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

VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY APRIL 23 1905

NO. 31

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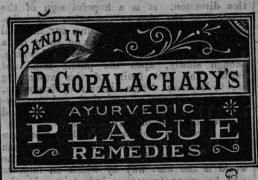
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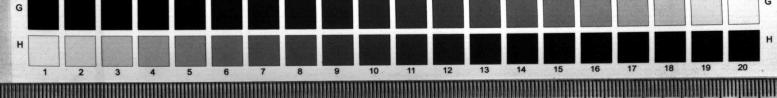
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H. BOSE, Perfumer.

62 BOW BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA Telegraphic Address

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R.—Tamluk.—Under the present circumstances we don't think it advisable to give publicity to your communication.

JAPANESE SAILORS AND SOLDIERS KILLED IN THE WAR.

RELIEF FUND FOR THEIR FAMILIES.

To The Editor. Sir,—The Japanese Consul at Bombay has forwarded to us the enclosed letter (translation of the letter) from His Excellency Baron J.
Komura, Fore gn Minister at T. k.o, acknowledging the receipt of a draft for the sum of forty thousand two hundred ninety yen and fifty sen which we had remitted to the Foreign Minister through our Consul here during the month of May last, as a part of the Fund we are now collecting for the relief of families of Japanese soldiers and sailors killed in the present War.

As will appear from that letter the amount was divided among the Army and Navy Departments in proportion mentioned therein

partments in proportion mentioned therein and to be used for the purpose above referred. The Consul requests us to take proper steps to make this known to the contributors and to convey at the same time the expression of sincere thanks of the Japanese Government to

We shall therefore deem it a great favour if you would kindly publish this fact in your valuable paper and give us an opportunity of expressing on behalf of the Imperial Government as well as of our Society, our profound gratification to those sympathizers of this country who substantially helped us by liberally contributing in the fund at red by us.

Bembay, Apr.l 14.

Members, Special Committee,

The Society of the Japanese Residents

at Bombay.

From His Excellency, Baron J. Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

To S. Hayashi Eqr,
H. I. J. Majesty's Consul at Bombay.
Dated, Tokio Mar. 9.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 12th May last, forwarding to me a draft for the sum of ferty thousand two hundred ninety yer and fifty sen, which was collected by the Society of the Japanese Res dents at your place for the relief of families of Japanese sailors and soldiers killed in the present War. The amount having been transmitted to the Am— and Navy Departments of His Majesty's Government, I am now in receipt of a reply from the Authorities concerned to the effect that the Army Department accepted four fifths and the Navy Department—one fifths of the above Navy Department one fifths of the above amount to be used for the purpose mentioned in your letter, and requesting me at the same time to convey Flis Majesty's Government's sincere thanks to the contributors.

You are therefore requested to take such steps as may be deemed proper to carry out this desire of the Imperial Government.

I beg to add for your information that as I have requisted the Authori ies concern d to issue a separate receipt to each contributor, I shall send it to you as soon as I am in receipt

THE EDUCATION OF THE SADHUS.

To The Editor.

Sir,-In my previous letters I have explained the directions in which the educated class of Sadhus could be utilized for the different refroms in India. Sooner or later, the economists social reformers and well-wishers of India shall have to grapple with this important subject and the sooner it is done the better. While the Europeans, Americans and other ther irrat onal animals like monkeys, pigs, and pigeons, etc., and forces like electricity, air, water, and fire for conveyance and transport purposes such as in motor cars, steam Rail ways, telegraphs and balloons, etc., we are so energies of rational and intelligent human beings like the "sadhus." White travelling in Germany I was very much struck with the intelligence and care of the military department and many a commercial firm there which were trying to train the pigeons and other tame flying birds to carry the written messages and documents, to their desired destination. The train these tome birds to carry written messages and documents, which being wrapped in handkerchiefs are tied round their necks. The commercial firms send such urgent messages to their branches which are situated across rivers to save them the inconvenience of waiting for the steam laundaes, etc., etc., In the same way the Military Department utilizes these message carrying pigeons in times of war. For these reasons the price of a trained pigeon in Germany is higher than that of a moning ladie.

that of a man in India.

If the "Sadhus" are not performing their legitimate duties and responsibilities it is not their fault, but it is ours. If the people through wrong ideas of charity support them without asking them to become useful members of the community, why should they work and take the trouble?

"Educated" Indians generally and "Hindus" specially being the natural and real leaders of the masses they should take the the masses they should take the lead in the direction of utilising the "Sadhus" for our national progress. A pamphlet on the true objects and functions of charity should be written and extensively distributed among the masses and orthodox Maharajas Chuefs and reises who generally support about a crore of so called religious gu des. When the enormous mount of charity is stopped in supporting hese people but directed towards educational dvancement i.e., starting of Reading Rooms and Libraries, Technical scholarships and institutes and other useful institutions, these saddus" and priests will of course give up "Sadhus" and other useful institutions, these "Sadhus" and priests will of course give up their present idle left and adopt some useful profession according to their taste and proficiency whether as Professors and tea hers of Sanskrit literature and Philosophy, Preachers of pure religion true morality and temperance and Swadeshi workers, etc., etc., More in my next.

TAHLRAM GANGARAM.

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Pain Balm has no equal. Soreness of the
nuccles, swellings and lameness are quickly
relieved by applying it. One application will
aromptly quiet a pain in the side or chest
and nothing will compare with it as a exarral application for rheumatism. For the
rectment of cuts and bruises there is nothing WHAT CHMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM

HINDU MEDICINE.

To the Editor. Sir,—I beg to send you herewith a latter addressed to the "Englishman" in reply to his article on "Hindu Medicine", which he has not yet published. I would nerefore request the favour of your kindly publishing

Bankipur, April 2.

N. C. CHATTERJEE.

To The Editor of the "Englishman",
Calcutta.

Sir,—I had all along entertained the idea that it is rather now late in the day to that it is rather now late in the day to put in any defence for the claims of the old system of Hindu medicine to be recognized as such, for they are too well established; but your remarks on it in the course of your article headed "Hindu Medicine" published in your issue of the 9th natant (Dak Edition) leads me to suspect that to this day there are people whose ignorance this day there are people whose ignorance of the subject, either in original or translation, is such as to make them retain in their minds and, what is still worse, to dessminate the idea that it is a farrage of Em-

piricism and quackery.

The writings of such distinguished servants as Dr. T. A. Wilson Professors Max Muller and Wilson, Sir Joseph Favre and Mr. R. C. Dutt are admittedly more than enough to make it clear to an unprejudiced mind and an average intellect that the Hindu System of Medicine had long ago entered on the scientific stage of development and as such requires to be treated as a science—that the field of the Hindu System of Medicine is no longer the tilting-yard for fancies against opinions, for hypotheses against guesses—and that it is now the place where facts well authenticated are stored up and gathered in orderly groups. Ayurveda (by which name this system is generally known) has a very extensive literature to boast of, in fact, several hundreds of books, written by celebrated authors and dealing with their respective subject matters in a thoroughly scientific spirit. That these books are not mere literary curiosities enlarging the field of study for the mere antiquarian, but that they still serve as the fountain from which System of Medicine is no longer the tilting as the fountain from which have drank and been nourished such tminent men as the late Kaviraj Gunga Prosad Sen, Kaviraj Dwarka Nath Gupta, Kaviraj Bejoyratna Sen and a host of others, to their own advantage and to the benefit of suffering humanity manity, are facts which one who runs may read. It is a fact that in almost all chronic cases patients of all classes resort to Ayurvedic medicines and with very good results.

Notwithstanding the diverse systems of cure that have, with the progress of time, been introduced into this country, the ancient and indigenous Ayur-vedic method of treatment holds its ground not only in distant villages and amongst the ignorant masses of the people, but as well in cities and towns like Calcutta and amongst gentlemen of culture and position.

Long experience has now justified the belief that by reason of their peculiar surrounding the constitution of the Indian people is more amenable to the indigenous mode of treatment than to any exotic system. Under these circumstances it is a wonder that you should take exception to the action of the Syndicate take exception to the action of the Syndicate of the Punjab University in their having sent up to Government a recommendation that the grant of Rs. 50 a month at present allotted to the Oriental College for the incruragement of Hindu medicines be increased to Rs. 250 a month. On the other hand it appears to me to be a veritable anomaly that while in the early days of British Government in India, the Ayurveda was encouarged and patronized the Ayurveda was encouarged and patronized by such distinguished members of that Government as Wauren Hastings, Lord William Bentinck, Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning; lectures on Ayurveda were regularly delivered in the Calcutta Medical College, and Hindu medical publications were subscribed by Government in a truly liberal spirit; now at the present time the Faculty of Medicine of the Punjab University should make a "very energetic protest" against the action of "very energetic protest" against the action of the Syndicate above referred to. Our late beloved Queen--Empress in Her memorable and Epoch making Proclamation gave special command for encouraging Indian Sciences and Literature.

But the Government of India have treated that portion of the Proclamation in the same way as they have treated the other portrons. Dr. T. E. Charles, Professor of Midwifery in the Calcutta Medical College, after his lectures on the subject as treated in the English Text Books, used to deliver a set of supplementary lectures from "Shushruta" one of the standard work or Hindu readicing heritage himself caused. work on Hindu medicine having himself caused many of that work to be translated into English for his use in the class-room and at the conclusion of such lectures he was often heard to exclaim, "The great "Shushruta" probably lived two thousand years ago. But how extra-

Hindu med cal Texts extant.

You, Sir, object to State aid being granted to the Hindu System of Medicine on the ground of its being old and as such antiquated. Am I then to understand that what you yourself wrote sometime in March, 1891, with evident approval and support, on the proposal for the establishment of an Ayurvedic College, has become antiquated by reason of its having been written 14 years back? For easy reference, I would here quote the para in Extenso:—

"In a note submitted to H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Kaviraj Raj Hindu med cal Texts extant.

tenant-Governor of Bengal, Kaviraj Raj Mohan Roy Kavindra, complains that the Government of the country has done little Government of the country has done little or nothing for the encouragement of Ayurvedic or indigenous method of treatment pursued throughout India by the practitioners of his class. In Calcutta alone the number of patients treated by the Kavirajes is very large and many are treated gratuitously. He urges that the time has come when steps thould be taken to establish a College for the treatment of the Arunveda with a hospital teaching of the Ayurveda with a hospital attached to it, and he believes that if a strong Committee be formed of Kavirajes and eminent native gentlemen, with the patro-

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nage and sympathy of the Government to collect the necessary funds, such a college and hospital may easily be founded. At present those who seek to study Ayurveda are obliged to depend upon the gratuitous assistance of the more eminent Kavirajes of the country. Babu Rajmohan Roy is himself an Ayurvedic practitioner in Calcutta,"

N. C. Chatteriee.

N. C. Chatterjee. Bankipur, March 22.

A JOBBERY IN THE EDUCATION

To The Editor. Sir,—The appointment made in pursuance of the reorganisation of the school Inspecting staff of the Assam Education Department, sanctioned by His Majesty's Secretary of State, have created quite a furor of excitement. I refer to the appointments of the Surma Valley Inspector and the 19 Deputy Inspectors of Schools. The new scheme has fixed such salaries to the posts as would attract the best men. The post of the Inspector is worth Rs. 400 (riging to Re. 600) a month and the Rs. 400 (rising to Rs. 600) a month and the salaries attached to the posts of the Deputy Inspectors vary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 per mensem. Rai Shahib Promoda Kumar Bosw who is about 40 years of age, and is not a native of the Province, has become the Inspector of Schools. Out of the 19 Deputy Inspectorships 14 posts have been filled up by the promotion of the Sub-Inspectors of Schools in service most of whom were thought ineligible for such promotion by the predecessor of the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller and whose salaries range from Rs. 45 to Rs. 75 a month. One wonders why the title which has been conferred upon Babu Promoda Kumar should conferred upon Babu Promoda Kumar should be supplimented with a gift of this post in violation of the rules framed by the Assam Government. He is a third class M. A, in Chemistry. He passed his B.A, examination in the Pass Course. He has been Principal of the Murari Chand 2nd grade private college at Sylhet on Rs. 150 a month for the last 13 years. During this long period he has never given any proof to the public of his extraordinary abilities and unusual administrative powers which, we are told, Mr. Fuller considers to be a "sine quoa non" for the post. There are Head Masters and Deputy, Inspectors in the Department who are, I am sure, tors in the Department who are, I am sure, super or to him in many respects. Take for instance the case of Babu Abhoya Charun Das who is Head Master of the Silchar State High School and also the case of Babu Padmanath Bhattacherjee Bidyabinode, the Deputy Ins-pector of Sylhet. The former is a 2nd class M.A. in English and is of 19 years' standing being all along in charge of State High Schools as Head Master and the latter is also a 2nd class M.A. in English but with this addi tional and rare distinction that he passed his B.A., Examination with Honours in three subjects (English, Philosophy and Sanskrit) and has long been in the Department. Bes'des there are 4 other M. A.'s in the Cotton State (College at Gouhat. So far as educational qualifications go, Babu Promoda Kumar holds I feel sure, an inferior position to any of them. Under these circumstances would it be possible for him to enjoy the same consideration at the hands of such Head Masters and Deputy Inspectors as a man of superior intelligence and higher education would do? It may be said that if he is inferior to them educationally he is superior to them as an administrator. If Promoda Babu can be credited with adminis-Promoda Babu can be credited with administrative powers being in charge of a 2nd grade private college with 50 or 60 boys on the rolls, then Head Masters who are in charge of High Schools with 300 to 400 boys on the rolls should be considered possessed of much higher administrative powers. There are other M.A's and B. A.'s in the Provincial Executive Serand B. A.'s in the Provincial Executive Service who are also unquestionably superior to Rai Sahib P. K. Bosu. If none of them was considered competent for the post, an Indian graduate of Oxford or Cambridge or a distinguished Prem Chand Roy Chand schoolr of the Calcutta University could easily have been available for a post of Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 when a Cambridge B. A. was found for a post of Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 as Principal of the Cotton College if the post was duly advertised and an College if the post was duly advertised and ap-plications invited. But it is a pity that the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner did not think it proper to do so. He adopted a principle in making appointments to the Public Service which leads to the appointment of mediocre. type of men as actually happened in the present case and is bitterly resented by one and all in Assam. We do not plead the cause of the men of our Presented by the service when the men of our Presented by the men of our Presented by the men of our Presented by the service when the service were the service when the service were the service when the service were serviced by the service which is the service when the service were serviced by the service when the service were serviced by the service which is the service when the service were serviced by the service which is the service when the service were serviced by the service when the service were service the men of our Province but we want the best men, no matter whether he belongs to this Province or to any other Province. The salary attached to the post is of such value that it must have been fixed, not with a view to accommediate some particular forwarders but commodate some particular favourites but to

secure the best man. The Government has, in its anxiety to promote the efficiency of primary education strengthened the inspecting staff, but nothing has been done to improve the teaching start of the High schools. The public are interestlived two thousand years ago. But how extraordinary was his penetration and how powerful
his intellect! At the flag end of the 19th
century we do not know one trifle more on
the subject of Midwifery than what he taught
two thousand years ago." Dr.
Charles did not stop at this. He
wrote a memorandum urging the
Government to take measures for the preservation of all the leading and most ancient
Hindu med cal Texts extant. Deputy Inspectors form one graded list and the pay of the 1st grade is Rs. 250 a month, This Province should follow Bengal in this respect. But Mr. Fuller cannot bear to hear any mention of Bengal. If in any hear any mention of Bengal. If in any matter public sympathy is essential, it is in a case like this. I therefore venture to address you on the subject in the hope that you will kindly take up the matter. It may be said that agitation at this stage will avail us nothing especially when the appointments have been gazetted. There may be some force in this argument if we think of upsetting the whole thing but our object is quite different. It is to expose the defects of the principle upon which Mr. Fuller distributed the posts which were sanctioned with a view to enhance the efficiency of the inspecting staff and to show that the object of the measure will not be at all fulfilled. This exposure will, I am sure, produce some healthy posure will, I am sure, produce some healthy posure will, I am sure, produce some healthy effect. A public meeting was held at Sylhet on the 7th instant to adopt a memorial for submission to the Government of India, which was a grand success. A wire had already been sent to the Government of India. Full particulars about the Deputy Inspector will be given in my next.

A.

Silchar, April 11.

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 cares their coughs and colds and prevents any danger of pneumonia or other serious consequences. For sale by the Chamiets of Stockwepers Fries 1 Re. INDIAN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS. To The Editor.

Sir,-Is is the development of the material resources and commerce that have made England and Japan what they are to-day; and it is no less true that it is the want of these that has reduced India to this object poverty. If India, in these days of keen strug-gle for existence and hard competition bet-ween not only individuals but also nations, ever hopes to rise, it is by devoting her at-tention to her industinal development and tention to her industiral development and establishing relations of trade on an exten-sive scale with the Western Countries. But the industrial development of our country from its productive or technical and distributive or commercial side will remain a myth unless and until the educated and well-to-do gentry direct their attention and energies in this direction. It is a hopeful sign of the times that the idea of the value and indis pensable necessity of improving our national industries with a view to bring them on a par with the Western industries is dawning, though slowly, upon the public mind of India. The first fruits of this awakening are to be seen in the Industrial Exhibition, the establishment of technical and commercial schools and co-operative societies, and erection of mills of various kinds.

An ingenious and skilful Indian workman is not so rate as some would think. To push the existing industries to the market of the world is the best way by which an impetus can be given to native industries. If the best specimens and samples of our national industrial products, for instance those of Benares, Muradabad; Lucknow, Saharanpur, Hoshiarpur, Multan, Sultanpur, Dacca, Cashmere, Delhi, Agra, Bareilly, Ludhiana, Gujrat, Japur, etc., be brought to the notice of the European mercantile public, and then such improvements be effected in the form, design and decoration of products as they suggest in order to make them commendable to Western tastes, great market for Indain products can be opened, and demand necessiproducts can be opened, and demand necessitating corresponding supply our industries will receive a great encouragement.

As at present is the case, individual Euro-As at present is the case, individual European travellers, while sojourning in this country, and European officials or non-officials here buy only sundry Indian-made articles. But this in no way can be a help to trade and industry. The Indian merchant, unlike his compeer in Europe and America, possesses little or no acquaintance with the markets of other countries and their requirements. Not other countries and their requirements. Not being in touch with the consuming popula-tions abroad, neither the Indian producer nor the middleman is in a position to bring nor the middleman is in a position to bring the Indian products to the notice of other countries. It is high time that such of our industries as are best calculated to command an extensive market in the West be made known to traders there. To effect this object Captain Muhammad Asghar Ali Khan, Military Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib of Kapurthala, a gentleman of refined ideas and enlightened views, who has before been to Europe, and who has ever since his return from there been pondering over the secrets of the material prosperity of Europe and the means of raising India economically and materially, has promulgated a laudable scheme which should commend itself to enterprising Indian business men. With a view scheme which should commend itself to enterprising Indian business men. With a view to giving an impetus to Indian trade with other countries, and consequently to encourage industry in India, he has undertaken to personally advertise Indian industrial products to the European commercial world. For this purpose he intends to make a trip to Europe. He has written to many firms and heads of various Industrial Institutions in India asking them to send him samples of industrial products, which he undertaken to industrial products, which he undertakes to show to enterprising traders in the chief commercial countdies and fashionable circles there. In this way he means to exert himself to have direct communication and trade relations established between European traders and Indian producers or firms. On his return to India he will send back those samples to their respective owners. He is not acturn to India he will send back those samples to their respective owners. He is not actuated by any personal or pecuniary gain for himself, but by the higher motive of serving his motherland. He thinks he will be amply repaid if his labours in this direction bring fruit. It is hoped that educated gentlemen will facilitate his work and cooperate with him by explaining his scheme to working men and artisans and persuading them to send him samples of products. As the gentleman leaves for Europe in the first week of May samples should reach him as early as possible. This scheme is practicable and promises farreaching beneficial consequences.

A LOVER OF THE COUNTRY

A LOVER OF THE COUNTRY.

EARTHQUAKE AT DHARMSALA.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Simla, April 19.

The following telegrams dated 18th April from the Commissioner of Jullundur at Shahpur Kangra are reported for the information of the Government of India:—

Colonel Rennick reports from Bajaura Kulu that the Kulu valley is desolated from Menali to Platch. He estimates the probable loss of life in the Kulu valley at 700, including 50 souls on his own estates, 100 in Kotkandi and 297 in the town of Sultanpur which is in ruins. The bodies have been exhumed is in ruins. The bodies have been exhumed and disposed of. No European lives were lost but houses except General Osborn's at Nag-gar are ruined, Government bungalows suffer-ed equally. The Duff Dunbar bridge is gone and the Kumon bridge is tottering and re-quires immediate attention to maintain communications and private scarcity. The people are panic stricken and the traffic is congested. Shocks of earthquake have been felt during the nights and days ever since the 4th inst. There was a severe one felt last night. The people are in want of shelter. The local officers are working well. Roads require clearing. It is suggested that few thousands sheets of corrugated iron should be thrown into the valley for protection in rains. The Kuman bridge referred to is probably the bridge over the Ool river on Mandi Kulu main route which the Mandi authorities were restorded total river on Mandi Kulu main route which the Mandi authorities were yesterday stated to be temporarily repairing. Lieut. Mekain, Hospital assistant and a party of pioneers start at once with double marches to Kulu with medical stores. I have wired to the Tahsildar to utilize Government treasure in making advances to traders to open shops and in distributing food gratuitously to the needy and to report further requirements. There is no further news of Mr. Calvert but he expects to arrive Sultanpur on the 21st or 22nd.

The following details are reported of loss of life and property:—Tahsil Saraj Kulu verified by Negia and Patwaris, Kothi, Panerasis: Deaths 12, wounded 12, separate houses and some hamlets wholly demolished. In Kothi Dhaub 2 wounded, 41 houses destroyed. In Kothi Kandi 42 houses destroyed.

*Kothi Kot 5 killed, 11 wounded, 435 houses destroyed. In Kothi Bahrangarh 5 killed; most of the houses destroyed. In Kothi Janji one man killed, 2 wounded many houses destroyed. one man killed, 2 wounded many houses destroyed. In Kothi Naraingarh 5 killed, 5 wounded. In Kothi Himki 3 killed, 4 wounded, also sheep goats and cattle in considerable numbers. Tahsil Kanungo reports add tional deaths: In Saraj Tehsil Shichari 6; Chahni 3, Manglour 38, Gopalpur 7, Sarchi 7.

The following telegram from the Commissioner of Jullundur Dharmasala is reported for information of Government of India:

Wazir Mandi wires "Kamand bridge repair-

Wazir Mandi wires "Kamand bridge repaired, roads to Kulu, Hoshiarpur Palampur open-ed with difficulty for mule traffic."

Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C. S., lately acting Political Secretary, Bombay Government, is mentioned as the eventual successor of Mr. Dane as Foreign Secretary, although Mr. S. M. Fraser will officiate as Secretary, Foreign Department, during the earlier period of Mr. Dane's absence on leave in England.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the admission into the enrolment of Mr. H. N. Heseltine, Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, and also the creation of two additional appointments in the enrolled list of the Finance Department to strengthen this branch of the useful Service.

Miller, C. S., Superintendent Mandi State, who was severely injured in the earthquake, and who rescued the young Raja of Mandi from his wrecked house at Palampur, is out and about again. He had fractured ribs and other injures, so his complete recovery will take some time.

A Rangoon correspondent writes under date the 19th instant:—The King has granted per-mission to Mr. W. F. L. Tottenham, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, to wear the insignia of the 3rd class of the Siamese Order of the White E ephant conferred on him in recognition of valuable services rendered to the King of Siam.

Rain fell the other day at Tcheran and Ispahan and the weather is feebly disturbed in Persia, the disturbance moving towards In Persia, the disturbance moving towards India and being likely to begin to affect Baluchistan. At Kabul several falls of snow occurred in March, the amount which fell during the month being heavier than that of the corresponding period last year.

Syed Akbarshaw Bokhari performed on Saturday evening last at Bandra, Bombay, the feat of walking on hot embers, a large assembly being present. In a large compound situated to the east of the Bandra Municipal Office, a square enclosure was formed, and a range of shamianas was run up on the sides. range of shamianas was run up on the sides. Trenches each about twelve feet in length and two feet wide were dug in the earth and fire was lighted in them early in the afternoon, and fed till about a quarter to six o'clock with jungle fire wood. Clothed in a green robe this colour being sacred to the Mussulman Prophet, and holding in his hand a green banneret, on which were inscribed legends from the Koran, the Sved a stalwart young man removed all inscribed legends from the Koran, the Sycd, a stalwart young man, removed all the pieces of wood that were soll burning from the trenches, and extinguished them by pouring water on them. About half an hour was was taken up in exhotations to the spectators and in reciting the "Kaima" creed, in which the Mussalmans joined. Then with the banneret in hand, the Syed walked in five quick strides lightly over the fire-trench from north to south. The other trench was yet hotter, but after a few mustes he walked that a less. but after a few m nutes he walked that a leso. A shout of commendation was raised by the Mahomedan part of the audience and the performance was loudly applauded.

BETTER AND BRIGHTER.

MISS MARGRET RAVEN RELATES VERY GRAPHICALLYF IN A LETTER HOW

There is no joy like the joy of being again in perfect health after you have been disabled, so to speak, by the pains and after-effects of a long, tedious illness. That is the effects of a long, tedious illness. That is the dominating note struck in a letter written on December 7th, 1904, by Miss Marg et Raven, of 127, Quay Screet, Uttimo, Sydney in which she most graphically describes her pains, and the wearing, wearying effects of the disease that, in the form of indigestion tortured her for years, and then the happiness that has conjourness that he compared to the since her release from all these miseases.

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

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

thing I had not possessed for years previously.

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

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

Amrita Mazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, APRIL 23, 1905.

A REVOLUTIONARY CIRCULAR AND OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT.

THE circular letter of Mr. Chief Secretary Carlyle of the Bengal Government, which is reproduced elsewhere from the "Sanjeebani," has been in our possession for been in our possession for weeks past. But we hesitated to some weeks past. But we hesitated to publish it. Referring to this document, we observed in our issue of April 14 that one of the objects of the measure was "to curtail the rights of the District Judges and make them subordinate to the Divisional Commissioners. To our shame and consternation we must say the sanction of the High 14 that one of the objects of the measure was "to curtail the rights of the District Judges and make them subordinate to the Divisional Commissioners. To our shame and consternation we must say the sanction of the High Court has been secured to this obnoxious ar-rangement." We said so much and did not choose to make further disclosure for two rea-sons: First, we were not absolutely sure of the genumeness of the letter; secondly, the Official Secrets Act contains dangerous ele-

True, Lord Curzon assured the Indian pubhic that the provisions of the Official Secrets Act would not be taken advantage of except under extreme circumstances, and unless there were "no two opinions" as regards the wisdom of the prosecution. But we also know with what Zest was this measure accepted by Sir Andrew Fraser. The following extract from Sir Andrew's speech in connection with that Act will show how he publicly declared his intention of using it excipted programmer if intention of using it against a newspaper if the latter disclosed even "a civil secret" which, in his opinion, should not see the light

"But since I have come to Bengal I have felt that there has been a great evil in respect of the relations between Government offices and the Press. I do not wish to enter into any detail, but I desire to state this, that I have found papers given perfectly freely to the Press which were marked confidential; I have found notes relating solely to the conduct of cases in the offices commented on in the newspapers; I have found demi-official letters which I have myself written finding their way to the Press; so that I have actually adopted the rule when I write a demi-official letter of keeping the copy in my own office box, instead of placing it in the office file. That of course makes me do precisely what a business man would do, as we have heard, in respect of correspondence affecting his business; but I need not say what an immense, what an intolerable, increase of work and responsibility and burden it means when I am unable to use my office for this legitimate purpose. Now I think, itial; I have found notes relating solely for this legitimate purpose. Now I think, my Lord, in the first place, that this is due, or largely due, to the fact that there is no conscience whatsoever with regard to communication of confidential information; and I think that this is due partly to the fact, that, whatever may have been intended, it was believed that it was no offence to communicate civil secrets. And, if there is one thing which this Bill will achieve which will be of advantage, it will be that it will enable people to understand that it is an offence to communicate important confidential

offence to communicate important confidential affairs without the authority of the officer who is competent to give such authority."
So, according to the light of Sir Andrew Fraser, it is an offence to publish important civil matters, which, he thinks, are of a confidential nature, if they were not communicated to the publisher by an officer in authority. In Bengal, at least, the Act has thus produced a most demoralizing effect; for, after such an expression of opinion from the head of the Local Government, no responsible journa-Local Government, no responsible journa-list here could help regarding it like the list here could help regarding it like the sword of Damocles hanging over the head of the Press. Well, not caring to throw the country topsy turvy and widen the breach between the rulers and the people by inviting a prosecution which, judging from the attitude of the Government of Bengal to the Bengali Press, is not an impossible supposi-tion, we sent the Circular to one of the most eminent counsel in Calcutta asking whether we could publish it safely; but he could give no opinion on the point; for, said he, it was entirely for the jury to say whether the publication of the document was a criminal offence or not.

Now fancy the strait to which the Press in this Province has been driven. It cannot venture to publish an official paper like the one in question, in which the public are vitally interested, without consulting lawyers; and the lawyers on their part are quite helpless to give any opinion. When we failed to secure legal opinion, the publisher of this journal wrote to the Honble Mr. Carlyle enquiring whether the document was genuine or false and whether or not it could be published in these columns. Here is the letter to Mr. Carlyle:—

"Sir,—Will you be so good as to oblige me by letting me know whether the enclosed circular sent to us by a correspondent is genuine or not? If genuine, and considering its public importance, may I take the liberty of enquiring if we can applied it is liberty of enquiring if we can publish it in our paper in the interests of the public?"

No reply has yet been received from the

officiating Chief Secretary. In the mean-time the "Sanjibanee" has taken the bold step of publishing the circular which the Government kept concealed from public gaze; and we shall now see what the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor is with

regard to its publication.

It is quite evident that, when the decision was arrived at by the Conference of the Divisional Commissioners to bring the District Judges under the subordination of the former, it was felt that this could not be former, it was felt that this could not be done without the co-operation of the Judges of the High Court. So, evidently the Lieutenant-Governor entered into communication with the Chief Justice, and the latter consulted his colleagues. What took place at this meeting of the Hon'ble Judges we have cf course no means of knowing.
But, judging from the triumphant
tone in which the co-operation of the
High Court in this matter has been alluded High Court in this matter has been alluded to in the circular, it is quite clear that the majority of the Judges surrendered their rights and agreed to place the District Judges at the disposal and under the authority of the executive! Is it possible that the three Indian Judges also sanctioned such an arrangement? We can hardly believe it; yet everything is possible under the sun and linder British rule in India.

The position of the District Judges reminds us of the helpless woman who, when insulted by a man who wanted to take liberties with her, threatened the offender with the wrath of her husband. She said the would

let her legal protector know the man's conduct, and he would come to her rescue. Thereupon the brute laughed derisively and declared that he had the permission of her husband to treat her in that way. In the same manner, the judicial officers in the Districts expected protection from the High Court when molested by the executive authorities; but they have been thrown overboard by their protector.

Thus forsaken by the High Court, the District Judges, we fancy, have now no option but to throw themselves at the tender mercy of the executive. By the way, has any High Court in the world ever laid a knife across its own throat in the way the Calcutta

across its own throat in the way the Calcutta

acknowledging that the circular has its good features; but no amount of indirect benefits can redeem the positive evils of subordinat, ing the District Judges to the Executive. The best feature of the document consists in the admission by the Government that the District Officers are oftentimes neither and the district Officers are oftentimes neither and the district officers are oftentimes neither and the district of the dist gels from heaven, nor even far above the level of ordinary mortals.

DUKE OF ARGYLL'S DESPATCH ON

ROAD CESS. As the Lieutenant-Governor was As the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to give prominence to the question of Road Cess in his last budget speech, and as the Mymensingh Conference is going to pass a Resolution on that subject, we think, this is the fittest time to publish the great document, the late Duke of Argyll's Despatch, in which the question of imposing that rate was fully discussed. Elsewhere will be found extracts from it which will convey a clear idea of the the question of imposing that rate was fully discussed. Elsewhere will be found extracts from it which will convey a clear idea of the purposes for which the Cess was imposed, and the nature of the promises made by His Grace as the Secretary of State for India, on behalf of the British Government. Those officials who think that the Roadcess Fund, like the virtue of a woman of ill fame, is a bazar property, ought to read the Despatch carefully, and see for themselves that they cannot, on any account, make that indiscriminate use of the money of the cess-payers as they have been doing almost from the very beginning. Of course, the Government has a claim over all the property of the people just as the Emperor of Morocco is alleged to have a claim over all the marriageable girls in his kingdom. But whether it was in a fit of generosity or political expediency, we need not enquire which,—the British Government was graciously pleased to place the Cess Fund entirely at the disposal of the people of this country; and so, the authorities here have absolutely no right to spend a pice of it without the permission and consent of those who pay the cess. who pay the cess.

The Road Cess was a tax which, to say

the least, it was extremely doubtful whether the Government had the right to levy upon the land-holding and agricultural classes of Bengal. While conferring the boon of Permanent Settlement, the had pledged itself augment its Provinces; and of hair-splitting to get out of that stify the augmentademands upon lan it required a solemn por tion of the verbal and and upon land by

But the Duke of Argyll, it will be seen while debating with his conscience at great length, sought to satisfy that conscience and the people of Bengal by laying down three conditions:—

First, that the justice of the local rates should be impressed by providing that they should be levied on all kinds of rateable pro-

Secondly, as is laid down in para 21 of the Despatch, that both assessment and application of the rates should be committed to local bodies. That is to say, to quote the words of para 25 of the Despatch, "the assent and concurrence of rate-payers should be secured both in the levy and in the management of the rates." the rates."

Thirdly, as is laid down in para 22 of the said Despatch, "that it is above all things requisite that the benefit to be derived from the rates, should be brought home to their doors, that these benefits should be palpable, direct, and immediate."

direct, and immediate."

In para 23, it is explained that not only the making of roads but the "making and improving of wells, tanks and other works of irrigation, affecting comparatively small areas of land, are the operations which probably comply with these conditions."

The noble Duke, then again, remarks: "If it were indeed true that, in the land-revenue raised from the agricultural classes, the Government took so much from the resources of the neonless to leave them mable

sources of the people as to leave them unable to bear any additional burdens, then, indeed, to bear any additional burdens, then, indeed, it would be as impolitic to impose local rates as to impose any new imperial tax. In this point of view, it matters nothing whether the land-revenue be in the nature of a "rent," or in the nature of a "tax." So far as regards the ability of a people to bear fresh burdens it is the same thing whether they be overrented or over-taxed."

In the light of the above conditions and observations may we enquire how could the

In the light of the above conditions and observations, may we enquire how could the proceeds of the Road-cess be applied to the maintenance of the Imperial and Provincial roads, or how could the Cess Fund be converted into a Famine Fund? How, again, could Sir Charles Elliott sanction the grant of one lake of Rupees from the Shahabad District Board for the purpose of constructing waterworks in the town of Arrah and a similar aum for a similar purpose in the town of Bhagalpore? Or how could Sir Andrew Fraser ask the people of Backergunj and Monghyr to devote cess money to the same object?

It was to make village roads that the cess was imposed. How is it then that, highly-paid District Engineers, many of whom are Europeans, have been maintained by the District Boards, when such small works could be efficiently done by 20-Rupee overseers? And, above all, why should there be a water famine all over the province when it has been distinctly laid down by the Secretary of State that roads as well as tanks and wells should be made out of the proceeds of the Cess? The authorities blame the Zeminders for not supplying the villagers with good drinking water. But how could you blame them when you make them pay a cess with which you undertook to do it?

The position is clear enough. First of all, it is seen that by the Despatch of the Secretary of State as well as the Cess Act, the Cess Fund, as it now exists in the hands of the District Boards, should be applied only the carry out purely local works of utility. If

District Boards were relieved of the burden of maintaining the imperial and provincial why are these millions of wretches under the Despatch, it is only the village roads and such other roads as the rate-payers might require in addition to the existing imperial and provincial roads, that properly come within the purview of the Road-cess. In other words, the proceeds of the Coss should be spent upon such roads. "the benemight require in addition to the existing imperial and provincial roads, that properly come within the purview of the Road-cess. In other words, the proceeds of the Cess should be spent upon such roads, "the benefits of which are brought home to the doors of the villagers, and constitute direct, palpable, and immediate benefit to them."

But how stands the actual state of things? As we have pointed out above, the Road Cess Committees, now called the District Boards, have been compelled to do works the cost

have been compelled to do works the cost whereof ought to have been borne by the Government itself. That the Road Cess Fund has been in this manner diverted to illegiti mate purposes has been admitted at last by no less an authority than Sir Andrew bimself.

thimself.

The Despatch of the Duke of Argyll was followed by a Proclamat on from the Government of Bengal under Sir George Campbell. It is also published in another column. By this document, the Government makes two things clear: One is, that the proceeds of the Cess would be applied only to certain specified purposes; the other is, that the Fund was to be placed at the absolute disposal of the selected and elected representatives of the people. In

poses; the other is, that the Fund was to be placed at the absolute disposal of the selected and elected representatives of the people. In paragraph last but one, it is promised (1) every pice of the Cess would be spent only for such purposes as those of "improving local roads, canals and rivers for the benefit of its inhabitants"; and that (2) "not a pice would be diverted to any other purpose."

The Secretary of State, in para 22 of the Despatch lays down: "It is, of course, essential that the Government of India should be itself satisfied that it is breaking no faith in any measure it may take. But next to the necessity of this assurance, is the necessity, or at least, the great importance, of making the same conclusion plain to the apprehension of the people." Thus, it is high time to re-establish the faith which has been broken by forcing imperial and provincial works upon local bodies. And there will be ample funds for water-supply, drainage, etc.

THE CHOWKIDARI TAX. MOST OPPRESSIVE TAX IN THE WORLD.

MOST GPPRESSIVE TAX IN THE WORLD.
SUCH questions as the misapplication of the Road Cess and the grossly oppressive character of the Chowkidari Tax in Bengal are standing grievances to the people. If the proceeds of these rates were spent for the benefit of those from whom they are realized with pitiless rigour, Bengal, instead of being a land of pestilence, would have been converted into a smiling garden of Eden. The remarks we made the other day about the Road Cess apply with even greater force in regard to the Chowkidari Tax; for, the people not only derive no benefit from the payment of this impost but are made to suffer terribly in various ways in this connection. Of this presently. We are very much obliged to the Mymensingh Conference, which begins its sittings from Saturday (to-morrow)—and may God bless its work—for having taken up this important subject for discussion,—which affects more than seventy millions people of Bengal.

Two years are Mr. Weir M. B. framed

Bengal.

Two years ago, Mr. Weir M. P. framed a question on an article in the "Patrika" relating to the Chowkidari Tax; and the reply of the then Indian Secretary. Lord George Hamilton, when he was interpellated on the subject, was of the usual character. The former asked his lordship, whether, in view of its incidence, he would ask the Government of India to consider if arrangements could be made for the remission of the Chowkidari Tax. The Secretary of State denied the oppressive character of the tax Chowkidari Tax. The Secretary of State denied the oppressive character of the tax and answered that it was not proposed to remit it. He further said that "the poor are altogether exempt." Now suppose we can prove conclusively that, not only is the tax a most cruel one, but it is paid mainly by the poorest of the poor, is the Secretary of State prepared to reconsider the matter? At any rate it is our duty to furnish Mr. Weir with materials which may enable him to return to the charge and show that his question was based, not upon imagination but solid facts. Indeed, it will be utterly impossible for the Indian authorities to challenge a single statement in the present article.

The village chowkidar or watchman had

The village chowkidar or watchman had all along been the servant of the villagers. The British Government, from almost very beginning of its rule in this country very beginning of its rule in this country, sought to get possession of the village watch, and its efforts in this direction had all along been opposed persistently and successfully by the people till the seventies of the last century. In 1870 the Government had succeeded so far as to pass an Act by which it imposed a tax called the Chowkidari Tax for the maintenance of village watchmen on the

far as to pass an Act by which it imposed a tax called the Chowkidari Tax for the maintenance of village watchmen on the ground, that they were not regularly pand. Previously the produce of the Chowkidars. They were thus practically no burdens on the villagers. Indeed, they shared with the people the prosperity or the adversity of the season; but the direct tax, and its collection in each instead of in kind, even in times of distress, pressed dreadfully upon the rural population.

This tax, again, is one of the cruelest of imposts ever devised by any civilised Government. It is, we believe, just now the most cruel tax in existence in the world. In England, the income-tax does not reach incomes below Rs. 20,000. Even the Incometax in India does not affect those who have an income below Rs. 1000. But the Chowkidari Tax touches the pocket of every man and woman in the interior of Bengal who has a hovel to live in, though he or she may be starving. The nature and incidence of assessment will be clearly understood from section 15 of the Chowkidari Act of 1892 which runs as follows:—

which runs as follows:—

"The rate to be levied.....shall be an assessment according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to the same: provided that the amount shall not be more than one supee per measurement and that all persons who in the opinion of the Punchayet are too poor to pay half an arma a month, shall be altogether exempt from assessment under this act."

So, every inhabitant of the village, who campay two pice per month, or six pence per annum, is bound to pay this tax. Did we indulge in exaggeration when we said that it was the cruelest tax in the world? Is there one civilized country on the face of the globe, where taxation has reached such low incomes? Millions of people in Bengal who starve six months in the year, have thus to labour under the load of this inquitous tax. It is paid by

benefit? Ah, no! The object of the Chowledger dari Tax is to support tens of thousands of policemen who are of no earthly use to those who pay them but who are maintained to do imperial works and serve as "Government spies" in villages. The existence of these watchmen is ostensibly justified on the ground that they are required to guard the property of the villagers; but as a matter of fact they never patrol at night or protect the people from thieves and burglars. As a rule, they are selected from the dregs of society by the police and are oftentimes in league with the "budmashes."

In district like Backergunge, which are full of jungles teeming with leopards, wild bears and deadly snakes, and intersected by khals and small rivulets, and where the houses are

and deadly snakes, and intersected by khals and small rivulets, and where the houses are sometimes a mile apart from another, it is impossible for the Choukidars to do night-patrolling. In other districts they sleep more soundly at night than their neighbours whose houses it is their duty to guard. No, the Chowkidars are not of the slightest use to the villagers, who themselves protect their property as far as that is possible.

But these Chowkidars are not only a terrible burden upon the villagers, but a source of constant danger to them. They are so many spies stationed at the doors of the villagers. They can oftentimes make the lives of the people within their jurisdictions miserable by reporting their doings to the police. As a matter of fact, many respectable families are oftentimes—sought to be ruined by these vipers whom they nourish—their breast. These Chowkidars, now practically converted into constables, are not at all needed by the people; they exist for the use—of the Government. In short, what the Government seeks to do by entertaining this village—police—is to collect through them information about crime, crops and other matters, without spending a pice from—its own treasury and also to keep every household in Bengal before its eyes from its seat at Darjeeling or Belvedere. Now—it—is proposed to convert them into peons—to serve processes and summonses. They are thus no longer the servants of the villagers but those of the State. Why are then the former taxed to find their salaries?

The tax is assessed and realized by a body of men called the Punchayets in whom

out those of the State. Why are then the former taxed to find their salaries?

The tax is assessed and realized by a body of men called the Punchayets in whom the villagers have no confidence and who, as a rule, prove themselves to be a terrible engine of oppression. Not only is the assessment and collection of the Tax in their hands but there is no appeal, as of right, (Vide section 20 of the Chowkidari Act) from an order passed by a Punchayet as regards the revision of any assessment. Every Punchayet shall appoint one of their number to collect the rate, who retains ten per cent of the amount collected as his commission. So, not only is each village assessed at the amount required for the payment of the Chowkidars, but at ten per cent above such amount to meet the expense of the collection and loss for the non-realization of the rate from defaulting villagers.

rate from defaulting villagers.

We have yet to describe other harassing features of this impost. The tax is payable quarterly in advance. The payment must be made within seven days of the assessbe made within seven days of the assessment. And when a villager fails to pay, the Punchayet is authorized to pounce upon him and seize all his goods and chattels, except ploughcattle and tools and implements of trade or agriculture, found in or upon any house or land occupied by the defaulter, and sell them at public author after giving notice, by beat of drum, of the time and place where such movable property shall be sold. If a return, containing the details of the sales which have taken place during the last ten years, could be prepared, it would form, no doubt, a terrible indictment

And lastly, if in any village the collection of the rate is badly carried out, the Magistrate is empowered by section 46A to appoint a Tehsildar to realize the required sum; and his remuneration shall be levied from and his remuneration shall be levied from those who were unable to pay their Chow-kidari Tax in the usual manner! Does the reader understand the significance of this arrangement? It means an additional burden upon the poorest of the poor; for, it is the most indigent only who generally form the defaulters. Nor is this all. This is introducing a number of Government tax-gatherers in most villages in Bengal; for, there are very few villages where the tax can be regularly realized. And thus it often happens that hundreds of tax-gatherers are let loose upon the simple villagers to harass them in the most frightful manner possible.

Thus, examine the question from any stand-point you like, and you will find that the villagers should be relieved of the tax. If the villagers hould be relieved of the tax. If the rate is however yet retained, the Government is bound to apply its proceeds to meet the 'ocal needs of the rural population in the same way as the Municipalities were relieved of paying the Police Tax in 1882, and spending the same for medical and sanitary improvement of the rate-payers. In short, the villages should be protected in the same way as Municipal towns in the Muffasil are protected by the regular Police, and the rural population should either be exempted from a Police Tax like the Chowkidari, or allowed to utilize its procesds for sanitary and similar other useful purposes. other useful purposes.

HOW THE SERVICE IS GETTING DE-MORALIZED.

In Sir Andrew Fraser doing service or disservice to his subordinates by refusing to take notice of their vagaries? The Magastrates, entrusted as they are with huge trates, entrusted as they are with huge powers, should earn the respect of the people, otherwise not only is their own usefulness marred, but British rule in the country is discredited through their unjustifiable doings. The more the press is bringing to light the high-handed acts of Mr. Carey, apparently the greater is His Honour's solicitude to protect this Magistrate. The result is that other Magistrates are catching the contagion.

We pointed out the other day that a European Dy. Magistrate under Mr. Carey, named Mr. Shout, had sought to imitate the example of his official superior by causing warrants to be issued against his tailor, simply because the man would not agree to serve under him! True Mr. Shout says that he gave an advance of Rs. 3 to the tailor. We do not know if this statement has been challenged by the latter or not, but, assuming that he really got the amount, surely that does not justify Mr. Shout to treat him as a felon. None should know this better than Mr. Shout, for he himself is a Magis-

Magistrates.

The look to the nice arrangement of the Government. Mr. Carey has given ample evidence of the fact that he is unfit for the post of a District Magistrate. A District Officer should be a man of tact and judgment and must possess a large fund of sympathy for the people. Mr. Carey is not only wanting in these qualities but he positively hates the Bengalees. And it is this man who has been selected not only to lord it over millions of his follow beings but of his fellow-beings, but perform his sommersaults in one of the most advanced districts of Bengal! Now why should the people of Hooghly be punished in this manner by the ruler of the Province when the former gave no offence to

As Magistrate of Berhampur, Mr. Carey left no stone unturned to annoy and insult the good Maharajah of Cossimbazar. In Hooghly at least three prominent gentlemen of the district had been wantonly insulted by

Hooghly at least three prominent gentlemen of the district had been wantonly insulted by him. The facts were published in newspapers and are known to the Lieutenant-Governor. He also insulted a personage like the Governor of Chandernagore. Yet Sir A. Fraser is either powerless or unwilling to remove him from Hooghly or relegate him to some other department. And as if to add insult to injury, a European Deputy Magistrate, who might suit the savage Sonthals, has been imported all the way from Dumka and fastened upon the enlightened people of Hooghly!

But to return to the contagion of demoralization in the service which is spreading. Here is a case to show how some of the Magistrates have cast even ordinary decency to the wind. Rightly on wrongly the impression has got a strong hold upon the minds of the people that, when there is a dispute between a European and an Indiam, the latter is bound to go to the wall. When such a case occurs, it ought, therefore, to be the duty of every Magistrate not only to hold the balance strictly even, but take special care to convince the public that justice is most scrupulously administered. But read the facts of the Ranigunj cases published in these columns on Tuesday and see how the result will not remove but only confirm the impression alluded to above.

A Rajput woman, wife of a Chowkidar or watch man, complained

A Rajput woman, wife of a Chowkidar or watch man, complained against a Police Sergeant named Gibbs that Police Sergeant named Gibbs that he and another had forcibly entered her house, and that when she remonstrated she was dragged to the Police station. The Police Sergeant on his part lodged a counter-case against the woman. His version was that, a manager of Messrs. Kellner and Co. complained to him that the husband of the woman had stolen five dozen bottles; that thereupon he the manager and several woman had stolen five dozen bottles; that thereupon he, the manager, and several others went to the Choukidar's quarter; that the Choukidar was not there but his wife came out, abused him, and attempted to strike him with a chopper when he remonstrated. She was then arrested, brought to the police station, and made over to the

police.

Now to the decision of the Magistrate. He admits in his judgment that Sergeant Gibbs, as a constable, was not authorized under the law to take the charge sheet from the manager of Messrs. Kellner and Co., or to make any investigation. Indeed, the finding of the Magistrate is that the Sergeant acted "without authority". That being so his action was wholly illegal and high-handed. That is to say, the Sergeant committed an outrage by forcibly taking away the woman to the police station and making the woman to the police station and making her over to police custody. But he was allowed to escape without even a word of warning! On the other hand—would it be believed—the woman was convicted under section 352 I. P. C. and sentenced to pay

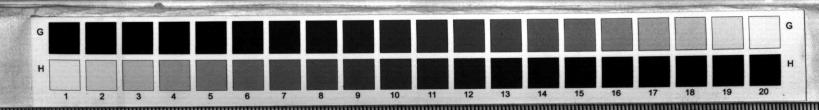
a fine of Rs. 15,—which means three months' pay of her husband,—or in default to undergo two weeks' imprisonment!

Why was the woman treated in this atrocious manner? Because the Magistrate believes that she attempted to strike the Sergeant! But was the Sergeant justified in going to her house at all? No, says the Magistrate emphatically in his judgment. So what happened was this. The Sergeant, accompanied with a number of people, went to the woman's house. He had absolutely no right to do so. He thus grossly abused his authority and deserved severe punishment. Naturally the woman resented the insult, and possibly tried to protect her house against the unwarrantable invasion of these intruders by raising a chopper at

house against the unwarrantable invasion of these intruders by raising a chopper at them, though she denies it.

Every one would have done the same thing. The Magistrate's wife, we fancy, would have done something worse if her house had in this manner been invaded by a number of strangers without authority. And for this perfectly justifiable act the Rajput woman was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment! Surely we are living under British, and not Turkish, rule. The decision of the Magistrate has no deabt upheld the prestige of a "Poor White". but upheld the prestige of a "Poor White", but it will go straight into the hearts of the millions of this country and stay there

We said the other day that the narrow and providential escape of Lady Curzon was the Viceroy's second warning. If His Excellency Viceroy's second warning. If His Excellency had so chosen he might have utilized the terrible lesson he got from the serious illness of hen Ladyship for the benefit of the three hundred millions in India entrusted to his care by the same Providence which was so wonderfully meroiful to him. It is very unfortunate that such unique and unprecedented fortunate that such unique and unprecedented events should have happened after his return to India as protest meetings all over the country for the purpose of condemning His Excellency's administration. How was it that Excellency's administration. How was it that instead of expressing gratitude to Lord Curzon, thousands of our leading men assembled in public meetings and passed votes of censure upon him? Are they perverse, or is it the case that His Excellency has not profitted in the least by his first warning?



happy, suddenly stricken down by an awful happy, suddenly stricken down by an awfur calamity in which he himself was not free from serious danger. In return for this expression of sympathy they expected from him the treatment of a "ma bap"—of a generous and sympathetic ruler who, as their earthly providence, has, in his keeping, their destinies, and can thus make them lead a happy or a miserable existence. It is quite evident they have been utterly disappointed in their or a miserable existence. It is quite evident they have been utterly disappointed in their expectation. Will His Excellency profit by his second warning? For who knows he might yet invite another, though God forbid it? It is quite true Lord Curzon has to look to the interests of his own countrymen and other Europeans and semi-Europeans; but he has a duty to do with regard to the Indians also. As the latter are satisfied with small mercies, it is not at all a difficult matter for him to serve both England and India.

WE very much wish that Sir Andrew Fraser could as keenly feel the necessity of taking steps for removing the water difficulty of Bengal as did Sir A. P. MacDonnell while he officiated as the ruler of this Province. In his Sanitary Resolution in 1895 Sir Antony thus dwelt on the paramount im-

or Antony thus dwelf on the paramount importance of wholesome drinking water:

"The most noticeable aspect of these figures is the increased nortality due to cholera and fever. The causes assigned are the excessively insanitary conditions of the towns and in the rural areas, defective draintowns and in the rural areas, defective drainage and bad drinking water, and, no doubt, these are the two causes. They are susceptible of remedy with money and systematic effort. How the money is to be provided and what the sanitary organisations should be for rural areas are points to which reference will presently be made; here the officiating Lieutenant-Governor would say that as sanitary improvements are expensive and not always acceptable to the people, it behoves all local authorities to concentrate their efforts on that improvement which is never unacceptable, never misunderwhich is never unacceptable, never misunder-stood, and never ineffectual in preventing disease. That improvement is the provision of good drinking water; other expensive sanitary measures can wait."

measures can wait."

That is also the nopular view of the question. How the people of this country value pure water was thus eloquently admitted by Sir A. P. MacDonnell in his speech at Howrah: 'T believe that no people on earth are so sensible of the advantages of pure water as the people of this country; and I feel certain that in course of time they will insist on having this." And yet there are sist on having this." And yet there are officials who never lose an opportunity of accusing the people that they do not understand the value of pure water. If they have now to use foul water, they have no help. The present Lieutenant-Governor had "no hesitation in saving" that there was scarcely a village which had not sufficiency of drinking water for its inhabitants. Where is the man to remove this erroneous and obnoxious notion from His Honnyr's mind? The reverse is the truth, namely, that, there is scarcely a village in Bengal which contains sufficient drinking water for its people. Now that 12; lakhs of rupees have been contributed to the District Boards, we trust, the major portion of the amount will be devoted to the provision of drinking water for the people.

WHILE thanking the Government for

arrangement to pay twelve and half lakhs of Rupees annually for improving the financial position of the District Boards, it should be remembered that this is only very partial restitution of the Road Cess money which the Government had appropriated for its own purposes against distinct pledges and promises. Just see how in one single matter has the Government description. ment done gross injustice to the payers of the Road Cess. As the reader knows, Bengal Road and the other the Public Works, Cess.
The two cesses are collected by one and the same establishment. The proceeds of the Road Cess belong to the people, while those of the other are claimed and appropriated by the Government. The joint collection charges should, therefore, be borne equally by the Government and the District Boards, the latter representing the interests of the Cess. latter representing the interests of the Cess-payers. But the Government, in its plenitude of power, arranged that the District Boards should pay two-thirds, and the P. W. Cess Department the remaining one-third of the collection charges! How equitable and ma-bap-like! This unjust principle was laid down in 1877-78. The Government, however, did not act up to its own principle. What it did was to fix a lump sum, amounting to Rs. 46,800, permanently as its annual Public Works Cess contribution towards the cost of the joint establishment, though the collection or the joint establishment, though the collection charges doubled and trebled year after year. So while the District Boards had to pay their share, which increased annually, of two-thirds, the Government contributed only the fixed sum of Rs. 46,800 till 1899,

and in this way (mis) appropriated something like seven lakhs of Rupees from the Cess-fund!

Ir was in that year (1899) that we were led to write a series of articles on the subject, ex-posing the injustice of the arrangement. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, who was then in the Surendra Nath Banerjee, who was then in the Bengal Legislative Council, brought these articles to the prominent notice of the then Financial Secretary to the Gover ment of Bengal, Mr. Baker. The latter admitted the injustice and agreed to act up to the printiple of th injustice and agreed to act up to the principle laid down in 1877—78. But not a pice of the misappropriated seven lakes was restored! In our articles we also raised the question, why should not the joint collection charges be divided equally between the two parties, namely, the District Boards and the Government. Mr. Baker then came forward with a circular of the Board of Revenue in which at which it was stated that the Government had acted with "liberality" by demanding only two-thirds of the cost from the local bodies, instead of "liberality" by demanding only two-thirds of the cost from the local bodies, instead of charging them with the entire cost of collection! This arrangement of making the District Boards pay two-thirds, instead of one-half, was made on the most extraordinary basis. It was contended that as the Collector, the Commissioner, and the Members of the Revenue Board—we do not know why the Lieutenant-Governor was not included in the list—had to give their time to look after the affairs of the District Boards, a portion of their salary ought to be paid from the Road Cess Fund. Need we say that this contention is most preposterous? The members of the District Boards do not charge a pice for their services. The members of the Municipalities also serve unpaid. But the princely-paid Civilians must take pay for such services! These meddlesome officials are not at all wanted. They thrust themselves to serve their own purpose, that is to say, to

While the Government is doing its utmost to afford relief to the distressed people of Dharmsala and Kangra, we find the "Panjabee" has brought to light some facts in this connection, which the authorities would do well to give serious attention to in the interests of humanity. The Punjab paper is informed from private sources that the measures taken by the Government have failed to give adequate relief and help to the Indian section of the population. We quote the following from our contemporary:

The disaster by earthquake is being rendered acute by storms accompanied by rain and hail and we are sorry to be informed that till now nothing, or very little, has been done to provide shelter for the natives. Some people, amongst them a legal practitioner at Kangra, have simply died for want of proper medical aid. May we enquire it any tents have been provided or that ched any tents have been provided or thatched sheds erected for the Indians at Kangra, sheds erected for the Indians at Kangra, Nagrota, Paprola and other places that have been seriously damaged and where the survivors are perhaps fairing worse than those who have succumbed. We cannot understand why should it have been difficult to send a large number of tents and chhantdaris to those places, access to which is so easy and the roads leading to which have not been blocked by damages to bridges, etc. The complaint is general and being expressed rather freely that while every thing is being

rather freely that while every thing is being done for the Europeans, comparatively little is done for the sons of the soil."

Nor is this all. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is personally visiting the unfortunate places, no doubt from the best of motives. But, by an irony of fate, the presence of the local administration has proved to be more of a hinderance than of any real relief to the sufferers. And how? The labor available in the locality scanty and meagre relief to the sufferers. And how? The labor available in the locality, scanty and meagre as it is, is being forcibly pressed out in the service of the officials. Would it be believed that these impressed labourers are being compelled to give up the work of digging out their own buried relatives in order that nothing should be marking for the comfort and their own buried relatives in order that no-thing should be wanting for the comfort and convenience of the officials? Such is the na-ture of complaints which the "Panjabee" has received from the affected places. Surely the matter is scandalous enough to receive the serious consideration of the authorities, who, for aught we know, are quite in the dark as to what is being done by their subordi-nates to afford relief to the distressed people of the place.

WE beg to draw the Viceroy's attention to We beg to draw the Viceroy's attention to the case of Babu Sakti Prasanna Sen, an Auditor under the Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Bengal Circle. On 26th January, 1904, Babu Sakti Prasanna applied to the Comptroller er General of India, through the Comptroller of Post Office, for permission to appear at the Subordinate Civil Accounts Examination. The Comptroller of Post Office, in recommending him as an able and hard-working official, held that Babu Sakti Prasanna should be required to pass the Postal Subordinate Examination before he could be allowed to appear at the corresponding examination of the Civil Department. The Comptroller General, India, fell in with this view of the matter and withheld the permission sought for. This order of the Comptroller General, India, is incomprehensible. hensible. The articles 1663-472 of the Civil Account Code Vol. 11 do not lay down any such restrictions on a Post Office Account Clerk who may desire to qualify himself as clerk of the Civil Account Office. The subjects prescribed for the Civil Department examination are Civil Account Code, Civil Service Regula tions, Civil Account system of Book-keeping the rules for the Sub-Account Service Exa mination were first laid down, the Comptroller General, Post Office, made certain representa-tions in consequence of which the Comptroller General of India agreed to allow the candidates from the Postal Service to take up Postal Account Code and Postal Account system for the corresponding Civil Code and system. This Postal Account system for the corresponding Civil Code and system. This modification of the rules takes away the ground of the Comptroller General's order on this application of Babu Sakti Prasanna. Babu Bakti Prasanna was thus compelled to appear at the Postal Sub-Account Examination in Nov. 1904, but was not declared passed for he failed to secure pass marks in Precis-writing and Letter-drafting, subjects not of any importance in an accounts office. As Babu Sakti Prasanna passed creditably in accounts and, according to our information, did satisfactorily in Precis-writing we think it but fair that he should be granted a re-examination on the latter subject. On the results of this examination, Babu Sakti Prasanna again approached the Comptroller General, India, for permission to appear at the Civil Accounts Examination, setting forth the very sat sfactory marks, he had secured in accounts. He offered to be examined on Civil Accounts Examination, setting forth the very sat sfactory marks, he had secured in accounts. He offered to be examined on Civil Accounts subjects. But the authorities could find no ground to modify their previous order on his jects. But the authorities could find jects. But the authorities could find no ground to modify their previous order on his case. Now, this is, in all conscience, a case of unaccountable injustice. Babu Sakti Prasanna solicited permission to appear at the Sub-Account Examination simply to better his prospects and wanted fair play and no favour and he has been denied the chance to verify his abilities. We submit the case to the vigilant eye of the Viceroy whose heart has always gone forth to the humble and the dutiful.

The Philippine question has come to a head. There is a section of the American people who are of opinion that the wiser course for their Government would be to put the question of self-government in the island off indefinitely and withhold the boon till the Filipinos have proved themselves fit for the task. Their attitude resembles very much with that of the average English offi-cial in India. But the Filipinos have decial in India. But the Filipinos have declared not to submit to an arrangement from which the native element would be altogether removed. They demand the immediate establishment of a government for Filipinos by Filipinos, the future independence of the country as soon as practicable, and a Pretectorate by the United States over the Philippine Republic no sooner than the independence has been achieved or an international guarantee obtained with the aid and influence of the Government of the United States securing the inviolability of Philippine independence. The Filipinos have the nerve to assert their rights, but the Indians are getting more and more emasculated. Of our Government we have never demanded anything more than the gradual cullated. Of our Government we have never demanded anything more than the gradual introduction of local self-government to which the Marquis of Ripon set his approving seal, to be sponged out twenty years la-

take possession of the Fund which belongs to the people and then want to be paid! That gress in English education and ideas, by our is the secret of it. How inpudent is the demand! We are told in season and out di that India is not yet fit for self-gonent. But have we not enjoyed its of the British rule for nearly hundred years? When shall we then be fit?
The Indians can beat down the most brilliant
English youths in competitive examinations
for the Civil Service. They dan discharge
the duties of the Member of the Board, the Judge of the High Court, the District Magistrate and the District Judge as efficiently as any Englishman, but they are not competent to carry on the administration of a Municipality like that of Calcutta!

A LEADING gentleman from Bhagalpur has sent us a few more particulars with reference to the treatment meted out to the members of the deputation that waited upon the Divisional Commissioner to represent to him the danger to which families living close by the Dears,—where, at the instance of Major Dyson, the local Civil Surgeon, segregation camps and plague sheds have been erected,—have been exposed. It seems, the "elite" of Bhagulpur had, before approaching the Commissioner, seen Major Dyson and requested him to remove these camps. To their great surprise, they were received not only with scant courtesy but were told that plague was not a contagious disease at all. Of course Major Dyson has every right to hold any theory on the etiology of plague. But is he not aware that there are medical men, as competent as he is, who hold altogether different views on the subject? Nay, the Major himself apparently has no faith in his own theory, else why did he not object to the of the deputation that waited upon the Divi-Major himself apparently has no faith in his own theory, else why did he not object to the erection of the segregation camps? Be that as it may, Major Dyson is quite welcome to stick to his own theory in his own case, but he has no right to experiment it in the case of others. Well, the people of Bhagulpur were not satisfied with his reply. They then prayed the District Magistrate to interfere in the matter but to a purpose. As a last rethe matter, but to no purpose. As a last resource, they waited upon the Divisional Commissioner for the purpose of getting their grievance removed. Here let our correspondent

grievance removed. Here let our correspondent relate what happened:—
"It was decided at first that only a few select gentlemen should form the deputation. But Mr. Macpherson wanted to know whom they represented. This the members naturally understood to mean that Mr. Macpherson wanted to be satisfied about the representative character of the deputation, and so they thought is treated to putation, and so they thought it priper to wait upon him with all those immediately in wait upon him with all those immediately interested in the removal of the sheds. At the appointed hour, they assembled at the Commissioner's Court. To their great surprise and regret, Mr. Macpherson instead of welcoming them with his usual courtesy, showed a bit of temper because of the large number of gentlemen composing the deputation. This sort of treatment was least expected from Mr. Maopherson, who has the reputation of being very kind-heated and sympathetic. Well, Mr. Macpherson could not hold out much hopes to the members of the deputation on the subject of their grievances. He only assured them that the would consult Major Dyson in the matter and do the needful if the latter was agreeable. It never occurred to Mr. Macpherson that he could not expect any favourable advice from Major Dyson, against whose action the deputation had waited upon him. At any rate, it is to be regretted that in a matter in which lives of so many of God's creatures are concerned, the complaint of the people should have been disposed of

in this summary fashion."

We trust Mr. Macpherson will kindly remove the grievance of the people.

Our Burdwan correspondent has sent us the particulars of the sensational trial, al-Habu Bagdi of a village under the Ryana thana stood charged with having murdered his sister-in-law and which ended in his actal. The case unmistakeably shows with what vigor executive rule is emasculating the country. The accused is a boy of only 16 years of age, and the deceased was a girl of six. One day the latter was found missing; Chandra Banerjee and Dasarathi Kar, took pity upon the boy and offered their services for his defence. They labored hard and succeeded in proving the innocence of the juvenile accused. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of 'not guilty," and the judge agreeing with them acquitted the accused. All is well that ends well. But cused. All is well that ends well. But should the matter end here? Here was a lad, though innocent, subjected to the horrors of a criminal prosecution for murder for months together and should no body be held responsible for it? We hope His Honour will be pleased to send for the records of the case and find out the party or parties, who brought all these troubles upon Habu. If cases like these are allowed to pass unnoticed, it will only encourage lawlessness and rascality in the country. Bear in mind nineteen witnesses were forthcoming to swear to the guilt of the accused!

THERE has been some further development of the case of Mr. Shout of Hooghly vs his tailor. The reader is aware how Mr. Shout obtained a second warrant issued for Shout obtained a second warrant issued for the arrest of the tailor for the very same offence for which he had once before pro-ceeded against him, and which case he had compromised and withdrawn. The man had no inkling of what had happened in his absence from his master's house. So he unhesitatingly returned to his duty on the 11th instant when Mr. Shout had him ar-11th instant, when Mr. Shout had him arrested through the District Superintendent of Police. This had the desired effect, for the man at once exe-

when a European officer "incurs the displea-sure of the Indian Press," he is "thereafter held up to continual reprobation." Is it the held up to continual reprobation." Is it the intention of Sir Andrew that the conduct of such officers as Mr. Shout must not be noticed in the columns of newspapers if he goes on committing one high-handed act after another? Strangely enough, instead of thanking the Press, Sir Andrew should find fault with it for bringing such official vergences to his pattern of which containly vegaries to his notice of which, certainly, he cannot be proud, and for which he is partially responsible.

A GENERAL impression that prevails in the country is, that but for the intervention of the High Courts, many innocent men would have been hanged or have to rot in jail; thanks to the convicting spirit which characterizes many of our officials. Thus the other day, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russel and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar of the Bombay. hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar of the Bombay High Court disposed of an appeal in which one P. Javerbhai was convicted of murder and sentenced to death by the Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. The Hon'ble Judges held that it was not safe to convict the accused on the evidence address by the presentation. not safe to convict the accused on the evidence adduced by the prosecution; so they reversed the finding of the lower court and ordered his release at once. Amongst other reasons why the conviction could not be sustained, they observed that the assessors disagreed with the Sessions Judge,—a circumstance which, according to the Hon'ble Judges, should always be taken into consideration. The following case hails from Madras. Venkata Reddi and Rossanna were convicted of marder and sontenced to transportation of murder and sentenced to transportation for life. An appeal against this finding was heard by Mr. Justice Bensen and Mr. Justice Boddam. After hearing the argument of the Counsel for the appellants, the Hon'ble Judges set aside the conviction and acquitted

In his last Budget speech the Viceroy was pleased to question,—"Is there a single class in the community who has been so injured? I will go further and say, is there a single individual? If there had been should we not have heard of him to day?" Well, the case of Mr. Cl. Krishna Row, who has submitted a memorial to His Excellency, is one in point and aptly answers Lord Curzon's question. Mr. Krishna Row had been in Government service for over 31 years and had always borne an unimpeachable character until it came to be impugned by a solitary officer who had made repeated attempts to injure him until finally he had him dismissed from Government service. It is a hard case in which the memorialist has been made a victim of a combination of untoward circumstances. Even the 'Pioneer" bore testimony to the good conduct of Mr. Krishna Row in the words that he was "dismissed to poverty and dis-grace a dozen years ago and since that time has been unable to get his case reopened though with one exception every officer with whom he had served, both European and Indian, bore testimony to his honesty and efficiency." Mr. Krishna Row approached H. E. the Governor of Madras but without avail and as a last resort has submitted his grievance to H. E. Viceroy. If our Viceroy means what Viceroy means what doubt he will call for with Mr. Krishna Row s connected wrong done him by the

Comm ssioner, will officiate for him. Mr. Bignell was a very popular officer; and his chief merit consisted in making no difference between his Indian and European subor-dinates. We offer our sincere sympathy to him, and trust he will come back fully him, and trust he will come restored to his health.

The Nawab of Pahasu, district Bulandsahr, has placed Rs. 50,000 at the disposal of Government for constructing a masonry tridge over the river Kali and metalling the Chattari over the river Kali and metalling the Chettari road. Other donations made by the Nawab are Rs. 20,000 for a boarding-house at the Aligarh College; Rs. 1,000 to two institutions at Agra; and Rs. 1,000 towards the Earthquake Fund.

A Bellary correspondent writes:—I have been put in possession of some of the details of the work of the Executive Committee. The of the work of the Executive Committee. The prizes and awards have been settled. The Exhibition will be opened on the 18th proximo, and last for 5 days. The exhibits include agricultural implements such as ploughs, paddy husking machines; Agricultural products including gram, pulse, tubers, cotton, etc; also honey, wax, dried frusts and condiments. Yet another group will show cotton, woollen and silk fabrics; manufactured stuffs; different kinds of pottery, wood carving, etc. Forest produce and lave stock claim equa attention The prizes for the exhibits are estimated to cost about Rs. 1,300 and the Committee hopes to spend about Rs. 3,000 in all. Rules for the Exhibitors have been published. The Committee will receive exhibits from the 5th proxime, and conceive exhibits from the 5th proxime, and continue to do so till the 14th instant, but perishable goods will be received in up to the 18th proxime.

The Hon'ble Mr. Twigg has returned from his tour of inspection in the Chingleput dis-trict. His report on the state of the season and the condition of the ryots there will be awaited with interest. We should indeed be awaited with interest. We should indeed be agreeably surprised if he disagreed in any inaterial particulars from the Hon'ble Mr. Castle-stuart Stuart, especially in view of the fact that the District Officer at present is Mr. Mahammed Raza Khan and not Mr. Dance. Whatever conclusions Mr. Twigg may come to, there will at least be this consolation that he saw apparently more of the District. come to, there will at least be this consolation that he saw apparently more of the District, the affected tracts and the people, than Mr. Castle-Stuart Stuart d'd; that he made a stay of over a fortnight in the District instead of the passing visit which was all the offended Famine Commissioner was able to pay. We do not know whether Mr. Twigg visited the outlying parts of the Chingleput, Conjeeveram and Tirvallur Talugs. So far as we know, no programme of his tour was published and nothing definite was known of he movements. We do not want to anticipate the result of his inspection, but we cannot, at the same time, hide from ourselves the fact that the distressed in whose interests these inspections have been undertaken feel that their condition has not, so far been correctly understood tion has not, so far been correctly understood either by the local or by the higher authorities.—"Hindu."

Andrew France is pleased to remark that ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH

> IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM DIGBY, C.I.E. The National Liberal Club, London,

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Mar. 31.

is to commemorate the energetic and kindly Liberal who was its Secretary at a time of great responsibility by placing Mr. William Digby's portrait in the Conference Room. At the time of his ever to be regretted death more than of his ever to be regretted death more than one friend who knew him intimately pointed to the fine pile of buildings now the home of the National Liberals and said: "There stands a splendid testimonial to the services of William Digby to the Hibberal Party!" The Club is doing well to take steps to ensure that the younger generation of Liberals shall be familiar with the outward appearance of Mr. Digby and while the hulding speaks of Mr. Digby, and while the building speaks of his energy, his portrait will show to those who did not know him personally the man who did not know him personally the man whose unfailing tact and courtesy achieved, as Secretary, the not too easy task of rehousing the National Liberals. The work attached to his office was enormous; no one who was without a genius for organisation could have steered clear of all the rocks and shoals on which the enterprise migns have been wrecked. He took so practical an interest in the very fabric of the building that he knew its every nock and granny he he knew its every nook and eranny; he always gloried in the magnificent staircase which is without its equal in London, and was copied from a Roman model. His clear mind grasped the infinite detail which the building of so splendid a home for Liberalism involved, and the admirable way in which he fulfilled his duties as Secretary constantly evoked the appreciative praise of the various Committees with whom he had to do. Mr. Gladstone was not slow to compliment one of the staunchest Liberals that ever breathed on the excellent manner in which he had worked for the success of the enterprise work, as the great statesman said, which was often unseen and unknown, but necessary to the crowning glory. In later years Mr. Digby took his friends to the Club with a pleasure that was almost paternal, but few ever heard from his own lips of the but few ever heard from his own lips of the hours of work by day and by night, too, which he devoted to the carrying out of the great scheme. It is well, therefore, that the National Liberal Club, in recognising what they owe to their former Secretary, have resolved to place his portrait in the Conference room of the Club where it will become a familiar chiest to these Liberals. become a familiar object to those Liberals, young or old, who foregather there so often to debate weighty matters of Liberal policy. TRUTH IN THE WEST.

This week at Westminster has afforded a very scathing comment on Lord Curzon's declaration that the ideal of truth is higher in the West than in the East. It has been reserved for Mr. Balfour, Prime Minister of England, to show that "successful deception" is not unknown here. The Prime Minister has again escaped from facing the debates on the fiscal question by the simple and obvious method of running away. Such a course was open to him, and however under nifed and humiliating it may be, he has a right to pursue it if he chooses. But the crowning ignominy of such procedure was apparent when he declared in the House of apparent when he declared in the House of Commons that he did not know that a hostile vote on his policy of Retaliation had been passed on the previous evening, that, in fact no voice had been raised in its favour. Hear what the Parliamentary correspondent of one of the Toriest of Tory journals says on the subject:

"I am afraid not many Members regarded the Premier's remark as the highest form of

veracity. They laughed. But they admired the exquisite ingenuousness of the They laughed. But they And this in the House of Commons: Was

not here an intention to deceive? Can any excuse be made for so flagrant a travesty of truth? If Mr. Balfour, indeed, were unaware of what had happened, he is no longer fit to be the Leader of the House of Commons. Hear also the words of Mr. Arnold White when protesting against corruption in high places in England. The revelations connected with the Whittaker Wright case, the Irish remounts, the army stores scan-dals he maintained had only scratched the mere surface of the existing corruption, and he adds: "If I were to put my finger upon the weak spot in the whole machinery of government it would be the practice of deputing a gentleman of high character, but ignorant of the facts to state from the Treasury Bench, not what is the truth but what certain officials behind closed doors wish the country to understand is true. By

this simple means deception is syndicated and responsibility evaporates."

Another formidable critic is dealing with this question of deception as it appears in the West to-day, and that critic is Miss Marie Corelli. Many people claim the right to laugh at Miss Corelli's utterances; but whatever they may think of her as a literary lady, they cannot deny that she disterary lady, they cannot deny that she writes cathingly about present-day abuses. She is about to publish a book entitled: "Free Opinions, Freely Expressed," and she says that "among the English upper classes there has been growing of late a disregard for all that is truly sincere and honourable.....something must be rotton in the system which involves the disappearance of the sterling virtues of mental and moral stability that were once the Englishman's pride." But even in this respect the whole nation is not condemned?

Peace has so often been prophesied that one cannot build too surely on the prospects which even the 'Times' this morning characterises as hopeful. Still the trend of events seems to be forcing the Tsar's hand in spite of his desire to continue the war and trust to the eventual triumph of the Russian armies. The position in the Far East is distinctly serious; the Japanese are reported to have succeeded in outting off upplies, and the veteram Linevitch has a tallo perform from which even a Napoleon would have shrunk. His masters in St. Petersburg are anxious, blowever, to give him a chance to THE OUTLOOK FOR RUSSIA. have shrunk. His masters in St. Petersburg are anxious, however, to g ve him a chance to retrieve the disasters, but that chance may have come too late. The feeling against Kuropatkin is emphasised by a communication which appears in to-day's "Times." That journal's Paris Correspondent gives the opinion of General Dragomiroff on the ex-Communder-inchief of the Russian armies. He declares that Kuropatkin is a greatly over-rated man; that he is lacking in intuition and audacity, as well as in continuity of purpose; that he as well as in continuity of purpose; that

THE AMERICA HAZAR PATHIKA, APRIL, 23, 1000, THE AMRICA BAZAR PATRIKA, APRIL, 23,1905 Balle to Barrillann

invariably revoke this orders, and his jealousy lest the honour and glory of success should fall to others. He goes so far as to say that "if a single one of the Japanese generals had had any real comprehension of this war and known how to divine the character of this Generalissimo, the Japanese armies would have long lago been at Kharbin." This opinion is perhaps what one would expect from the man who travelled from Kieff to St. Petersburg "exclusively to oust Kuropatkin from his posiwho travelled from Kleff to St. Petersburg "exclusively to oust Kuropatkin from his position in favour of Linevitch," but independent testimony has supported some of the contentions of General Dragomiraoff. The Grand Dukes, it is stated, are much displeased that Kuropatkin was reappointed to a command at the front. Before these notes are in print all the world will probably know whether Linevitch has accomplished the creat things expect.

ed of him.

But the internal condition of things in Russia is growing more and more serious every day; this week riots have broken out near the Tsar's residence in South Russia and the Imperial palace has been damaged. One can-not help seeing the truth underlying Mark Twain's most recent humorous pronouncement on Imperial Nicholas. The American writer on Imperial Nicholas. The American writer gives a soliloquy supposed to reflect the true feeling of the Emperor of all the Russias. He looks at himself and declares that his physical body does not differ from that of the poorest Russian peasant. What is it that men worship in me, he asks? And comes to the conclusion that it is his clothes, for without them there is nothing Imperial about him. We are now told, too, that the Tsar's mother, who is the sister of Omeen Alexandra, is no longer the sister of Queen Alexandra, is no longer one of the reactionaries; she has recognised the futility of the policy and is in favour of liberal reforms. Her influence is very great, and if the report be true, the Tsar may be expected to introduce striking internal reforms to alleviate the terrible tension of the present

Calcutta and Mofussial

Govt. House.—In view of the Royal Tour next winter, considerable improvements will be made to Government House in Calcutta. Bengal Mining Board.—Mrt A. E. Harward, District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan is appointed to be a member of the Bengal Mining Board, vice Mr. F. R. Roe, resigned.

English Teachership Examination, 1905. -The following candidates have passed the above examination from the Calcutta Centre:—First grade.—Jagadish Chandra Sen Gupta, B.A., Banwari Lal Pal; Mathura Nath Mandal, M.A. Second grade.—Hari Charan Mukerjee; Upendra Nath Banerjee.

Civil Medical Department.—Third grade
Assistant Surgeon Bepin Chandra Das Gupta,
is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the
Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, First
grade Assistant Surgeon Gopal Chunder
Chatterjee Teacher of Anatomy and Surgery,
Dacca Medical School, is allowed privilege
leave forty-five days.

Director of Public Instruction Mr. A

Director of Public Instruction.—Mr. A. Pedler C. I. E. Director of Public Instruction Bengal, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-five days, with effect from the 25th Instant, Mr. V. H. Jackson, officiating Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, being appointed instead.

Settlement Department.—Babu Bhuban Mohan Chatterjee, 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.

A Devoted Wife.—Babu Jnanendra Lall Sharkhel, a member of the well-known Sharkhel family of Ramnagar, thana Moureshwar, Birbhum, died of consumption in "Chaitra" last. His faithful wife abstained herself totally from food and drink since that sad event, and after three days joined her earthly lord in the region of death having drowned herself in a pond. But what amazed the people most was that the dead body, when recovered from its water gave, was found to be in the posture called "Padmasana" with hands folded in prayer.

Bengal Weather and Crops.—Rain fall was light and scattered in Bihar, but in Bengal Proper, Orissa and Chota Nagpur it 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 cultivation in Noakhali and slightly damaged monua 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.

Assaulting a Railway Employee.—A Maho medan named Hubdar Khan was convicted by Mr. R. A. N. Singh, Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, of assaulting Mr. Blewitt, a guard on the Eastern Bengal State Railway The complanant, it would appear, on arr-val at the Budge Budge Station requested the accused, who was a cooly on the Railway to carry his tiffin box to the running room, and on his refusal to do so, thumped him on the head. The accused went away, re-turning afterwards armed with a stick and on the head. The accused went away, returning afterwards armed with a stick and assaulted him with it, causing severe injuries about the body. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprison-

Systematic Thefts on a Railway.—Mr. R. A. N. Singh, Deputy Magistrate of Scaldah, disposed of a case in which a man named Khobid Chamar was charged with the thet of coal from wagons on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The accused, it would appear, systematically committed these thefts. On the last occasion a train with a consignment of coal on the way to the Kidderpur Docks stopped at the distant signal at Dum-Dum Junction when the accused was found on a wagon throwing out coal for the found on a wagon throwing out coal for the purpose of carrying it away. He was arrested, and being an old offender, was sentenced to one year and nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Registration Department.—Maulvi Fazlal Qadir, Joint-Sub-Registrar of Satkania at Adhunagar, in the district of Chittagong, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Satkania, in the same district. Babu Ashutch Dea Joint Sub Pagistrat A. Divint Sub Pagistrar A. Divint Su tosh Das, Joint-Sub-Registrar of Phatikchari tosh Das, Joint-Sub-Registrar of Phatikchari at Kazirhat, in the district of Chittagong, is appointed to be Joint-Sub-Registrar of Satkania at Adhunagar, in the same district. Babu Pran Krishna Das, Joint-Sub-Registrar of Cox's Bazar at Chakiria, in the district of Chittagong, is appointed to be Joint-Sub-Registrar of Phatikchari at Kazirhat, in the same district. Mr. A Penheiro is appointed to be Joint-Sub-Registrar of Cox's Bazar at Chakiria, in the district of Chittagong.

Bank of Bengal.—The Bank of Bengal rate for demand loans remains at 5 per cent., the same figure as the preceding week.

Resignations.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignations tendered by the following gentlemen of their appointments as Hony. Magistrates of the Benches against their names:—Mr. Phillip William Guest Scott Jamalpur Independent Bench, in the district of Monghyr; Syed Muhammad Abdulla Rampur Hat Independent Bench, in the district of Birbhum; Mr. Gilbert HenryLangmore—Naxalbari (Bagdogra) Independent Bench, in the district of Darjeeling; Mr. J. H. Murray—Saidpur in the district of Rangpur; Babu Ram Taran Siromani—Kandi Independent Bench in the district of Murshidabad; dent Bench in the district of Murshidabad; Mr. George Lethbridge Colvin—Asansol Independent Bench in the district of Burdwan.

Hony, Magistrates .- The following gentlemen are either appointed or re-appointed Hony. Magistrates of the Benches against their names:—Babu Umesh Chandra Mukerjee and Babu Aghore Nath Saha—Kalna and Katwa Independent Banches, respectively, in the district of Burdwan; Babu Bisanu Lial Mandal Independent Banches, at Ramputhat. Mandal—Independent Bench at Rampurhat,
Birbhum; Maslvi Abdul Majid—Independent Bench at Bajitpur, Mymensingh; Babu
Ashutosh Das Gupta—Independent Bench at
Pirojpur, Backergunge; Babu Mathura Nath
Adhikari—Sadar Independent Bench in the
district of Bogra; Babu Pran Mohan Thakur
—Sadar Independent Bench at Bhagalpur —Sadar Independent Bench at Bhagalpur; Babu Kali Kumar Majumdar—Ullapara In-Babu Kali Kumar Majumdar—Ulapara Independent Bench in the district of Pabna; Babu Purna Chandra Singh and Maulvi Khondkar Abu Tail Kandi Independent Bench in the district of Murshidabad.

The Railway Disturbance Case.—The case in which Babus Khetter Mohan Basu, Noin which Babus Khetter Mohan Basu, Norendra Nath Bannerjee, Hemontho Kumar Basu, Satish Chander Chuckerbutty, Rajendro Lall Mookherjee, Nolin Bihari Roy, Jogendro Nath Dutt, Jogendro Nath Chatterjee, Otool Kristo Siroar, Hera Lall Mookerjee and Nolin Mohan Mookerjee employees of different offices in Calcutta, were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting and causing hurt to Mr. Taylor, Traffic Inspector of the Barasat-Basirhat Light Raiway at the Bamonmora statoin under circumstances already reported was concluded on Wednesday before Mr. Swan, Joint Magistrate of Alipore. The Magistrate after carefully going through Magistrate after carefully going through the evidence on behalf of the prosecution found there was no case against any of the accused and disbelieved the story of the prosecution and accordingly discharged all the accused.

P. W. D.—Babu Mohendra Nath Dutt,
Assistant Engineer, Gandak Division, is
granted privilege leave for nine months. The
following promotions are made in the Upper
Subord.mate Establishment, with effect from
the dates specified:—Dutt, Soshi Bhusan from
Supervisor, 1st grade (Supernumerary) to
Sub-Enginear, 3rd grade (Supernumerary);
Khastigir, Satya Ranjan from Supervisor,
2nd grade (Supernumerary) to Supervisor, 1st
grade (Supernumerary); Bamerjee, Bhusan
Chandra from Supervisor, 1st grade to SubEngineer, 3rd grade; Bhattacherjee, Surendro Nath from Supevisor, 2nd grade to Supervisor, 1st grade; De, Nanda Lal, Mullick,
Phani Lal and Mozumdar, Kedar Nath from
Overseer, 1st grade to Supervisor, 2nd grade.
Babu Nanda Lal De, Supervisor, second
grade, temporary rank, attached to the 1st
Calcutta Division and employed in the Drawing Branch of the Chief Engineer's Office, is
granted privilege leave for two months.

NOTES FROM CUTTACK.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Cuttack, April 10.

THE TOWN.

I take the liberty of ventilating through the medium of your widely-circulated paper the grievances of the Cuttuck people most of whom are still backward in education. Although Cuttuck is the metropolis of Orissa and the seat of the Divisional Commissioner and although its general health is far better than that of lower Bengal, yet I believe the Municipality has to do many things to make it a desirable place to live in. It is the main road only the Municipality takes the greatest care of whereas the smallest and the narrowest lanes are doomed to remain us so many dungeous. I live in a lane almost close to the main road but during my month's stay here, I have not seen a single sweeper sweep the lane—a single carter cart the refuse of the house and a single "Bhisti" water the dusty roads. What affects more the health of the town, is the system of carrying night-soil in open baskets by the Municipal matters. We hope the matter will have the early atten-tion of the authorities.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT. The Postal Department of Cuttuck appears to be equally lax. The up Madras Mail arrives here at 8 a. m. but the delivery to the publicis made between 11 a.m. and 12 p.m.

THE B. N. RAILWAY.

The authorities of the B. N. Ry. appears not to take proper notice of the conveniences and comforts of the passengers travelling on their line. While myself with a friend and a party of respectable ladies was on a pligrimage to Bhubeneshwar, Puri and Chilka a description of which has been published in the "Patrika" of 3rd instant. I felt the necessity of huving a come of Time Table but "Patrika" of 3rd instant. I felt the necessity of buying a copy of Time-Table but strange to say that it was not available even at stations like Cuttuck and Puri. While visiting Chilka on the 29th ultimo, we had to alight at Rhumba on the Madras side of this railway but strange to say there was no shed for passengers and we had to walk a long distance for shelter in a Thakur-Bari in a neighbouring village.

EMBANKMENT ON THE KATJURI. EMBANKMENT ON THE KATJURI.

The embankment on the Katjuri which is a branch of the Mohanady is a pleasant walk here. Gentlemen especially the school boys resort to the place before sun-rise and sundown and enjoy a happy walk. As the embankment is a steep one and a careless walk upon it is apt to cause a dangerous fall, we hope the embankment may be properly fenced for safety. It was built with massive stones during the Marhatta time.

FEMALE EDUCATION. Cuttuck has got a Middle English School for girls and the Oorias have no prejudice in sending their girls to schools. There are many Ooria girls in the School.

The way in which the United States are

going to deal with their Eastern Empire is a question of considerable interest to the Government of India. The States have apparently adopted the idea that occurred to the ently adopted the idea that occurred to the early Victorian "regime" about the dry-nursing of the dependencies as illustrated by doctrinaires like Sir. C. Lewes and others, Mr. Root wrote recently as follows: "None can foretell the future; but there seems no reasonable cause to doubt that, under the policy already effectively inaugurated, the institutions already implanted, and the processes already begun in the Philippine Islands, if these be not repressed and interrupted, the Philippine people will follow no the footsteps of the people of Cuba; that more slowly indeed because they are not as advanced, yet as surely, they will grow in capacity for sell government, and, receiving power as they grow in capacity, will come to bear substantially such relations to the people of Cuba, differing in details as conditions and needs d ffer, but the same in praciple and the same in beneficial results." The Filipinos, however, are not satisfied. Some want immediate and solute independence; others—probably the majority when they saw that the war was useless and prejudicial, and to compel the States to grant independence was not feasible—proposed first to pacify the country without allougether abandoning the idea of future independence cannot help adding his voice to the same in beneficial results." The Filipinos, however, are not satisfied. Some want immediate and assolute independence; others—probably the majority when they saw that the war was useles and prejudicial, and to compel the States to grant independence was not feasible—proposed first to pacify the country without allouge the relations to the people of the Inited States and prejudicial, and to compel the States to grant independence was not feasible—proposed first to pacify the country without alloughts and the principal flow mentions and other processions of feelings of deep pain and disappointment which is the country without allouge the fectively industry the proceedings were most devoting. He from Umballa, Hosisar-pur, Jullundur, Rawalpindi, Multan, Ferojeearly Victorian "regime" about the dry-nurto grant independence was not feasible—proposed first to pacify the country without altogether abandoning the idea of future independence, either by peaceable means or by appealing to the sense of justice of the American people while others cherished the hope of forming part of the American Union and considered that the best opportunity for them was to enjoy the same rights as are enjoyed by the citizens of the Republic that had come to assume sovereignty over them. This last hope is over, but all are agreed that they want to learn self-government and they say that self-government, is only learnt by practice. Here, however, the Americans seem to have taken a decided stand and to have insisted that the control of the Government and its administration are to remain in the hands its administration are to remain in the hands of American functionaries. Some Americans go further, we are told and, "not content with appropriating the lion's share, throw on the whole Filipino race the shadow of distrust, whole Filipino race the shadow of distruct, and with injurious intent openly declare, or covertly insinuate, that it is incapable of understanding or organising a republican system of Government." These words, written by a Filipino of good education and position, are the crux of the question, and show the extreme unwisdom of "opening one's head" about anything in this world. Mr. Root's are now recented by the Filipinos as words are now accepted by the Filipinos as the noble views of the United States Government which a wicked and tyrannical oligarchy are seeking to nullify. The unsettled political condition of the islands it is said gives the "wholly unscrupulous American residents" of the Philippines their chance, and they urge on the United States to treat the Filipinos as Great Britain treats her Crown colonies, and such an attitude naturally serves to inspire distrust in the mind of Crown colonies, and such an attitude naturally serves to inspire distrust in the mind of the Fillipino, and thus hostility breeds hostility. The Filipinos say they have no belief in getting justice in their islands till the native element in the Government is restored, and meantime it looks as if there was a good deal of sullen discontent going on. The wants of the majority are now summed up as follows:

—(1) The immediate establishment of a government for Filipinos by Filipinos, with the aid of the Americans; (2) the future independence of the country—as soon as practicable according to the idea of the Nationalists: dence of the country—as soon as practicable according to the idea of the Nationalists; after a period of evolution, according to the Evolutionists; (3) a Protectorate by the United States over the Philippine Republic, or, if that is not realisable, an international guarantee, obtained with the aid and influence of the Government of the United States, securing the inviolability of Philippine independence." They have at all events the merit of heidilty if not of avent the merit of the control of th lucidity if not of sweet reasonableness. The last demand is one which is extremely interesting, and shows a beautiful and touching esting, and shows a beautiful and touching trust by the weak in the generosity of the strong. It pleasantly eliminates the main duty of Government by transferring it to a neighbouring philanthropist, who will see you through, your difficulties, fight your battles, put you straight without asking a penny, or put you straight without asking a penny, or expect any return, except your gratitude. That was a beautiful idea in the early forties, but the world has gone back a lot since then, and is more attracted by the vilor doctrine of "quid pro quo." As far as one can foresee history, the question of the Philippines is only a question of how long it will take the Americans to clear out in disgust, or be turned out by the Japanese, when the question of self-government of dependencies will, we may be quite sure, be dealt with in a strictly scientific lines after consultation with the most eminent social philosophers, though Mr. Herbert Spencer is no longer here to consult. When the Japanese take in hand the question of the government of dependenconsult. When the Japanese take in hand the question of the government of dependencies, we may with advantage send our most intelligent officers to see how it is being done, and we shall probably be astonished to find that most of our ideas about the Government of India are proceeding on the wrong basis

THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

TO BE HELD INDEFINITELY. In order to ally any misapprehension re-lative to the policy of the administration with respect to the future of he Philippines Secretary Taft made public the text of a letter which he wrote to John N. Blair of New York bearing directly on that subject. The Secretary states very plainly that the policy of the administration is the indefinite retention of the Philippines "for the purpose of developing the prosperity and the self-governing capacity of the Philippine people." What shall be done when the Filipinos have rached a condition when they can safely be trusted with their own government, the Secretary believes to be a question, which doubtless will have to be settled by another generation than the present. In concluding his letter Judge Taft says:—

"Should the Philippine people, when fit for self-government, demand independence, I am strongly in favour of giving it to them and I have no doubt that the American people of the next generation will be of the same opinion. I think it much more likely, New York bearing directly on that subject. and I have no doubt that the American people of the next generation will be of the same opinion. I think it much more likely, however, that after the Filipino people shall have been associated with the American people for a generation or more, and shall have tasted the prosperity they will find behind the national tariff wall, they will prefer a relation to America like that of Canada and Australia to England to one ph absolute independence."

THE SELF-GOVERNMENT OF THE Lord Curzon's Convocation Speech.

A GRAND PROTEST MEETING.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Lahore, April 21. A Protest meeting was held on the Lawn front of the Town Hall

loring as loyal devoted subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor the necessity of such action as they are taking to day, the crizens of Lahore and representatives of various other towns of the Punjab in public meeting assembled deem it their duty to give expression of feelings of deep pain and dissappointment which has been caused by the unjust and unfounded aspersions cast upon the national character and moral ideals of the Indians by His Excellency Lord Curzon in his speech character and moral ideals of the Indians by His Excellency Lord Ourzon in his speech delivered at the last Convocation of the Calcutta University. Further that this meeting records a respectful but emphatic protest against the undeserved and unwarranted reflections made both in the Council Chamber as well as at the Convocation Hall against the character and motives of public men of the country who have in the discharge of an imperative duty had occasion to honestly and legitimately criticise certain retrograde measures and the general reactionary policy of His Excellency".

His Excellency".

This resolution was seconded by Ganpatrai, Barrister and supported by Izaz Hussein, pleader, Amballa, and was carried with accla-

The second resolution. "That the president of this meeting be authorized to forward copy of the above resolution to the Secretary of State for India and to the press' was proposed by Amolak Ram, celebrated pleader of Rawalpindi seconded by Umar Bux of Hoshiarpur and supported by Deoratan of Deosamaj and was carried unanimously. Honsaraj Sawhney proposed a vote of thanks to the chair and the greatest meeting since 1893 was terminated.

Gazette of India.

Some services of Sir Frederick Lely are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay

Government.

Golonel Lukis I.M.S., becomes principal,
Medical College, Calcutta.

Archdeacon Kitchin is granted 2½ years'

Mr. Troup, Deputy Conservator, is appointed Instructor, Dehra Forest school.

Major Nivett Carnac, Executive Engineer is posted to the Central Provinces.

Mr. Dane, Foreign Secretary, is granted six months' leave, Mr. Fraser, officiating.

Mr. Ch. A. Hill is granted 18 months' leave.

Babu Surja Kumar Chaudhari is appointed officiating Registrar, Finance Department, vice Mr. McCanm.

Mr. Hooper officiates as Economic Reporter

Mr. Hooper officiates as Economic Reporter vice Mr. Burkhill on leave.
Mr. Goodburn, Deputy Post Master General Assam is granted six months' leave, Mr. A. Willson, officiating.

MR. TILAK AT BELLARY.

Bellary, April 21.

The Hon'ble K. Venkatarao and his brother Srinivasarao have built here a beautiful tleatre costing about ten thousand and invited Bal Gangadhar Tilak of Poona to open it. Mr. Tilak arrived here on the night of the 19th inst. and was received on the railway platform by the elite of the town and taken to Venkatarao's magnificent Town Hall in procession with music. Last evening Mr. Tilak was taken to the theatre in procession through the town. Venkatarao then presented an address to Mr. Tilak in a valuable silver casket. Mr. Tilak opened the theatre with a silver key. Nearly three thousand attended. After Sanskrit and Telugu verses were read by Pandits Bhimachar B. A. and the president, Sumanorama Sabha gave its history in Telugu verse. Srinivasarao read an interesting property of the Chamber verse. Srinivasarao read an interesting preron the history of the Dramatic Literature of the world. It was followed by K. Venkobarao's paper on "moral teachings of the stage." K. S. Ramamurti of Vizagapatam spoke on histrionic art. The president made a speech worthy of his great learning, describing the different purposes served by the ancient Hindu stage. To-day he will speak on "patriotism" and tomorrow on "Arctic home of the vedas."

NAGPUR THEOSOPHICAL CONFERENCE.

Nagpur, April 21. The Provincial Theosophical Conference met at Nagpur this afternoon. Delegates from branches in the Central Provinces and the Berars assembled, numbering about 100.
Rao Bahadur Waman Rao Kolhatkar, President of the Nagpur branch welcomed the sident of the Nagpur branch, welcomed the delegates in a nice little speech. He pressed upon the delegates' attention a regular study of Mrs. Besant's manuals. Mr. Viswanath Kasinath Kade, pleader of Amracti, delivered a lecture in Marathi, which was highly applauded. Mr. Khapards of Amracte summed up Mr. Kales's lecture and delevered an interesting discourse on the principles of Theosophy. Rai Bahadur Ambalal voted thanks to the delegates. The Nagpur branch entertains the delegates to-morrow as an evening party.

Sir James Bourdillon, the British Resident and Lady Bourdillon leave on the 25th instant for Ootacamund. It is understod that Sir James has applied for six months' leave, from 22nd May, prior to his retirement. His suc-cessor is not announced yet.

TELEGRAMS.

BHTOM HU 5 VAVI

REUTER'S TELECRAMS.

THE BUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

A 'Daily Mail' telegram from Manila says that sixteen Japanese cruisers and destroyers were scouting yesterday off Sampa-

The Imprisonment of the crews of the steamers St. Helena and "Battersea" at Hong-Kong, for refusing to continue voyage to Japan for fear of Russians, is attracting considerable attention in England. attracting considerable attention in England.
At the request of Mr. Haveslock Wilson,
President of the Seamen's and Firemen's
Union, Mr Robson will ask a question in
the House of Commons on the subject to
London, April 19.

A "Daily Mail" telegram from Singapore
states that Russian agents have cut the cuble
between Foochow and Formosa,
London, April 19.

M. Rouvier questioned in the Chamber Deputies said that France will do everything
necessary to assure French neutrality in the
Far East.

London, April 20.

The Governor of Hong-Kong has proclaimed afresh the prohibition of coal exportation, except for bunker. The German steamer Juliette, at Mauritius, was prevented from finishing coaling when it was ascertained that she was carrying stores for Kamranh. The "Daily Mail" states that the English portion of her crew complain that they were deceived and refuse to continue the voyage, preferring imprisonment.

London, April 20.

A Telegram from Saigon dated to day tys
the Baltic Fleet is still at Kamranh, and that
Admiral Janquieres has taken all measures
ensure neutrality.

A telegram from Tokio states that the Japanese occupied Tunghua, fifty miles east of Shing-King. The Russians retreated north.

London, April 20.

The Japanese Minister in Paris has called the attention of M. Delcasse to the presence of the Russian ships in Kamranh Bay. It is maintained on behalf of France that precisely the same measures have been taken as when the same measures have been taken as when the Japanese cruisers lately visited Kamranh. Moreover it is affirmed that the Baltic Fleet has quitted territorial waters.

The Russian scouts have discovered two

strong Japanese columns of cavalry and artillery carrying out an important turning movement north-west of Changchung, which is Linievitch's main wesetrn position. The Japanese included 22 guns, a large number of baggage carts, and 3,000 Chunchuses.

It is semi-officially stated in Paris that It is semi-officially stated in Paris that the Japanese representative principally desired to obtain a formal assurance that France will continue strictly to observe neutrality as she did when Admiral Rozbidestvensky passed Cherbourg and was stationed in the vicinity of Madagascar. Special instructions have been sent to Indo-China. M. Deleasse is therefore able to calm the anxiety of the Japanese, which no fact has hitherto justified. The Government of Indo-China has adopted, in reference to Russians, measures analogous to those, recently taken when the Japanese cruisers visited Kamranh.

London, April 21.

It is reported in Paris that the Russiam Fleet left the coast of Annam yesterday.

London, April 21.

The St. Petersburg Bourse Gazette' announces that Government has decided to utilise the funds of various public institutions for war purposes, allowing three per cent, interest.

interest.

London, April 21. In accordance with the subsequent decision of Hongkong Magistrates, the crews of the "St. Helena" and "Battersea" blave been

GENERAL.

London, April 20. A telegram from Washington states that Mr. Tait, Secretary for War, on his return from the Philippines, visits, Tokio as the guest of Japan. The party will include Miss Alice Roosevelt, several Senators and members of the Congress of the Congress.

London, April 20.
The "Daily Express" in a telegram from Calcutta states, that Lord Kitchener has intimated that he cannot retain office unless the powers of the Military Member of Council are restricted. The "Express" further states that friction between Lord Kitchener and General

London, April 20.

The action of the Hansa Company mentioned on the 18th, is described by British Lines as an attempt to oust them from the Continental trade to and from India. The Hansa insists on a monopoly at Antwerp, and the Britishers insists on equal rights at all neutral ports. Meanwhile the Hansa is enforcing cutting rates. It is stated that the rates mentioned on the 18th were exceptional

and do not represent current rates.

London, April 20.

The King and Queen of England are still prolonging their visit to Algeria and have been received with immense cordiality everywhere. This is regarded as strengthening the entente cordiale. London, April 20.

Rir Reginald Hanson. M. Pilinshi, French Consul-General, Calcutta.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

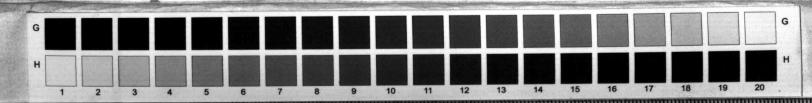
According to a local report, the Prince and Princess of Wales, on arrival at Bombsy, will pass through Rajputana to the Punjab and the Frontier, and subsequently visit several centres in Upper India, arriving in Calcutta in the Christmas week. Madres and Southern India will be visited afterwards.

THE SURVEY COMMITTEE.

THE SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Simba, April 20.

The President, Mr. Miller, goes to Nagpore to relieve Sir Frederick Lely as Chief Comimssioner, C. P. The Members, Colonel Sir John Farquharson, lately of the Home Survey, returns to Europe by the last mail of this month; Lieut.-Col. Kelly, R. E., also goes home for the summer, and Lieut.-Col. Longe, R. E., rejoins his appointment as Surveyor-General. Mr. Barron, Secretary to the Survey Committee, will probably be detained in Simba to wind up the Committee's business.



EDUCATION. A recent Circular of the Government gran-A recent Circular of the Government gran-ling one year's privilege to the unsuccessful intrance candidates to appear for lalcutta University examinations has elieved them of a great anxiety and burden of mastering Allahabad curriculum in the short period of six months. Curriculum in the short period of six months. It is to be hoped that similar favour will be extended to F. A. and B. A. candidates next year.—Mr. Ward, Professor of Canning College, Lucknow, who has been deputed by the Allahabad University to inspect the aboratories here, paid a visit to the local College the other day. He seems to be well pleased with what he saw.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

Mr. Kale came here in connection with what is known as "One Pice Fund" for the industrial regeneration of the country. He delivered two lectures, deploring our industrial degeneration and suggesting "One, Pice" scheme as its remedy. Men of light and leading attended both of them, one of which was presided over by Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, C. I. E., but it seems his (Mr. Kale's) admonitions served no useful purpose here; for in all fairness there ought to that the Central of the Central control of the Central of the o have been formed a branch of the Central committee by this time, but nothing like t, be it said to the disgrace of Nagpur, is

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE. The day is fast approaching when the olitical efficiency of C. P. is to be put to he ordeal of a Provincial Conference. The eaders have risen equal to the occasion and are doing their level best to make the Conference of description of descriptio ference a great success. The election of de-legates has already taken place in several places and we expect a goodly number of delegates from the muffasil. The draft re-solutions have been prepared relating to all important topics of provincial interest and the sale of tickets which have been priced at Rs. 3 each has already began. The 22nd and 23rd instants have been fixed for holding the Conference. On the first day, the business will be commenced at 12 a.m. and the proceedings will be as follows: (1) the business will be commenced at 12 a.m. and the proceedings will be as follows: (1) The address by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. G. M. Chitnavis C. L. E.; (2) The formal election of the President; (3) The Presidential speech. The last rtem of the first day's business will be the formation and meeting of the Subjects Committee. On the second day merning there will be a sitting of the Subjects Committee if necessary. At noon the remaining work of the Conference will be performed. Mr. Khaparde, the well-known pleader of Amraoti and a veteran in the field of politics, has been elected to preside on the occasion. Some are cted to pres de on the occasion. Some are opinion that the next day the 24th should devoted to the discussion of social matters. et us see what the organ zers think of it.—
meeting for electing delegates from Nagpore
rill be held on the coming Sunday in the
own Hall under Mr. Ganpat Rao Ghatales

THE CHARITABLE EYE DISPENSARY. Of late, the people of Nagpur are eveneng a commendable amount of interest in matters ophthalmic. The first of this activity is the stablishment of "The Charitable Eye Infirmary' in Modi Line, Sitabuldle, with our englishment and somewhat showy, Dr. B. S. Munje, himself a spectacled gentleman, as its cliculapius. The infirmary was a much looked or institution and its establishment is most apportune considering the ophthalmic degeleration of the rising generation of our town ration of the rising generation of our town, is to be hoped that it will prosper well and stify its establishment.

A RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.

The D. S. P., with his obsequitous retinue of scent of a gambling den and very oleverly raced the culprits there and made a large mber of arrests. The detection speaks well the D. S. P. and similar arrests will tend check the growing gambling propensity of the Nagpur people. The case is being tried by Mr. G. M. Chitnavis C. I. E.

AUTHORITY OF DIVISIONAL COMMIS-

The following Circular, published by the Sanjibani," is the outcome of the recent conference of Divisional Commissioners at arjeeling. The Circular will speak for

R. W. CARLYLE, Esq., C. I. E., Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Dated Calcutta, 24th February, 1905.

One of the matters discussed by the Conference of Commissioneres and Heads of Departments which met at Darjeeling in Detober last, was the position which the Commissioner of a Division ought to occupy in relation to matters not falling within its official duties, as defined by law or rule. It was unanimously agreed that the Commissioner must be regarded as the senior officer in his Division, and that, as such. cer in his Division, and that, as such, must be regarded as responsible for doing he can to secure that public business is aducted with efficiency and without ducted with emclency and without tion (this Heads of Departments being sulted in all official matters) and that the bers of every Department, but specially the service of the Indian Civil Service, should duct themselves in a manner worthy of Service to which they belong, and avoid occasion of offence and scandal.

Service to which they belong, and avoid occasion of offence and scandal.

The Conference was unanimously of the Commissioner, and that this been the view generally accepted in the by officers serving in Bengal. They e also unanimously of opinion that there sometimes a tendency on the part of cofficers, and even of some Departments, ignore or question the authority of the missioner to interfere in cases where, are unanimously of opinion that there is the daty to interfere. And are unanimously of opinion that the missioner's position, responsibility and nority ought to be maintained and that ocial matters he ought to be looked upon the Head of the Division.

There are many cases in which the cority of the Commissioner may be used exercised. They are cases in which interference of the Lieutenant-Governor be deprecated until at is found that Commissioner's authority is ignored,

questioned, or defied. The following are examples of such cases:—

(1) Cases of personal misconduct.—This may be illustrated by reference to drinking or gambling, whereby a man may be ruining himself, proving a source of offence and annoyance to his brother officers and others, and impairing his efficiency as a public servant. It may be also illustrated by the graver cases of immorality, contrary to the recognised interests of the service, and constituting a public seands.

recognised interests of the service, and contituting a public scandal.

(2) Cases of undesirable relation between officers.—This may be illustrated by quarrels that lead to friction, discourteous action and disregard of the interests of other Department of the interests of other Department.

disregard of the interests of other Departments. The duty of co-operation and friendliness between officers should be insisted upon.

(3) Cases of improper treatment of the people.—This may be illustrated by the discourtesy shown habitually, though often thoughtlessly, by some officers towards Indian gentlemen visiting them, and harsh, passionate and ungentlemanly treatment of subordinates and others. It may also be illustrated by the pernicious habit which few officers have of constantly borrowing carriages, horses, etc., constantly borrowing carriages, horses, etc., belonging to wealthy Indians with whom they have official dealings. The very occasional borrowing of such articles temporarily and on an emergency is reasonable. But habitually to be under obligation of this kind,

habitually to be under obligation of this kind, so as practically to appropriate another's property, is unseemly.

These are illustrations of cases which may call for the Commissioner's interference. If his interference is resented and his advice rejected, he should report to the Lieutenant-Governor; and I am to assure you that he will receive the most cordial support.

4. As regards Judicial Officers, the Conference hold that the executives must avoid

ference hold that the executives must avoid any attempt at, or appearance of interference with a Judge's work, except through the High Court. If serious objection be taken to the Judge's action in a case in which an appeal Judge's action in a case in which an appeal is not considered necessary, such case should be stated to the Legal Remembrancer for his advice. If he advises that the Judge is not doing his duty under the law, the matter may be brought to the notice of the High Court for such action as they may see fit to take. Thus if a Sessions Judge should state generally that he will not accept the evidence of a body of witnesses e.g. of the police, the matter would be reported in this way for the intervention or advice of the High Court.

5. The District Magastrates should re-

5. The District Magistrates should re-cognize that there are certain matters in re-gard to which the law requires that the Magistrate differs from the District Judge' orders. If the District Magistrate differs rom the District Judge in regard to any such matter he must not enter into contentious correspondence with him but should take the advice of the Government Pleader or the Legal Remembrancer, and if necessary, should instruct the Government Pleader to move the Judge in Court.

6. In social matters (as in cases of personal misconduct, undesirable relations between Officers, improper treatment of the

sonal misconduct, undesirable relations be-tween Officers, improper treatment of the people, and the like,) the Commissioner, as Head of the Division, occupies towards Judi-cial officers the same position as towards offi-cers of other Departments. In such cases it is for the Government and the Commissioner as representing Civil Government to inter-vene. The Commissioner does not, however, vene. The Commissioner does not, however, occupy this position towards the Judges in regard to their judicial work. So far as regards his Judicial work the Judge is under the High Court alone.

7. At the Conference at which the above views were unan mously adopted there were present all the Commissioners and Heads of Departments and some senior Judicial Officers.

cers. Their views were approved by the Lieutenant-Governor and have been accepted by the High Court; and I am now to request that effect may be given to them. His Honour trusts that the Commissioners will receive support in the discharge of the responsibility thus imposed upon them and their authority will be fully recognised so that reference to Government may be obviated. In dealing with subordinate officers in the lines above indicated the Commissioner lines above indicated the Commissioner should ordinarily co-operate with the senior officer of the Department in the District, And it is of course intended that Officers of all Departments should have the right to unvoke his interference when necessary.

I have the honour to be

Your most obedient servant (Sd.) R. W. CARLYLE,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The sum quoted by Lord Curzon in his communication of the 14th instant to the Secretary of State as being likely to suffice for the relief of such distress amongst the sufferers from the recent earthquake as cannot be met from Government resources was £50,-000 and not £5,000 as erroneously signalled to some of the papers to which this message was

Mr. Dane, Foreign Secretary on deputation with the Kabul Mission, left Simla for Europe. In all probability he will not come back to the Foreign Office, but on his return from home he will get a first class Residency. The services of Mr. Grant, C. S., also lately on duty with the Kabul Mission, have been replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province. He will shortly proceed home on leave.

25 YEARS' STANDING.

That well-known and infallible remedy cures ACIDITY, RADICALLY and MAGICALLY all kinds of DYSPEPSIA and INDIGESTION. Its effect is prompt and permanent, It is prepared from harmless herbs and indigenous ingredients, so it can be safely administered to any patient, even to a pregnant woman. The invariable success of the Pill emboldens me to declare that in case of fallure the price should be refunded. Many respectable and leading gentlemen bear testimony to its marvellous effects; from them I mention only the following:—Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, Hon'ble Guru Prosad Sen, Bankipur, Rai P. N. Banerjee, Bahadur, Executive Engineer, Rai Jatindra Mohan Banerjee of Altapole (Jessore), Babus Lalit Mohun Banerjee, Secretary to the Cossimbazar Raj, Tarit Kanti Baksi, Professor, Jubbulpore College, Nilmony De, Deputy Magistrate, Kumar Hemendra Kumar Deb. Sovabazar Raj, and Bhabatosh Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate, Dacca.

Those who have tried all kinds of Allopathic, Homeopathic, Ayuvedic, and patent medicines and have received no benefit should give a trial to Dr. Biswas's Acidity Pills. Price Re. One per box. Postage and pasking extra

Varieties.

"LIGHTNING" EXPRESS TRAVEL.

A great experiment in railway locomotion will shortly be essayed between Par's and Bordeaux. The Orleans Company is having a special engine built, which is to take an express through the journey in six hours. As the distance is about 372 miles, the rate of speed will have to be about 74½ miles per hour for six consecutive hours. This, it is hoped, will be a record.

GALLANTRY IN CHINA.

GALLANTRY IN CHINA.

The War Office has conferred the China Medal, for conspicuous bravery during the Boxer troubles in 1900, upon Mr. J. H. Griffiths a County Antrim man. Mr. Griffiths was an engineer on the Chinese Imperial Railways and a member of the Newchwang Volunteers at the time. At a critical moment, when a strong force of Boxers rushed against the barricades, he leaped across in face of a storm of bullets, seized the leader of the attacking party, and dragged him. of the attacking party, and dragged him across the barricade, thus saving the situa-

KANAKA BLOOD HATES.

A mail recently received at Marseilles from A mail recently received at Marselles from Australasia contained bad news of conditions in the New Hebrides, where several French trading ships have been fired upon from the chore by natives, in one or two instances with fatal results. The serious feature of the position is that there are evidences of widespread organisation against all white men. The fire directed against the ships is now from ambuscades, evidently manned by strong bodies of men, while the villages are deeply trenched for cover, and covered pits with poisoned stakes are common as defences against punitive expeditions.

Gen. Gallieni has just published the names of officers and men who have distinguished themselves during the recent native outbreak in Madagascar. Among the rest is that of a sergeant of the 3rd Senegalese Sharpshooters, whose case will be read with interest by soldiers of all nations. The sergeant and nine men of his squad were shut up in a little wooden chapel, besieged by some hundreds of native Malagasy, whom they held at bay for ten days, when the struggle ended with the death of the last man of the heroic little troop. This, though the enemy took the chapel, they took not a single man. Not even a rifle was left to them, each being broken as a man fell, and the last breaking his own with the last effort of his strength.

LONG ISLAND ICEBOUND.

The severity of the past winter in the neighbourhood of New York is emphasised by a recent occurrence at Port Chester, N.Y., on Long Island Sound. Uusually the harbour of that place is not closed in the winter by the ice. In the winter just ended it has been impossible for steamers to enter Port Chester harbour, for ice more than a foot in thickness formed and effectually blocked navigation in the channel. The manufacnavigation in the channel. The manufac-turers became tired of waiting for spring to release them from their icy bonds, and when March brought no relief they decided to treat the ice themselves. Procuring 450lb. of dynamite, they set to work. Foot by foot the ice was broken away. Finally alter five days of ice-breaking the channel was opened sufficiently to permit a steamer to reach a wharf.

MICROBES IN DUST.

The microbe can scarcely, perhaps, be viewed as an absolute novelty in relation Medicine in a form which certainly invests him with new terrors. Dr. Gaglielminetti, as the result of elaborate experiments with the dust from many streets, found that a pound of the dust from the Rue de Rennes contained 1,300,000 microbes, and a pound of that from the Rue Mongue contained 2,100,000. As these are two of the widest and most modern streets in Paris, one is led to rueful surmises as to what would be discovered per pound in the dust of be discovered per pound in the dust of, say, Cheapside, the Strand, or Piccadily. It has also been ascertained that in Paris a very dusty period is nearly always attended by an epidemic. The studies in dust prevention begun last year by the municipality are being continued this year.

A NEW AMBER DEPOSIT.

An American company has recently exploited an amber deposit on the island of Santo Domingo, province of Santiago, Dominican Republic. The locality (says the "Engineering and Mining Journal," New York), is at a altitude of 1,800 feet, near the top of a hill known as Palo Quemado (Burnt Post), at the head-waters of the Licey River, on a small branch of the Miguel Sanchez. It is situated about 30 miles inez. It is situated about 30 miles inland from the coast, and lies some ten miles north-west of Tambonil and seven miles north-west of Tambonil and seven miles north of Santiago. The amber occurs in a friable, disintegrated, and much broken sandstone which at times becomes a conglomerate and contains fragments of lignite. The amber itself is found loose in the soil and disintegrated rock, and also in the friable sandstone. It appears usually in ovate masses, from an inch or two to the size of a man's hand, round, sometimes flattened, dull on the exterior and covered with a brown surface crust, like much of the Baltic amber and likeburied resins generally. It possesses somewhat of the opalescent ally It possesses somewhat of the opalescent character of the beautiful amber from Roumania, and of that from Catania, Sicily. In colour it varies from yellow to rich

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will hold a public meeting at Lahore on Monday evening in connection with the Kangra Relief Fund. A Committee will then be formed to administer the fund.

As no confirmation has yet been obtained regarding the earlier reports concurring a collision between the Baltic and Japanese fleets, it may now certainly be taken for granted that no collision took place. Doubtless firing was heard, but it was time that Admiral Rozhdestvensky indulged in a little target practice, though in view of what hes already happened curiosity must be aroused as to what the targets were.

Commercial Notes.

A new industry officially reported as making its way in the Hooghly district of Bengal is ebony wood work, which war manufactured to the value of Rs. 10,000 during the year 1903-04.

The forests of the Sikkim State are now being worked with a view to developing a trade in sleepers with Bengal. A beginning has already been made in direction, the State baying letting general 10 000 State having lately supplied some 10,000 sleepers to the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway at a good profit.

An examination of the manganese ore An examination of the manganese ore deposits at Mahableshwar in the Bombay Presidency have lately been carried out by the Indian Geological Department staff, though we do not know with what result. The locality is quite a new one we believe for the mineral, and it would be interesting to learn the value of the "find."

The operations of the cocoanut oil factory maintained by Government at Port Blair in the Andamans appear to be extending largely and must prove a profitable source of income to the State. For 1903-04 the production of the factory amounted to 169,716 lbs. of oil; 129,571 lbs. of oil-cake and 21,-939 lbs. of coir. Of the oil turned out o less than 117,979 lbs. were exported from the settlement. Oil-cakes and coir were all issued to Departments and there was apparently no export trade in them.

An experiment lately tried in the Government School of Act in Calcutta was that of testing the suitability of the lime and sand available in Calcutta for use in fresco work in place of materials brought from Jaipur, and also in proving the durability of the plaster, etc., of various colours in exterior decoration exposed to the sun and rain. According to the official report the first set of experiments showed that, though the Jaipur lime is necessary for the final coating in the best work, a great saving can be effected by using Calcutta materials for the ground work. Builders and decorators in Calcutta and elsewhere might take a note of these facts.

The shellac manufacturing industry in the Bankura and Birbhum oustricts is officially reported to be gradually declining owing to the competition of cheap foreign lac manufactured by a chemical process. Lac is also produced throughout the Chota Nagpore produced throughout the Chota Nagpore Division but factories for the manufacture of shellac are found only in the districts of Ranchi and Manbhum. Here too the trade did not improve in 1903-04 owing to the abnormally low prices of shellac in consequence of the overstocked Calcutta market. In Manbhum there were 54 factories working during the year. Owing to a deficient crop the price of raw lac ruled high during the year. The official transit. roop the price of raw lac ruled high during the year. The official deport, however, mentions that the striking feature of the Bengal export trade in lac in 1903-04 was the remarkable expansion in price, the average export prices being Rs. 116-5 per cwt., as compared with Rs. 77-9 in the previous year, or an increase of 50 per cent. The price in December 1903 for the best qualities was Rs. 125 per bazar maund which is ties was Rs. 125 per bazar maund which is said to be the highest obtained for 29 years.

The indigenous silk industry in Bengal does

not appear to have been in a flourishing condition financially in the year 1903-04, according to the latest official information on the subject. In the Burdwan Division tassar cloth subject. In the Burdwan Division tassar cloth manufacture is carried on in the Burdwan, Birbhoom, Bankura and Midnapore districts There was a general decrease in the outturn of the cloth owing to the completion of the cheaper and finer cloths imported from Japan, Bombay and Assam. In the Presidency Division the silk cloth manufacturing district is Murshidabad where it is satisfactory to learn that the industry which was gradually declining the silk cloth was gradually declining the ing is showing signs of revival and improve-ment. The Rajshahi Division has also only one silk-producing district in that Rajshahi where the output declined seriously from 105,569 lbs. in 1902,03 to 67,790 lbs. in 1903-04, and was due to the failure of the Novem-04, and was due to the failure of the Novem-'bund" brought about by deficient rainber "bund" brought about by deficient rainfall and the consequent scarcity of mulberry. In the Bhagalpore Division the two silk factories in the Malda district also turned out less raw silk than in the previous year, the production having been 23,159 lbs. as against 33,040 lbs. Here again the falling off was due to unfavourable climatic conditions which effected the production of cocoons. The competition of cheap European cloths is also in same measure responsible for the decline. Finally, in the Chota Nagpur Division, where tassar cloth manufacture is also carried on the outturn declined from 22,205 yards to 15.860 wards. It is on the whole a direct the outturn declined from 22,205 yards to 15,860 yards. It is, on the whole, a dismal tale of the collapse or rather decline of an industry which a decade or so ago was flourish ing and bringing in a comfortable competence generally to the people engaged in it. During the last two or three years official action and encouragement as well as the initiative and co-operation of District Boards have done smoothing to bring them. co-operation of District Boards have done something to bring about an improvement in the industry, but such action must be continuous and well-sustained if the Bengal silk-rearer and manufacturer are to be re-educated to the knowledge that there is a future for the industry if they will take heart and pursue it steadily, taking advantage of the teaching and experiments of the authorities in various parts of the Province. The establishment of a sericulture farm at Pusa where, of course, everything will be done on the latest course, everything will be done on the latest principles as to mulberry cultivation, rearing of the worm, reeling and manufacture of silk ought to prove a good object-lesson to the Bengal rearer, manufacturer, and we trust it will be fully taken advantage of. DR. BISWAS'S

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Amrita Bassa P. O. (Jesso 7.

NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

> HALF A MILLION MEN. WHERE ARE THEY?

A St. Petersburg, correspondent wired to the "Times" on March 26th:—Excepting outpost skirmishes there is nothing to chronicle from the seat of war. Marshal Oyama is said to have informed the Chinese Governor of Kirin that the Jaannese would enter that city on April 10. Critics here doubt whether the promise will be kept. The "Novoe Vremya" remarks that a Japanese flanking column is now 80 miles east of Kai-yuan on the Kirin read, but says that its further progress will road, but says that its further progress will be contested by the Russians. On the other hand, the "Russ" says that part of Kawa-mura's army is marching from Korea towards

According to private reports General Linevitch's army is continuing to retreat, the men suffering great privations. These reports are denied by the General Staff.

are denied by the General Staff.

I am assured on exceptionally good authority that the mobilization plants are for the present in abeyance. Generals Dragomiroff and Grodekoff, who are acting as the Tsar's military advisors, have within the last few days obtained corrected reports of the casualties and losses, and are able to estimate the strength of the Russian position. They believe that Linevitch is in no immediate danger, but the gravest concern is felt for Vladivostok.

vostok.

I learn from the same trustworthy source that the official reports received immediately after the disaster at Mukden were in many respects exaggerated especially regarding the losses of the Daghestan and Rennenkampf brigades, the majority of which subsequently rejoined. But the General Staff are still unable to give the total Russian losses.

The publication by the army organ of the authorized statement that 775,000 officers and men had been sent to Harbin since the outbreak of the war is stigmatized by the Press as a betrayal of military secrets. The rerelations is considered to be General Sakharoff's reply to the intrigues against him. The above numbers, together with the troops in Manchuria at the commencement of hostilities, make an aggregate of 832,000. General Linevitch's present effective is estimated at 250,000 to 350,000. What has become of the missing half-million? half-million?

THE RUSSIAN POSITION.

LATEST PREPARATIONS.

A correspondent wired from St. Petersburg on March 27: -General Linevith's army is now apparently prepared to hold its ground, but it is doubtful whether it will persist in view of the impending occupation of Kirin by General Kawamura, who would thus threaten Linevitch's communications.

The General Staff are busy preparing plans for a summer campaign. There is no longer any question of the original project of sending out 400,000 men. All such ambitious plans have been definitely abandoned. It is proposed to conduct Fabian operations in the hope of exhausting the enemy. Linevitch has nominally six European corps, five Siberian corps, and one cavalry corps, which with the reliefs and reinforcements now arriving, represent under 250,000 men. The calling out of last year's reserves, ostensibly for the annual training, has really been ordered with a view to manning the depot battalions which are providing drafts for Linevitch's reduced regiments. The War Office further purposes to send 50,000 men selected from various crops to stiffen the army in this field. There makes to send 50,000 men selected from various crops to stiffen the army in the field. These makes shift measures are all that are possible in view of the disturbed condition of the country,

General Dokhtouroff, who was to start to orrow to join the staff of General Kaulbars morrow to join the staff of General Kaulbars, died yesterday evening as the result of a stroke from running upstairs in the War Office to thank the Minister for his appointment General Dokhtouroff was 70 years of age, and had been the hero of several campaigns. He begged that he might be allowed to go to Manchura because he wished for a soldier's death.

"WITHDRAW TO SIBERIA."

According to the calculations of the General Staff, the rival armies are now 40 miles apart.

Staff, the rival armies are now 40 miles apart. The Russians are encamped and are intrenching themselves south of Chang-chun. The Japanese are stopping to refill their ranks. No immediate danger is apprehended by the General Staff from flanking columns, but correspondents and critics think otherwise. One of them declares that the railway in either side of Harbin is bound to be curt, and argues that it is necessary for the Russians to provision Vladivostock for a long siege and withdraw to Siberia and awa:t 200,000 reinforcements.

According to a high officer the idea of a mobilization has been abandoned. The losses in the ranks will be filled from the depot

A VAST JAPANESE TURNING MOVEMENT.

MOVEMENT.

Telegrams from Kun-tu-leng describe the Russian position in the most pessimistic terms, and declare that unless at least 200,000 men are sent to the front at once as reinforcements the army must retireat to the station of Kwang-cheng-tsze, on the Sungari, and may even have to fall back to Siber a. The chances of defending Harbin are stated to be very small. The Russian front would be parallel to the railway, and the least break in the line would threaten to cut it off from its base. General Rennenkampf, it is added, lost three-fourths of his force alt Madzadan.

A vast Japanese turning movement is deve-

A vast Japanese turning movement is developing. The correspondents anticipate that the Russians will soon be cut off from Vladivostick, and strongly advise that that port should be garrisoned and adequately provisioned to withstand a long siege.

The "Russ" has received a tidegram from Kun-tu-leng stating that the Japanese, by recruiting among the Chunchuses in Mongolia, have assured the numerical superiority of their cavalry.

In view of the prevailing distress the Government of Madras has requested the presidents of the local boards to start as early as possible in this month all ordinary works provided for in the Budget estimates for 1905-06, which are suitable for the employment of unskilled labour and to push them forward to completion by the time the next south-west measoon sets in.

We take the following from a short resolution issued by the Unietd Provinces Government and published in the local Gazette:—
The Government of Ind's has recently placed the oredit of the Local Government two invally recurring assignments. The first is tee of 8 lakhs, to be distributed in grants to strict boards, expenditure on r ads and idges to have preference in all cases in mich additional outlay on such works can be curred with advantage. The second is one 6 lakins for primary education, of which a insiderable amount will be spirit on bjects der the control of the boards. Instructions to the distribution of these grants will issue or the control of the boards. Instructions to the distribution of these grants will issue or the control of the boards, which are seed before any intimat on of the additional ources which will be placed at the boards posal had been received.
Allowance is made in the expenditure which is been passed in the budgets for the extra arges which will be entailed by the revision the boards normal grants for public works a cost of nearly Rs. 1,21,000 and by the

the boards' normal grants for public works a cost of nearly Rs. 1.21,000 and by the ision of the normal allotments for Euron medicines at a cost of over Rs. 15,000 in effect from 1st April 1905.

THE VAGARIES OF A JUDICIAL OFFICER.

he following instance of the vagaries of Rogers, Assistant Commissioner of that, has been brought to the public ice of the "Citizen" of Dibrugarh:—
Srijut Bishna Kanta Goswami of Amran-Kamrup, is a very respectable person. He got about 3000 disciples in the various of Assam. He had the miscortune to te of Assam. He had the missiortune to be ar before P. G. Rogers Esq., Assistant as an accused. On date fixed for hearing one of the nesses for the prosecution filed a petition ore Mr. Rogers alleging that he had been eatened by the accused Goswami that if gave evidence in the case he would be gift a good lesson. This was simply a ge on the part of the petition-writer who ked after the case for the prosecution to ist the sympathy of the Court. Forther this young vivilian without making enquiry whatever called the accused swami into dock and delivered himself addressing peshkar "Tell him I shall phim, I shall break him, I shall punish a severely." This he said in open court the presence of a large number of pers. The Goswami was taken aback. It is all that the Goswami has petitioned the et Commissioner. But we are in the the Commissioner. But we are in the k as to what action has been taken on petition. This remind us of a similar dent which occurred at Gauhati during time of Sir William Ward. Mr. Teunon abused a respectable person who appear-efore him as a witness. "Sidha Haye before him as a witness. "Sidha Haye a Beta" were the words used by Mr. mon. This gentleman petitioned Sirliam and he promptly asked Mr. Teunon make apology in open court, which was ordingly done. But times are now channon with the so-called prestige of the Goment must be upneld at all costs. By bye, we hear that for about a week the ders and muktears of the Gauhati bar e not appeared before Mr. Rogers. What do be the reason for this? Many unpulous persons taking advantage of the house in the facts are robbing right and left the illiterate has. Mr. Rogers is in charge of the whole mad file of the district." If the faces as stated by our correspondent surely

C. J. Martin, one of the members of Advisory Committee appointed by Goment to superintend the plague in-Caledonia" Dr. Martin left immediately

as stated by our correspondent surely high time for the Chief Commissioner ive the officer in question a polite hint he should mend his ways. As for the

refers the least that the Chief Commis-refers the least that the Chief Commis-re might do is to call upon Mr. Rogers pologise to the Goswami.

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u Amar Nath Basu, Zamindar, azar, writess

of the medicines prepared at the BHARAT VAI-ANILAVA, and to the extraordinary care with h KABIRAJ KESHAB L. ROY execute his treat-

abu Madhu Sudhan De, Retired lor, writes:-

placed some of the members of my family the treatment of Kabiraj Krshab Lal Roy. In some of the cases he has shown exceptional and discretion in curing them. There is not that the medicines prepared at the BHARAT AJYANILAYA are genuine, otherwise they can let so miraculously."

bu Dina Nath Roy, Assistant nager of the "Patrika" writes: y grand daughter had been suffering from the dysentry attended with fever and other commons. When some of the eminent physicians to cure her, I placed her under the treatment BIRAJ KESHAB LAL ROY, who, I am glad to wared her within a very short time. The case grand daughter has convisced me that Ayurmedicines, if properly prepared, are most loss for chronic diseases."

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

"I'a m glad to inform you that Sudha Churna, as I have derived much benefit by its use or Constipation, as also my friend to whom I gave the Churna."

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its effects and clears bowels regularly. Sace 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 medicipe to my wife thrice daily, for the last 5 days, and it has done her good."

Babu Krishna Prosad Maitra. Zemindar and Hon. Magistrate, Malancha, Sonarpey,

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, Hospida Suistant, Koppa, Kadur Dist, says: phial of Sudha Churna. The one you sent bodone much good to the patient."

good to the patient."

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Babu Haridas Wahra, Patiala, writes.—

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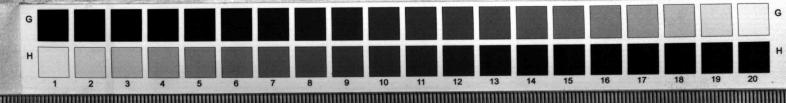
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BURDWAN NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MISAPPROPRIATION OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Strendra Nath Mitra, Sub Post Master of Kulingram, and a peon attached to the same post office were committed to Sessions on a charge of embezzling public money. The story for the prosecution was that two money orders amounting to Rs. 108 came to the said ders amounting to Rs. 108 came to the said office, but the accused, instead of causing them to be delivered to the payee, misapproviated the amount himself and, when an aquiry was being made on the application of the remitter, tried make a culprit of the pen. The case was concuded the other day been Mr. Harward, the District and Sessions and the Judge agreeing with them, sended him to undrgo rigorous imprisonaghst whom there was no satisfactory evidere at all, was acquitted and discharged. dice at all, was acquitted and discharged. MIDDEDAT

Ine Kangali Mistri is a teacher of carpentry at the local Tachnical school. He lives with he family consisting of his wife, daughter and nother-in-law, at Kajirbert, a Suburban village under de Sudder thanna. It is said that he di not at all pull on well with the village. At I. A. M. on the 9th instant he an his wife suddenly awoke to find to their grant surprise, that the doors of their sleeping the water wide open though they had experiment. om were wide open, though they had carefully shut them up at the time of their going to bed. A suspicion arose in the Mistry's mind and with a view to see what the matter was, he came out with a lamp in his hand. He found that the door of the hut in which his daughter and mother-in-law slept, was chained up from outside. Now just as he was hurry-ing up to advise with his wife four stalwart ing up to advise with his wife four stalwart ruffians armed with thick clubs sprang upon him from his kitchen, and began to belabour him most mercilessly. He fell prostrate upon the ground, blood oozing out copiously from several wunds on his person. His wife who came to her husband's assistance, was also severely beaten by the miscreants. She managed, however, with very great difficulty, to unchain the door of his daughter's hut, who at once ran away for assistance, and on the approach of some kind-hearted men, the ruffians made themselves scarce. Both the man and wife were sent to the Government hospital on the following day. The police have been investigating the matter in right ear-nest and have already arrested two men as culprits. The assailants did not posses themselves of any valuables except a steel trunk containing some fine clothes which they burnt on the bank of a tank.

EPIDEMICS.

Malarious fever, the eternal curse of Burd wan, after having raged all through the year, seem to have spent its force by thus time. But the two fell epidemics, cholera end small-pox, from which the town was immune so long have made their appearance. A few stray cases of the latter have occurred in the eastern part of the town, but the former has briken out with some degree of violence and some ten deaths from it have courred upto this time. As regards the villages in the interior we are informed that in Khandagram, under thanna Satgachia, in Khandagram, under thanna Satgachia, cholera has prevailed with great virulence. The village of Bagar has also been affected. at is exceedingly painful, to contemplate the miserable condition of these choleraridden villages, already well-nigh decimated by malaria, where proper medical help is scarcely available. But the greatest dread of the mhabitants of Burdwan lies in the apprehended approach of the deadliest of all maladies fiesh is heir to, the plague, which has already entered the district. For, information has been received of two cases information has been received of two cases of plague in a certain village under the Mangalcote thanna. The daily influx of people from Calcutta, Chundernagre, Hooghly and Bansbaria, where plague has been playing fatal pranks, is a source of great anxiety to the people of Burdvan. We trust, however, that the authorities will take time by the forelock and adopt prompt and effective measures to check the progress of the disease.

-The following animals and birds taken by the Japanese army from the Russians at the front arrived at Shimbashi on the 9th inst. and were at once presented to the Inperial family:—To the Emperor to Manciurian horses, one rabbit, one dog, one hawk and one quail. To the Crown Prince and his sus: two donkeys and two dogs.

In the Bacteriological section of the Annal Report of the Chemical Examiner and Bateriologist to the Government of the Unite Provinces, Captain Windsor, T.M.S., the Officiating Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist, has some interesting remarks to make Provinces, Captain Windsor, I.M.S., the Officiating Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist, has some interesting remarks to make concerning the examination of the water in the various centres of his charge. Of the 1,859 specimens of water tested, 1,630 were examination as to the number of microbes present per cubic centimetre. As judged by these tests the process of filtration in the municipal water-works in those provinces appears to maintain its high state of efficiency. The average number of microbes present in the filtered water, deduced from the figures recorded in his office, during the last year has been as follows:—Meerut 3, Allahabad 30, Cawnpore 14, Luoknow 9, Benares 5, and Agra 23. "I am very sceptical," writes Captain Windson, "as to the value of this test as carried out by operators unskilled in bacteriological manipulations; for a neglect of any of the numerous necessary precautions will probably invalidate the count. For example, the nutrient jelly must be inoculated while hot, and the measuring—inette sterilized by heat, and excessive heat will kill some or all of the microbes, while too little will cause the jelly to set. The available range of temperature is only above 10 degrees centigrade." In addition to the above tests of the efficiency of the filters, bacteriological tests of the quality of the water have been carried out for each municipality at monthly intervals, as in previous years. Glass stoppered labelled bottles for collecting these specimens of water are sent out from the Central Laboratory ready sterilized. In one case a microbe was detected in two out of 103 specimens of water examined. The enteric microbe was detected in two out of 103 specimens of water examined. The enteric microbe was detected in four instances. In 10 out of 32 specimens of water bacillus soil sommutate was detected. BHAGULPUR NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Bhagulpur, April 18.

We have had a number of changes in th personnel of the officials of the District. The ally District and Sessions Judge, Mr. Teunon, ha, District and Sessions Judge, Mr. Teunon, ha, gone away on 6 months' furlough and Mr. I. O. Adami, sometime Joint-Magistrate here has come to officiate for him. Babu Siva Prosonna Sen, Deputy Magistrate, has been compelled by illness to take 3 months' leavy and Babu Dasarathi Dutt is coming in hiplace. Pandit Rambullabh Misra, M.A., and ther Deputy Magistrate, who had made himself much esteemed and popular during his short tenure of office here—has gone away & P. A. to the Commissioner of the Patna Division and Babu Kumud Bandhu Mukherjee has come in his place. Then Babu Bauban has come in his place. Then Babu Babush Mohan Ghose, Assistant Sessions Judge, has been transferred and succeeded by Babu Tei Chunder Mukherjee. Lastly, Dr. Kasinath Ghose, the Assistant Surgeon, has made room THE PLAGUE.

This unpleasant topic is again prominently to the fore with all its concommitant evils. The mortality fortunately is not so high as in last year,—neither is it raging in any quarters in a regular epidemic form, but It has brought in its train certain other evils which are no less dreadful than the pestilence itself. Firstly, the indiscriminate throwing of corpses near about the bathing ghats. The fulsome hat of the corpses—decomposed and mullilated by the greedy jackals and vultures—is at once loathsome and dreadful, and I don't know how it is that the outhorities are allowing this it is that the authorities are allowing this state of things to continue unless it were for reminding noor mortals of the "inevitable end" to which this mortal clay of ours is distinct. Then there is the recease erection of a plague hospital in the heart of the Teara in dangerous proximity to some of the healt, jest and thickly-peopled parts of the town and iest and thickly-peopled parts of the town and abutting on one of the main roads to the Ganges daily resorted to by hundreds of intending bathers. I hear most of the big officials—in fact almost all the "persona grata" in the official hierarchy here—have been appoint the official hierarchy here. cials—in fact almost all the "persona grata" in the official hierarchy here—have been approached and petitioned for the rem val of this nuisance to a more remote and less frequented part of the Deara but with little effect. By the bye, all matters relating to the combating of the plague have this year been unfortunately taken off the hands of the Chairman of the Municipality and vested in a Committee of which the Civil Surgeon is the virtual Kerter. He Surgeon is the virtual Karta. He has given the assurance to the protesting public that there is not any the slightest risk in the location of the plague-camp so near them. At first, we are told, he had listened to the voice of reason and passed an order on their petition recommending the removal of the sheds to a convenient site pointed out by certain gentlemen of the locality and this order was ultimately approved of by the Magistrate. But subsequently—by the interposition of what mysterious influence we can't say-all these orders as well as the can't say—all these orders as well as the very legitimate prayers of the public were set at naught. And they are foolish enough not to be reassured by the excellent assurances of the Civil Surgeon, who is no other than Major Dyson, lately Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal! One glad tidings in connection with this unpleasant subject is that arrangements are being made to requisition the Sanvasis of the Vivekananda Society, who rendered us such invaluable services in the plague season of last year. We are eagerly looking forward to their arrival.

THE MONGHYR ELECTION CASE. Yesterday Babus Upendra Nath Bagchi and Dinabandhu Banerjee moved, on behalf of Babu Gopal Ch. Shome, the plaintiff, Mr. L. C. Adami, the District Judge for a transfer of the case from the file of the trying Munsiff of Munghyr on several allegations against the trying officer, "any one of which" as the learned pleader for the petitioner observed, was sufficient to induce the Judge to order a transfer. Mr. Wasi Ahmad, Bar-at-Law, appeared to oppose the petition. His Honour, without passing an order, called upon the Munsiff to furnish explanations, if any, for the allegations made in the petition, and postponed the further hearing of the petition to the 28th instant. Yesterday Babus Upendra Nath Bagchi

BEARS IN THE EARTHQUAKE.

It will be interesting later in the year, to have a report, as to the number of red and black hears seen in the Kulu District, whether up to the average of former years or less in number. They "hole up" till about the first week in May, and if the earthquake shifted the rocks of their caves whilet at their mintage leven probably few earthquake shifted the rocks of their caves whilst at their winter sleep, probably few escaped Again heir young are just now a few days or week old and if there has been my holesale sacrifice of bear life, the effect ill be noticeable fer some years. Take a be of marbles or somes There are spaces between each marble or stone in which an an could lie. Now stake up the bag, the old-paces are obliterated and new ones formed but the ant has hed a methy rough me but the ant has had a pretty rough haning, not to say in some instances being crusd to death.

ders an adults, and of placing them in establiments apart from prisons, has been so farth in practice in Russia that there are that country twenty-one agricultural reformer as on the land, and twenty-five others for near towns. The largest is that near Stretersburg, with 181 inmates, none of the rehaving a population reaching three figures. It total average population during 1900 was 176, and the expenses were 668,620 roubles (4000 nearly). The establishments (says the arity Organization Review") are all in privaliands, but are subsidised by the Government ob the temstvos tand other local autholes. These subsidies amounted to £30,000 1900. Nearly £8,000 is realised from the sale agricultural and other produce. Amounther sources of revenue are interest on call, profits from concerts, etc., and donations the cost of maintenance per inmate is muotipher in the asylums than on the farms. Some of the former it exceeds £30 a year in prisons and other palces of detention 3,58 veniles had quarters apart from adult prison and 676 were quartered with the adults astruction in school was given to 1,961 child and 1,492 were taught given to 1,961 child and 1,492 were ta

THE EARTHQUAKE.

THE WRECKING OF KANGRA TOWN.

The special correspondent of the "Pioneer" elegraphs to hi paper from Shahpur under late the 18th April:—

My journey yesterday to Kangra was specially interesting, as it revealed the terrific orce of the earthquake, no only in he town itself, but along the roads and in he villages lyin near them. From Shahmur he town itself, but along the roads and in he villages lyin near them. From Shahpur he road runs to Chumbi Bridge, five miles, when it turns to the left for Dharmsala, and o the right for Kngra and Palampur. On this first section two or the slips occurred, but these are trifles compared with those further on. Thus, while five stone bridges, having three spans and running eas and west over the Chumbi Nullah, are quite bringured, a bund to the south, along which the angra read passes is shivered to pieces, leaving a knife edge over which only one person can his edge over which only one person to south, and the cracks show that force was to south, and the cracks show that force was to south, and the cracks show that force was to south, and the cracks show that force was to south, and the cracks show that force was to south, and the cracks show that force was to south. Further on the rifertment wheeled traffic. Further on the rifertment wheeled traffic for with each slows from above nave railed across the read. Tongas, through, with only a hwith inches to spare. Gangs of local abourers we heaverywhere busy effecting repairs. As we passed along in the tonga and fort greatly.

passed along in the tonga, one fact greatly impressed itself on us—not one of the many bridges both lattice, girder and stone was broken, though the coping stones occasion. was broken, though the coping stones occasion, ally had been thrown down and the buttreses at either end damaged, but curiously enough the embankments affording approach to these bridges were mostly broken. The latter were made of earth and loose stones, giving a roadway fifteen to twenty feet above the fields or the beds of the streams. These raised causeways were shaken to pieces for yards at a time, especially when their direction was from north to south. Cracks were rare and, as is the case with the Dharamsala Road, all have been repaired as the earth had simply to be replaced. Every village passed was a heap of ruins, but the people had run up shelters and were rebuilding their hu. Each hamlet seemed to have reserve thatching grass, which proves most useful. One Double Company of the 34th Pioneers was in can three or four miles from Chumbi Bridge, the working parties being engaged in clearing the watercourses blocked by the landslides—most regsary workas otherwise the water for the rigation of the villages lay across the road, but were is sufficient room for whoeled traffic

of the villages lay across the road, but is sufficient room for wheeled traffic to pass

THE CAMPING GROUND. The road bifurcates about two miles from Kangra, and the route thence to the town is through a long avenue which has afforded shade in the past for millions of pilgrims who have journeyed to the celebrated temple Many of the trees, however, show the effect of the severe frost, the foliage being all browned and dead. More ruined villages were passed and at last an open grassy space was reached just below the hill whereon the was reached just below the hill whereon the town stood fourteen days ago. This was the old camping ground, and it was now covered with tents, for a hospital has been established here, while a Double Company of the 34th Pioneers and a detachment of Police are under canvas. Working parties are going out daily. Major McIvor Smith I. M. S., who has been in charge it the medical arrangements at Kangra from the dical arrangements at Kangra from the first has his dispensary and compounding tents on the left and within a few yards is the hospital, an airy building having been run up with bamboos are roofed with light slates. Here fifteen patients were lying suffering from fractured limbs or other severe injuries. The majority were making progress and their surroundings were comfortable and sanitary. The weather every day is becoming hotter so this open air building is far better than tents. Numbers of other severe cases have been treated in the last ten days, but, as has been previously stated, the patients when their injuries are dressed leave when they can walk and come back to receive further attention daily or at irregular intervals. Major Smith had a free hand to distribute food and this was done with the best results. Now everyone free hand to distribute food and this was done with the best results. Now everyone is able to work and gets free rations and eight annas a day wages. Consequently the clearing of ruins can be proceeded with as gangs of labourers are formed, and this work under the direction of Mr. Goldney, Assistant Superintendent of Police, the Tahsildar and Naib Tehsildar, is being steadily carried out. There are still an unknown number of bodies of pilgrims to be recovered and excavation will take considerable time. It is almost impossible to and excavation will take considerable time. It is almost impossible to reach some as they lie buried under tons of "debris," piled up many feet high. Parties of workers some days ago were almost driven off the ruins owing to the stench, but this is lessening as the corpses are unearthed and burnt. The nature of the labour which the Pioneers and original parties had to do may be imagined as four or five hundred bodies were exhumed by them. It is still almost impossible to say how many inhabitants were killed, but the number probably exceeds 1,000.

A SCENE OF DESOLATION.

Looking up from the camping ground to the low and beautifully wooded hill upon which the town and temples stood one could not see any sign of buildings, but among the trees there was a gleam of yellow light reflected from the roof of the Kangra Bhawan or Golden Temple. On the ridge still higher some heaps of masonry showed where Mr. Seiston's house and the missionary buildings were lying wrecked and folloming the road to the town one came within a hundred yards Seiston's house and the missionary buildings were lying wrecked and folloming the road to the town one came within a hundred yards of aignificant signs of devastation. Immediately on the right was all that was left of the Municipal Dispensary, and near by on the same side was the Thana, with the Treasury buildings on the left. The two last had been solidly built with cut stone walls, and heavy beams and roofs. They had been literally shivered and the masonry disintegrated. The forces which wrecked them must have had, as it were, a winnowing motion, and this applies also to every part of the town and hill. An old masonry bridge had been broken up. It was little larger than a culvert, and was the first I had seen broken from Shahpur to Kangra. Following the road leading to the temple we had evidence on every hand of the earthquake. Not a house was standing, and the flatness of the ruins was terribly impressive. Passing among the ruins we came out above the wreckage of the great temple itself. A confused mass of masonry lay below. The thick walls were rest small shrines broken up and only one

miniature temple left, and even this had been miniature temple left, and even this had been partly thrown down, and was standing tilted over at a sharp angle. The golden roof and cupola were resting on the ruins, some of the gilded metal plates having been broken off by the shock, but the roof as a whole not having lost its distinctive shape. It had also been tilted over, showing that when the building collapsed beneath it there must have been that wrenching and twisting motion which was referred to some time ago as having was referred to some time ago as having been felt at Kangra. The thickness of the walls was enormous, as the temple was most strongly built, and of the masonry was shattered as if the structure had been weakly strongly built, and the masonry was shattered as if the structure had been weakly constructed. Here, as at Kangra Fort, the very solidity of the buildings and its resisting powers only made the wreck more complete. Below the temple we saw masses of ruins. These marked the site of the houses used for the reception of pilgrims, and there have yet to yield up their dead. Those who perished there must have died instantaneously, for the "debris" is even now an almost impenetrable mass. The very height of these ouses caused their fall to be appalling. The town showed an utterly deserted appearnce at the time I visited it, for working partites were having their midday rest, while survivors had also desisted for a few mours from searching the ruins; but occasionally one met men carrying light beams and rafters to be used for rebuilding numbers an

treasure.

From the sit of the temple we passed upwards, still climbing among the trees until the broad pathed way led us past the Amritsar Mission School houses and play ground. The buildings were well constructed of stone, but were now mere piles of "debris." Then the crest of the hill was reached. Here lay the smaller temple of Devi, sutterly wrecked, and the remains of the Mission Church with its bell lying among the shattered masonry. The hurch and temple had stood side by side and their ruins were mingled. Lower down on the crest was the Mission House where the Rev. Mr. Rowlands, Mrs. Decauble and Miss Lorbeer were killed. One can see the verandah where the two ladies we sitting at the time the earthquake occurrence. sitting at the time the earthquake occur, and the suddenness of the shock is proved the fact that they were unable to on the crest can be fiss on the crest can be seen lone narrow fiss running east and west. Big branches have been broken from the banian and peepul trees, while the cactus rents also show signs of damage. Following the fissures upwards we found that they became more marked at the highest point of the ridge, where the Sessions House stood on a small plateau, but they were never more than four of five inches in width. The soil too, is rather but they were never more than four o. five inches in width. The soil, too, is rather loose, so they may not extend to any depth. The Sessions House was a large stone building commanding a magnificent view all over the Kangra Valley. The shocks may have culminteed here or on Kangra Fort a mile beyond. In any case, the Sessions House was completely destroyed, being almost instantaneously shaken from its foundations and crumbling to pieces. One need not refer again to the lives lost here, for the story is too pitiful.

is too pitiful. South-west, on the lower spur, Kangra Fort lies, utterly wrecked. It stood in an Fort lies, utterly wrecked. It stood in an isolated position overlooking the slope to the north-east on which were a cluster of houses of old Kangra. These lie wrecked almost hidden among the trees. Great landslips have occurred along the road which winds down the hillside, totally obliterating the track in some parts. While other slips threater, for these low hills about Kangra are made up of clay rounded boulders and conglomerate rocks easily displaced, and heavy rain would bring down masses of earth and trees.

THE PEOPLE'S PANIO. Such is the scene now presented at Kangra, but one's imagination cannot picture the horrors of the actual calamity on the morning of the earthquake and those which followed before help arrived. There was no one left alive who could direct operations for rescuing the people buried in the runs or succouring those who had been maimed and were yet alive. All the subordinate officials were killed. No European was within reach, and the people fied panic-stricken, fearing that yet worse terrors would envelope them. The sufferings of those injured were terrible, while a scarcity of food prevailed for a few days until supplies were poured in and free relief given. Major McIvor Smith brought medical refief and food. The troops gave not only their own invaluable labour, but by their example stimulated the survivors to work. The period of stunning apathy then passed, though the desolation of Kangra remained and still must remain. All that could human a survivor of the provision of the provision of the provision of the passed, though the desolation of the provision of the provision of the passed, the days was done when relief arrived. Such is the scene now presented at Kang though the desolation of Kangra remained and still must remain. All that could humanly be done was done when relief arrived and the gratitude of the people, not only of the town, but of the villages is everywhere openly expressed—Dharmsala, Kangra, Nagrata, Sujanpur and Bharwana. These are the towns which suffered most, but many hamlets have their tale of killed and injured. The deepest sympathy rests with the people as a body.

The H. M. S. "Renown" with the Prince and Princes of Wales on Loard should reach Bombay about the 2nd of November.

The "South Indian Mail" states that pearl oysters have been found by fishermen in a tank situated within the zemindari of Peraiyur, in the Madura District.

raiyur, in the Madura District.

—Mr. Takahashi of Sapporo, Hokaido, who recently discovered a number of precious stones in the river there, presented to the Imperial Court on the 28th ult. eight of the stones, large and small, which are supposed to be diamonds. An examination of these stones is now being conducted at the Tokyo Imperial University and the laboratory belonging to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. It is reported that Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co., of Yokohama have been asked to ascertain the nature of the stones. It may be noted that the discoverer, whilst walking along the banks of the river on moon-light nights some time ago, often noticed peculiar lights in the river bed, from which the stones were finally picked up.

THE WEAVING INDUSTRY IN MYSORI

The Bangalore correspondent of the "Mad Times" writes to his paper under date 16th idem: The following proceedings of Government of H. H. the Maharajah of I sore, appointing an officer to investigate in the state.

sore, appointing an officer to investigate into the state of the weaving inrustry in the aluks of Bangalore and Dodballapur in connection with the awakening of the co-operative novement, have just been published:

The Government have reason to believe their places like Bangalore and Dodballapur there is an awakening on the subject of economic co-operation and that movements are being initated by private agencies for the establishment of co-operative societies on the lines of the recent enactment of the Government of India. In the address to the Representative Assembly in October last attention was drawn to this beneficial beasure, and it may no provisions were briefly explained, leaving it to the people to make the first move in the matter. The present movements are apparently the outcome of this reference to the subject made in the address. The Government note also that a joint committee of the several christians mission have drawn up scheme for the benefit of the people connecte with the missions.

with the missions.

The experience gained from the establisment of Agricultural Banks in the past have tern proved that the development of operative societies is likely to result in flure if they are established without care previous investigation as to the economic of ditions of the places where such societies appropried. ditions of the places where such societies a proposed to be established a without the association of sufficient number of local persons of integence, influence and character, furnish with the requisite information on the suject and commanding fairly adequate mean. The Government of his Highness accordingly deem it advisable to select a few place and investigate the facilities existing those places for the establishment of the societies, and the prospects of their succeful development in the future.

To start with, the taluks of Bangale and Dodballapur will be selected and investigation will also be confined main to one industry, viz., that of weavir. I hese taluks have been traversed by railwestice the Rendition, and are inhabited agricultural, industrial and other classes or ying on varied occupations; and the investigation varied occupations; and the investigation of the second occupations.

agricultural, industrial and other classes carying on varied occupations; and the investigation will, it is believed, afford amp materials which will enable conclusions be drawn to a large extent applicable other places also. The year 1881, when the Rendition took place, may possibly be take as a starting point; and the vicissitudes the weaving profession, the material contion of these pursuing it and the economoutlook of any co-operative societies whim may be established to benefit the peoperative of the general economic conditions it to a selected officer possessing a land ledge of the general economic conditions

it to a selected officer possessing a knowledge of the general economic conditions the country and acquainted with the liter ture connected with the co-operative movement. Mr. 1 Shama Rao, M.A., is accordingly appointed for the purpose. He wearry on the investigations on the lines is dicated above in addition to his duties. Assistant Secretary on duty with the Dewa and submit his reports to Government easily as practicable.

All Heads of Departments Deputy Commissioners of Districts, and the President the Bangalore City Municipality are required to comply with the requisitions for formation or help which may be needed if the purposes of these investigations.

"COULD NOT EAT PROPERLY." APPETITE RESTORED: INDIGESTION CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

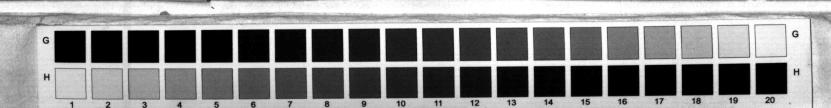
Lost appetite means bad digestion. To proof that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pa People cure indigestion in the rational w is that they improve the appetite from to

Mrs. McNulty, 5 Kay-street, Wigan, E land. said: "I often fainted from sh weakness. In addition to Indigestion was a victim to Anaemia, and had a spasms round the heart. Each morning spasms round the heart. Each morning felt as though I had not the energy to ris My work became a burder. I could not e properly. Although I went to the moskilful doctor I knew of, it was not or nary medicine I wanted. I needed no blood. I heard of remarkable cures by D Williams' Pink Pills. When I had trithem I felt at once a change for the bette The dizzy feelings and fainting fits disapeared, and gradually I got back streng and perfect health."

Ordinary medicine failed to cure, becau ordinary medicine does not make new bloo

ordinary medicine failed to cure, because ordinary medicine does not make new blo Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have, in the sa way, cured all diseases arising from we nerves and overstrain, or from residence tropical climates, such as liver ailment the after-effects of intermittent, malarial experiences. other fevers, paralysis, locomotor ataxy (latter always incurable by ordinary metries), sciatica, St. Vitus' dance, and disease, nervous headache, and heart disease also disorders arising from weakness a impoverished blood, such as unaemia, committees included the committees are supported to the committees are suppor impoverished blood, such as anaemia, consumption, rheumatism, indigestion, shortness of breath, hysteria, female disorders, and pale and sallow complexion. These pill (which are intended for both sexes, but are especially valuable to ladies in the characteristic ailments of their sex) are sold in round neckless bottles, two undes long an nearly as big round as a rupee, with a pinl outer wrapper, bearing in red letters the full name (seven words), "Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People," The words "To pale people" were adopted for use in England and America; they have reference, occurse, to Europeans; but the pills are equally adapted for all races and castes and tor both sexes. Wherever a tonic are strengthening medicine is required, Dr Williams Pink Pills are invaluable. They are obtainable in pazars, and at chemist throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon, as throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon,
R2 per bottle. Agents for Dr. William
Medicine Company, Damoder, Ratilal at
Co., 27 Kalbadevie-road, Bombay and Car
ning-street, Calcutta.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala has given Re 15,000 to the Khagra Relief Fund. Other subscriptions have been received from Si Edmond Elles (Rs. 2,500); the Maharaja of Benares (Rs. 5,000); Mr. Jacob Sasson (Rs 2,000); the Maler Kotla Durbar (Rs. 3,000) and Mr. H. M. Wadia of Poons Rs. 5,000



APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER On 11th November last one Kaka Barhail lodged an information with the Sub-Inspector of Khuto, Ranchi, that on the same morning of Khuto, Kameni, that on the same morning while he was cutting paddy one Dhadora and others came there and forcibly took away the paddy. On the same day the opposite party lodged a similar information through one Harsing. There was a police investigation with the result that Harsing and others were put on their trial before the Joint Magistrate, The police also submitted C. form (true) in the counter case. In the case against Harsing and others the accused were all convicted but were acquitted on appeal. On 23rd November Harsing put in a petition before the Joint Magistrate alleging for the 23rd November Harsing put in a petition before the Joint Magistrate alleging for the first time that it was under the orders of Gopinath Majhi that his paddy was forcibly taken away. On 20th February the Joint Magistrate asked the police to send up A form against all the accused in the countercase and also against Gopi and 2 others. Accordingly the police sent up Gopinath and 11 others before the Joint Magistrate who made over the case to Babu Devendra Nath Bose. Deputy Magistrate.

Mr. Jackson with Babu Atulya Churn Bose who moved the High Court on behalf of Gopinath and others read the following portion from the petition:—

tion from the petition:—
"That when recording the examination the Deputy Magistrate put the question whether your petitioner knew the land in dispute and your petitioner knew the land in dispute and on your petitioner replying "no," the Deputy Magistrate grew angry and said in Bengali which is your petitioner's mother tongue, "he knows the land but would Let say, but if 10 lashes be applied to him he will readily speak."

"That during the examination of your petitioner the said Deputy Magistrate also used the word "Badzat" to him."

After hearing thus far their Lordships issued a rule as prayed for.

ed a rule as prayed for.

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE.

One Jamluswar Missra was prosecuted under sec. 193 I.P. code for intentionally giving false evidence as a witness before Baou J. K. Ghose, Deputy Mag.strate of Puri in the case of Emperor vs. Shaikh Manullah. The two statements for which his prosecution was two statements for which his prosecution was ordered and one which was alleged to be false were to the effect that "on the day when the moveable property of Bansi Guru and others were attached he was in the village during all that day, meaning thereby the 5th July 1903, and that the property of Gopi Barik of Kuhuri was attached on the previous day"; but it appeared from the reports of attachment that the property of Bansi Guru as well as the property of Bansi Guru as well as the property of Gopi Barik were attached on the same day i.e., on the 5th July 1903. He stated also that he was present in both the places when the on the 5th July 1903. He stated also that he was present in both the places when the properties were attached. But as the disance of the two places, where those attachments were made shows that he could not be present at both the places on the same day, accused stated that the attachment of Gopi Barik's property was made on the previous day, which statement was inconsistent with the attachment report. He further sta with the attachment report. He further stated that he caught the train at Chattipur at 7 a.m. inorder to go to Kuhuri to attach the property of Gopi Barik on that day but it appeared that no train started from Chattipur that day before 5-30 p.m. On these facts the accused was placed on his trial before Babu D. Dass, Deputy Magistrate of Puri, who convicted him under sec. 193 I.P. Code and sentenced him to two and sentenced him to two rigorous imprisonment with of Rs. 50 or in demonths' fault to undergo six weeks' similar imprisonment. Against this order of conviction and sentence accused preferred an appeal before the Sessions Judge of Cuttack, who dismissed the appeal. Against this he moved the High

Their Lordships after hearing Babu Provash Chundra Mittra, who appeared for the accused person, issued a rule on the Dis trict Magistrate of Cuttack to show cause why the sentence passed upon the accused person should not be reduced.

COMPLAINANTS IN TROUBLE.

Two persons Jadab and Chandi were placed on their trial before the Sessions Judge of Dacca on charges of cheating and torsery. The trial was held with the aid of the jury The trial was held with the aid of the jury, who found the occused not guilty. The Sessions Judge agree ng with the jury acquitted the accused. Thereafter suspicion arose that the jury had been bribed and search warrants were issued in order to search the houses of the accused persons with the purpose of finding out any clue as to the truth of the suspicion raised, by examining account books, etc. Their houses were searched with no effect. On 22nd December last two persons Brojokumar De and Radhakishore Shaw filed two petitions of complaint before the District two petitions of complaint before the District Mag strate of Dacca making certain allegations against the Police Sub-Inspector and several other persons who had gone to search the houses, saying that they had wrongfully confined the complainants, ill-treated their women, etc. Five days after another person Benimadhob Shaw made a similar complaint before the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate without examin ng the petitioners and without saying anything at all as to whether he believed the truth of the complaint or not made over those three men to Mr. Johnston, Joint Magistrate of Dacca, for enquiry. The Joint Magistrate thereupon enquiry. The Joint Magistrate thereupon asked the District Magistrate as to whether the police should be treated on the compaint criminally or departmentally. On being directed to treat them criminally the Joint Magistrate ordered the three complainants to appear before him. Thereafter he recorded their statements and asked them to produce their witnesses. Fifteen witnesses were examined on their behalf amongst whom was one Hari Kishore De. On 23rd March the the three complainan's under sections 182
Joint Magistrate ordered the prosecu ion of
and 211 I. P. C. Hari Kishore De, the witso ordered to be prosecuted under

Mr. Sinha who moved their Lordships on behalf of all the four persons who had been ordered to be prosecuted, contended that the District Magistrate had no jurisdiction to transfer the case to the Joint Maistrate for enquiry without examining the complainant

Their Lordships issued a rule upon the Dis Their Lordships issued a rule upon the District Magistrate to show cause why the order of the Joint Magistrate directing the prosecution of the petitioners should not be set aside and a further enquiry should

"TWO HOURS FOR AN APPEAL."

Mr. Garth with Babu Dasrathi Sanyel moved on behalf of Sheik Sadulla and two others, servants of the Srinagar haj, for a rule to set aside the conviction and sentence passed on them by the Sub-divisional

Magistrate of Araria.
On the complaint of one Ram Rahai Chow On the complaint of one Ram Rahai Chowdry the petitioners were placed on their trial before Babu G. C. Naf, S. D. O. of Aratria, district Purnea, on a charge under section 147 I. P. C. After the charge was framed Babu G. C. Nag was transferred and his successor Mr. Reid convicted all of them and sentenced them each to 6 months' rigorous upprisonment and fined them Rs. 50 each. Then followed an extraordinary proceeding. The petitioners appealed against their conciotion and sentence before the Sessions Judge Mr. H. Walmsley, who was then engaged n hearing a big gang case. On 10th March the pleader for the petitioners asked the Sessions Judge if he would have time to hear the appeal on the following day. The Sessions Judge replied that two hours' time at the outside was enough for the hearing of the Judge replied that two hours' time at the outside was enough for the hearing of the appeal and after consulting the Government pleader, fixed the 18th of March for he hearing of the appeal. On the 18th of March when the appeal was taken up the Sessions Judge again intimated to the pleader for the petitioners that 2 hours time ought to be enough for the hearing of the arguments and the Sessions Judge kept on reminding the pleader that he should finish his arguments within the limited time and that the pleader should only mention the broad facts of the case and the court would read the record. The result was that the pleader was not allowed to read the whole of the Magistrate's judgment and was allowed

pleader was not allowed to read the whole of the Magistrate's judgment and was allowed to place only positions of the evidence. After 2 hours the learned Judge closed the hearing and on 23 d March dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Garth contended that the appeal was not properly tried by the Sessions Judge. He decided the matter without hearing the whole evidence and the plea of the petitioners. He should have allowed sufficient time to the pleader for the petitioners to say all he had to say on behalf of his clients.

Their Lordships issued a rule on the terms asked for and also ordered to sind a copy of the petition to the Sessions Judge for any observations he liked to make.

RUNGPUR STUDENTS' CASE.

The Rungpore correspondent of the "Ben-

galee" writes:—
Our readers will remember that on the afternoon of the 14th instant Mr. R. S. afternoon of the 14th instant Mr. R. S. Finlow, a jute expert in the service of Government, was assaulted by a number of schoolboys while proceeding to the Railway Station in a gharry. It was at the time believed that Mr. Finlow was mistaken by the boys for some other European.

The Police having completed their enquiry sent up (1) Sova Chand Dass, (2) Rohini Kanta Chakee, (3) Kherode Nath Nag and (4) Pratan Chandra Sahu, all students of

(4) Pratap Chandra Sahu, all students of the Bailey Technical School.

The case was fixed for to-day. Mr. T. Emerson, District Magistrate, kept the case in his own file. Mr. P. K. Mukherji, Bar-at-law, instructed by Babu Satis Chandra Chakrabutta, pleader, appeared for all dra Chakrabutty, pleader, appeared for all the accused. Before the proceedings commenced learned Counsel filed a petition under section 526, clause (8) of the Crimina Procedure Code and prayed for an adjournment to apple the procedure to the section 526. ment to enable the accused to move High Court for a transfer of the case some other district. Mr. Mukerji represented that the case had caused much local sensation and that the accused were under the impression that they might not get a fair trial in this District. His worship granted the petition fixing the case for the 8th May next.

AN OFFSHOOT OF THE CASE.

To-day a complaint was lodged before the Magistrate by Jamini Kanta Sen, a boarder of the Bailey Technical School, against Mr. F. Smith, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Bengal. The allegations are that at 9-30 p.m. of the 13th instant, Mr. Smith, accompanied by a chaprasee, went over to the compound of the Technical School and see compound of the Technical School and seeing complainant there wanted to be shown to the District Engineer's Bungalow. Jamini Kanta at once complied with the request. Mr. Smith thereupon went right inside the house (which was occupied by Zenana ladies) and coming back a moment after struck the complainant several blows. The following gentlemen, among others, have been cited by the complainant as his

Babu Ashutosh Lahiri, District Engineer Rangpur. Babu Sidheshwar Saha, Superin-Rangpur. Babu Sidneshwar Salas, Superhitendent, Technical School, Rangpur, Mr. R. S. Finlow, Offg. Director of Agriculture in Bengal; Mr. D. N. Mookerjee, Assistant Director of Agriculture in Bengal.

Moulti Abdul Milek, Deputy Magistrate,

examined the complainant on oath. He then passed the following order:—
"The accused being a British born subject, submitted to the District Magistrate

The District Magistrate has passed the following order:—
"Put up after the disposal of Mr. Finlow's case."

The Viceroy, we are glad to learn, has re-covered from his indisposition and will preside at a meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Coun-

The Leutenant-Governor of the Punjab will hold a public meeting at Lahore on Monday evening in connection with the Kangra Lelief Fund. A Committee will then be formed to administer the fund.

The sum quoted by Lord Curzon in his communication of the 14th instant to the Secretary of State as being likely to suffice for the relief of such distress amongst the sufferers from the recent earthquake as cannot be met from Government resources was £50,-000 and not £5,000 as erroneously signalled to some of the papers to which this message was

YOU RUN TO RISK.

You need not heritate to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. If you are not satisfied with the results after using two-thirds of the bottle seconding to directions you may return it to your dealer and your money will be refunded. Here is what the Greer Drug Co., Granite, Oklahoma, U. S. A., my concerning it: "We feel free to guarantee every bottle for we know we will not have to redeem them." For the structure of Redeem them."

HOOGHLY ITEMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Hooghly, April 17.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

Mr. G. K. Dev presiding over the Howrah Mr. G. K. Dev presiding over the Howrah Criminal Sessions, disposed of a case in which one Basonto Sircar and Kali Sircar were placed on their trial; the first on charges under Secs: 304 (culpable homicide not ammounting to murder) 325 (voluntarily cousing grievous hurt) and 323 (simple hurt) of the I. P. Code and the second under secs. 304-114,325-114,323-114 of the I. P. Code with having sided and abetted the first accused in the com-114,323.114 of the I. P. Code with having aided and abetted the first accused in the commission of the offences with which he was charged. The alleged facts of the case are as follows:—The accused were at loggerheads with one Guiram Sant—a neighbour of theirs—regarding several lawsuits, both civil and oriminal. One Sadoy Parrey, a neighbour of Guiram, was cited as one of the witnesses in the cases brought by him against the accused. On the morning of 4th February last when Sadoy came out of his house to ease himself accused No. 2 and his brother Bejoy caught hold of him, kicked him down and himself accused No. 2 and his brother Bejoy caught hold of him, kicked him down and belaboured him mercilessly. Hearing the row some neighbours collected on the spot. Sadoy was carried to his house in a senseless condition. Three or four days after this Sadoy succumbed to the injuries sustained by him. On the evidence adduced the Jury by a majority in the proportion of three to two found the accused not guilty. The court acquitted and discharged both the prisoners as the evidence of the Civil Surgeon was unsatisfactory. The Civil Surgeon was of opinion that the injuries which the deceased had received would not have been sufficient to cause his death had the deceased been a healthy man.

CONVICTION OF JAIL BIRDS.

Two theft cases, one for pick pocketing and the other for theft in a building, were tried at the Session. In the former case one Kader Shaik alias Kalkatia was charged under Sec: Shalk alias Kalkatia was charged under Sec: 379-75 I. P. Code with committing theft. The accused was an old offender with a record of several previous convictions against him. He was cought red-handed in the act of picking the pocket of a passenger at the Howrah Railway Station. He was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 7 years. In go rigorous imprisonment for 7 years.—In another, one Nundo Lal Dass was tried on another, one Nundo Lai Dass was tried on a charge under Sec: 380-75 i.e. committing theft from a building. The accused broke into the house of a woman and stole therefrom some utensils. He was caught then and there and made over to the Police. The accused admitted his guilt as well as his previous convictions and was convicted and sentenced to suffer four years' imprisonment tenced to suffer four years' imprisonment with hard labour including three months' solitary confinement.

A POLICE HEAD CLERK IN DIFFICULTY.

Babu Upendra Nath Mukherjee stood chared at the Sessions under Seos: 409 (criminal breach of trust as a public servant) 477-A. (falsifying a public document with intent to defraud his employers) of the Indian Penal Code. The accused was Head Clerk and Cashier in the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Hooghly. The accused drew Rs. 916 and odd from the Hooghly Treasury by submitting a bill for paying off the prices of uniform clothings supplied to the Police at Hooghly by Messrs. K. M. Dey and Co., of Calcutta and also for paying off the travelling expenses due to some Police officers. The above sums were not actually paid to the proper parties, though debited in their names in the account books, the sum also fell short of Rs. 354. The defence of the accused was that the amount high the statement of the accused was that the amount high the statement of the accused was that the defence of the accused was that the amount which was short was sent for changing into G. C. Notes as he intended to take the money personally to Messrs. K. M. Dey and Co. On the evidence adduced the Jury were unanimous in their verdict of not guilty, but the Judge dissenting from their verdict refer-red the case to the Hon'ble High Court for final decision under Sec. 307 Cr. P. C. With this case the Sessions at Howrah came to a close. The presiding officer the District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, Mr. G. K. Deb, eturn to the station to resume his duties on aturday last.

RUSSIAN FLEET.

Colomob, April 19
The P. and O. steamer 'Nubia' arrived a Colombo this afternoon bringing the earliest first-hand news of Admiral Rozhdestvensky's celebrated fleet. The 'Nubia' was steaming homeward off the Saigon coast on Tuesday 11th instant, when the Fleet came in sight Mr. Battickers, Chief Officer of the "Nubia located the spot of the encounter as latitude 8 degrees 37 min., longitude 108 degrees 55 min. It was a lazy, slow, struggling mixed crowd of battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats and colliers; the last nearly all made in Germany. The "Nahia's" telescopes were instantly. and colliers; the last nearly all made in Germany. The "Nabia's" telescopes were instantly pointed at the interesting spectacle, and everybody started counting the group. There were 55 vessels in all. A battleship led the crowd and was closely followed by two auxiliary cruizers, one a converted volunteer steamer the other a purchase from Germany. Next came two ordinary armoured cruisers. The rest of the fleet followed all in a jumble, mixed up anyhow, battleships cheek by jowl with torpedo craft, cruisers and colliers. The whole fleet was steaming lazily along at a speed of between 8 and 10 knots, going N. N. E. They were apparently not making for any particular objective, for the fleet lay in the ordinary track used by merchantshipping. The "Nubia's" chief officer thought the fleet included between 10 and 12 colliers, possibly more, for at a distance it was difficult to be certain about the details of the composition of the fleet. The presence of composition of the fleet. The presence of colliers was, however, indubitable because there were two or three torpedo boats coaling as they went along from large vessels, which were certainly not of a warlike description. All the warships were in fighting trim, with all their surplus gear, awnings, spars, etc., stowed out of the way. The "Nubia" was not noticed or molested. She dipped her ensign to the flagships and proceeded on, the Russians not condescending to take any notice.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.

one cent if it does you no good. Give it trial if you are troubled with rheumatism. One application will relieve the pain. Panns in the side or chest, soreness of the muscles or stiffness of the joints are quickly cured by applying this business. For sale by tall Chemists & Storehoopers Price 1 Rd. 2.

BENGAL OPIUM DEPARTMENT.

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The following are extracts from the Report of the Board of Revenue, on the Administration of the Opium Department during the year 1903-1904, published in the Calcutta

CHECK-MEASUREMENTS BY GAZETTED OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The number of villages in which check-neasurements were conducted in the Behar measurements were conducted in the Behar Agency was 9,609, as compared with 10,333 in the preceding year, the decrease being due to the smaller number of officers on duty during the touring season. On the other hand, the area test-measured rose from 16,280 bighas to 20,006; and there was a similar increase in the number of plots measured and of the raiyats whose lands were measured. The checkmeasurements in Benares covered 116,468 plots belonging to 67,964 raiyats in 12,050 villages, the corresponding figures in the previous year were 103,819, 60,455, and 18,351.

As reg rds the proportion of cases in which

were 103,819, 60,455, and 18,351.

As reg rds the proportion of cases in which the area recorded by the departmental subordinates was found to be incorrect, the Behar Agent writes that in Patna discrepancies were found in the measurements of two muharrirs who were duly punished. Cases of short cultivation were discovered in Hajipur, Aliganj and Motihari; and some of pretended cultivation in Gaya, Tehta, Hazaribagh and Giridih. The Opium Agent, Benares, reports that in most Divisions the measurements of the muharrirs were found to have been made with sufficient accuracy except those in Allahabad and Hardoi, where five muharrirs had to be punished for neglect of duty.

The results obtained from the check-measurements made during the year have been

of undoubted value, and the Board trust that this important work will continue to receive the careful attention it deserves.

SETTLEMENTS.

In the Bihar Agency 344,730 bighas were settled as compared with 346,956 in the previous year, showing a further decrease of 2,226 bighas which is ascribed mainly to the

rejection of unprofitable cultivation.

Experiments in poppy cultivation by indigo-planters, to which reference was made in last year's report, were continued during the year under review, but with less success. Better results, however, are anticipated in

In the Benares Agency the total area settled amounted to 693,033 bighas as compared with 624,562 bighas in the preceding year, showing an increse of 68,471 bighas. To this increase every Division contributed except Hardoi and Sitapur.

The Agent reports that the desirability of securing wherever possible, the personal

of securing wherever possible, the persona attendance of cultivators to receive ad vances was kept in view, but there was no overstraining in this direction. In the Fyzabad Sub-D. vision the percentage of attendance dropped from 93 to 84, and in the Fyzabad Division from 92 to 86 percent. In the Patherwa and Salempur Sub-Divisions of the Gorakhpur Division the percentage was to the Gorakhpur Division the percentage was to be seen to be seen of the content of t

Divisions of the Gorakhpur Division the percentages were as high as 95 and 93, respectively whereas in the Basti Division, where the number of petty cultivators is large, the percentage of attendance in the several sub-divisions varied from 75 to 85.

In Behar, the only Sub-Agency that approaches the Benares standard of personal attendance is Tirhut. The percentage has, however, generally increased. With the "khatadari" system it is not possible to secure a high rate of personal attendance. The cultivators rely upon the "khatadari" who acts as their respresentative, the more so, as it saves them time and trouble. There is little doubt, however, that it is to the ultimate interest of the Government as well as that of the cultivators, that the latter should have personal and direct dealings with the Gazetted officers of the department and it is to this cause, perhaps, more than to any officer that the popularity of opium and it is to this cause, perhaps, more than to any other that the popularity of opium cultivation in the Benares Agency is due.

MEASUREMENTS AND ACTUAL CULTIVATION.

In the preceding year both Agencies showed a deficiency in the area sown, as compared with that settled, amounting in Behar to 1,392 bighas and in Benares to 12,551. In the year under review Behar showed a deficiency of only 2,171 bighas, whereas Benares showed an actual excess of 17,429 bighas. The failures due to climatic causes affected 10,551 bighas in Behar and 13,940 bighas in Benares as compared with 7,781 and 12,303, respectively, in 1902-1903 13,940 bighas in Behares as compared with 7,781 and 12,303, rspectively, in 1902-1903 In Behar the largest failure, viz., 4,069 bighas in Tirhut, is reported to have been due "to the sowings having failed altogether in large areas of unirrigated cultivation owing to total want of rain during the latter half of October and the whole of November." The area lost by non-fulfilment of engagements was considerably less in both Agencies than that reported during the preceding year. In Behar the total loss on this account was 6,141 bighas, out of which no less than 3,648 bighas occurred in Tirhut where the loss amounted to over 13 per cent. of the total area engaged for. These figures are remarkable, the more so as Tirhut is the only Sub-Agency in Bihar where the percentage of personal attendance at settlements is high. The Agent will be asked to submit a further report upon the subject. In Benares the total report upon the subject. In Benares the total loss through nonfulfilment of engagements fell from 19,686 to 4,981 bighas, the most noticeable failure being in the Bareily Division, the settlements of one of the Sub-division. sions of which were, it is said open to serious

objections.

The difference between the area settled and that actually sown in the Benares Agency calls for some further remarks. The figures in Statement II shew a deficiency of 4,051 bighas in 6 divisions accompanied by an excess of 21,480 bighas in 14 divisions. The most marked fall was in Allahabad which sowed 1,644 bighas short; about half being in the Fatehpur Sub-division (Mr. A. C. Roy), where the deficincy was about 7 per cent., and half in the Sarsa Sub-division (Mr. Bean), where the deficiency was account of the control and hair in the Sarsa Sub-division (Mr. Beam), where the deficiency was over 10 per cent. "Both of these sub-divisions," the Agent remarks, "have been unsatisfactorily worked for some time past." The Fatchgarh Division gave the greatest increase, namely, 4,666 bighas. Rae Bareli comes next with about 3,300 bighas and then Mainpuri with 2,900 bighes while three other Divisions. bighas, while three other Divisions, viz., Budaon, Bara Banki and Fyzabad together made up another 7,000 bighas.

WEATHER AND GENERAL RESULTS. In the Bihar Agency heavy rain fell at the end of October in all the Sub-Agencies except Muzaffarpur and Hazaribagh and provided favourable conditions for early and successful sowings. The young crop looked exceedingly well and promising. But the cloudy weather and rain in February injuriously affected the crop, especially in places where lancing opers.

The General Real The Raghunath I comes off on the of pilgrims is exempling in the comes of pilgrims have a here.—Babu Bidh has been elected trict Board vice I be a crop, especially in places where lancing opers.

tions had commenced, and finally in the early

tions had commenced, and finally in the early part of March, when collections were in full swing, strong west winds began to blow which retarded the exudation of the drug and quickly dried up the sacrified capsules.

In Benares the monsoon of 1903 ended with exceptionally heavy falls of rain in the first fortnight of October. Sowings were general in the third week in October, except in low-lying lands. Germination was good, but the intense heat which followed was disastrous, and second and third sowings were not uncommon. The plant at first did well, but in many Divisions it soon became apparent that the soil was over-saturated when the sowings took place, while damage by caterpillars was general, owing probably to the insufficient tillage of the soil after the heavy rainfall. There was a sprinkling of rain in some places about the end of December, but otherwise the weather was dry and clear up to the middle of January, when rain fell in the south-east of the Agency and in some other parts. In the third week of February same rain also fell and in the early part in March the rainfall was general, and was accompanied in three or four divisions by hail. The cloudy weather which prevailed at the end of February and in the early part of March interfered with collections and rendered difficult the manufacture of good leaf.

OUTTURN OF OPIUM.

OUTTURN OF OPIUM.

The damdeta produce at 70 degree consistence in the two Agencies was 12,745 maunds less than that of the previous year. In Bihar the general average gross produce per bigha (excluding failures) was 3 seers 14 chitaks and 2 kutchas during the year under report, against 4 seers 3 chitaks in the preceding year and 3 seers 6 chitaks and 3 kutchas on the average of the preceding seven years. In the several sub-agencies the average varied from 5 seers 11 chitaks in Bettiah. No explanation of this variation has been given. In Benares the average produce per bigha fell from 5 seems 13 chitaks in the preceding year to 4 seems 9 chittaks during the year under report. This is, however, higher than the average (4 seems 7 chitaks) of the preceding seven years. The best divisional average was that of Budaon (6 seers), and the worst that of Cawnpore (3 seers) where some damage was done by hail.

COST OF A CHEST OF PROVISION OPIUM The damdeta produce at 70 degree consis-

COST OF A CHEST OF PROVISION OPIUM AND NET REVENUE.

During the calendar year 1904, 48,000 chests of provision opium were sold in equal proportions from Bihar and Benares, the average prices realised for a chest from each Agency were Rs. 1,638 and Rs. 1,593, respectively, or Rs. 1,613 for both combined, and the total sale-proceeds amounted to Rs. 7,75,58,170. The total cost of manufacture of the priduce sold (including Presidency charges etc.) amounted to Rs. 1,18,41,800 in Behar, and to Rs. 1,17, 56,677 in Benares, or a total of Rs. 2,35,9855 giving an average cost per chest of Rs. 492. The net revenue derived from opium during the two calendar years 1903 and 1904 amounted to Rs. 3,97,83,395 and Rs. 5,39,59,613 respectively. During the calendar year 1904, 48,000 chests Rs. 5,39,59,613 respectively.

SALES.

The opium sales during the twelve months from November 1903 to October 1904, comprised 23,025 chests manufactured in 1901-1902 and 24,975 chests manufactured in 1901-1902 and 24,975 chests manufactured in 1902-1903, in all 48,000 chests, of which half was taken frem each Agency in monthly lots of 4,000 chests. The number of chests sold during the twelve months was the same as that sold during the previous year.

As compared with 1902-1903 the average prices of Bihar and Benares opium for the twelve months under notice showed

an increase of Rs. 346 and Rs. 308 per chest, respectively. This is mainly attributed to the increased demand for foreign opium in the China markets owing to the political disturbances in Korea and Man huria, which have affected the cultivation and transport of the native drug.

BREACHES OF THE OPIUM LAWS.

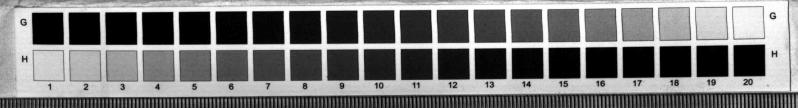
The number of prosecutions under Act XIII of 1857 was quite nominal in the Bihar Agency, and was small also in Benares. Under Act I of 1878 the number of cases shewed an increase of 86 in Behar and a decrease of 70 in Benares. The percentage of fines realised in Bihar was very low, viz., only 61 as compared with 83 in the previous year. At the same time the amount paid in rewards was actually in excess of the fines imposed, whereas in the previous year it had been slightly less than the amount realised. On the other hand in Benares the realization shewed a marked improvement whereas the percentage of rewards paid showed a heavy fall.

MERITS OF OFFICERS.

. The thanks of the Board are due to the Agents for the efficient performance of their duties. Messrs. Bright and House are both tried and experienced officers and have done much to remove existing defects and intro-duce improvements, while Mr. Duke, who acted only for a few months, showed much zeal as well as a considerable grasp of the subjects that came before him. Both the Agents acknowledge the good services rendered by the officers subordinate to them. At their instance the Board desire to bring the good work done by the following officers to the notice of Government:—Messrs. J. Christian, Field J. C. Roy and Mackertich in Bihar, and Messrs. Kennedy, G. A. Levett-Yeats, Bryson, D. Imerick and Harris in Benares.

Mofussil News.

The District Magistrate issued a notice, in the Balianta murder case the facts of which appeared in the Patrika, on the accused persons, who were discharged, to shew cause why there should not be further enquiry in the case. They appeared and showed cause before the District Magistrate. Judgment has been reserved in the case—H. H. Maharani of Kapurtala was here on pilguinage. H. H. has left for Rameswar. Rami Hemanta Kumari Debi of Putta is here, Her 2nd grandson was unwell and Dr. D. Rani Hemanta Kumari Debi of Putis is here, Her 2nd grandson was unwell and Dr. D. N. Roy of Calcutta came here to treat the boy.—We are having rains now and then.—The General health of the town is good.—The Raghunath Besh of Jugonnath Deh comes off on the 27th April. A great rush of pilgrims is exepected on the occasion, and pilgrims have already commenced coming here.—Babu Bidhubhusan Banerjee Pleaden has been elected Vice-Chairman of the District Roard vice Bebu Hurish Chandra Choes trict Board vice Babu Hurish Chandra Ghoe



Pabna April 17.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. The old Judge, Mr. Yusuff, has left us for 2 years. It was he who sent two men to the 2 years. It was he who sent two men to the gallows and who have been acquitted by the Hon'ble High Court. In the rejudgment, their Lordships seem not to have been much satisfied with the quality of work of the said Judge, so far as the case went. Your noble and prompt notices of the case put the matter in proper light but one thing has escaped your eagle eye. In this case, the Government pleader wanted to enter "nolli prosecu," but the then District Judge insisted on the trial of the case and with what result the public are already aware. The thing is the administration of civil and criminal justice in this country is visibly deteriorating on account ministration of civil and criminal justice in this country is visibly deteriorating on account of the inexperience and incompetency of the tribunals. Hence the Maffasil is suffering most. You, Sir, of all the leaders, understand the situation the best and speak, in season and out of season, of it. But as to the rest, they hold congresses and conferences only, and have neither the time nor inclination to understand what the country needs and suffers most from. The congress is

inclination to understand what the country needs and suffers most from. The congress is and the conferences will not help us unless you can improve the tone of the administration of civil and criminal justice, which is now a plague spot and from which we the Maffasil people, are suffering most.

NGCTERNAL COURTS.

NOCTERNAL COURTS.

The Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Eskendar Ali, lost the keys of the local Treasury and for some days, people having had to transact business with the same suffered heavily. A new set of lock and key has been sent by Government, and we know not who had to pay for the same. However, the old keys, we are told, have been recovered at a time when it is too late. There was also some when it is too late. There was also some money short, when remittances were sent up to Calcutta from the local Treasury. All these show that there is something wrong in the State of Denmark. This judicial luminary has had the practice of sitting up late hours and holding court up to 8 or 9 p.m. You can scarcely imagine to what inconvenience the accused are put before him on their trial. accused are put before him on their trial.

Legal help can not be retained up to 8 or 9 p.m. and human beings are not hackney carriages to be able to work from 11 a.m. up to 8 or 9 p.m. So the trial of prisoners is a lot of hardship to all concerned. His conduct was brought to the notice of Hon'ble Messrs. Carlyle and Shirres but since then he has mended himself.

THE REVALUATION OFFICER.

Babu Sundershan Das is the Revaluation

THE REVALUATION OFFICER.

Babu Sundershan Das is the Revaluation Officer. His conduct is not what it should be. His treatment of those who have to transact business before him is quite disappointing. Of late he has mended himself a little but particulars may be given showing how he misconducts himself.

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER

This Officer is a Mahomedan who hails from Behar. He does not understand Bengalee and how can he transact ordinary business is a wonder. Moreover his conduct is not at all happy. He calls ill names, and loses temper almost always and in small matters, and threatens people appearing before him, and throws away petitions and other papers to the teeth of those presenting them. Some of the pleaders are witnesses of his misconduct. Something ought to be done by the authorities to bring him to his senses before it is too late. Instead of confidence he has inspired people with terror and disgust during the time he has been have. inspired people with terror and disgust dur-ing the time he has been here. THE OLDEST RESIDENT.

The oldest resident of our own Babu Kali Mohan Bose Muktear, and Honorary Magistrate, is no more. He dies at the age of 90, leaving behind him a large family. He is the father of our Chairman, Babu Baroda Brosed Bose Pleader and was much recognition. Prosad Bose, Pleader, and was much respected by the entire local public. He lived long and lived well. The public give sincere condolences to the bereaved family. He is the father of this District. He was a particular friend of the late Honorable Kristo Das L'al and known to Sir Ashley Eden and it was at his instance that the latter was prevailed on to raise this District to its present status and locate permanently a District and Sessions Judge and a Sub-Judge here. A prince among men has fallen at a ripe old age. sad Bose, Pleader, and was much re

RUSSIAN RENDEZVOUS.

Kamranh Bay, which the Russian fleet has now made, is a fine natural harbour on the convex curve of the Cochin China coast in Latitude 12 degree N. It is not a place of any considerable trade, but all the warships now in the Pacific could find anchorage there, and there is Saigon close round the corne and there is Saigon close round the corner from which stores and supplies of all sorts are available in abundance. It looks very much as if the hospital ship "Orel" had been sent on in advance to Saigon to give the authori-ties of the port the Russian rendezvous. Ad-miral Rozhdestvensky has the whole summer before him and doubtless it would suit him before him and doubtless it would suit him well to spend a month or two in Kamranh Bay refitting and cleaning his thips as the Russian Press cheerfully suggests. But will it suit the French equally? They have already carried hospitality to the furthest limits; and acts of comfort and succour that might pass unobserved at Madagascar 3,500 miles away from the scene of hostilities will be apt to wear quite a different complexion when taking place almost within sight. when taking place almost within sight of the Japanese fleet. Beside the actual relief the fleet may require, the Russians have a clear political object in drawing the French into the vortex. For their own sake and for the sake of the world it is to be oped that the French will be too wise to allow themselves to be compromised.

Communication between Kulu and Kangre Valley has not yet been opened, so that news from the former district is deficient. It is believed, however, that the loss of life has not been very great, though many houses are destroyed while the damage done to the roads is extensive. Medical aid will be impossible to the control of the mediately provided, if telegraphic reports required. It is satisfactory to learn that summer weather now prevails all over the area generally affected by the earthquake, no storms having occurred since the night of the 13th. More "shouldars" and small tents have been distributed, but the villagers are showing themselves active in rebuilding their houses. Some very slight shocks of earth-quake wee reported on Saturday. Mr. Middlemiss, of the Geological Survey, has arrived at Dharmsala, where he has made a careful inspection of the hill and adjacent valleys, thence proceeding to Kangra town. walleys, thence proceeding to Kangra town, where the shocks were unfortunately worst of all.—'Pioneer,'2

EXTRACTS FROM THE DUKE OF ARGYLL'S DESPATCH ON ROAD CESS.

So far I have been dealing only with the right of the Government to levy rates, and with the argument that this right had been parted with for ever under the terms of

parted with for ever under the terms of the permanent settlement in Bengal.

I now proceed to consider the further question, which ought to be kept entirely separate, namely, the expediency and policy of exercising the legitimate power of the Government in imposing such rates in Bengal. Many arguments which are entirely irrelevant in the discussion of right become arguments of first importance on the question of policy. (1) The proportion which ty irrelevant in the discussion of right become arguments of first importance on the question of policy. (1) The proportion which the existing land tax bears to the whole resources of the people on whom we propose to place new taxes; (2) the mode of levying them so as to reach fairly the different interests in the property to be assessed; (3) the machinery through which the levy is to be made; (4) the persons to whom the expenditure is to be entrusted; and (5) the special purposes to which rates are to be applied. All these are most important elements in the question of policy, perhaps even of justice, they cannot therefore, be too carefully considered.

Adverting, then, to these matters in the order in which I have now enumerated them, (1) it cannot be maintained that the people of Bengal are less able to afford such rates than the people of other provinces of India. In so far as the permanent settlement makes any difference in this

vinces of India. In so far as the permanent settlement makes any difference in this case, it is a difference in their favour with respect to the other demands made upon them by the State. A large portion of the produce of the soil which even at the most moderate assessment, made elsewhere in India, would have been appropriated by the State, has been left in the hands of the various classes connected with agriculture, and has contributed increase to the general wealth and resources of the province. The case on this point for the Government cancase on this point for the Government can-not be better stated than in paragraph 36 of the Lieutenant-Governor's letter to your Government, dated April 30th, 1869:
"Owing to the operation of the permanent settlement, Bengal contains, scattered throughout the different classes of the poputhroughout the different classes of the population, many persons who have acquired more or less of an independence from the profits of the land surrendered by the Government in that measure." It is true that in the greater fruitfulness of indirect taxation and of some direct taxes in Bengal, as compared with other provinces, the Government recovers some portion of the revenue which it has sacrificed in the form of land assessment. But this very fact testifies to the greater wealth of the people, and is a conclusive proof that they can bear, at least as well as the people of other provinces such special taxes as may be required for drainages, roads and schools.

On the next point, (2) the mode of levying rates so as to reach fairly the different interests in the property to be assessed, I

On the next point, (2) the mode of levying rates so as to reach fairly the different interests in the property to be assessed. It understand you to be fully impressed with the justice of providing that they should be levied as equally as possible not only on all kinds of rateable property, but as equally as possible also upon the various classes who have various interests in that property. I observe that you contemplate the extension of the cess to towns and villages (paragraph 24). There is indeed no reason why the burden either of roads or of education should be thrown exclusively upon the agricultural classes, when other classes are equally interested in the expenditure and have property of a kind which can be made accessible to ratts. How all this can best be done is a question which must be locally decided. The knowledge and ability possessed by the Lieutemant-Governor of Bengal, which are eminently displayed in this correspondence, give me confidence that, when the decision of Her Majesty's Government is announced, the measures consequent upon that decision of Her Majesty's Government is announced the measures consequent upon that decision will be directed with a careful regard to all the peculiar circumstances of the province which is under his administration.

which is under his administration.

21. As regards (3) the machinery through which the levy of rates is to be made and (4) the persons to whom the expenditure of them is to be entrusted, it would indeed be most desirable if the local character of these rates could be emphatically marked by committing both the assessing of them and application of them to local bodies. If the people were further advanced in the knowledge and appreciation of those advantages which we desire to confer upon them, there would be no need of interposing the authonity of the Imperial Government in regard to such matters as the making and mainte-nance of roads, of schools, and of sanitary improvements. In this case we might en-trust the initiative in all such things to the people themselves. But, speaking generally, it may be said that the people have as yet neither the knowledge, nor the desire, nor the organization which could alone render it possible to rely exclusively upon their voluntary action. Nevertheless, when the authority of the Supreme Government has been exerted to prescribe as an obligation the exerted to prescribe as an obligation the performance of certain duties it may be possible, and if possible it will certainly be desirable, to carry the people along with us through their natural native leader both in the assessment and in the expenditure of least rates. The importance of desire so has the assessment and in the expenditure of local rates. The importance of doing so has been acknowledged in the measures adopted for regulating the management of similar rates in other provinces of India, and it would be in the belief and hope of Her Majesty's Government an undeserved reproach to the many wealthy and intelligent native gentlemen of Bengal to suppose that a similar course may not be successfully pursued as regards the people of that province.

22. Closely connected with the local character which may belong to rates arising out 22. Closely connected with the local character which may belong to rates arising out of the mode of assessment and of administration, comes (5) the local character which depends upon the purposes to which they are to be exclusively applied. I have already pointed out that the purposes to which a tax may be applied cannot be considered as affecting the abstract right of the Government to exact it. But assuming this right everything as regards the policy and even the justice of the rates now in question turns upon the manner in which they are to be expended. It is of course essential turns upon the manner in which they are to be expended. It is of course essential that the Government of India should be itself satisfied that it is breaking no faith in any measure, it may take; but next to the necessity of this assurance is the necessity or at least the great importance, of making the same conclusion plain to the apprehensions of the people. For this purpose it is above all things requisite that the benefits to be derived from the rate should be brought home to their doors,—that these benefits should be palable, direct, immediate.

23. The making and improving of wells, tanks and other works of irrigation affecting comparatively small areas of land, are the operations which probably best comply with these conditions. But roads are a first remaining the complex country. these conditions. But roads are a first requisite in the improvement of every country, and although as yet they may not be equally valued by the people, it is the duty of the Government to think for them in this matter, and the benefits they must derive will yearly become more apparent to themselves. It is due probably to these considerations that Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has waived his objection to local rating in Bengal for making and maintaining roads (admitting his objection to local rating in Bengal for making and maintaining roads (admitting indeed that for this purpose a cess upon landed property is necessary) although, as regards the argument founded upon the permanent settlement, no clear distinction has been drawn between the right of the Covernment to lower rates for roads and its

has been drawn between the right of the Government to levy rates for roads and its right to levy rates for education.

Her Majesty's Government can have no doubt that as elsewhere, so in Bengal, the expenditure required for the education of the people ought to be mainly defrayed out of local resources. This, however, is precisely the application of rates which the present condition of the people may render them of local resources. This, however, is precisely the application of rates which the present condition of the people may render them least able to appreciate. I approve, therefore, of your Excellency proceeding with great caution in this matter. The circumstances which have just compelled you, for the general purposes of the empire, to increase the tax upon incomes, would appear to render such caution more necessary at the present moment. I do not construe the concluding words of the 6th paragraph of your despatch, as suggesting that rates nominally levied for one purpose should afterwards be applied to another, because I am sure that your Excellency must be as fully alive as Her Majesty's Government to the necessity of maintaining perfect openness in our dealings with the people of India; especially as regards imposts which are comparatively new and which seem to be so much contested. I do not doubt, therefore, that in the paragraph referred to you intended only to suggest that until the system, machinery, and incidence of local rating in Bengal has been satisfactorily established, so much only should, in the first instance, be raised as is required for roads. Her Majesty's Government approve of this precaution, and they are of opinion that any addition to the cess should be duly and separately notified to the people, with a full explanation of the special purposes to which it is to be applied.

I have now communicated to your Excellency, the views of Her Majesty's Govern-

I have now communicated to your Excellency, the views of Her Majesty's Government on the matter which you have referred for their decision. On the great importance of the subject in a financial point of view I have already spoken. If it were indeed true that in the land revenue raised from the agricultural classes, the Government of India took so much from the resources of the people as to leave them unable to bear any additional burdens, then, indeed, it would be as impolitic to impose "local rates" as to impose any new imperial tax.

In this point of view it matters nothing whether the land revenue be in the nature of a "rent" or in the nature of a "tent" or in the nature of a "tent". So

whether the land revenue be in the nature of a "rent" or in the nature of a "tax". So far as regards the ability of a people to bear fresh burdens, it is the same thing whether they be over-rented or over-taxed. But Her Majesty's Government are satisfied that this is not the condition of things with which we have to deal. It is notorious that the direction in which the Government of India has been proceeding in its land assessments has been the direction of making shose assessments more moderate, and of eliminating altogether the element of uncertainty of arbitrary variation, which, more than anything else, impeded, the progress of agricultural improvement. The whole discussion, which is now before me, has aridiscussion, which is now before me, has arisen out of the fact that in Bengal the Government went so far in giving effect to this policy as to declare the land assessment to be "fixed for ever." The same principle is involved, and the same policy is expressed in the long and definite periods of time for which, in other parts of India, the assesswhich, in other parts of India, the assessments are now equally fixed, and during which they cannot be readjusted in favour of the State. This policy is a wise one, even though the treasury should appear in the first instance to be a loser by it. The true wealth of a wise and just Government ties in the growing wealth of its people; and the fiscal system which most encourages the accumulation and enjoyment of capital in private hands must in the long run be the most profitable to the State. But there is one condition attaching to this argument, is one condition attaching to this argument, without which it ceases to be applicable to a people situated as the people of India now are. The growing wealth of the country must be made accessible to such demands as arise from time to time out of the duty and necessity of our applying to its condi-tion, the knowledge which belongs to a more advanced civilization than its own. We are spending the imperial revenues of India conscientiously for the good of its people. If there are some great improvements in their condition which we cannot afford to

their condition which we cannot afford to undertake, we must not be precluded from throwing the cost of such improvements upon those growing resources of which we heartily desire to see that people in the enjoyment, but which are due in a great measure to the Government we provide.

25. There is yet one other aspect in which the question of local rating for special purposes must be regarded,—an aspect in which it assumes an interest and importance distinct altogether from its bearing on finance. it assumes an interest and importance dis-tinct altogether from its bearing on finance. Local rating, although it may be imposed, in the first instance by imperial authority, must become a powerful means of further educating the people in an intelligent ma-nagement of their own affairs. I approve en-tirely of the anxiety shown by the Govern-ment of Bombay in its first action in this matter and expressed also by the Supreme matter and expressed also by the Supreme Government under Sir J. Lawrence that as Government under Sir J. Lawrence that as far as possible, the assent and concurrence of the rate payers should be secured both in the levy and in the management of the rates. I commend this wise policy to your careful consideration, in communication with the Lieutenant Governor of Bengall and the subordinate branches of his administration

SIR G. CAMPBELL'S PROCLAMATION.

The Road Cess is leviable from the zemin- dars, underholders and ryots with each instalment of revenue or rent due from and

instalment of revenue or rent due from and after first October next.

The rates at which the tax has been imposed have been notified by the Collector, in the District and published in the "Gazette" as required by Section 75 of the Act. Notice of the amount payable will also be given to the owner of each estate and the Board of Revenue will circulate particulars of the modes, rates and conditions under which the tax is to be levied by and from the various classes of tenure-holders and cultivators.

This proclamation is chiefly to inform the ryots of their liabilities and rights.

From and after 1st October next every ryot in the District of the pay to the person to whom his rent is payable, and along with his rent, half the rate of Road Cess imposed by the Committee, that is, the ryot is to pay for the pay for the payable.

each ryot. By the provisions of the Regulation no other cess is legal or recoverable by law—this one cess only has been imposed by law and the zemindars and other holders are authorised to levy it at the rate named

anthorised to levy it at the rate named above.

As regards the house-tax all house and shop-holders are warned that they are not liable to pay the tax in any case unless the house or shop has been included with the value thereof in a roll of houses assessed to the Road Cess, posted in the village as the Act, Section 43, requires. All agricultural ryots and all land-holders who carry on no other trade or profession are exempt from this house-tax. All houses of less than Rs. 100 value and all shops of less than Rs. 25 value are also exempt from this tax.

All persons assessed to the Road Cess are informed and assured by the Government that every pice levied under the Act will be spent in the district in which it is raised, to improve the local roads, canals and rivers in the district for the benefit of the inhabitants. Notthing will be diverted to any other purpose than that which the law directs.

Sub-divisions of the district will be arranged and a fair proportion of the proceeds of that Sub-division. That money will be distributed and spent by local men trusted by the inhabitants who will be selected or elected for the purpose. Every tax-payer is encouraged and invited to claim that the tax shall be fairly applied to the village roads and local paths or water-channels in which he is interested. The Government will use every effort to see that such local claims are fairly met and that every taxuse every effort to see that such local claims are fairly met and that every tax-payer derives a fair benefit from the tax which he pays.

(Sd.) C. BERNARD. Acting Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal."

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