strong ones to boot. Practically the whole of primary, education in a district is in the Deputy Inspector's hands and with it the disposal of Inspector's hands and with it the disposal of a huge sum sanctioned by the District Board and the Government for its upkeep. The Deputy Inspector himself may not be dishenest, but a Sub-Inspector Deputy with his Sub-Inspector's antecedents and traditions may not be strong enough to exercise proper control over his subordinates, viz., the Sub-Inspectors and the Inspecting Pandits. I may go further and say that a Deputy Inspector, who was only a short while ago a Sub-Inspector himself, may not view the shortcomings of Sub-Inspectors now under him in the same light as will one who was never a Sub-Inspector before. Secondly, the Director of Public Instruction makes a serious mistake in appointing Sub-Inspectors getting Director of Public Instruction makes a serious mistake in appointing Sub-Inspectors getting the palltry sum of Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 per month as pay to the high posts of Deputy Inspectors, who have to mix freely with district officers and to command their respect for their opinion in educational matters. Serious complaints come from a certain quarter in this respect. I believe the aggrieved have memorialized the authorities on the subject. In the interests of the public service it is to be sincerely hoped that the Director will take the warning and be careful in his selection of Sub-Inspector Deputies.

One Who Knows.

THE EDUCATION OF SADHUS.

To The Editor.
Sir,—Dewan Narendranath, this scholar and philosopher Civilian of the Punjab is a leading Social Reformer in India. He has kindly favoured me with his valuable opinion on the subject of the "Sadhus reclanation," i.e., utilizing them for the reform of our social evils. No doubt there are two ways of treatment to cure a disease i. e. temporary and permanent remedies. To reclaim the "Sadhus and mendicants" is only a temporary relief. But the radical diseases from which our society is suffering are ignorance and primitive religion closely associated with a primitive type of society and social organization. "Cure these two diseases and you make the body of society perfectly healthy." So says Dewan Narendra Nath M. A. C. S.

The following is an extract from Dewan Narendra Nath's letter:— Dear Lala Tahlram,—Have you heard of

two medical phrases, symptomatic treatment of diseases as distinguished from radi al treat-

A man suffers from tuberculosis, and is troubled by cough and fever. Another suffers from kidney disease, and gets dropsy which is not a disease but only a symptom of one. There are two ways of treatment. The patient in this case may be given medicines to relieve him of the cough and fever; the physician in the other may tap the belly and remove the water. But these recans will give only temporary relief to the patient. This is called symptomatic treatment. Another course of treatment would be to assign an important plan to cough, fever

to assign an important plan to cough, fever and dropsy, but to grapple with the lung and kidney disease direct. This is called radical

As in body physical, so in body social or political, the principal diseases must be distinguished from this or that auxiliary. What you have been writing about Sadhus and the evils consequent on their idleness is perfectly true. The remedies which you suggest might the prove effective for a time. But the radi,

cal disease from which our Soceity is sufferin cal disease from which our Society is suffering are ignorance and a primitive religion closely associated with a type of society and social organisation. Oure these two diseases, and you make the body society, perfectly healthy. I do not object to your proposals. But if I had money to spare and to spend on objects that might prove beneficial to the country, I would spend on the two abovementioned.

Yours sincerely. Yours sincerely, NARENDRA NATH.

But the question is how to remove ignor ance, darkness and superstitions into which our society is steeped now a days and how to inculcate higher and loftier ideas of reli gion and true morality and who should carry out both these important reforms?

I have been suggesting to make these educated and learned "Shadhus" a useful agency to accomplish this object. A little exertion to train the educated and learned class of "Shadhus" to their real duties and responsibilities will make them very useful preachers and workers in the cause of Reform. If sympathy and kindness can turn even mortal enemies into close friends there is no reason why these educated "Sadhus" if invited and treated with sympathy and kindness should not become very useful precedent and real-second treated. useful preachers and workers. It is our own indifference and neglect which has kept these "Sadhus" back from performing their legitimate duties and responsibilities. No doubt, we are prone to blame these "Sadhus" and "mendicants" very much for their many faults and sins of commission and commission but the question is—have we done any thing to bring these people to their duties and responsibilities?

These "Sadhus," also feel the present misery and degradation of our society, and are prepared to take up their legitimate duties it we give up our present indifference and neglect towards them. If a "Shadhu's" Ashram be started where free feeding and suitable education are provided, to train useful preachers and workers. It is

suitable education are provided, to train these Sadhus as Public workers and preachers these people will prove a very useful agency instead of at present allowing them to continue as a burden to the country.

TAHL RAM GANGA RAM.

NOTES FROM JUBBULPUR.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Jubbulpur, April 13.

MURDER CASES. The list of murders committed during the last 3 months in this district is really shocking. About 10 or 11 murders are reported during this short period. I shall briefly state the facts of a few of them.

Brutal Tewar Murder Case. Tewar is a village 4 or 5 miles from the city. A girl was a few months ago found brutally murdered there for her jewellery worth Rs. 50. Three persons were arrested and put on their trial for the murder of the girl before Mr. Greenwall. the girl before Mr. Greamy. Mr. Greamy completed the preliminary enquiry and committed the accused to take their trial before the Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge Mr. Findley held the trial on the 4th and 5th of April and delivered judgment on the 8th instant convicting all the accused of the offence of murder and sentencing them. to transportation for life

transportation for life. Murder Under Provocation. Two murders are committed in the village of Gadha (3 miles from city) by a man of the Kachhi caste. His story is that on the night of the "Holi" festival he had gone out to take part in "Holi". When he returned home be found his wife sleeping with a paramour. Under this grave provocation he killed both of them. The man after killing these two persons, went straight to the Police Inspector and informed him of what he had

mitted to the sessions. Murder in a Railway Train.

done. He afterwards made a confession be-

This murder was committed near the Mur-This murder was committed near the Murwora station by a Sepoy in a train when it was in motion. The story is that the Sepoy was travelling in a 3rd class carriage. A quarrel ensued between him and a fellow-passenger, and, in the course of the quarrel, the fellow-passenger was killed. The Sepoy then jumped out of the running train and fled away. I hear the man has now been arrested.

Murder in the Gun Carriage Factory.

A Khansama of a European employed in

Murder in the Gun Carriage Factory.

A Khansama of a European employed in the Gun carriage factory was found dead in the cooking house having been shot by a rifle. The sweeper of the same gentleman was arrested and placed before Mr. Greamy for preliminary enquiry. The defence of the accused is that he was sitting with the Khansama and the bearer in the cooking house in order to shoot a cat which was very troublesome but shoot a cat which was very troublesome but the rifle accidentally went off and killed the Khansama. The case is still proceeding.

Mador Tekdi Murder Case. This murder was committed in Mador Tekdi, a remote quarter of the city, this month. The victim is a washerwoman. The murder was committed for the sake of jewellery. The woman had gone out at some distance from her house to answer a call of nature. She was caught by some person and was robbed of her jewellery and then killed.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

Some 30 delegates of all profession were elected in the public meeting held at the Town Hall under the Presidentship of Mr. R. B. Ballabdas, to represent Jubbulpur in the coming Provincial Conference at Nagpur.

A SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Boddam of the Madras High Court presiding over the original side has disposed of an application for dissolution of marriage filed by Ida Florence Paczensky against her husband, Arthur Richard Paczensky, on grounds of desertion, misconduct, and cruelty. The respondent was ex-parte, and the petitioner was represented by Mr. M. O. Alagasingara Charriar, Solicitor. The petition set forth that the paaties had been matried at Madras in Christ Church on the 13th February, 1893. The petitioner had one issue, a girl, aged 10 years, surviving. A tew months after the marriage the respondent ill-treated the petitioner had one issue, a girl, aged 10 years, surviving. marriage the respondent ill-treated the pet-tioner and eventually deserted her in Nov-ember, 1893. After hearing the evidence, His Lordship passed a decree "nisi" with custody of the child and costs.

The Crystal Palace accommodates more people than any other building in the world. It will hold 100,000 people.

GAYA NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Gava, April 11.

EVENING PARTY.

The friends and admirers of Mr. Duke got The friends and admirers of Mr. Duke got up an evening party in his honour in the bungalow of Mr. Keith, the manager of the 9-anna Tikari Raj, on the 8th April. The whole compound was beautifully lighted with candles and gas. The road leading from the Collector's bungalow to the Cub was lighted with lamps and chinese lanterns. There were triumphal arches on the two gates with evergreens welcoming the guests. There were triumphal arches on the two gates with evergreens welcoming the guests. There were flags and bantings all along the hoads, both in and out of the compound. On one side of the bungalow was a big Shamiana which was intended for the reception of the guests. There was phonograph for the entertainment of those assembled. On the other side of the bungalow were the tents for the refreshment of the Hindus, Mahomedans and the Europeans. Precisely at 9 p.m., Mr. Duke came and was received at the gate by the leading men of the reception party. The whole party after a while was conducted to the refreshment camps, where phonograph, bioscope, nautobies and other amusements entertained nautches and other amusements entertained the guests. Then there was firework. A sad accident took place. An outhous attached to the bungalow caught fire, but fortunately

to the bungalow caught fire, but fortunately its progress was soon arrested and the fire extinguished. The party dispersed after 12, highly pleased and satisfied.

DHARAMSALA.

On Sunday, at 4 p.m. Mr. Duke was invited to open a Dilaramsala in front of the Railway station. The foundation stone of this building was laid by Mr. Oldkiam, the late popular Magistrate of the District, and it was opened by another popular Magistrate, Mr. Duke, on the eve of his departure from Gaya. The building has been constructed at the cost of Babu Sheo Prosad, son of Rai Bahadur Suruj. mal Jhoonjhoonwala of Calcutta. Although a broker by profession, he has given large donations and constructed various institutions of public nature at important places. There are 2 other such Dharamsalas u der construction, one in old Gaya and the order on the bank of the Poonpoon river (M. G. Line). He tion, one in old Gaya and the order on the bank of the Poonpoon river (M. G. Line). He has thus placed the people of this District under very great obligation. The building is a very magnificent one having been chiefly constructed of Mirzapur stones and iron railings etc. from Calcutta.
At 4 p.m., Mr. Duke came, with Mr. Dona'd

At 4 p.m., Mr. Duke dame, with Mr. Dona dans successor, and was received at the gate by Babu Ghansham Das, the agent of the firm of Babu Sheo Prosad. He addressed the gentlemen present and enumerated the various acts of public utility of the donor and invited the see the opening of or public utility of the donor and invited the audience to see the opening of the door. With a silver key the silver lock, which contained a beautiful inscription befitting the occasion, was opened by Mr. Duke. Inside the house the whole party was garlanded and then photographed. After refreshment the party broke up.

Vesterday by the 11-35 train Mr. Duke left the Gaya station where a large number of the gentries of the town had gone to see him off, although the night was cloudy and the town plague-infected. The differance once in the treatment of two District officers was so striking that a local official distinctly questioned one of the leaders of the managing boards (of course smiling), "Well Babu, how is it that you did not do anything of the kind for Mr. Forrester's Pwell, the official knew the facts very well, for he was here during Mr. Forrester's time and so it required no answer. But this shows that even the Europeans are alive to this fact, and they realise the situation very well. But alas! They come to realize it, perhaps, too late. The love of power so turns their heads for the time being that they don't consult the well-being of those under their charge.

Velopment within Calcutta lesen may be controlled that it may ultimated that it may ultimately, fit in with a large nand more comprehensive scheme for the larger urban area comprising Calcutta, Howrah and the readment of two District officers was so striking that a local official distinctly questioned one of the leaders of the managing boards (of course smiling), "Well Babu, Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly been pleased to appoint the details of a stem of decentralisation affecting the exting divisions of the Municipality, such as they may propose to carry out at once, and also to lay down principles for the framing of a scheme to include outside Municipalities in the Calcutta it may ultimately, if in the immetry of the larger of the Municipalities.

JUDICIAL DEPARTM Babu Kamini Kumar Dutt, to act as a Munsif in the District of leave, of the Municipalities.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly to act as a Munsif in the district of act as a Munsif in the District of a consult the details of a consult the details of a consult the details of a consult the form of the Municipality, such as they may propose to carry out at once, and also to lay down princ

NOTES FROM KRISHNAGHAR. (From Our Own Correspondent.)

Krishnagar, April 16. BURGLARY.

BURGLARY.

The readers are already aware of the sensational arrest of a burglar in the house of Babu Sama Pada Mukherjee, pleader, by the people of the neighbourhood. The arrested person was placed duly for trial before Mr. A. Kader, the Dy. Magistrate of the place. For want of evidence the accused was discharged. The trial has not given sitisfaction to the neighbours of Babu Shama Podo Mukherjee pleader into whose house he was Mukherjee, pleader, into whose house he was caught. On account of the great rush of people there might have been some minor discrepancies, which are very natural in such cases and the acoused was given the benefit of such in-accuracies. Hence the d scharge. It is a matter of great satisfaction that since the arrest of that supposed burglar who was discharged on the 14th, there have been no case of or attempt at burglaries. ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

Yesterday, at a meeting, held in the Bar Library, Babus Tarapada Banerjee; Hari Prosad Chatterjee; Punchanon Sen and Saroda Prosonno Sanyal were elected dele-gates to represent the Nadia District in the ensuing Provincial Conference to be held at

Mymensing.

CONVICTION OF MR. YAKCHIE

SET ASIDE.

Mr. Yakchie, a travelling inspector in the employ of E. B. S. R. was convicted by the S. D. Officer of Ranaghat and was fined Rs. 500 und r Section 161 I. P. C. (for taking gratification other than legal remuneration).

The story of the prosecution is as follows, Mr. gratification other than legal remuneration). The story of the prosecution is as follows, Mr. Yakchie (probably a European), who has married very recently, asked bribes from the station staff of Ranaghat on account of his increased expenses. The Indian officers of Ranaghat station, all on solemn affirmation, declared that he (Yakchie) wanted bribes from them. Mr. Yakchie's defence was that all the Indian staff combined against him because he wanted to detect the illegal acts and frauds of the station staff and to expose and frauds of the station staff and to expos them before the higher authorities. The lower court disbelieving the defence theory and being clearly convinced of the weight of the evidence against him convicted the accused. The District and Sessions Judge accused. The District and Sessions Judge took a different view and acquitted the accused. Mr. C. R. Das, Bar-at-law, came to support the conviction and Mr. T. Ban-erjee of this bar argued with great ability the case on behalf of the appellant. The argument was heard on the 12th and 15th was the date fixed for the judgment. On the 15th Mr. Yakchie came to count accompanied by his newly married wife and they were extremely delighted to hear of the judgment of the Sessions Judge. All is well that and they

Corporation of Calcutta.

DECENTRALIZATION OF MUNICIPAL WORK.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. L. P. Shires to the Calcutta Corpora-

Nos. 1687-93M., dated Calcutta, the
30th March 1905.

From—L. P. Shirres,, Esq., I. C. S.,, Secy.
to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept.
To.—The Honble Mr. R. T. Greer, C. S. I. I. C. S., Chairman of the Calcutta Corpora-tion; the Honble Dr. Justice Asutosh Muktion; the Hon'ble Dr. Justice Asutosh Mukerpee, M. A., B. L., F. R. S., F. R. S. E.; Mr. F. W. Duke, I. C.S., Commissioner of the Presidency Division; Mr. C. M. H. Allen, I. C. S., the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose; the Hon'ble Babu Nalin Behari Sarkar, C. I. E.; and Mr. J. R. Bertiam.

I am directed to forward, for your information, copy of a Resolution No. 1686M., of this date, and to express a hope that it may be possible for you to act on the Committee in connection with decentralization of Municipal work in Calcutta.

cipal work in Calcutta.

2. 1 am to point out that the object of the Resolution is that the Committee appointed thereby would submit to the Government of Bengal a carefully worked out scheme for decentralization. This scheme will receive the careful consideration of the Government of Bengal, and will have to be submitted to the Government of India for sanction before any action is taken to give effect either to that scheme or to any modification of it. It will be published for general criticism and suggestion.

RESOLUTION NO. 1686M.

The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor has for some time been directed to the steps which are being taken by the Calcutta Corporation for the decentralization of the Municipal work by the division of Calcutta into districts. Four districts have been created, each equipped with a complete establishment for the working of (1) a Health Department under a District Health Officer, Department under a District Health Officer, (2) a Building Department under a Building Surveyor and (3) an amalgamated Engineering and Conservancy Department under a District Engineer. The establishment necessary for the working of the scheme has been appointed, and the material equipment also has now been practically all supplied. The practice of holding meetings of ward Commissioners in these District offices has also been introduced with good results, and useful schemes have been discussed m the meetings, the wants of the rate-payers being thus brought directly to the notice of the executive staff.

2. The development has now reached a stage at which legislation is necessary if any further considerable advance is to be made. It is desirable moreover that the whole ques-It is desirable moreover that the whole question should be carefully considered from all points of view, so that the course of development within Calcutta itself may not merely be accelerated but they may be so controlled and directed that it may ultimately, if not immediately, fit in with a larger and more comprehensive scheme for the Municipal administration of the larger urban area comprising Calcutta, Howrah and the surrounding Suburban Municipalities.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has accord-

Mukerjee, M.A., B.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.; Mr. F. W. Duke, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Presidency Division; Mr. C. G. H. Allen, I.O.S.; The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose; The Hon'ble Babu Nalin Behar, Sarkar, C.I.E.; Mr. J. R. Bertram, Members. It will be left to the Committee to appoint

4. It will be the duty of the Committee t consider—(1) the constitution and functions of the District Councils, and (2) the relations of the District Councils to the Corporation. These two questions cannot be altogether kept the District Councils to the Corporation. These two questions cannot be altogether kept d stinct; but under the former head the attention of the Committee will be directed more particularly to the following points:—(a) Whether any alteration in the present D strict areas is desirable, (b) the number of members of which each Council should be composed, () the manner and frequency of elections or appointments, and (d) the constitution of the Councils, i.e., whether each Council should consist of a Chairman and a Council should consist of a Chairman and a Council and be left to make its own arrangements as to Committees, or whether there should be any statutory Committees similar to the Genera Committee or whether there should be any other statutory Committees. Under the latter head the following points call for special examinations;—(e) Whether the members of the Corporation should be ex-officio members of the Corporation should be ex-officio members of the Corporation of the Councils containing the wards for which they reside, or in what other way the Councils should be represented on the Corporation, (f) the revenues which should be at the d sposal of the Councils, and (g) the powers and duties while the Councils should be called upon to exercise.

5. As regards the three last heads (s), (f) and (g) referred to in the ordered at paragraph.

5. As regards the three last heads (s), (f and (g) referred to in the preceding paragraph the scheme should, if possible, be so arranged that it may in the first instance involve a the scheme should, if possible, be so arranged that it may in the first instance involve a minimum of interference with existing arrangement, if this can be done without any great sacrifice of efficiency. This is desirable not only on general grounds, but also because the Bengal Legislative Council has already as much controversial legislation before it as it can conveniently deal with for some time to come, and any Act which is required to give effect to the recomme dations of the Committee should therefore be as simple and non-controversial as possible. Thus even if the Committee consider that the Councils should ultimately elect members as their representatives on the Corporation they may nevertheless be of opinion that in the first instance the simpler plan of making the members of the Corporation "ex-officio" members of the District Councils may preferably be followed. Again, when outside Municipalities are ultimately brought within the scheme, the revenues of the Councils will have to be completely separated from those of the Corporation, but at first it may be better simply to allow Councils to thave control over certain expenditure on the arising scale within their districts, on the analogy of the legisle.

Government of India with Governments. It is also a question whether the powers and duties of the Councils should be such as may be delegated to them by the Corporation, or whether such powers and duties should be partly defined by law and partly provided for by the Local Government being given power to transfer powers and duties from one body to the other. The former procedure is that contemplated in S.r. William Harcourt's Bill of 1884 for the better Government of London and other purposes connected therewith, and the latter corresponds with the procedure laid down in the London Government Act, 1899.

6. The Committee will also have to consider very carefully what additional expenditure the scheme which they are inclined to recommend will probably involve; and they will have to make out the best case they can for the desirability of such a measure of decentralisation as they may advocate. They will probably be able to obtain some assistance from the Act and B II referred to in the preceding paragraph and from the Governments. It is also a question whether the powers and duties of the Councils

assistance from the Act and B II referred to in the preceding paragraph and from the report of the Royal Commission of 1894, for the unification of London which forms Appendix III of Mr. Shaw's "Municipal Government in Great Britain." Mr. C. G. H. Allen I.C.S., who is one of the members of the Commission, has been requested to study on the spot the latest developments in the direction of decentralisation at Lordon, Paris and Berlin, and to obtain copies of laws, rules and other documents throwing light on the system in those cities. tem in those cities.

The Committee will meet in the beginn-By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, GAZETTE.-APRIL 19.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Maulvi Mohammad Habibullah, D. puty Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is transferred temporarily to the hend-quarters station of the Bhagalpur district.

Babu Gopal Caunder Mookerjee, Deputy Mag strate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as Mag strate and Collector of Faridpur, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Purna Chandra Mitter.

Babu Nityananda Bhar Deputy Magistrate

Babu Nityananda Bhar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ulubaria, Howrah, is transferred to the heal-quarters station of the

Gaya district.

Babu Nibaran Chandra Ghatak, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is appointed to have disarge of the Ulubaria sub-division of that district.

Mr. L. C. Adami, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, is appointed to act as District and Sessons Judge of Bhagalpur, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Tennon.

Mr. Purna Chandra Mitter, Magistrate and Collector, Faridpur, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days.

Mr. W. Tennon, District and Sessons Judge, Bhagalpur, is allowed combined leave for six months.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Kamini Kumar Dutt, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the District of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Serampore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Ananda Kisan Dutta Rev

during the absence, on leave, of Babu Ananda Kisor Dutta Ray.

Babu Amrita Nath Mitter, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ord narily stationed at Contai, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Ashutash Mukerjee.

Babu Jadu Nath Majumdar, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of the 24-Parganas, to be ordinarily stationed at Basirhat, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Amrita Lal Mukerjee.

Babu Ashutash Mukerjee, Munsif of Contai, in the district of Midnapore, is allowed leave for two months and seventeen days.

Babu Amrita Lal Mukerjee, Munsif of Basirhat, in the district of Midnapore, is allowed leave for two months and seventeen days.

Basirhat, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is allowed leave for one month.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Babu Susil Kumar Ghose, substantive protempore Sub-Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas, is allowed leave for six weeks.

Babu Krishna Chandra Ghose, substantive protempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Orissa Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Cuttack.

Maulyi Muhammad Chainuddin Sub-Des

Maulvi Muhammad Choinuddin, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Lalbagh subdivision of the Murshidabad district.

division of the Murshidabad district.

Babu Manindra Nath Basu, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Chota Nagpur Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Manbhum district.

Babu Sushil Chandra Ghose, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Presidency Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Nadia district.

Babu Makunda Lal Ganguli, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Rajshahi Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Dinajpur district.

Babu Bhuban Mohan Chatterji, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Dacca Division on being relieved of his settlement duties in the Ranchi district, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

BAGGING OF A PANTHER COUPLE.

A correspondent, by way of furnishing details as to the recent bagging of a panther and its mate by Prince Ranjitsinghji, says:—For some time past Prince Ranjitsinghji and his brother Prince Devisinghji have been staying as guests at the house of Timba Darbar who is the father-in-law of the former. Information having reached them on the evening of the 28th ult. that a panther and its mate had made their appearance in the vicinity of the village of Gandhol situated at the foot of the Bhadwa Bills and killed an ox, Prince Ranjitsinghji and his brother, with an attendant, at once proceeded to the spot, and there being no sufficient time to get a suitable "manchda" ready and make similar arrangements they managed to form a pile of a number of stones at some distance, behind which they lay in wait for a suitable opportunity. After a while the female panther came up to the dead animal, when, Prince Ranjitsinghji dealt a shot which killed it outright. The male panther then made its appearance and as it was in the act of devouring the dead ox Prince Ranjitsinghji fired a couple of shots at it, one of which hurt that animal, and the other was missed. The wounded animal being thus entaged jumped towards the pile of stones and was about to make an attack on the Prince, when his brother Devisinghji killed it with a shot from his gun. The panther measured seven feet. After this successful bag the Prince returned to their traidence.

COMMMERCIAL NOTES.

In connection with the Sundarbans Reclamation Scheme—on which 1½ lakhs are to be spent this year—the experiment is being tried of dealing direct with the ryots, clearing the land and maintaining all necessary drainage and embankment works.

An interesting economic discovery of the Government Economic Products Department is that the charred rice husks from the rice mills in Burma are worth using as dressing to land. A demand will probably now spring up for this bye-product of the Burma mills which has hitherto been left

Samples of "Casalpinia coriaria" from the Sonthal Pargannah district in Bengal which were sent home for valuation and report by the authorities some time ago have elicited the verdict that it is a good product, far better than any specimen previously forwarded from India and worth £8-10 to £11 per ton in London.

The enquiry which has been conducted for some time now by the Imperial Forest Department into the question of the manufacture of wood and bamboo pulp for the purposes of paper-making are apparently hope ful as we see that further enquiries are now being made with the object of starting experiments in Burma with a view to developing the industry.

The Madras Agricultural Department are opening a new experimental farm at Hagari in the Bellary district. The improvement of the more important commercial crops of the Presidency is receiving a good deal of attention at the Government farms in Southern Tudia. Tabages, indiges, sugarcape Southern India. Tobacco, indigo, sugarcane rubber fibre plants, etc. are all being experimented with in view to their improvement.

Apropos of the improvement of Bengal industries we learn on official authority that proposals are now before the Government of India for the improvement and encouragement of the hand-loom industry of the Province. When the scheme has been set agoing, it is, we see, intended to turn tention to the improvement of the bone and hide-curing industries and to woodwork and other handicrafts.

An official report records the results of study into the available plant food in soils and the amounts of combined nitrogen in rain, dew and drainage water at Cawnpore and Dehra Dun. The amount of nitrogen in rain water is said to work out to be about 4lbs. per acre, which is similar to that of other countries, but the amount of nitrates in the countries of the countries. other countries, but the amount of intrates in drainage water has proved to be unusually high. It is intended to continue this research on lines parallel to those of the analogous series of experiments carried out at Rothamsted during the latter half of last century.

Writing on the subject of the rubber in-dustry as at present being worked officially in India, a recent Government report records the following interesting facts. In Assam the Forest Department has nearly 3,000 acres under "Ficus Elastica" and 3,000 acres under "Ficus Elastica" and tapping operations with over 5,600 trees yielded 9,283 lbs. of rubber giving an average of 27.5 lbs per acre. In Bengal there are 30 acres of "Ficus Elastica" being worked by the Forest Department whose experiments, however, with "Hevea castilloa" and "kickxia" trees have, however, been unproductive. It is intended to extend the Bengal plantation gradually to a total of Bengal plantation gradually to a total of 1,000 acres. In Madras experiments at present on a small scale are being made with various rubber-yielding species. In Burma "Hevea brasi Minsis" has done well in Tenasserim and over 1,500 acres have been leasted as mostly with Heyea and the prosplanted up mostly with Hevea and the prosplanted up mostly with Hevea and the prospects in respect to its cultivation are considered to be generally favourable. Of rubbers obtained from "Chonemorpha Macrophylea, Cryptostegia Grandiffora" and "Rhymchodia Wallichii," the scientific and technical department of the Imperial Institute at Home has reported favourably on the two latter. The above particulars are off course only illustrative of the official experiments, and there is in addition of course only illustrative of the official experiments, and there is in addition a good deal of private enterprise concerned with the exploitation of the product at the present time. In Southern India at any rate many planters have taken it up, and they will be helped there by the experience and teaching of the Government Curator of the Government gardens on the Nilgiris who the Government gardens on the Nilgiris who has lately gone through a course of special study of the subject at Home under the direction of the Imperial Institute authorities.

A SENATE MEETING.

One of the questions that came up for discussion before the Senale at the above meeting was that of the affiliation of the Hislop Colwas that of the affiliation of the Hislop College at Nagpur, in the course of which Mr. Homersham Cox created quite a scene by laying down the general proposition that European Professors were compenent to teach English and Philosophy to all Indian students. To Mr. H. Cox and to that revered lady, Mrs. Palaprop, distinguished alike for her scholarship and culture, comparison may be quite a very odorous thing: but Mahamahopadhya very odorous thing; but Mahamahopadhya Pandit Adityaram Bhattacharji could not swallow the pell, gilded as it was. He took exception to the theory in the following terms:—'It has been said by Mr. Cox that terms:—"It has been said by Mr. Cox that those two subjects were recommended on the understanding—should I say it—that any European was qualified to teach those subjects to Indian students. 'Any stick is good enough to beat a dog with, is an English saying. That was perhaps the reason why the Syndicate recommended afficiation in those subjects." Even Mr. L w s, the Director of Public Instruction, considered it proper to declare that he want d to dissociate himself from the statement made by a Fellow to the Senate that the Syndicate was willing to self from the statement made by a Fellow to the Senate that the Synd cate was willing to recommend affiliation of any College up to the M.A. in English and Philosophy on the principle that any teacher, particularly an English man, could be as he those subjects. The affiliation of the Hislop College was granted by the Senate upto the standard prayed for, but happily not on the principle laid down by Mr. Cox.—"Citizen" of Allakabad.

THE NEW PLAGUE COMMISSION.

STATEMENT BY DR. BYCOTT. Dr. Boycott of the Lister Institute, London who has been appointed Secretary to the Indian Plague Commission, gave some interesting particulars to a London Press representative of the scope and instructions of the Commission.

have no administrative work or authority. He was taken to Jamalpur and his case has whatever. They will not be call dupon either to regulate, or to advise upon, the isolation and treatment of plague patients. Their meson is one of research, pure and simple. This has inevitably been neglected by the Indian Medical Service, for the same reason that the Medical Officers of H a th in Lond in absorbed in practical and administrative ork, have to leave the investigation of the cause of disease to places like this Institute, where the men are entirely occupied in research. Doubtless, when the members of the new that no mishap has marred the harmony of that no mishap has marred the harmony of the cause of the new that no mishap has marred the harmony of the cause of the new that no mishap has marred the harmony of the cause of the new that no mishap has marred the harmony of the cause of the new that no mishap has marred the harmony of the cause of the new that no mishap has marred the harmony of the cause of the caus the men are entirely occup ed in research. Doubtless, when the members of the new Commission send in their reports, the administrative work may be modified according to any new discoveries which may be made. The plague bacillus has already been tracked down and identified by bacteriologists. This was done as far ago as 1894, during the endemic at Hongkong. It is not necessary.

was done as far ago as 1894, during the ep demic at Hongkong. It is not necessary, in fact, to go to India to study the bacillus. There is not a country in the world where p ague cases may not be found. They come ocsasionally to the London Docks. But outside of India, except in the case of the Glasgow epidemic about three years ago, there is never any difficulty in isolating the diseased tersons and preventing the spread of the post. "The most important thing to be ascertained is the way in which the plague bacillus is transmitted to man and travels such immensed stances. It is possible, for instance, that the disease is conveyed from place to place by rats. It has been noticed that a mortality of rats has on many occasions priceded ep demics

rats has on many occas one pr ceded ep demies of plague in the Indian villages, and it is or plague in the Indian villages, and it is curious that the grain-silers of India, whose warehouses are attacked by kigions of these little beasts, have generally been the most numerous victims. On the other hand it is possible that the rats themselves may not be the drect means of conveying the epidemic, but that the parasites which live upon them may carry the plague bacilli, and, having destroyed the rats by the pestilence in their bits, turn their attention afterwards to mankind.

enormous practical importance as regards the means to be taken for isolation and disinfotion, and the necess ty for burning houses and villages, the latter measure being the only way in which fleas may be absolutely destroyed. The average life of a flea is, perhaps, something like eighteen months, and ordinary disinfection is, therefore, quite us less, even if the dwelling is not inhabited for twelve months, if at the end of that per od a parasite still lives, and is capable of depositing a pague bacillus into the blood of a human being."

Some remarkable investigations of this sort To detercine such a point as this is of

Some remarkable investigations of this sort have been made by Dr. E. H. Hankin, who has studied the history of plague since the earliest times. He attributes the Black Death in England to an Indian origin, the pestilence having be n carried, he thinks, by the commerce in horses and merchand so by the Tar-

meroe in horses and merchand so by the Tartar Traders in India, and so to Europe.

The early app arances of plague in Europe were characterised by a frightful mortality among children, and by old writers it was called the "pestis purroum." Dr. Hank n is of opinion that the story of the Pied Piper of Hamelin owes its origin to the plague. "According to the story," he says, "the Pied Piper appears to have been an indigent person who had witnessed a disappearance of rats in the dominions of the Cham of Cathay, whence he had come. After his arrival at the town of Hamelin, in Brunswick, there was a disappearance first of the rats, and then of the children, the number of the latter being 130. From the facts that tradition associated the event with a part cular street in Hamelin, and that the archives of the town for some conturies were dated from the time of the disappearance of the chidren, it appears to be probable that the legend was based on an importation of plague, rather than on an or-dinary folk-lore tale."

dinary folk-lore tale."

ROOT OF THE DISEASE.

Writing to the London "Daily News," Mr.
Dadabhai Naoroji says that the real root-discase is (to u.e Lord Salisbury's word) the "bleeding" or (to use Mr. Br ght's word) the "plunder" of India by the drain of over £30,000,000 of its weath to England every year. No country on the face of the earth can stand it. As long as the cruel, crushing drain continues, there is no chance or hope of can stand it. As long as the cruel, crushing drain continues, there is no chance or hope of saving the Indians from being killed in millions by famine and plague, and being starved in scores of millions by hideous poverty and want. Unless the drain is stopped either the Indians or the British rule will be desroyed.

Another correspondent writes to the "Morning Leader": I learn that the Government is "abut." to appoint a commission to investigat the "etiology" of plague. What a hideous mockery this is of the sufferings of a vast race. It requires no commission to settle the race. It requires no commission to settle the cause of plague. It is well known that it is caused by the most extreme poverty, bringing never-ending famine in its train, and the true cause of that poverty is the extraction of 30 millions sterling annually from the poorest peasantry on earth.

THE RECORD SAMBUR HEAD.

The Ootacamund correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writes:—I have been accorded a view of the record (Nilgiri) sambur head obtained by Mr. cord (Nilgari) sambur head obtained by Mr. Hadfield some two or three months ago. It is a perfect head, measuring 42 inches, with marvellous brow antlers and beautifully symmetrical. The stag's probable age is put down as 25 years, and it will be many a long year before such another head will be obtained on these Hills.

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NOTES FROM MYMENSINGH.

. (From an occasional Correspondent.)

Mymensingh, April 10.

THE CASE OF RAM CHANDRA GOPE. "It shoud be clearly understood," he said, the curtain has at last been drawn over that the members of the Commession will the much talked of Ram Chandra Gope's case.

that no mishap has marred the harmony of the festival this year. The Police were parti-

cularly active.

THE CONFERENCE.

The works of the Conference are steadily progressing. The Secretaries and particularly Babu Nagendra Narayam Acharja Chowlarly Babu Azomindar of Muktagacha, are dhury, B. A., Zemindar of Muktagacha, are working hard day and night. A judicious selection has been made of office-bearers and business in different sections have been enbusiness in different sections have been entrusted to responsible persons. All the leading people of the Province have been specially invited. Every effort is being made to make the Conference this year an unprecendented success. The characteristic feature of this year's Conference is the hearty conference of the masses. This class if operation of the masses. This alone—if not anything else—should make this year's Conference a memorable event of the times.

A grand pandal has been erected; and the climate this year is very m derate. So deligates from other parts of the country need not apprehend any evil effect from fitful climate or extreme heat. The health of the town is now exceptionally good. We expect a very large number of delegates, including the leaders of the country without a single exception unless of course they are deterred by accident. About 300 students deterred by accident. About 300 students have been enrolled as volunteers. They are doing their duties energetically, though not without a hitch. Somehow or other rumour has got abroad that the Police have received instruction to collect the names of the volunteers and their guardians. The students of the Zilla School and the sons of Government officers have all got quite alarmed. Some of the Zilla School and the sons of Government officers have all got quite alarmed. Some of them are withdrawing themselves from any direct co-operation. But we are glad to note in this connection that our popular Magistrate, Mr. Thompson, has shown great sympathy with the movement and has helped the Committee to a considerable degree by lending the use of tents etc. It is also hoped that no restriction will be put upon those Government officers who wish to attend those Government officers who wish to attend the sittings of the Conference. It will be a great boon indeed if the Magistrate himself condescends to be present; for he will then be able to find that the Congress or Conference movements are religious-ly free from any disloyal charac-racter whatsoever and are none the less auxiliary to a healthy administra-tion. Attempts are being made to secure more spacious houses to accommodate Muf-fasil delegates.

THE SARASWAT SAMITY EXHIBITION. Side by side the Saraswat Samity Exhibition bids fair to be a great success. Rabindra Nath Tagore, whose presence on the occasion is being eagerly looked forward to, and whose sudden illness cast a gloom over us all, has at last given better hopes and we expect him just in time. Various arrangements have been made to make the Exhibition as attractive as successful. The two large compounds and all the buildings and all the buildings and rooms of the Local City College have been secured for the purpose. The Samity has already cast off its local character and has opened out a broader field; country made articles of all description are daily continued in the continued and articles of all description are daily made articles of all description are daily pouring in. Great is the enthusiasm and interest of the people and we may assure the exhibitors that not a single article will be returned unsold. The Samity is making best efforts to have a specimen collection of all country made goods and invites every one to co-operate with them in the matter. The arrival of Babu Jogat Kishore and his acceptance of the Vice-Presidentship of the Samity will be, we hope, welcomed by one acceptance of the Vice-Presidentship of the Samity will be, we hope, welcomed by one and all. 9 gold medals, besides a good number of silver medals, have been promised by private charity, of which some 3 or 4 are valued at Rs. 50. Mr. Inglis, the well-known Commissioner of the Dacca Division, has been greatly sympathising with the work of the Samity. He has sent a money domation unsolicited and has written to the Secretary in very kind and sympathetic terms. We wish every success to the Samity.

CHYAVANA PRAS Far Surpasses

COD LIVER OIL:

Its action is unrivalled

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

12 is a sovereign romedy for Cough, Bronchites, Asthma, Consumption, Phthisis, Susceptibility of Cold and other complaints of Lungs and Throat.

12 radically cures

Nervous Debility, Prostration, Brainfag and similar complaints due to any cause of causes.

the purifies the blood, gives tone to the weak constitution, corrects the Liver, creates GOOD APPETITE, and makes a New AND HAPPY MAN.

J. T. Peters Esqr., S. T. Corps, Umballa.

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

Babu Gouree Sunker Roy of the Guttack Printing Co. Ld., Cuttack, writes:—

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

WINTER IS THE BEST SEASON FOR

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

BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA 89-1-2, Germanille St. She besser, Colo

PUBNA NOTES. (From Our Own Correspondent.)

Pubna, April 13.

THE WEATHER. The weather is now sultry but not so hot characterises this season. Few days ago as characterises this season. The days ago it was simply wintry and fog used to appear almost every morning. This is quite un-usual this year, considering the present state of the season. There was also a heavy downpour the other day. All symptoms point to the freaks of the weather, which may be likened to those of our Rulers.

STATE OF CROPS.

STATE OF CROPS.

The condition of the crops is not at all hopeful. The cultivation is no doubt, going on but not very successfully. The lost rabi crops were not quite hopeful and the outturn disappointing. There is a sudden rise in the price of paddy beyond all expectation. The price of rice has not perceptibly arisen but there is a chance for the same. People are apprehending scarcity of food-stuffs, if there be not ample supply of them soon in our midst by importing them food-centres.

WANTS OF THE TOWN.

WANTS OF THE TOWN.

The wants of the town are very manyforemost of them is the want of the supply
of the drinking water. It is making itself
quite felt this year. There is less water
inside the dried up channel this year than
in former ones. The local Municipality guards up the same and makes a preserve of it for the use of the townspeople. But this year the supply being smaller, people are faciling much inconvenienced. There are feeling much inconvenienced. There are four reserved tanks in the different parts of the town under Municipal control; but the water of the best and the biggest of them i.e. the Jubilee Tank has been quite them i.e. the Jubilee Tank has been quite unfit for use, as it smells bad odour owing to the existence of weeds, etc. The Municipality is up and doing and throwing out lime from time to time to purify the said water. The District Magistrate is also on the alert. The other day, the Chairman of the Municipality, Babu Baroda Prosad Bose, B.L. sent up a cutting from your paper B.L. sent up a cutting from your paper to the District Magistrate, about the purifying of water with sulphate of copper as discovered in America but the Civil Medical Officer could not do it under instruction from the Magistrate. There is a suggestion trom the Magistrate. There is a suggestion of re-watering and re excavating the said tank, which is the only means of rutting it right. The Magistrate has suggested to the Municipal ty, the erection of the Furridour filter on its bank, it is being taken in hand by the Municipality. This year, Rajshaye and Rungpur have got large sums of money from the Bengal Government as per Budget, for the improvement of drainage and waterfrom the Bengal Government as per Budget, for the improvement of drainage and water-supply but the Government totally ignores this district, though this question was prominently mentioned in the address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during his last visit to this town and His during his last visit to this town and His Honour gave assurances and sent Mr. Silk to inspect the state of water-supply in the town and in spite of Mr. Silk having submitted a scheme for the improvement of water-supply of this town involving an expenditure of money to the tune of 60 to 70 thousand Rupees. The Hon'ble Mr. J. Chowdhury is a resident of this district and represents it also in the Local Council but he too, it is a pity, has forgotten his dis-

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

SUDHACHURNA

IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity, Indigestion,

ana Collo. - EITHER ACUTE OR CHRONIC -

ATTEND WITH

Flatulence, Headache, Loss of Sleep, Billousness,
Rumbling in the Abdomen, Pinching or Griping Pain
In the Bowels, Acid Eructations, Burning Sensations
in the Heart or Stomach, Nausca or Vomiting after
Meals, Costiveness, Diarrhosa, Distaste for Food, Loss
of Appetite, Giddiness, Lassitude, etc.

One dose will give immediate reitefs and, if con-tinued for some time, will radically cure the aisease, Eao Bahadur B. G. Sathe, Poona writes:
"My wife suffered from Dyspepsia for a long time,
but your Sudha Churna has done her good."

Dut your SUDHA CHURNA has done her good."

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

"I was suffering from Acidity and Colle, Rag-Bahadur B. G. Sathe recommended to me your SUDMA CHURNA and got a bottle of it for me from you. I am using it and am glad to say I have got rid of my comolaints."

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

"Kindly send two bottles of SUDHA CHURNA, as I have derived much benefit by its use or Constipation, as also my friend to whom I gave the Churna."

Babu Umesh Chandra Kotal, Sub-Registrar, Maisadal, writes:—

"I am glad to inform you that SUDHA CHURNA has given much relief to the patient who was suffering from Acidity for the last few months."

Babu Brikrishna Mahanti, Outtack

Writes:

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

Babu Lakshmi Narayan Ray, Mursidabad,

writes:—
"I have been giving the medicine to my wife thrice daily, for the last 5 days, and it has done her good."

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

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

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

12, BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, 189-1-9, CORNWALLIS STREET,

trict. This is the most unkindest cut of all. We draw the attention of the rate-payers as also of the Government to this misery of the townspeople.

THE NEW JUDGE.

Mr. W. S. Addie is our new Judge. He is, we are told, a senior wrangler. But he is quite a novice in the judicial line. His former days have been spent in the Finance Department. The way he acts and conducts himself seems to show that in this line, he himself seems to show that in this line, he is out of his element. Such an officer should not have been entrusted with the important post of a District and Sessions Judge after the experience of the notorious Balladhon murder case. The Government seems to forget its own circular and those that are not experienced should not be entrusted with important duties like those of the District and Sessions Judge. In Civil as well as Criminal business, he has to be explained the most elementary principles and works. He does not know what a "putni" is, not to speak of other things. Hence the business in not going on as it should have been.

SOIL INOCULATION.

A bulletin on "Soil Inoculation for Legumes" A bulletin on "Soil Inoculat on for Legumes" has been issued by the American Department of Agriculture, setting forth the results of elaborate inv stigations in the subject made by Dr. Glorge T. Moore, Director of the Bureau of Liant Industry. The introduction of 'Nitrogen' in Germany a few years ago gave rise to hopes which were not realised, and Dr. Moore set to work to ascertain the gause of failure, and to remedy it, if possible

gave rise to hopes which were not realised, and Dr. Moore set to work to ascertain the cause of failure, and to remedy it, if possible. The character of the root-nodule organisms which fix atmospheric nitrogen was patiently studied, and it was found to be a true microorganism, existing in three well-defined stages. Instead of a different organism being required for each kind of leguminous plant, as assumed by German investigators, Dr. Moore's experiments led to the conclusion that there is only one species named Pieudomonas radiocola. The difference in the inoculative power of organisms from different legumes is attributed to slight physiological variations, which can be broken down easily by cultivation. Dr. Moore succeeded in preparing a culture which he believes will prove satisfactory for inoculating soils deficient in a trifying organisms, and during the two years ended in November last about 12,500 packages of it were distributed among farmers by the Department of Agriculture. From these men 2,502 reports have been received, and more than half state that a definite increase of oron has resulted while been received, and more than half state that a definite increase of crop has resulted, while most of the rest attribute lack of success to the presence of the necessary organisms in their soil or to bad seasons, poor seed, weeds, or some other disadvantage.

Bharat Vaisajyanilaya.

No. 129-1-2, CORNWALLIS STREET. SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

SUPERINTENDING PHYSICIAN!

Kaviraj Keshab Lai Roy.

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

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

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

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

Ral 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 genuine. " ""

Babu Amar Nath Basu, Zamindar,

** * 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 treat-

Babu Madhu Sudhan De, Retired

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

"In some of the cases he has shown exceptional skill and discretion in curing them. There is no doubt that the medicines prepared at the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA are genuine, otherwise they can not act so miraculously."

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

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

MANAGER, BHARAT VAISAJYANILAVA, CALCUTTA

Smriti Sanjiban.

Nervous nd Mental Overstrain give rise to a wide range of nerve and brain disorders, and frequently lead to complete breakdown or nervous prostration. Unfortunately, ailments of the kind referred to seem almost inseparable from modrne conditions of life. Business and professional men, Teachers, Writers, Students, all who bear a heavy barden of responsibility, and those whose social duties make heavy demands on their Nervous and Mental powers, are liable to suffer more or less constantly.

constantly.

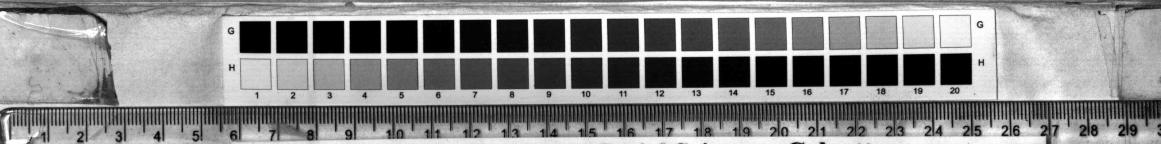
There are innumerable so-called remedies fo nervous overstrain that are offered. These in many cases merely exert a stimulating effect on the nervous system and by compelling fresh effort without renewing the nerve-tissue they furtner strain and injure the nervous system.

SMRITI SANJIBAN GHRITA on the contrarty supply the Nerves and Brain with the particular elements which are worn away by severe mental effort, and the loss of which leaves the Nervous System weakened and impoverished. SMRITI SANJIBAN GHLITA replenish the reserve of nerve-power as fast as it is drawn upon.

gpon.

SMRITI SANJIBAN GHRITA b a Guaranteed Cure for Giddiness, Headache, Brain-fag, Loss of Memory, Weakness of Sight and Hearing-Nervous Debility, Hypochondriasis, Mental and Physical Lassitude, Despondency, Reluctance for Work, Exhaustion and all complaints of the Nervous

Price Rs. 3 per phial.
To be had of
MANAGER,
BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA.



THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SENATE. The annual meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University was held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday evening. Mr. A. Pedler, Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided, and there was a large eftendance.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SYNDICATE. The first item of business was to receive the annual Report of the Syndicate for the year 1904-05. The following extracts are taken from the Report:—The number of candidates registered for the Entrance Examination held in March, 1904, was 7,421 of whom 2,779 passed, 4,555 failed 85 were absent and 2 were expelled. Of the successful candidates 416 were placed in the First Division, 938 in the Second, and 1,425 in the Third. Of the 4555 candidates who failed 3543 were rejected in English, 2436 in Mathematics, 1,368 in the Second Languages 2424 in History and Geography and 238 for not obtaining the minimum aggregate; 4,095 candidates took up Drawing as an optional subject, of whom 412 passed 2164 failed, and 1,519 were absent. At the Entrance Examination held in March, 1905, The first item of business was to receive failed, and 1,519 were absent. At the Entrance Examination held in March, 1905, there were 7,276 candidates. The number of candidates registered for the First Examination in Arts held in March, 1904, was 3953 of whom 1357 passed 2330 failed 264 were absent I was expelled and I was disallowed. Of the successful candidates, 64 were placed in the First Division, 357 in the Second, and 936 in the Third. Of the 2330 candidates who failed 1972 were rejected. candidates who failed 1,972 were rejected in English, 1,175 in Mathematics 822 in the in English, 1,175 in Mathematics 822 in the Second Languages, and 1252 in Physics and Chemistry, 1,159 in History 297 in Logic and 686 in the Optional Subjects. At the First Arts Examination held in March, 1905 there were 3,671 candidates. The number of candidates registered for the B. A. examination held in March, 1904, was 2231. Of these 1,298 took up the A Course and 993 the B Course. Of the 1398 candidates in A Course Course, 206 or over 15 per cent were successful, 978 or over 75 per cent failed, and 114 were absent. Of the successful candidates 172 were place in the Pass list and 34 in the Honour list. Of the latter 5 observed the successful candidate the successful candidates 172 were place in the Pass list and 34 in the Honour list. Of the latter 5 observed the successful candidates and considered the successful candidates and at in the Honour list. Of the latter 5 obtained Honours in two subjects and one in three subjects. Of the 41 names thus appearing in the Honours lists 8 were placed in the First Division, and 33 in the Second. Of the 933 candidates in the B Course, 125 or over 13 per cent were successful, 750 or over 80 per cent failed, and 58 were absent. over 80 per cent failed, and 58 were absent. Of the successful candidates, 90 were placed in the Pass list, and 35 in the Honours list. Of the latter, 7 obtained Honours in two subjects. Of the 42 names thus appearing in Honours lists, 3 were placed in the First Division, and 39 in the Second. Of the whole number examined, 331 or over 14 per cent passed, against 20 per cent in the year 1903. Of the 1728 candidates who falled 1,361 were rejected in English 671 in Philosophy, 651 in Mathematics, 214 in the Second Languages, 129 in History, 379 in Physics and Chemistry, 34 in Physiology and Botany, 1 in Geology and Physical Geography, 121 failed to obtain the minimum aggregate. At the B. A. examination held in

March, 1905, there were 2,209 candidates for the B. Sc. examination held in March, 1904 there were 14 candidates of whom 5 passed without Honours and 9 failed. At the B. Sc. examination held in March, 1905, there were 15 candidates. The M.A. examination was held in March, 1904. There were 196 candidates. candidates. The M.A. examination was held in November, 1904. There were 196 candidates (including 2 females) for that degree, of whom 54 were successful, 118 failed (including 2 females) and 24 were absent. On the 5 candidates who were placed in the First Class, 1 passed in English, 1 in Persian, 2 in History, and 1 in Philosophy. The examination for the Premchand Roychand Studentship was held this year in Scientific subjects. Applications were received from subjects. Applications were received from five candidates, three of whom presented themselves for examination. On the result of the examination, a studentship of Rs. 1400. the examination, a studentship of Rs. 1400. a year, tenable for two years, was awarded to Phanindralal Gangopadhyay, M.A. of the Presidency College. At the B.L. examination held in November, 1904, there were 697 candidates of whom 295 were successful, 54 were absent, and 348 failed. Of the successful candidates 4 were placed in the First Division and 291 in the Second. On the recommendation of the Board of Examiners, the Syndicate awarded a gold medal to Jaju Shrikrishna Mulchand of the Morris College, Nagpur, who stood first in the First Division. At the Honours-in-Law examination held in November, 1904, there were 5 candidates of whom 1 passed and 4 failed. For the Preliminary Scientific M. B. examination held in March, 1904, there were 66 candidates (including 4 females), of whom 5 passed in the Second Division, 6 were absent, and 55 failed. Of the candidates who failed, 24 attained the standard of the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.

standard of the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. examination, including 1 female. For the First M. B. examination held in March, 1904,

ate. At the B. A. examination held in

First M. B. examination held in March, 1904, there were 25 candidates of whom 6 passed in the First Division, 6 in the Second, 2 were absent, and 11 tailed. For the Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M. B. examination held in March, 1904, there were 25 cand dates, of whom 1 passed the Combined Examination in the Second Division, 4 were absent in the Preliminary Scientific M. B. and 3 in the First M. B. and 21 failed. Of the candidates who failed, 1 attained the standard of the First L.M.S. examination, 3 passed the Preliminary Scientific M. B. examination in the Second Division, and 8 attained the standard of the Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. examination. For the Second M. B. examination held in March, 1904, there were 11 candidates, of whom 3 1904, there were 11 candidates, of whom 3 passed in the Second Division, and 8 failed. For the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. exami-For the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. examination held in April, 1904, there were 64 candidates (including 4 females), of whom 26 passed (including 3 females), 8 failed, 30 were absent (including 1 female). For the First L. M. S. examination held in April, 1904, there were 130 candidates, of whom 61 passed, 53 failed, I was expelled in the oral examination s, and 15 were absent. For the Combined Preliminary Scientific and First L. M. S. examination held in April, 1904, there were 7 candidates of whom 4 passed in the Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. and 1 in the First L. M. S. examination two were absent in the Preliminary

tion two were absent in the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. examination and I failed in the Preliminary Scientific L. M. S., and A FAVORITE REMEDY FOR BABIES.

Its pleasant taste and prompt cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a favorite with the mothers of small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds and prevents any danger of pneumonics or other acrons consequences. For sale by *
All Chemists & Stonescopers Price 1 Ra. 2,

6 in the First L. M. S. examinations. For the Second L. M. S. examination held in April, 1904, there were 78 cand dates, of whom 29 passed, 45 failed, and 4 were absent. For the Second L.M.S. re-examination held in whom 29 passed, 46 failed, and 4 were absent. For the Second L.M.S. re-examination held in November, 1904, there were 35 cand dates, of whom 27 passed and 8 failed. There was only 1 cand date at the examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, who was declar d qualified for that degree. For the Preliminary Scient fic M. B. examination held in March, 1905, there were 41 candidates. For the first M.B. examinat on held in March, 1905, there were 11 candidates. For the Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M. B. examination held in March, 1905, there were 27 candidates. For the Second M. B. examination held in March, 1905, there were 18 candidates. There were 24 candidates for the First Examination in Engineering, of whom none passed in the First D vision, 6 passed in the Second Division, 17 failed, and I was absent. There were 27 candidates for the B. E. examination, of whom 2 passed in the B. E. examination, of whom 2 passed in the First Division, 5 in the Second, and 20

The Report and accounts for the past year were adopted.

Appointment of a Registrar.

The next item of business was to appoint a Registrar of the University for two years commencing from 1st May, 1905.

The Vice-Chancelor pointed out that within perhaps a year or so their present regulations for the appointment of a Registrar might be swept away and might be replaced by more equitable considerations requiring a whole-time Registrar, and so on. Under these circumstances, therefore, he thought the Senate should consider the existing terms by which they should appoint a Registrar now.

Registrar now.

Mr. Justice Pargiter moved that Mr. Kali

Parietrar sub-Churn Banerji be appointed Registrar, subject to the new regulations that would be established under the Act and the appoint-

ment of the Registrar thereunder.

The Rev. Father Lafont seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

PREONATH DUTT LEGACY. The recommendation of the Syndicate that Committee be appointed to consider the best mode of utilizing the Preonath Dutt legacy and to submit their report to the

enate, came up for consideration.

Mr. Justice Saroda Churn Mitter moved that a committee of five be appointed.

Babu Herambo Chunder Maitra seconded the motion, which was put and carried, and the motion, which was put and carried, and the following Committee was appointed:— The Bishop of Calcutta, Mr. Justice Mitt. Mr. Justice Mookerjee, the Director of Public Instruction and the Hon. Babu Bhupendra

GOVERNMENT GRANT TO THE

GOVERNMENT GRANT TO THE UNIVERSITY.

The Registrar reported to the Senate that a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 had been allotted by the Government of India to the Calcutta University for 1904-1905, out of the special grant of five lakhs which the Government of India had decided to make for the benefit of the University and Collegiate education, and that the objects upon which the Governor-General in Council desired that this grant to the Calcutta University should be expended, the Calcutta University should be expended, were as follows:—(a) Payment of travelling allowance of Fellows residing in the mofussil.—Rs. 5,000 has been allotted for the purpose. (b) Inspection of Colleges.—
In order to meet the initial expenditure connected with this proposal the sum of Rs. 15,000 has been specially allotted. (c) Acquisition of land for the use of the Uni-

Acquisition of land for the use of the University.—The balance of the grant, Rs. 1,80,000, has been set apart to be utilized for this purpose.

Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea moved that a vote of thanks be offered to the Government of India for their liberal gat.

The Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

animously.

Extension of the University Pro-The recommendation of the Syndicate that The recommendation of the Syndicate that a Committee be appointed to select a suitable site in the neighbourhood of the Senate House for extending the University premises, to take steps for acquiring the land so selected and to suggest the purposes for which buildings should be erected on the land so acquired, came up for consideration.

Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mookerjee movets that a committee of five he are inted.

that a committee of five be appointed.

Babu Herambo Chunder Mitra seconded the motion which was carried unanimously and the following Committee was appointed:

—Mr. Justice Mookerjee, Dr. P. K. Ray the Rev. A. B. Wann, the Registrar, and

the Vice-Chancellor.

There being no further business the meetting then separated.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

A BRITISH OFFICER MOBBED. The case in which two Inspectors and a Conductor of the Calcutta Tramways Com-Conductor of the Calcutta Tramways Company were charged with being members of an uniawful assembly, rioting and causing hurt to Captain Ronayne, of the 11th R. A., Fort William, Calcutta, under circumstances already reported, came on for hearing on Friday before Mr. Swan, Joint-Magistrate of Alipore. Babu Nerad Chunder Chatterjee, Vakil, appeared for the Orown, and Mr. Moses appeared for the Tramways Company.

Captain Ronayne, being examined, said that he started from the junction of Lower Circular Road. He could not avail himself of the first car he met, but travelled by the third one that passed. He could not say whether there had been any signboard on the car. He purchased a two-anna ticket. He

car. He purchased a two-anna ticket. He was not certain whether he had told the Conwas not certain whether he had told the Conductor his place of destination. That car ran up to Kalighat. He got out and took the Tollygunge car that just then followed. He was not long in the car when the Conductor came and asked for the fare. He showed his ticket and the Conductor said that the ticket of the other car would not do. He protested that he had paid two annas at the crossing of the Lower Circular Road and was certainly entitled to travel up to Tollygunger. of the Lower Circular Road and was certainly entitled to travel up to Tollygunge. The Conductor stopped the car and called for the Ticket Inspector, who was behind, and an altercation ensued. By that time the car had got to the Police station and a policeman came and asked his name. He did not give his name and said that he was an officer in the army. There was a signboard in front of the thana indicating that it was the Tollygunge Police station. The complainant told

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The gate-keeper of the Tollygunge Club was examined and supported the case for the prosecution.

Colonel Peck, I. M. S., was next examined. He said that in the afternoon of the 30th March last he and Captain Pains were on the field of the Tollygunge Club, when they heard of a row and shout for help. They turned round a mob of Conductors in the compound of the Tramway Depot. They ran to the place and the mob on seeing them let the "Saheb" go. The "Saheb" on seeing him called him out by his name. He then asked who the "Saheb" was. He gave his name as Captain Ronayne of Fort William. Then they went inside the Depot Office, got a piece of paper and pencil, and made a note of the injuries received by Captain Ronayne. He then asked of the people present if anybody else was injured. No one was produced. He was told that a car was broken by the "Saheb." He then examined the car and found it all intact, except a single brass rod that was missing.

The prosecution having closed, the statements of the three accustd were taken and the case was adjurned for cross-examination.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS IN BOMBAY.

which contains particulars regarding the preparticular and results of tause is simple language, has been "ublished with their comsent and widely distributed. It is now about to be reprinted and translated in an abbreviated form into the vernaculars if the Presidency. Facilities for performing inculation will be arranged for wherever there is an indication that they are desired. From the course of the epidemic during the past years there is every reason to fear that it will gain strength after two or three months in the Southern Districts and States of the Presidency. Facilities for performing inculation will be arranged for wherever there is an indication that they are desired. From the course of the epidemic during the past years there is every reason to fear that the will gain strength after two or three months in the Southern Districts and States of the Presidency. It will be arranged for wherever there is an indicati

PECUNIARY INDUCEMENT TO INOCULATION.

Bombay, April 15.

The Government of Bombay have issued orders relative to the proposal by Dr. Turnef, Executive Health Officer. Bombay, for the encouragement of inoculation by giving a guarantee of payment of Rs. 100 compensation to the nearest heir of any person who dies of plague within a year of having been inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic vaccine. The Resolution says: This cannot be termed a scheme of insurance, for all schemes of insurance are based on the presumption that the insured pay premiums the aggregate of which suffices to meet the EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.

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For the Tramway Inspector whether he was going to bring a Police Inspector or let the car go. The Tramway men had a short conversation between themselves and the tram went its way. Nothing further happened until it went a certain distance. The complainant then received a blow on his left arm. He with a brass stick in his hand. (The Conductor No. 417 with a brass stick in his hand. (The Conductor and the stick were identified.) He received at the out of his hand and then closed upon the Conductor. The driver of the car did not stop it and the gate of the Tollygunge Club, though the gatekeeper attempted to stop it and rescue the Captain. The car was taken inside the Depot, where a large crowd of one of form of the car did not of form of the car did not stop it and rescue the Captain in a body and assulted him rather severely. The Captain cried out for help, and two European gentlemen, who were playing inside the Club, came and rescued him.

The gate-keeper of the Tollygunge Club was examined and supported the case for the prosecution.

Colonel Peck, I. M. S., was next examined.

Colonel Peck, I. M. S., was next examined.

Colonel Well II. It is simply a form of pecuniary inducement to simply a form of pecuniary inducement to person to be inoculated and the Government to person to be inoculated and the fovernment to person to the people

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4. Dr. U. Gupta M. D. M. C. (Edin) F. C. S. (Londot) etc. says:—I tried R. Lugin and Gonorthoea.

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