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is generally sufficient even in hopeless'y bad cases of ASTHMA. A. E. James, Esq., Dehn, E. I. Ry, writes:--"Your wonderful spectrc for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other patent medicines I had tried before. He has not since been trubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him * *" Price Five Rupees only. People suffer-

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THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA. MAY 4. 1905.

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ORATION OF UNKNOWN LANDS.

in

(Special for the "Patrika.") explorers who go out of unknown lands and

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1.st seas for they hazard their lives for the benefit of the whole human race. According to wes-tern ideas such men are lauded up and diefied for opening up to the gaze of the civilized orld fresh fields and pastures new, But the results of their labours always pro-luctive of unalloyed good? If Columbus had not discovered America, there would not have been any need of anxiety on the part of the present European trespassers in the continent on account of the approaching wholesale extermination of such a fine specimen of God's creation as the Red In-dians. The same is the case with the oridians. The same is the case with the ori-ginal inhabitants of the Andaman Islands, and the same is probably the case with the natives of once famous and idolized Ind. Many of our readers are aware that not

rel than ten years have passed since it as first decided at the International Geoas hist decided at the International Geo-raphical Congress in London to explore the est great continent of the earth, the South olar Zone, by means of international col-aboration. Since then though several pri-ate expeditions had been dispatched for the are expenditions had been dispatched for the ourpose of exploring the unknown regions outh of the Tierra del Fuego it was not un-til the year 1901 that England, Germany and Sweden actually started on this enterprise undertaking to investigate different tracts in the South Polar regions. With the extion of the German expedition none of explorers was able to return home accord he explorer was able to return home accord-ing to the previously chalked out plans. The English explorers, it will be remembered, were "frozen up" and obliged to remain in the Antarotic regions for a year more. The Swedish contingent shared the same fate and lost their vessel. Though within the last few years come more the increased the same fate

been published dealing with recent exvolumes some have been published dealing with recent ex-peditions to the Poles some more time is ikely to elapse before the scientific results hily classified and edited can be given to he world. An ordinary reader however is ikely to peruse the publications with thrill-ang interest as they speak of the mysterious tands and waters at the utmost end of the earth. We shall quote below a short passage from the recently published volume of Dr. Nordenskjold showing not only the grand and we-inspiring character of the description of atural sceneries but also proving that ex-ilorations of unknown lands are not produc-tive of unalloyed good. The scene was King George's Island, the first point of destination in the Antarctic regions. Green water and gistering white

regions. Green water and gisctering white iceberg, with a back-ground of a snow-bound

"All our thoughts, all our attention was directed towards the colossal shining mass which slowly ross out of the ocean before us, and soon filled the whole horizon. It was and soon filled the whole horizon. It was the most wonderful picture my eyes had ever beheld. . . . The whole of the large is-land forms a wild mountainous country, with tharp peaks. Anywhere at all in the Arctic wegions the most striking contrasts and the most changing scenery would be visible, but here everything is buried beneath ice and mow—ice which creeps from along the hill-rests and the lower valleys up to the highest points without leaving a single spot free from snow, and which grows and grows to an immense, continuous covering, so that an immense, continuous covering, so that the land stands out to the view as one glit-tering, want of ice. It is but in a few places —the most precipitous—that the dark rocks lock through. And a most peculiar contrast to this unbroken mass of ice is formed by a few small, stone-free rocky islets, broken, pointed, bizarre of form. Towards the sea the land is bounded by a high, perpendicular, releasing wall of ice."

BURDWAN NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Burdwan, April 28.

THE ONDAL GANG. It is a great relief to see that almost all the leading members of the notorious Ondal the leading members of the notorious Ondal gang, who proved a veritable pest for eight long years to the good people of Ondal and the neighbouring villages by reason of their audacious lawlessness, have now been punish-ed according to law by the able Sub-division-al Officer of Ranigunj, Mr. E. H. Peterson. The District authorities of Burdwan did very well to depute Babu Bepin Behary Guha, a very capable and experienced Head Constable to keep a strict watch over the dangerous Ondal gang, for, it was through his instru-Ondal gang, for, it was through his instru-mentality that the offenders have at last been brought to book. Your readers may remember that some of the leading members of this notorious gang finding him to be serious obstacle in the way of carrying on their nefarious trade quite unmolested, had their nefarious trade quite unmolested, had wrecked terrible vengeance on him by beat-ing him twice within an ace of his life. In the first case of the said Head Constable's which had occurred on the 2nd of November last, three persons named Mukunda Bagdi Thaka Bagdi and Bhim Bagdi, were convicted of the offences of being members of an un-lawful assembly and of assault under sec-tions 147 and 353 I. P. C. and each of them was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisontions 147 and 353 I. P. C. and each of them was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprison-ment for four months and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 in default, to suffer imprisonment for one month more. The case was concluded on the 27th March last. In his second case which had taken place on the 21st January last, four offenders named Thaka, Bhagu Bagdi, Upendra Goala and Makhan Goria were convicted of three offences, two under were convicted of three offences, two under sections 147 and 149 I. P. O. for which each,

of them was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years and one under section 325 I. P. C. which secured each them rigorous imprisonment for two years more and also muleted him to a fine of Rs.

50, in default, imprisonment for three months more. These sentences would include soli-tary confinement for two months and run concurrently. Each of the accused was also concurrently. Each of the accused was also ordered to execute a personal recognizance bond of Rs. 100 and to furnish one surety of Rs. 50, for good behaviour and keeping the peace for three years under section 106 Cr. P. C. This case was concluded on the 20th instant. In the Behary Chowkidar's case of which the occurrence had taken place on the 19th February last, and which was also con-cluded in the same court of the Sub-divi-sional Officer of Ranigunj on the 20th ins-tant, six offenders, namely, Thaka, Bhagu, Mukunda, Makhan, Upendra and Baroda Bouri, were convicted of the offen of being members of an unlawful assembly.

members of an unlawful assemb section 147 I. P. C. and sentenced to each, including solitary confinement for six month. Further, Mukunda Goala and B month. Further, Mukunda Goala and B roda Bagdi were ordered to execute a b of Rs. 100 and also to furnish a sure y of Rs. 50 for good behaviour and ' the peace for three years under sec. Cr. P. C. In another case brought b, aid Behary Bagdi in which he charged id Bhagu Bagdi and Upendra Goala under se-tion 447 I. P. C. with the offence of blang members of an unlawful assembly on the 21st of January last, the accused were convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprison-ment for six weeks each, on the 31st of March last by the same Sub-divisional offi-

It now remains for us to see what reward the authorities think fit to award to Babu Bepin Behary Guha for his excellent services in connection with the notorious and dangerous Ondal gang. We have ample faith in the sense of justice of Mr. J. V. Ryan, the present Distcirt Superintendent of Police, Burdwan.

and loam, with which are mixed many species of land and fresh water shells, with plants of land and fresh water shells, with plants and minute fish scales are found in many places between Haripore and the Baramulla. The Pir Panjal mountains are chiefly of igneous or volcanic origin. The hills on the South-eastern and South-western parts of the valley are composed of grey-coloured compact limestone, containing here and there marine fossils with belemnites and small shells. Harmukh is composed of granite, but alcowhere this stone is rarely met with. but elsewhere this stone is rarely met with. All round the Valley are found Amygdaloi-

All round the Valley are found Amygdaloi-dal traps of submarine volcanic origin. In paleozoit and also in eccene times vol-canic agencies were, no doubt, actively at work in the Kashmir Himalayas. That vol-canic action is still not fully subsided in these regions is evidenced by greater frequen-cy of earthquakes and also by the prevalence of thermal springs.

The ruins of Martund, Avantipore etc. no doubt show the effects of earthquakes. The ruins of Avantipore, on the hillside, clearly shows the existence of a large and prospe-rous city at that place in the past, destroyed most probably by earthquakes.

most probably by earthquakes. Bovers earthquakes are recorded in the years 1552, 1669 1780 and 1828. The great earthquake of 30th May 1885 will however long be remembered as a great catastrophe which visited Kashmir within recent times. At three o'clock on that morning a violent shaking of the houses was felt which lasted for several seconds. In this short time several houses in Srinagar fell, killing some 200 people; the barracks in the cantonment came down, burying many soldiers and some 60 cavalry horses. The Place at Sher Ghari was seriously injured and general consterna-tion provailed. The area of the shock, as far as the Valley of Kashmir was concerned, was from Srinagore to Baramulla, the centre as the Valley of Kashmir was concerned, was from Srinagore to Baramulla, the centre being the latter place. At the village of ura, in the low hills 10 min outh of Baramulla, large occurred; and at Pattan between Srinagar and Baramulla,

temple in ruins was nearly destroyed.

The shocks, by 6 severe shocks, followed by 19 more, making 25 shocks in 37 hours, and for some days afterwards they continued at the rate of 3 or 4 every 24 hours. If gradually became less frequent, but we gradually became less frequent, but occasionally severe, and with less fre-

соц (2)/лан work. The

in the case he separate clock which actuates the whole instru-ment at a given second are fixed inside and at the back of the clock. The coils on the at the back of the clock. The cons on the separate clock are for stopping this clock at the moment of commencement of vibra-tion, this clock first actuating the coils and the clock attached to the iron plate.

There are 3 pens, one giving vertical shocks from whatever direction the wave comes another being placed at right angles also records all horizontal movements of the

India In Parliament.

Viceroy's telegram which was published in the morning's newspapers. He had tele-graphed to the Viceroy for further informa-tion. He would communicate to the press any further information that might be ob-tained. All possible efforts with regard to relief would be used by the Indian Govern-

Monday, April 10. The Earthquake in India.—In answer to Mr. Disraeli and Sir M. Bhownaggree, who asked as to the number of casualties caused by the recent earthquakes and landslides in India, Mr. Built

Mr. Brodrick gave the House similar in-formation to that conveyed to the House of Lords by the Marquess of Bath. The Treatment of Native Races.-Mr. J.

The Treatment of Native Races.—Mr. J. O'Kelly asked the First Lord of the Trea-sury whether, having regard to the recent allegations with reference to the ill-treat-ment of native races in Australia, in India, in Nigeria, in South Africa, as well as in the Philippines, and in French. German, Congo State. Portuguese territories, and elsewhere, his Majesty's Government will take steps to secure the appointment of an International Commission to inquire into all these matters, and to bring forward recom-mendations to alleviate the condition of the native races generally.

mendations to alleviate the condition of the native races generally. Mr. Balfour: In answer to the hon. gentleman, I have to say I do not think anything would be gained by entering into diplomatic negotiations with other Powers for the purpose of assembling a conference on this subject. The Tibetan Treaty.—Mr. Lambert asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Chinese Ambassador has expressed ad-hesion to the Tibetan treaty; if not, whe-ther any modifications have been suggested, and what portion of Tibet is now occupied by British troops.

and what portion of Tibet is now occupied by British troops. Mr. Brodrick: I have as yet received no report from the Government of India on the n-gotiations which are proceeding with the Chinese Plenipotentiary on the subject of the adhesion of China to the Tibetan treaty. The only part of Tibet occupied by British troops is Chumbi, where two and a-half companies of native infantry are sta-tioned. The British trade agent at Gyang-tee has an essent of 50 men.

tioned. The British trade agent at Gyang-tse has an escort of 50 men. Floating Mincs in Chinese Waters.—Sir Thomas Wrightson asked the Secretary to he Admiralty: If he can say how many loating mines have been recovered from Chinese waters since his last statement to the House; and what, if any, measures are being taken to prevent neutral ships from coming within the zone of danger. Mr. Pretyman: The number of floating mines which have been recovered from Chinese waters since March 15 is not known, but on March 23 Sir Claude MacDonald telegraphed that the Japanese Navy were making efforts to remove floating mines from the waters of the Liao-tung Penin-sula, and that gunboats were daily sweepfrom the waters of the Liao-tung Penin-sula, and that gunboats were daily sweep-ing for mines near Port Arthur and Neu-chwang. A notice has been issued to mari-ners, dated April 7, warning them of the necessity of still keeping a constant look out for mines, especially in the approaches to any part of the Kwang Tung Peninsula and Neu-chwang. Tuesday, April 11. French Import Duties on Indian Goods.--Mr. Runciman asked the Secretary of State for India: What are the French import duties on Indian silk goods and Indian jute goods; and what are the corresponding duties on British silk goods and British jute goods.

whether any negotiations have taken place

India In Parliament. HOUSE OF COMMONS. Friday, April 7. The Earthquake in India.—In reply to Mr. Herbert Roberts, Mr. Brodrick said he had no information with reference to the earth-quake in India beyond that contained in the Viceroy's telegram which was published in the morning's newspapers. He had tele-graphed to the Viceroy for further informa-tion. He would communicate to the press-tion. He would communicate to the press-tion the subject. Earl Percy, who replied on behalf of Mr. Brodrick, said : The duties were raised in September 1903, so far as the European frontiers and Black Sea ports were concern-ed, but not as regards imports through Dalny and Vladivostok, through which route the trade immediately showed a considerable ex-pansion. It was understood that the step was a protest against the action taken by he Brussels Sugar Convention. As regards the last part of the question the answer is in the negative.

the last part of the question the answer is in the negative. Chinese Consul for the Transvaal.—In reply to Mr. Charles Allen, Mr. Lyttelton states that a Chinese consul has been ap-pointed in the Transvaal. His name is Liu Yu-Lin. He will reside at Johannesburg. The interests of the Chinese coolies are, and will continue to be, looked after by the superintendent of Foreign Labour and his staff as well as by the Chinese consul when

be arrives. British Indian Subjects in the Transvaal. —Mr. Runciman asked the Secretary of State for Ind'a what steps he proposes to take to protect his Majesty's British Indian subjects against the agitation now being stirred up against them by certain white traders in the Transvard Transvaal.

Transvaal. Mr. Lyttelton: His Majesty's Government adhere to the attitude taken up in my despatch of July 20, 1904, printed at pages 38 to 45 of (Cd. 2239). Ill-treatment of Indian Coolies in Natal.— Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Scretary of State for the Colonies: Whe-ther in view of the frequent police court

Scretary of State for the Colonies: whether, in view of the frequent police court proceedings arising from the alleged illy treatment of Indian indentured coolies in the Natal coal mines, he will call for a report from the Natal Government on the subject, and suggest the holding of a public manifer thereon

subject, and suggest the holding of a public inquiry thereon. Mr. Lyttelton: There is a protector of Indian immigrants in Natal whose duty it is to watch over their interests. I have referred to his last two annual reports, and do not find anything which would warrant to such action as the hon. member suggests. Indian are not compelled to accept service in the minks. During 1903 (the last year for which I have a report) the majority of the 504 men who reindentured themselves did so to the coal mines and other employers

not engaged in agriculture. British Indian Traders in Cape Colony.--Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: If his attention has been drawn to an enactment by the Government of Cape Colony seeking to suppress British Indian traders by means of a clause requiring applications for trading of a clause requiring applications for trading licenses being made in a European language or in Yiddish; and whether, having regard to the fact that such requirement is calculat-ed to deprive those traders of the rights they have hitherto possessed, he will advise the Crown to withhold assent to the enact-

ment in question. Mr. Lyttelton: I should be obliged if the hon. member would indicate the special enactment to which he refers.

Indian and the Liquor Law in South Africa. -Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: If he Secretary of State for the Colonies: If he is aware that the Liquor Law of the late South African Republic to the effect that no Negro, aboriginal, native, or coloured person may be served with alcoholic drink, has been made applicable now by the Transvaal Go-vernment to respectable and educated Eura-sians and other subjects of his Majesty from India employed on the railways of the country; and whether he will represent to the Transvaal Government that such appli-cation of the prohibition is not called for. cation of the prohibition is not called for, since the object of the provision in question was solely to prevent intemperance among the natives of the country and immigrants

Next day, when anding, the explorers found that what from the sea had seemed to be a dead wilderness of ice was a coast "swarming with life." Seals and penguins in unnumbered, multitudes had their some-what overcrovided colonies on the rocks. The fear of man, was not yet in these guileless creatures, and Dr. Nordenskjold and his commades many not animated by the spirit somrades were not animated by the spirit which cruess in men the desire to "kill comething" as a mere pastime. Wherefore both seals and birds suffered from the presence of man no sooner than it was necessary to kill them for food.

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rly, prepared, AIC DI

ANAGER.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

EFFECTS IN KASHMIR.

From a most interesting paper sent to us by Mr. A. Mitra, Meteorological Reporter of the Kashmir State, on the Earthquake of the 4th instant, we make the following extract :

Kashmir is situated in the Middle Moun tain Zone of the Kashmir Himalayas which is characterized by the want of the same correspondence between the directions of correspondence between the directions of the ridges and the strike of the beds as there is in the Outer Hills in which lies the town of Jummoo. It is held that the glaciers of the Kashmir Himalayas were formerly of vastly greater proportion than at present and they existed at levels where there are and they existed at levels where there are none now. Large accumulations of gneissic boulders derived from glacial regions of Kag-nag are found in the Jhelum Valley between Uri and Baramula. In the valley of Kashmir itself Drew found glacier-mud. This region has been pronounced by Count Bellore as the least stable of the North

Bellore as the least stable of the North Western Himalayas, from a seismic point of view, for, in his opinion, the Himalayan chains here have not yet done rising. The old tradition, that at one time the Valley of Kashmir was completely occupied by a large lake, is confirmed by the observa-tions of modern geologists which lake, some believe, might have reached a level of nearly 2,000 feet above the present level of the Val-ley. The existing lakes are only remnants of the old. The soil of the lower plain of Kashmir is loam or clay, the surface of which of the old. The soil of the lower plain of Kashmir is loam or clay, the surface of which has been formed by deposits of river allu-vium. In the lakes now existing lacustrine deposits are still being made. The "Khare-was" or plateaus are formed of beds of clay or sand. The following, according to Drew is the geological formation of the "Khare-was" at Peri near Islamabad. Coarse drab or brown sand mixed with

Coarse drab or brown sand mixed with

250 feet.

In some parts of the Valley are found hills of palazoic limestone showing phenomena which distinctly connect them with the old which distinctly connect them with the old take. Beds of conglomerate, of rounded pebbles of limestone and sand and calcareous mud are evident. These pebble beds are supposed to have been a single beach, formed at the foot of a limestone cliff which encircled the lake. Fresh water shells have also been found in the beds. The flat tops of the Kharewas are considered to have formed the original surface of the deposits. Some strata consisting — beds of conglomerate, and

earth.

It may be mentioned that Milne's Hori-zontal Pendulum is a different instrument.

zontal Pendulum is a different instrument. It recorded the Assam earthquake in the Isle of Wight, though Professor Symons wrote to us that if there had been one at Cherapoonji or Calcutta it might not have. Milne himself wrote "Milne would tell Kashmir what is taking place in distant countries even at their artimodes. It is for countries even at their antipodes. It is for unfelt rather than for felt disturbances." We wanted the felt disturbances to be recorded hence ordered Casella's modification under the advice of Sir John Eliot from whom I obtained much help in its selection. (1). The clock in connection with our Seismograph automatically stopped at 6-10 a. m. showing that to have been the exact time when the first vibration occurred in Srinagar.

A pendulum clock in the Hospital also stopped at that time. This clock was keep-ing the same time as the mid-day gun which is fired according to the Madras Timing received at the Telegraph office.

(2). The vibration commenced from East and travelled to West with an oscillation of 4-inch, then two violent oscillations of 24-inches, then followed eight short tremors, followed by two of 14 and 24 inches, then again small irregular vibrations of the needle six times, followed by 2 sharp chocks of 14 and 14 inches. After this, genule tremor lasting for 57 seconds with 20 vibrations of the needle. After this again a continuous long oscillation for 119 seconds the lightest oscillation recording 44 inches. (3). The whole period was 3 minutes 50 sec-onds. (4). Direction East to West (Not West to and travelled to West with an oscillation of

(4). Direction East to West, (Not West to East as was at first supposed.)

There was no vertical movement.

(5). It will be seen that this earthquake in point of duration was the same as one re-corded on the 6th October 1902. The direction was different ad intensity much less. CONCLUSIONS.

It appears that the earthquake of the 4th originated in a place East of Kashmir pro-bably South East from which focal activity it traversed the outer Himalyan ranges where it was very active, gradually penetrating the Middle Mountains with slightly diminished force till the wave path reached Gilgit on the West, with much more diminished inten-sity. It is not clear whether it reached Kashmir direct from the South or through the Middle Mountain ranges transmitted in an Easternly direction. There appears to have been no angle of emergence in the it traversed the outer Himalyan ranges where have been no angle of emergence in the Kashmir Himalayas which was within the isoseismic circle, but beyond the Meizo seismic area.

seismic area. In Kashmir the last earthquake, in which the Valley or its near neighbourhood was the epicentrum, was on the 30th May 1885, in the subsequent ones including the last earthquake of the 4th April, Kashmir fell on the wave path of shocks of which other places chiefly the Outer Mountain ranges of the Himeleyne were the opicontrum.

goods.

Mr. Brodrick: The French import du-Mr. Brodrick: The French import du-ties on silk goods and on jute goods are numerous, owing to the minuteness of classification adopted in the tariff. The various duties on silk goods and jute goods the manufacture of the United Kingdom are set out in detail on pages 80-82 and 100-102 of the Parliamentary Return of Foreign Import Duties for 1904. Similar roods the produce or manufacture of India goods the produce or manufacture of India pay the same duties, except so far as the United Kingdom, in virtue of most-favourgoods

ed-nation treatment, enjoys certain conven-tional rates which do not apply to India. Wednesday, April 12. The Duties on Indian Silk Goods Enter-ing France.—Mr. Soares asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the duties on Indian cilk goods contains Theorem the body

of State for India: Whether the duties on Indian silk goods entering France are higher than the duties on similar goods from China or Japan; and whether any negotiations have taken place on the subject. Mr. Brodrick: Silk goods of Chinese or Japanese origin, so far as they are not on the free list, are admitted into France at lower rates than are applicable to similar goods of Indian origin. The answer to the second question is in the negative.

goods of Indian origin. The answer to the second question is in the negative. New Indian Government Appointments.— Dr. Shipman asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state how many new Indian Gov-ernment appointments of 5,000 rs. per annum and upwards have been created since 1892; and how many of these appointments are how held by Europeans and how many by Indians. Indians.

Indians. Mr. Brodrick: I observe that the same in-formation was asked for by the hon. Mr. Gokhale at a meeting of the Council of the Governor-General of India on March 10, and that the Financial Member of the Council replied as follows: — "The preparation of the return asked for by the hon. Member would require a reference to Account Offices, Civil, Public Works, and Military, all over India. It would involve a very large amount of labour, and occupy several months of time. In these circumstances the Governor-General in Council does not feel justified in ordering the return to be prepared." I therefore hesitate to make so considerable a call on the Government of India. Thursday, April 13.

Government of India. Thursday, April 13. Russian Import Duties on Indian Tea.— Mr. Runciman asked the Secretary of Stats for India: Whether the Russian import du-ties on Indian tea have been raised in the past few vears; if so, when were they raised; whether any reason was assigned by the Russian Government for raising them; and

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Mr. Lyttelton: Under Sections 46 and 49 Mr. Lyttelton: Under Sections 46 and 48 of the Laquor Licensing Ordinance passed by the Transvaal Legislature in October 1902 no coloured person may be supplied with intoxicating liquor (Cd. 1365), and under Section I (c) of Ordinance No. 68 of 1903 a railway employe's Liquor license authori-ties a shale of liquor only to white male per-sons of the age of 16 years and upwards who are employed on the construction of any sons of the age of 16 years and upwards who are employed on the construction of any railway works in the Transval. It is admit-ted that the liquor legislation of the Trans-vaal has had a salutary effect, but I will bring the point raised by the hon. member to the notice of the officer administering the Consumment and ask for a report Prote

bring the point raised by the hon. member to the notice of the officer administering the Government and ask for a report. Provi-sion has been made under Proclamation No. 35 of 1901, printed at 42 of Cd. 904, for exempting coloured persons of education from special legislation affecting natives and coloured persons generally. Appointments to Judicial Offices in India. -Mr. Hemphill asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state in how many instances appointments to judicial and other legal offices in India have been, since January 1, 1902, made of candidates from home; and in how many of those instances the appointees have been members of the English, Scotch, and Irish Bars respectively. Mr. Brodrick: Three such appointments of candidates from home have been made since the date mentioned—two to judgeships of Indian High Courts, and one to the post of legal member of the Governor-General's Council. Of the three gentlemen appointed two have been members of the English and one of the Irish Bar. one of the Irish Bar.

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THE AMPLITA BAZAR PATHIES MAY 4 1991 THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, MAY 4, 1905.



THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THE COMMIS-SIONERS' CIRCULAR.

LAST summer when all the Commissioners of Divisions met and sat in secret conclave at Darjeeling the public was led to suspect that they must have been engaged in some work which did not bode good to them, or else why should they hold their sittings with-in closed doors? The newspapers gave vent to this popular suspicion and the only reply, which the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to vouchsafe was the denunciation of his critics. In his speech at the St. Andrew's Dinner Sir Andrew Fraser enumerated the ways in which he was sought to be annoyed by the Bengalee Press, and referring to of Divisions met and sat in secret conclave

Dinner Sir Andrew Fraser enumerated the ways in which he was sought to be annoyed by the Bengalee Press, and referring to the observations of the latter in regard to the conference of the Commissioners at Dar-jeeling—a procedure which had never been adopted by any of the previous Lieutenant-Governors—he complained :— "I send for the principal officers of the Province and gather them round me to dis-cuss questions affecting the conduct of Go-vernment business; and I am at once stated to be holding "secret conferences," and to be devising measures against the public in-terest. Surely it is only wise for the head of a large establishment of any kind some-times to discuss with the most experienced of his co-adjutors the methods of conduc-ting business." Now it is on two grounds that the public objected to this gonference of Commission-ers. First, it was an innovation which meant waste of public money; for, if the Lieutenant-Governor wanted to discuss any question with the Commissioners, he might the

have easily done it in Calcutta. Secondly, the secret manner in which the proceedings were carried on at the meet-ings of the Conference, was bound to create suspicion in the minds of the public. The suspicion in the minds of the public. The Lieutenant-Governor is not quite correct when he says that purely official routine busi-ness was discussed at the Conference. On the other hand, the publication of at least two official papers shows that questions af-fecting the public interest were discussed, and decided in a way wholly detrimental to the welfare of the people. One is the propo-sal to dismember the district of Midnapur, and the other is the revolutionary circular in and the other is the revolutionary circular in regard to which we would say a few words to-day.

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Now see the beautiful way in which the Conference was conducted. All the Divi-sional Commissioners, under the president-ship of a sympathetic Lieutenant-Governor, sat together to devise means by which they could compare their their set of the second ship of a sympathetic Lieutenant-Governor, sat together to devise means by which they could augment their own powers. Other ex-perienced officers or heads of depart-ments, who had interest in the matter, were allowed no access to these deliberations. Fortunately for the members of the Confer-ence, two judicial officers were found to have gone up to Darjeeling at the time for a change. They were practically executive were thus cagreeable people. They were officers, though wearing judicial garb, and caught hold of and utilised, that is to say, invited to witness the proceedings of the Con-ference, of course only as visitors. The Commissioners next proposed that they should be regarded as the Heads of their respective Divisions, and that both the Dis-trict Magistrates and the District Judges should ology their authority in all social matters. One Commissioner moved the pro-position, another seconded it, and the rest supported it, and the resolution was unani-mously carried. And thus we read in the **Circular that "they (the** Conference) were unanimously of opinion that the Commis-neously carried as the two conferences and the the con-second the two seconds in the con-second it, and the conference and the con-second it, and the conference and the con-position, another second it, and the rest support of it, and the conference and the con-second it, and the conference and the con-second it.

unanimously of opinion that the Commissioner's position, responsibility and authority ought to be maintained, and that in social matters he must be looked upon as the Head of the Division." The Circular only does not mention the fact that, this "unanimity of opinion" was confined to the Commissioners only, who, being interested parties, were utterly incompetent to pass any impartial opinion on the subject. It is true there were present the two Judicial officers alluded to above; but two Judicial officers alluded to above, but they were only visitors and could take no part in the proceedings; though the Com-missioners, of course, gave out that they were in sympathy with the proposition. 'And what if hey were? They did not re-present the Judicial Department. The limit compared for acquiesced in present the Judicial Department. The Lieutenant-Governor gladly acquiesced in this arrangement; for, it would only help to enhance the dignity of his position, if the Commissioners, whose Chief he was, were constituted the "civil government" of their respective Divisions. Subsequently the Chief Justice was also led to accept the views of the Commissioners; but we shall today confine ourselves only to that portion of the Circular which refers to the relation between the Divisional Commissioner and the District Magistrates, and not between the former and Magistrates, and not between the former and the District Judges. himself, proving a source of annoyance and offence to his brother officers and others, and impairing his efficience as a public servant. It may be also illustrated by graver cases of immorality, dontwary to the reocgnised inter-ests of the service, and constituting a public scandal. (2) "Cases of undestrable relations between officers."-These may be illustrated by quar-rels that lead to friction, discourteous action, and disregard of the interests of other De partments. The duty of co-operation and friendliness between officers should be infriendliness between officers should be in-sisted upon. (3) "Cases of amproper treatment of the people."—This may be illustrated by the discourtesy shown habitually, though often thoughtlessly, by some officers towards Indian gentleman visiting them, and hardh, passion-ate and ungentlemanly treatment of subordi-nates and others. It may also be illustrated by the pernicious habit a few officers have of constantly borrowing carriages, horses etc., belonging to wealthy Indians with whom they have official dealings. The very occa-tional borrowing of such articles temporarily and on an emergency is reasonable. But

this habitually to be under obligation of

habitually to be under obligation of this kind, so as practically to appropriate an-other's property, is unseemly. These are illustrations of cases which may call for the Commissioner's interference. If his inter-ference 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. It is very good of the Lieutenant-Gover-nor to admit the fact, to which the Press has often drawn attention, that there are Magistartes who misconduct themselves by taking to drinking or gambling or resorting to even grosser forms of immorality. His Honour's admission, namely, that there are District Officers who habitually ill-treat their subordinates or show discourtesy to Indian gentlemen, is equally gratifying, though this is no news to the people. There are others again, says the Circular, who use fre-quently the horses, carriages and elephants of Zemindars. This is also a well-known fact. There are two other kinds of objec-tionable practices very much prevalent among many Magistrates, which ought to have been fact. There are two other kinds of objec-tionable practices very much prevalent among many Magistrates, which ought to have been prominently noticed by the Lieutenant-Go-vernor. One is the habit of receiving va-luable 'dalees'' or presents. And the other is the practice of raising subscriptions from well-to-do people in the name of some work of public utility. The latter practice, in fact, is a terrible engine in the hands of the Magistrates, nay sometimes in those of higher officers also, of harassing the zemin-dars, who are oftentimes driven to run in-to debts to please the authorities disposed in this way. This practice is a great scandal and ought to be put down with a strong isand. The Commissioner will no doubt do con-

The Commissioner will no doubt do considerable public service if, by his interfer-ence, he can correct a Magistrate whose ence, he can correct a Magistrate whose conduct, in his opinion, is creating or is likely to create a scandal. But, it seems, the other side of the question did not occur to the author or the authors of the Circular. The Lieutenant-Governor promises that if any Magistrate resents the interference of the Commissioner, he will most cordially sup-port the latter. This is, however, an excee-dingly rash promise. It will be impossible for His Honour to carry out his promise in all cases. A Commissioner is but an over-grown Magistrate. Oftentimes the subordi-nate Magistrate is a superior person to his Commissioner. The Commissioner, besides, is not himself an infallible angel. He has his foibles passions and prejudices. Sup-

is not himself an infallible angel. He has his foibles passions and prejudices. Sup-pose he takes his opportunity of maliciously persecuting a subordinate Magistrate. The latter will naturally resent. Will the Lieu-tenant-Governor then support the Commis-sioner because he is Commissioner? A Commissioner reports against a Magis-trate, and the latter appeals to the Lieute-nant-Governor for protection, declaring that he has been unjustly and maliciously dealt with by his superior. He furnishes abundant proofs in support of his contention. The Lieutenant-Governor will then be bound to inquire into the case. If he finds that the Lieutenant-Governor will then be bound to inquire into the case. If he finds that the Magistrate has been unjustly dealt with the Lieutenant-Governor will have no option but to side with him and not the Commissioner. If he does not, the Magis-trate will get the sympathy of all his brother officers, and His Honour will eventually have to yield. That the Magistrates now and then resent the interference of the Commissioner is absolutely certain and the Government is aware of it, or else it would never have aware of it, or else it would never have

aware of it, or else it would never have offered its support to the Commissioner. So, you see, the Circular, even in its bright side, is fraught with mischief. It will only create friction where none exists now. It will bring discord where harmony prevails. The Commissioner will naturally think, that, as the Head of his Division, it is his duty to control the D strict Magis-trates with a rod in hand. The latter, hitherto as independent as the Commissioner himself, will naturally consider this attitude on the part of the Commissioner as an insult to their position. In this way, the happy relation now existing between the Commis-sioner and the District Magistrate will be imself, will naturally consider this a disturbed. As for the Lieutenant-Governor, he is already over-whelmed with work; and, will, by this Circular, only create a disagreeable duty for himself which, at times, will make him lose his sleep and appetite. In short, he will be constantly drawn into these, let us call, be constantly drawn into these, let us dan, social squabbles among the members of his own service, and, be obliged now and then to meddle with dirty matters. We must say, however, that this part of the Circular affects the members of the Civil Service ancets the members of the Chur Service much more than the people. It is the other part of the document, in which the District Judges have been subordinated to the Com-missioners, which is the real plague-spot. Of that hereafter.

brought into existence for the benefit of the public. There is not a single word in the document to show that it is meant for others than the members of the service. The position seems to be this. The Magistrate misconducts himself. This constitutes a public scandal. Not only does the offending officer thereby ruin himself but bring disgrace upon the service. What is more disgrace upon the service. What is more, the Indian press comments upon it and the position of the Government itself is sought to be lowered. It is therefore in the in-terest of the service and the Government that these scandals should be privately dis-posed of by the Commissioner.

posed of by the Commissioner. The public has thus very little to do with the reform which the Circular contemplates to effect. On the other hand, it would serve their interests better if these scandals were brought to light. For, as it is on the assumption that the members of the Civil Service are "heaven-born" and incapable of committing unworthy acts, that they are in-vested with powers and responsibilities which even angels would tremble to accept, so, if it is found that they are no better than even angels would tremble to accept, so, if it is found that they are no better than ordinary mortals, then the fiction at once explodes, and their claims to excessive powers fall to the ground. It is thus purely for the benefit of the Civil Service that the reform of the Magistrates through the Divisional Commissioner is contemplated.

And what a commentary it is on "the best and noblest service in the world" that some of its members gamble, drink, nay, wallow in the mire of "graver cases of im-morality"; that they fight amongst them-selves and tear each other maliciously, and prove a source of offence to their brother officers! All this is admitted in the Circular. officers! All this is admitted in the Circular. Now, when the "noblest" service has been depicted in this wise by the Government, and when it is so anxious to reform it, why should it lose its temper if the short-comings of its members are brought to its notice by the Indian papers? The press by disclosing official misdeeds only carries out the object of the Government, which is to reform the officers, and thus deserves thanks and not resentment. We think, and not resentment. We think, it is quite possible for the press and the Government to act in concert with regard to this matter.

From the examples of cases, enumerated in the Circular, one can clearly see that it is purely social, and not official matters, in which the officers, and not the public, are concerned, that will fall within the scope of concerned, that will fall within the scope of the Commissioner. Three classes of cases are mentioned. We have already alluded to the first, namely, cases in which the Magistrates are found to gamble, drink, or do worse. Cases in the second class are those in which the officers of one department quarrel with those of the other and behave discour-teously with one another. The public have no concern with these two classes of cases. The improper treatment of the people, which falls in the third class, is the only matter in which the people may derive some benefit by the Circular. But then, when a Magistrate accords an ungentlemanly treatment to an Indian visi-

by the Circular. But then, when a Magistrate accords an ingentlemanly treatment to an Indian visi-tor of his, he harms himself as well as the service and the Government much more than his victim. So, even in this matter also, the people have very little concern. That the Government suffers much when a Ma-gistrate treats an Indian gentleman rudely is quite plain from the embarrassing position in which Sir Andrew Fraser finds himself with regard to the doings of Mr. Carey. In-deed, we wonder how the Government will extricate itself from the awkward situation which has been created for it by the alleged discourteous conduct of Mr. Carey towards Babu Peary Mohan Roy, who has formally made a complaint to the Lieutenant-Gover-nor and into which a semi-public enquiry has been made. It will thus be seen that it is been made. It will thus be seen that it is the service and the Government, and not us be se the general public which are interested in the Circular. Then again, special attention has been drawn by the Circular to scandals which are created by "the pernicious habit which few officers have of constantly borrowing carri-ages, horses etc., belonging to wealthy In-dians." Now this habit of borrowing, horses, etc., is not confined to Magistrates only. The Commissioners, the Lieutenant-Gover-mor and even the Viceroy is not free from it. We all know how a number of elephants nor and even the Viceroy is not free from it. We all know how a number of elephants were borrowed from the Zemindars of East Bengal during the shooting excursion of Lord Curzon in the district of Backergunj, and how some of these animals were said to have died or been disabled. We also know how notices were sent by the Magistrate of Farid-pore to many a Zemindar for carriages when Sir Andrew Fraser visited that place in the Sir Andrew Fraser visited that place in the rainy season. And, hence evidently, is the saving clause in the Circular, namely, "the very occasional borrowing of such articles temporarily and on an emergency is reasontemporarily and on an emergency is reason-But what if a valuable animal, say an elephant or a horse, dies or is disabled? Is any compensation paid to its owner? To be consistent, it should have been provided that no official, even the highest, should borrow any article from an Indian gentleman; but if he is chlored to do not on ownerse if he is obliged to do so on an emergency, it should be on the distinct understanding if he is obliged to do so on an emergency, it should be on the distinct understanding that he would give proper compensation if the article is lost or injured. It is however only a handful of wealthy men who can afford to keep elephants, horses or car-riages; the general public have, therefore, nothing to do with this kind of grievance. To return to the main point in the first part of the Circular. Its object, as we said, is not to benefit the general public but to hush up social scandals, created by the District Magis-ites, through the authority of the Commis-sioner. It would have, however, benefited the people if the Commissioner had power to meddle with other kinds of scandals in which the people are directly and vitally interested. For instance, if the people need help on any occasion, it is when a Magisinterested. For instance, if the people need help on any occasion, it is when a Magis-trate commits gross illegalities, or display passion or vindictiveness, or backs the police in defiance of law and procedure. But the Circular does not empower the Com-missioner to interfere in these matters at all, as they are not social but official. So that as the public are concerned, the authority conferred on the Commis-sioner to control the Magistrates is thus not of the slightest use to them. So much for of the slightest use to them. So much for the first part of the Circular. But when it is considered that the result of the other part of the Circular is the subordination of the District Judges to the executive, it cannot be regarded in any other light than a measure which is franght with dire and unmitigated mischief.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE CARLYLE CIRCULAR II.

THE CARLYLE CIRCULAR II. Is will take some time for the public to comprehend fully the real significance of the document. It begins well, and this is likely to mislead the superficial observer. But the real sting is at the end. The first part of the Circular presents apparently a pleasant feature. The Commissioners are sedate and experienced officers, and the Magistrates young and giddy. These Commissioners are to control the vices of the Magistrates. Such an arrangement must be beneficial to be public. That is the idea which will occur to many minds when going through the orening paragraphs in the Circular. But there are vices and vices. If an officer is addicted to gambling, the public has nothing to do with his permicious habit. If, on the other hand, a Magistrate is dis-posed to carry things with a high hand, trampling law, procedure and decency under foot, he becomes a serious danger to the people of his district. The Commissioners have been empowered to control the directar gives them no power to meddle with officers who are tyrannical and oppressive.

Magistrates when they gamble, but the Circular gives them no power to meddle with officers who are tyrannical and oppressive. If the Magistrate tries to ruin humself by hard drinking the Commissioner can come to his rescue; but he is atterly powerless to come to the rescue of a ryot if the latter is sought to be ruined by a Magistrate. And, hence, the authority, conferred on the Commissioners by the Circular, will not benefit the people, but only the members of the service. he service.

Let us enumerate the complaints that the Let us enumerate the complaints that the people have against the Magistrates, who are not good. They interfere with the judicial independence of their subordicates. They side with the police against the people. They show a passion for conviction. They betray vindictiveness by pursuing an accused pitilessly. They commit gross illegalities and act in a most arbitrary manner. They use the official powers they possess to serve their

act in a most arbitrary manner. They use the official powers they possess to serve their private interests. These and several others are the standing grievances of the people against the Magistrates who are unsympathe-tic and unfriendly. The Circular confers absolutely no power upon the Commissioner to protect the public from these evils. We shall now cite some concrete examples to illustrate the position described above. Here is a case to show how people are perse-cuted relentlessly by some Magistrates. Bibhuti Sekhar was a clerk of Mr. Oarey, Magistrate of Moorshidabad. He was sus-pected of having taken illegal gratification in connection with certain official matters. And the Magistrate at once set in motion the connection with certain official matters. And the Magistrate at once set in motion the whole machinery of the Government to crush the man. In this way, ten criminal cases were instituted against him in succes-sion, all of which broke down, except one in which the man was convicted. Yes, he was convicted in one case, but he was acquitted in nine others. Besides, is it possible for a man, however innocent, to escape unscathed from Government prosecution, considering the way criminal justice is ad-ministered here, if ten cases were instituted against him ? gainst him? The attitude

and the The attitude and the pro-ceedings of the Magistrate necessarily created a great public scandal. If the Circular had authorized the Commissioner to stay the hands of the Magistrate when he created this sort of terrorism, it would have been welcomed by the people. But the Commis-sloner must not poke his nose into such cases—that is the distinct direction in the Circular, but he is entitled to chastise an officer who dripks, cambles or commits a Circular, but he is entitled to chastise an officer who drinks, gambles or commits a grosser art of immorality. What is it, how-ever, to the general public if a Magistrate, instead of a decorous, leads an immoral, life? Take then the case of Mr. Shout, a Euro-pean Dy. Magistrate of Hooghly. A greater scandal than this cannot be conceived. In-deed, here a subordinate Magistrate put an innocent man into immonse trouble, annardeed, here a subordinate magistrate put an innocent man into immense trouble, appar-ently to serve his own interest. Yet the Commissioner, who was close at hand, could not stop him. The facts will bear repitition. Mr. Shout was transferred from Dumka to Hooghly. At Dunka tailors are cheap and he employed one, a Moorai Sonthal, to do his household work. He brought the man with him to Hooghly where tailors were very dear. He was thus very much interested in keeping the Dumka tailor in his service. keeping the Dumka tailor in his service. In February last the tailor went home on leave in consequence of his father's illness and Mr. Shout gave him an advance of Rs. 3 on account of his pay as also a small Durree on which he sat down to work. This Durree was valued at Rs. 2 by Mr. Shout himself. Now tailors being very costly at Hooghly, Mr. Shout was not disposed to engage a local man; so he wrote to the Dumka tailor to come back and resume his Dumka tailor to come back and resume his work. The man did not reply or return to Hooghly. And Mr. Shout at once charged him under section 381 I. P. C. for theft in respect of the Durree, and under section 417 I. P. C. for cheating in respect of the pay advanced! Be it noted here that Mr. Shout discovered the theft of this Durree only when the man did not come back in only when the man did not come back in spite of his repeated letters! The man of course denied the theft and said it was given to him as "bukshees." The Joint Magistrate before whom Mr. Shout made the complaint not only entertained it, but did more. He issued a war-rant against the tailor at the instance of Mr. Shout, and the man was arrested and brought down to Hooghly from his native village. He was put on his trial, but, on the day of the hearing of the case, Mr. Shout wanted to withdraw it, saying that he had been satisfied with the man's expla-nation, that he was detained on account of his father's illness and his subsequent death, and that he had no criminal intention. So the case, though non-compound-able, was allowed to be com-pounded, and the tailor went back to his late master's service. tained it, but did more. He issued a war-After serving under his master for a day or two, the tailor left Hooghly and returned home without taking leave. And what did Mr. Shout do? He immediately instituted master's service. another criminal case against the man on the same facts! That is to say, the tailor was again charged with theft and cheating, though he was acquitted of the offence by a court of justice, and though Mr. Shout him-self had admitted that the man had no criminal intention! So the man was a second time charged with theft and cheating by Mr. Shout, though the latter knew that he was innocent! As before, a second warrant was also secured, which was sent out to the native village of the man for his arrest. another criminal case against the man on the arrest. In the meantime, the tailor suddenly turned up at Hooghly and came to the house of Mr. Shout. As soon as he had done it, the District Superintendent of Police, who lived close by Mr. Shout, was informed of it, and the latter came and arrested the tailor, quite against the provisions of the larr. The

man was sent to hajut (lock-up,) apparently,

man was sent to hajut (lock-up,) apparently, because, he could not give security for his appearance at the trial. This was Mr. Shout's opportunity: for he proposed, and the man readily agreed, to execute a bond in his favour, agreeing to serve under him for one year. Having thus got what he wanted, Mr. Shout again withdrew the case against the tailor on the ground that he had no witness to substantiate his charge! When the good Commissioner of Burdwan, Mr. Walsh, heard of this scandal he, under the notion that the Carlyle Circular em-powered him to meddle with it, sought to nip it in the bud, by asking Mr. Shout not to proceed with the case, but, under the advice of the Government pleader, who apparently carried the instruction of the District Magistrate, whose subordinate he is, the Deputy Magistrate declined to not up to the suggestion of the Commissioner. The latter thus felt himself quite helpless in the matter. Possibly he will now have to report the matter to the Lieutenant-Gover-nor. This case shows comclusively that the Commissioner is quite powerless to control a District Magistrate, even a Deputy, when the latter creates a scandal in which the people are interested. Those who think that the first part of the Circular will be in any way beneficial to the public should, there-for, see that they labour under a delusion The poison at the end of the Circular is a viulent one. Indeed, it is there that the public interest has been sacrificed in a ruth-less manner. We shall discuss this part of public interest has been sacrificed in a ruth-less manner. We shall discuss this part of the Circular hereafter.

the Circular hereafter. SOMETIME ago, a shooting "accident," re-sulting in the death of a "native" beater happened in Thar and Parkar (Sind). Here is the official account of the affair just pub-lished :----"About 2 months ago Mr. Griffith, Assis-tant Superintendent of Police, Thar and Parkar, was shooting in the Jungle near the Jamrao Canal headworks. Mr. Griffith fired at some pig and missed, but the bullet rico-chetted and hit one of the beaters, a shurr by caste, in the leg. The man was about 200 yards off and out of sight when Mr. Griffith fired. The man was at once sent off by boat to the nearest dispensary at Sanghar and put under medical treatment. After progressing favourably for some time the case recently took a worse turn and the man died on the 28th ultimo. The Commissioner is satisfied that the affair was a pure accidents which could not have been foreseen, and that

satisfied that the affair was a pure accident which could not have been foreseen, and that afterwards everything possible was done by Mr. Griffith for the wounded man." Of course it is a pure accident, for it is not possible for one human being to shoot another when there was no feeling of ennity. between them; but there is no doubt that Mr. Griffith was very careless. As he was handling a deadly weapon, and the beaters were in the vicinity he should have never fired unless he was absolutely sure that there was no human being in the direction of the pig. If he had taken this ordinary care, a poor "native" would not have lost his life in this sad way. It is in India only that Eng-lish sportsmen fire at a pig or a bear, and a this sad way. It is in India only that Eng-lish sportsmen fire at a pig or a bear, and a man or a woman is hit, and the matter ends there! When the shots of Mr. Griffith are so erratic that, when fired, they find their way into the body of a man instead of hitting the game, one is justified to infer that he does not know how to handle a gun. He should, therefore, be disarmed to prevent future mischief. By the bye, has Mr. Griffith made any pecuniary compensation to the made any pecuniary compensation to the family of the deceased?

A wave of patriotic enthusiasm recently passed through the district of Mymensingh, which has no doubt fertilized the soil of the district. The effect of its Conference will remain in the public mind for some time, but it is bound to evaporate in time. To prevent this the Conference Committee have provided to maintain one or more paid agents who will not permit the people of the dis-trict to forget what they owe to their coun-try. The mischief is, the masses do not

THE CARLYLE CIRCULAR CONFERRING NEW AUTHORITY UPON THE

COMMISSIONERS. THE reader is aware that the Carlyle THE reader is aware that the Carlyle Circular is divided into two parts. In the first the District Magistrates, and in the second, the District Judges are dealt with. It is a cleverly-written document, and a superficial observer is not likely to grasp the real drift of the measure. Nay, he is led to think that at least the first part of the Circular is calculated to benefit the public. Examining it more carefully one, however, discovers many feacarefully one, however, discovers many fea-tures in it which are far from being plea-sant. To him it will appear very clearly that the tendency of the whole Circular is that the tendency of the whole Circular is three-fold: (1) to augment the authority of the Divisional Commissioners; (2) to re-form such Magistrates as create social scan-dals; and (3) to convert the District Judges into the Deputies of the Commissioners. The first benefits the Commissioners; the second the District Magistrates; and the tight are the position of the District

second the District Magistrates; and the third lowers the position of the District Judges. With reference to the first two, the public have thus very little concern; as regards the third, as the District Judges oftentimes protect the public from executive high-handedness, so if they were brought under the control of the highest executive authority in the Division, that would mean a public celamity. a public calamity.

a public calamity. We must admit, however, that the people have greater confidence in the Commissioner than in the Magistrate; and any increase of power of the former over the latter would be welcomed by them, if it were exercised in their behalf when they have a real grie-vance against the Magistrate. But the Circular authorises the Commissioner to meddle only with social squables or scandals among the district authorities, and not with matters which relate to the protection of the public.

the public. As a matter of fact, the Government does not pretend that the Circular has been

trict to forget what they owned to be an ot know that they have their rights, and the higher classes of landholders are under the impression that they cannot carry on politi-cal agitation without offending the authori-ties. That they have no right to entertain such a notion is proved by the Mymensingh Conference itself, in which all the Zamin-dars took part, directly or indirectly, with-out incurring any official displeasure. Let the people combine and continue to assert their rights and privileges; and constituted as the British Government is, they are sure to get gradually all they want. But hither-to no attempt in this direction has been made in an earnest and determined manner. Mymensingh has, however, only pointed out the way, but it has yet much to do. It must appoint its agents, depute them into the in-terior, and commence real work without fur-ther loss of time. Let not our friends in terior, and commence real work without the ther loss of time. Let not our friends in Mymensingh think that having brought about a successful Conference they have got the privilege of sleeping all the year round. Then let Barisal follow the example of Mymen-singh, and arrange for educating the mas-ses. Half a dozen other districts of Ben-gal may also be educated in politics, indus-try, agriculture and sanitation through the agency system. In this way it is quite fea-sible to gather tens of thousands of men in various parts of the country, and through them ask the authorities to redress their grievances. And it will not be possible for the Government to refuse a demand, if it is sent out by such a mass of human beings. It is said that political agitation has failed in this country. But what we say is, that it has never been properly tried. How the district agents can render themselves useful, we shall show in a future issue. We have already published the letter of ther loss of time. Let not our friends in

district agents can render themselves useful, we shall show in a future issue. We have already published the letter of Mr. Sly, Inspector General of Agriculture to all Provincial Directors, suggesting to them to start the experiment of the inocu-lation of the soil with nitrogen-fixing bac-teria. We are told that full information about the new system of enriching the soil is given in Bulletin No. 71, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, "Soil Inoculation for Iegumes." As the Bul-letin is not generally available, the following particulars on the subject furnished to us by our American correspondent may prove interesting and instructive to our readers: "The United States Department of Agri-culture is, as I have already informed you, manufacturing artificial bacteria for the res-toration of worn out or, depleted soils which are being sent out generally to farmers. Package, which is labelled Package No. 2 con-tains dried, culture of the bacteria adopted to red clover. This form of artificially prepared bacteria has given most important results in the effects produced in soils and in the marked increase in the crops pro-duced." A paper on this subject will be found in another culture.

ailor, A paper on this subject will be found in The another column.

THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA MAY 4 1905.

ANGLO-INDAN AND INDO-ENGLISH | PLAIN SPEAKING FROM INDIANS TO I tion of Hindustani into Roman THEIR RULERS

16

TOPICS of June 10 TOPICS of June 2017 TO security for (From Our Own Correspondent.) , to execute a bond mid rebut evres at unLondon, April 14. THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

The whole high scheme in which we move

with the swift world-that its last secret is Not Good, nor Immortality, But Beauty-once to behold the immensities.

Filied with one soul, then to make room and die? Hence the true faith :- to the uttermost to

De Thyself-to follow up that ecstasy Compelling-to let being take its course, Rise like a song, and like a dream be free." HERBERT TRENCH, on Tolstoi, in the

MR. C. J. O'DONNELL'S TRUMPET ident. Before an audience of South London work-

ing men-with a sprinkling of women and children-at the Inberal and Radical Association of North Lambeth, Mr. C. J. O'Donnell gave on Tuseday last his forcible lecture on Famines and Taxation in India. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji presided, and supported the lecturer in his strictures against the enormous burden of taxation which the people of India have to bear. Mr. O'Donnell stands as the Liberal candidate for Walworth, and one of the working was make make which the people as the Liberal candidate for Walworth, and one of the working men who spoke after the lecture declared that everyone in the room hoped that this two gentlemen on the plat-form—Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Dadabhai-would be sent to Westminster at the com-ing general election to represent Indian as well as British interests. Mr. O'Donnell's statement of the case against the crushing taxation of the Indian people appealed very strongly to his hearers. His facts were clear and torcible. "You know what landlordism is in England," he said, "and you also know that you must keep your eye upon it! Well, you must understand that the Government is landlord in India and ought to have an eye kept on it, too!" He told of the old system in vogue in India by which the harsystem in vogue in India by which the har-vest value was assessed and the Government claimed one-fifth of its value. The payment was also taken in kind, and cultivators and was also taken in kind, and cultivators and rulers suffered or prospered together accord-ing to the bad or good years. Now a fixed amount is settled, payment is only accepted in money, and the Government claim has gone up to 60 per cent. and higher. The request of some dozen retired civil servants, Sir W. Wedderburn, Sir John Jardine, Sir Richard Garth sensor the number most has Richard Garth among the number, was that the Government demand should not exceed 50 per cent. The lecturer quoted from Mr. Herbert Compton's recent book the words: "His masters (referring to the Indian cultivator) have been ever unjust to him; he is ground down till everything is expressed out of him except the marrow of his bones." To prove his statements with regard to the burden of taxation in India Mr. O'Donnell quoted such authorities as Sir William Hunter, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Ashley Eden, Sir Steuart Bayley, Dr. Grierson, Sir George Wingate, the "Pioneer," and others who testified to the extreme poverty due to the revenue demand. He insisted that the recent famines in India were money, not food, famines, and impressed the fact on his hearers. The lecturer declared that British rule had done much good in India, but it was at too great a price; monstrous taxation was necessary to keep up the expensive adminis-

Mr. Naoroji explained that in olden times invaders of india went off with booty, but the British Government drains away every year £30,000,000 of wealth, and the people have no chance to live decently. Questions were asked after tha lecture with regard to excess of exports over imports the tampo over imports, the famine insurance tund, which showed how keen an interest had been taken in the lecture. THE HAPPY BALFOUR-CHAMBERLAIN FAMILY, Once again, according to speeches, resolu-tions, and decisions of Tariff Reformers, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are marching hand in hand, supporting each other, and meither of them Protectionists. The situa-tion is familie in protectionists. tion is frankly amusing, but it is also signifi-And the great fact that emerges is that Mr. Chamberlain knows that he is beaten. He is, however, making "sacrifices;" he will support the Prime Minister in his policy will support the Prime Minister in his policy without wavering; he will not unge the limits of his "raging, tearing" propaganda; there is no hurry; he thought the Empire would be disintegrated unless his policy were at once put into action but really after all, why hustle? His champion hustler, Mr. C. Ar-thur Pearson, retired from his chairmanship of the Tariff Reform League some time ago. Oan it be that Mr. Ohamberlain finds it im-possible to hustle without Mr. Pearson's active co-operation? 'Chamberlain had a bad cause; England is bound up in Free bad cause; England is bound up in Free Trade; he knows that his policy will not be accepted." These are the words of a Liberal candidate for a London constituency, who regards Mr. Balfour, however, as such a clever man that he is quite capable of holding on to office for another year and even of forcing the Septennial Act to its limits and retaining his position, until 1907. The compact between the "missionary, of the Empire" and the Prime Minister is regarded Empire" and the Prime Minister is regarded by many as having one solution, namely, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Chamber-lain is sacrificing himself for his son, and rumour has it that the son is very glad of the salary which is attached to his exalted position. So Mr. Austen remains Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his father acclaims the Premier's policy as really the same thing position. So Mr. Austen remains Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his father acclaims the Premier's policy as really the same thing as his own. How long this state of affairs will last, time will reveal. The Unionist press, while approving Mr. Chamberlain's self-sacrificing devotion, declares that the opposing wings of the Party are only agreed to act with unity because it would never do to allow the affairs of the nation to fall into the hands of the Opposition who are not to be trusted either for internal or external policy. If the next election should result in a Liberal victory, the compact, says the Unionist press, will be at an end. Therefore, although Mr. Chamberlain for the present has taken down his flag, has abandoned those points which he declared were essen-tial to preserve the empire from imminent danger, is willing to wait even for two plections before the Colonial Conference is to pronounce authoritatively, yet, as Mr. Asquith observed the other day, it behoves Liberals and Free Traders to be on the watch, for it is only too probable that the factics of the present Government will be o confuse the issue.

Yesterday a curious sight was witness in London; an Indian gentleman addressed some stern remarks to British officials with regard to their neglect of the Indian verna-culars, especially of Hindustani, and the consequent want of touch with the people consequent want of touch with the people which results: British exofficials, one after another, acclaimed the truth of the lecture that had been read to them; said it was deserved; and expressed the hope that the newer generation of Civilians would mend their ways in this respect. The "locale" of this phenomenon was the Caxton Hall, West-minster, the ordering a meriting of the Fact this phenomenon was the Caxton Hall, West-minster; its occasion, a meeting of the East India Association; the Indian speaker, Shaikh Abdul Qadir, of Lahore; the repent-ant British officials, Sir Lepel Griffin, Mr. C. W. Whish, Dr. Pollen and others who applauded but did not speak. Of those gentlemen mentioned it must in fair-ness be said that it is through their knowledge of Hindustani and other Indian languages that they have come to realise the folly of those who will not trouble to learn more of any vernacular than is required to

give orders to servants. The full report of the lecture will reac. you in due course, so I need only indicate here the very able manner in which the learned Shakh showed how Hindustani was expanding, how it could now be heard north, south, east, and west beyond the frontiers of India, how its literature, poetry, prose, of India, how its literature, poetry, prose, and journalism, was making great progress and had a bright future before it when it would come to be regarded as worthy to rank with the best literatures of the age. The lecturer, I may explain, very much opposed the 'unhealthy difference' which has arisen between Hindi and Urdu; he re-mated that the considered with the regretted that the one should be considered gretted that the one should be considered the "exclusive possession" of the Hindus and the other the "special privilege" of Moslems. The languages, for all practical purposes, he maintained, are identical, and the distinc-tion between the two had a pernicious effect. He spoke with appreciation of the two societies that are in existence, the "Anju-man-i-Taraqqi Urdu" for multiplying books written in the Persian character, and the "Nagri Pracharini Sabha," which facilitates the publication of books in the Nagri script the publication of books in the Nagri script. There is no reason, he added, why these two bodies should not work harmoniously and avoid friction, if both will restrict themselves to their proper sphere. With co-operation they may doing valuable service in the direc-tion of the improvement of the literary and sc entific treasures of the language of Hindustan.

Hindustan. As to the plain speaking of the Shaikh to British administrators, I will quote a few sentences from his lecture. He began this part of his subject by a most appretiative and affectionate reference to Queen Victoria's determination to understand the language of so many of her Indian subjects, and advised that others should follow her excel-lent example. Leisured Englishmen, who are free to follow so many intellectual pursuits, might do well to study India, her people, and her literature. As to the official classes he remarked: es he remarked :

classes he remarked: "Reflect for a moment over the idea of governing a people whose language you do not understand, whose literature) you do not appreciate, and with whose sentiments you cannot sympathise. No responsible English statesman who has to do with the administration of India should be without a buowledge of the moments and their language " administration of India should be without a knowledge of the people and their language." The civilian, contended the Shaikh, requires a very thorough knowledge of Hindustani and should have a workable knowledge of a provincial dialect. He criticised the text books for official examinations as obsolete and employing an ornate style of Hindustani that is no longer used. He advocated care-ful selections from standard works of prose and poetry as the best means for overcoming the "sweet disregard of grammar and idiom which has become proverbial" of the Hindu-stani of Anglo-Indians. Here are more em-phatie and just remarks: st remarks: mid n We often hear of the mysterious under-surrents of Indian thought which the Western rulers of the land cannot penetrate, and which the Oriental is said to carefully hide from them. But the key to that mystery lies before the Western rulers in the literature of the country, if they only take it up and try it." try it.' Instead of reading the periodical literature through the translations of their su-bordinates, who have it in their power to suppress whatever they like and set forth whatever they desire, let the officials be able to read it in the original, and they will find themselves immensely well informed on matters that now escape their notice." matters that now escape their notice." "Whenever they hear of a book that has stirred the very soul of the people, let them take hold of it and read it, and try to find out the secret of its strength. They may study some specimens of the works of popular poets, and they will know the bent of the taste of the people. With this never-failing source of information at their service nothing will remain secret, nothing impense. nothing will remain secret, nothing impenetrable

In spite of plain speaking and a frank recog-nition of by Anglo-Indians, of whom there were many present, of the charge of neglect of the language laid at their door, it required some courage on the part of Mr. Parmeshwar Lall to get m and some courage on the part of Mr. Parmeshwar Lall to get up and say that the future of the people was the first important matter, the language would depend on the welfare of those that spoke it, and he maintained that the present form of Government did not allow a bright outlook for the future of the needle of the people. THE AUTHOR OF THE BOER WAR:

LORD MILNER. out outful

In the current number of the "Review of Reviews" Mr. W. T. Stead writes character sketch of Lord Milner which of special interest, for it deals in a master-ly manner with the events that led up to Britain's declaration of war against the Dutch Republics, with Lord Milner's action, with his failure and home-coming, with Lord Selborne's appointment, and with what will be expected of the new Laberal Government. special interest attaches to the article cause Mr. Stead and Lord Milner are old friends and comrades; they worked togethe on the "Pal Mall Gazette," and this i what the Englishman who stands for al what the Englishman who stands for all that is just and good towards humminity says of the dictator of South Africa: "No one regards Lord Milner with greater af-fection and sympathy than the writer of these lines. I write of him and think of him as if he were my own brother. No one ever believed more in him than I did, or than as in a sense I do still. But one ever believed more in him than 1 did, or than as, in a sense, I do still. But alas! no personal affection no intensity of conviction as to his public spirit and disinterested patriotism, can blind me to the fact that his proconsulship, no matter how magnificent his ideals, has been, from first to last, an immense Imperial disas-tor."

It is impossible here to do more than convey a mere outline of the exceedingly able and interesting article written by Mr. Stead, but I do not hesitate to refer to it because it is believed in centain quarters that one day Lord Milner will find himself Viceroy of India. The terrible failure he has proved in South Africa should effective ly prevent him from being placed over the destinies of three hundred millions of unre-presented people in India; let us hope that such will be the case, for India does not want a Bismarckian Viceroy.

want a Bismarckian Viceroy. To one cause Mr. Stead attributes Lord Milner's relentless policy in South Africa, and that is that in temperament, as in birth, be is a German. His father was German. he was born in Germany, in spite of his English training, which followed after the foundations of his education had been laid in Germany, Lord Milner remains essential-by German in his ideals, both social and in Germany, Lord Milner remains essential-ly German in his ideals, both social and imperial. Not in any sense of reproach does Mr. Stead assert this belief; but he con-ceives that the Bismarckian policy of Blood and Iron was the inspiration of Lord Milner's action in South Africa. He had not realised that the British Empire is not an empire at all in the German sense; the rights at all in the German sense; the right of its component parts are not fixed by strict law emanating from a paternal government. It is "the loosest conceivable association-rather than federation-of absolutely inde pendent self-governed republics." The situa-Africa led him to the decision, as Bismarck might have decided, that the only means for securing peace in South Africa was to compel the Boers to disarm. That the Jameson Raid had been the cause That the Jameson Raid had been the cause of the arming of the Boers was not the question; he had to deal with results not causes. Mr. Stead goes on to show that the Milner policy met with serious obstacles; Mr. Chamberlain gave him no support. But Lord Milner set himself to silence the doubt-ers, and the press, he captured Mr. Chamber-lain, and got his own way. He tasked for a solid front against the Boer Republics, and he got it, Parliament, Ministers, press and public gave him that combined support which port which e maintained would enable him to answer or peace but the result was an ultimatum and a devastating war. But, while advancing along Bismarckian lines, Lord Milner, says Mr. Stead, was without a General Moltke, that is, he took no steps to secure that adequate military provisions which were taken to support his provocative policy. He even got rid of the one man who 'saw the true meaning of what the Boers were doing and gauged the necessary force to cope with them. General Sir William Butler had to make room for a more complacent councillor. But after the war which he had urged on but But after the war which he had urged on but for which he had failed to prepare, Lord Milner's record is one of failure. He attack-ed the Cape Constitution, but was snubbed for his meddling; the Rand magnates have used him for what he was worth without extending to him any enthusiastic support; the Boers regard him as the author of the devastation of their country, and a strong party among the English in South Africa see in him only the tool of the magnates and the partisan of Chinese labour. "The policy he championed so enthusiastically," says his candid friend, "lies in ruins at his feet. When Lord Milner arrived in Cape Town 5,000 soldiers sufficed to keep South Africa in peace; to-day 20,000 are regarded as none o many. ..." in peace; to-day 20,000 are regarded to an o many. ..." As to Lord Selbonne, Mr. Stead considers him good enough as a stop-gap; with a Liberal Government in power he will have to be recalled; but meanwhile he observes, it will be interesting to see how he vindicates before his fellow countrymen the pledge of the British Government to make its name respected and especially, too, the strong respected, and especially, too, the strong words he spoke recently as to the treatment of the Indians in the Transvaal—a treatment nich belies the gracious proclamation of Queen Victoria. One word more. As to the future, I quote Mr. Stead's weighty words: 'If the Empire is to be saved in South Africa it will be is to be saved in South Africa it will be saved by the advent of the Liberals, who, if they have any of the instinct of statesman-ship left in them, will spare no effort to convince the Dutch South Africans that the new Government utterly and with a whole heart detests and abhors the infamies by rulich its produces supplied the British flag

the murdered Grand Duke Se picture of the Grand Duke mounting up steps to Heaven's Gate accompanies the allegory. I give you the substance of the story for what it may be worth. Two Russian soldiers "in the far-away place where the of the story for what it may be worth. Two Russian soldiers "in the far-away place where heaven meets earth," are discussing their long journey to heaven and the possibilities of admission. They are accompanied by a long procession of men who have been killed on the battlefields of Manchuria. As one who died for the Tsar, is the only plea they can affer to St. Peter to let them in. As they pass along they recognise an imperious man who demands admittance. Peter en-quires his name. It is the Grand Duke Sergius. But the name is not on the list which the Guardian of the Portal carefully scans. With indignation the Grand Duke is compelled to give place to the poor soldiers who pass in before him. "When will my turn come?" asked Sergius humiliated at length before the door of Heaven. And this is the reply: "When the last echo of the sufferings that thou hast caused thy fellow men has died away," said Peter impressively: "when all the wounds inflicted by thee upon the bodies and souls of men; when all the widows that denounce thee for robbing them of loving husbands; when all the women and girls that thou didst cause to be knouted have lived down and forgotten the wrong thou didst them; when every term shed on

down and forgotten the wrong thou didst them; when every tear shed on account of thy crimes is dried and turned into a rose; when men, women, and children no longer go about shuddering at the name of Serge, then the Lord, in His infinite grace and kindness, will set thy name upon my lists, then thou wilt be permitted to enter the hall of glory; not before."

public Z A A R J Z Line interfer-

The death of Raja Jai Kissen Das, C.S.I., removes a prominent figure in the United Provinces from the stage of the world's affairs. He was for many years the foremost member of the Subordinate Executive Service of the. U. P. His loyal services to the Government were conspicuous and were re-warded, not only by the titles conferred upon him but by substantial grants of land. After his retirement he took a keen interest in education questions, and was a most active member of the local University Senate, of the Board of Trustees of the Agra and Aligarh Collegts, and of the Agra and Aligarh Collegts, and of the Managing Committee of the local MacDonnell Hindu Boarding house. But the bulwork of his life perhaps was Dayananda Sara-swati. The utilitarian tendencies and acti-vities of the Raja gave India Dayananda, who lived the life of solitary wandering on the banks of the Ganges mainly through his influence. of the U. P. His loyal services to the influence.

The current number of the "Indian Socio-logist" publishes the names of the success-ful candidates for the Indian Travelling fellowships founded by Pundit Shyamaji Krishna Varma: they are as follows:--"The Harbert Spincer Indian Fellowship" is awarded to Abdullah Al-Mamun Sunra-vaidy, M.A., First Class; Gold Medalist (Calcutta), and M.A., (London.) "The Swami Dayananda Saraswati Fellow-ship" is awarded to Sarat Chundra Mukerji, M. A. (First Class; Gold Medallist, Calcu-tta), formerly on the staff of the Dayana-nda Anglo-Vedie College, Lahore. "The Richard Congreve Indian Fellowship is awarded to Parmeshwar Lall, M. A. (Calcutta). The names of the successful candidates The current number of the "Indian Socio-

The names of the successful candidates Syed Abdul Majid, B.A. (Calcutta), and B.A. (Cantab). Shaikh Abdul Aziz, B.A. (Punjab), and Fellow of the Punjab Univer-versity.

What pleases us most in this connection is that though the founder of the Fellow-

THE EARTHQUAKE. AN OFFICIAL REPORT. (From Our Own Correspondent.)

A. H. Diack, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab and its depencies addressed the following letter to the Secre-tary to the Government of India, Home De-partment, dated Lahore 27th April 1905:-"Before proceeding on leave Sir Charles Rivaz desires to place before the Government. Rivaz desires to place before the Government of India a succinet account of the measures taken up to the date of his departure to alleviate the effects of the recent disastrous earthquake in the Kangra district regarding which all the information that has been re-ceived from time to time has been reported to you by telegram. It will be impossible for some time to come to ascertain the full extent of the damage done by the earthquake for owing to the mountainous nature and for owing to the mountainous nature the remoteness of many portions of the tract affected by it and the interruption the tract affected by it and the interruption of communications by the collapse of bridges and built-up roads. Detailed re-ports regarding many localities in the Kangra district have still to be awaited. It appears certain, however, that the area in which the shock was felt most severly was the portion of the Kangra valley lying between the Beas river on the South and Dhaola Dhar Mountain range on the north and between the fort of Right en the north and between the fort of Rihlu on the West and the village of Baij Nath with its famous temples on the East. In this area were included the civil station of Dharmsala which was the head-quarters of the district and the district the district and the adjoining cantonment, the town tahsil and the fort of Kangra, the small station of Palampur which was the centre of the tea industry of the valley, and the headquarters of the tahsil of that name, the town and shrine of Jawalamukhi, the large and wealthy village of Magrota and Bhawarna and an immense number of small hamlets. The phenomena connected with the earthquake are now being scienti-fically investigated by officers of the Geolo-gical Survey of India and it will be sufficient gical Survey of India and it will be sufficient to state here that within the area above described which may be estimated to have contained a population of about 250,000 and to be about 700 square miles in extent the sensation experienced shortly after 6 a. m. on the 4th of April appears from the descrip-tions given by surveyors to have been a pre-liminary tremour of brief duration followed immediately by first a violent shock from north to south, then an equally violent coun-ter shock in the opposite direction and final-ly a third shock like a downward sinking. The instant effect in Dharmsala Kangra and Palampur was to reduce every single habita-The instant effect in Dharmsala Kangra and Palampur was to reduce every single habita-tion with the rarest exceptions to a flattened heap of ruins. Most di the hamlets in the above area suffered a similar experience in a greater or less degree. The early hour found most of the population still in their houses, the majority probably asleep. A certain number felt the preliminary trem-our and succeeded in effecting their escape from the falling houses before the complete hollapse. A very large number were from the falling houses before the complete wollapse. A very large number were killed outright and the remainder, some wounded and some injured were buried in the ruins, until help came to extricate them. All supplies of food of all description were buried in the same way, and could only be got at by excavation. Medicines and medical appliances met with the same late and the only clothes the survivors had to wear were those in which they were clad at the moment of the earthquake. The nature of the climate in these hills necessitates the cattle and even a certain number of sheep and goats being kept under rod's and consequently in addition to the loss of human life there was very great mortality among domestic animals. It is quite impossible at present to give any accurate estimate of the number even of human lives lost. The first tendency was

"The official world in India moves in one direction and the non-official mass of humanity in another."

"Matters that touch most deeply the thoughts of the people mass unheeded by the members of the ruling body, thus creating a gulf between the Government and the people which can never be bridged so long as the present indifference to vernacular literature mains."

"On the contrary it is likely to increase which the increased influence of literature which the future promises to bring with it." "I have shown that forces both in India and outside are at work in favour of the expansion of the language of Hindustan. I may add that I regard these forces as irres-istible, and believe that any efforts to the contrary, whether resulting from racial narrow-mindedness or from the occasional obliqueness to which the official vision in India is prone, may retard for a time the progress of the language, but cannot perma-nently stop it." Not only was the lecturer an Indian gentle-

nontly stop it." Not only was the lecturer an Indian gentlement of distinction, but he had as chairman one of the most learned Indians of our day, Syed Amir Ali. It is only occasionally that the exjudge of the Calcutta High Court can be persuaded to leave his rural surroundings in Berkshire and appear on a public platform in Londom, but whenever he does so he receives a hearty welcome. He, too, emphasised the fact that the future of one of the most important languages of modern india is a factor of the administration frequently overlooked by the officials, and he hoped that facilities would be afforded for the better teaching of Hindustani both in England and in India. He, in agreement with the fecturer, opposed the translitera

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yet three of the beneficiar are Mahomedan youths. This unmistake ably shows that the enlightened and patriotic Indian of to-day is far above to stop ably shows that to recognise any distinction between the two races. And this indeed a happy sign of the time; for racial differences and sectarian jealousies have been the ruin of India and the sooner we get rid of them the better.

Pundit Shyamaji Krishna Varma has un loubtedly done a commendable act and deig the Richard Congreve Indian Feilowship in honour of the memory of the famous scholar and friend of India. In view of the persecutions and the pecuniary loss Dr. Congreve suffered after the publication of Congrevel suffered after the publication of his work on India, it is but meet and pro-per that India should try to commemorate the memory of the late Dr. Congreve and the establishment of this Fellowship is most opportune. It is nothing but the truth that "those who had the courage to take the first steps towards justice to India ought not to be forgotten" and that it "behoves all on whose behalf such sacrifices have been made to recognise the claims to gratitude such philanthropic services demand. The Fellow-ship is to be awarded to an Indian graduate of not less than five years' standing. of not less than five years' standing.

Babu Shyama Charan Ganguly has issued an ably-written Note on some points in the Government Resolution No. 658, dated the 7th February 1905, on the establishment of Rural Primary schools in Bengal. The writer while admits that the remark in the Government Resolution that the Government Resolution that the "press-cribed text books at present in use in lower primary schools in this Province are not written in simple language used by the people" but "are for the most part written in more or less Sanskritised language," sserts that provincial Bengali does not erts that provincial Bengali does not,

ly rate, diverge more from the colloquial Calcutta Bengali than do the English dialects from literary English which is of course based on the English of London. The based on the English of London: The Bengali dialects can not be said to pass the limits of mutual intelligibility; and thus Fabu Shyama Charan rightly observes that all interests will be reconciled if Bengali text-books for the primary stage be written in the current Calcutta or Central Bengali and if the well-marked local divergences, vocabular or grammatical, are given in fact vocabular or grammatical, are given in foot-notes for the benefit of local pupils. It is certain that books written in pure and simple Bengali will be easily understood by the rural population of Bengal. The writer makes one more concention makes one more suggestion. He writer makes one more suggestion. He says the extension of popular education be made the occasion for the inauguration of phonetic writing for Bengali. We invite the atten-tion of the authorities to Babu Shyama Charan's Note. ran's Note.

nan lives lost. The first tendency o exaggerate the loss for all who could

to exaggerate the loss for all who could not be accounted for were assumed to be dead, whereas it is now known that from Kangra town at any rate a large number fied away partestricken to the plains pro-bably, however, within the area dealt with in this paragraph. Not less than 15000 sou's were lost eastward of that tract Although the shock appears to have been less severe, it caused great damage both to the Upper Beas Valley which is comprised partly in the Kulu tahsil where the river rises and partly in the Mandi state to the pargana of Lathhl which is north of the Kulu tahsil and contains the head water of the Chenab, and to the country between the Kulu tahsil and contains the head water of the Chenab, and to the country between the Beas and the Sutlej including the Saraj Tahsil which is the southern portion of the Kulu sub-division, the state of Suket and the southern half of Mandi. In this large area the only towns are Mandi which is the capital of the state of the same name and Sultanpur in Kulu. In both of these large numbers of houses collapsed but the Des-truction was much less complete than in Kangra or Palampur, the rough estimate of deaths being about 200 in each. Similarly in rural areas the deaths are roughly esti-mated at 750 in Mandi State and at a slightly higher figure in the Kulu sub-division. The mated at 750 in Mandi State and at a slightly higher figure in the Kulu sub-division. The mortality in cattle has probably been very great because in the higher hills in this tract the houses are generally three storied and the cattle are kept in the lowest storiey. The Kangra district is con-nected with railway by a cart road which starting from Pathankot, the terminus of the Amutsar-pathankot Railway proceeds by Nurpur (15 miles), Kotla (28 miles) and Sha-hapur (40 miles) to Palampur (72 miles). About 12 miles from Shahpur it passes with in 2 miles of Kangra town from Shahpur. A branch cart road 13 miles long ascends to Dharmasala. The only other cart road lead-ing into the district is that connecting Ho-shianpur on the south with Kangra town ing into the district is that connecting Ho-shianpur on the south with Kangra town on the north. The Road from Palampur eastward through Baij Nath to Mandi and Kulu was formerly a mule road only but had recently been made passable for carts as far as Mandi town. The main road to Kulu which is still. which is still a mule Road only leaves this cart road a stage short of Mandi and crossing by the Dulchi pase the main range forming the western bound-ary of the Kulu Valley descends to the village of Bajaura on the bank of the Beas in Kulu. Thence the main road village of Bajaura on the bank of the Beas in Kulu. Thence the main road through Kuku leads northwards through Sutanpur one stage distant and south wards through the Satan Tahsil over the Jalori Pass and across the Sutley by the Luri Bridge to Narkanda and Simila. The only remaining road that need be referred to is that which connects Mandi on the north with Suket on the south and then proceeds southward across the Sutley towards Simila. All these roads cross nu-merous large streams and torrents by means of substantial bridges and in many case

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<page-header><page-header> taken by the commander but meantime as it was evident that no time was to be lost decided to send aid direct from Lahore. His Honour's first impulse was to proceed to Dharmsala with the relieving party so as to see for himself what was required and to direct operations on the spot but on con-siderations he decided that he could do more good by directing operations from head quar-ters on reports received from the local offi-cers. Sir Charles Rivaz was the more satis-fied to adopt the latter course because Mr. R. E. Younghusband who had until a few days before been the Deputy Commander of the Kangra, district and had a through knowledge of it was then officiating as com-mander of the Lahore Division and was. available to start at once with a relief party the Lieutenant-Governor summoned him and the Chief Encirce of the days here the context of the means the context of the means the context of the the form the context of the the context of the the context of the the context of the means the context of the the context of the the theore the context of the the c the Lieutenant-Governor summoned him and the Chief Engineer and the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals to a consultation to which it was decided to despatch a special train to Pathankot as soon as far special train to Pathankot as soon as far as Pathaukot. It was easy to send medical officers stores and appliances and also tents and food. Information was received that Tangas could get to within five miles of Dharmsala but beyond that the state of the road was unknown and it was clear that if it was broken local labour would not be available to repair it nor would supervision be possible as the Executing Engineer was among the killed. The number of Tongas was also known to be limited and it was reared that the other means of transport available locally would not be sufficient to meet all demands. It was therefore essenmeet all demands. It was therefore essen-tial to ascertain how far the military autho-rities could co-operate in sending relief and accordingly while arrangements were being made to deatch civil medical officers to proceed to Kangra and to collect provisions and to get for entrainment as many of the tents belonging to the Lieutenan-Governor's camp equipment as many below to provide the second 1 camp equipment as were likely to be useful. His Honor put himself in communication with the general officer commanding the Labore Division who had himself that morn-Lahore Division who had himself that morn-ing received a copy of Col. Robinson's telegram. Col. Dome, Deputy Adjutant-Gen-eral acting under the orders of Major General Walter Kitchener readily and promptly arranged for the despatch of military medical officers and of nursing sisters with medical conforts and appliances and stores partly by the special train and partly by mail. He also arranged for camels and miles to be ready at Pathankot with the least possible delay and through the G. O. C. at Jullunder for the despatch thence of as many yents as delay and through the G. O. C. at Jullunder for the despatch thence of as many tents as might be required. Two companies of the 34th pioneers were also got in readiness to proceed from Mean Mir in order to repair the Dharmsala road. The special train far Pathankot left Lahore at 1 p.m. on April 5th. The same afternoon Mr. H. A. Anderson Commissioner of Julfunder left that sta-tion for Dharmsala after wiring to the tion for Dharmsala after wiring to the Deputy Commissioners of neighbouring dis Deputy Commissioners of neighbouring dis-tricts to send up tents and supplies and after ascertaining that General Pollock had arranged to despatch tents and an English Doctor and a Hospital Assistant. Meantime on the 4th and 5th at Dharmsala the surveyors among the European officers and the troops and police had been working nobly, first at the extrication from the debris of those still alive and later at the evia nobly, first at the extrication from the debris of those still alive and later at the exha-mation of the dead and disposal of the corpses. This work was completely finished within a week. The admirable behaviour of the survivors among the Gurkha regiments in the Dharmsala Cantonment, officers and men has been brought to the notice of the Government of India through another Ohannel but Sir Charles Rivaz would beg leave to tender his acknoledgements for the willing aid which they rendered the civil population most trying circumstances during the willing aid which they rendered the civil population most trying circumstances during the days succeeding the earthquake Mr. Younghusband pushed through from Pathan kote as rapidly as the road permitted ac companied by the medical officers despatch ed from Lahore and Mean Mir and reached Dharmsala at mid-day on the 6th. Mr. Anderson knowing that the urgent needs of the station were thus met proceeded more slowly in order to arrange for the collec-tion of supplies from all quarters and the organisation of transport and arriving at Shahpur on the 7th established his head-quarters at that place which is suitably situated for communicating with the differ-ent parts of the affected area. A branch telegraph office was opened there on the evening of the 6th. On the 7th Mr. Young-husband on receiving reliable information regarding the state of affairs at Kangra fown sent Major Mehear Snith I. M. S.,

The roads north and south of that town are badly damaged and will take same time to repair the military Labour available is also being utilized for the restoration of the irrigation channels as without such assistance it would be impossi-ble for the people to put them in working order in time for the rice planting and sow-ing. The total number of native ranks of the 32nd and 34th pioneers now at work in the district is 562 and the Lieutenant-Governor estimate that there will be full employment for these and for the next two months, Diff-culty is still experienced in procuring la-bour locally and though steps have been taken to enlist gangs of coolis from outside the district it is necessary to offer them very high rates to induce them to come. The work that has to be done immediately can be best and most promptly carried out by the military labour now available on the spot and Sir Charles Rivaz is grateful to the general officers commanding the northern command and the Lahore division for their having so willingly placed it at his disposal The manner in which the pioneers and the sappers and miners have worked is beyond praise. In most of the hamlets in the affect-ed tract work of exhuming and disposing of corpses was completed by the survivors with in a few days of the earthquake by the 9th. Temporary shops had been erected in a great corpses was completed by the survivors with in a few days of the earthquake by the 9th. Temporary shops had been erected in a great many divisional commands. In many placesthe, chief demand was for tents and on April 11th the Lahore divisional command kindly complied with a further indent by the civil department for 100 shouldaries, On April 12th, Mr. Waceing the Deputy Commander arrived at Dharmsala after visiting a number of villages including Nadaun, Jowala Mukhi and the town of Nangra and reported that the people were every where resuming their villages including Nadaun, Jowala Mukhi and the town of Nangra and reported that the people were every where resuming their usual avocations and that in particular the Jowala Mukhi was in full swing. Road supplies had been from the first by all means from all sowrees available from the parts of the districts which had only suffered from the neighbouring districts of Gurdaspur Kangra on the 13th. 2200 of the towns people were being fed from these supplies and the few hundred others who were there ware not in want and did not accept food up till that date. Food was distributed in the villages also but the people had then succeeded in their own provisions out of the ruins and the villages were found to have enough in the way of supplies by the grain stores of Kangra town had been opened. Thanks to the constructed The police who had helped well in the work of exhumation, now turned their attention to registering unclaimed property and placing it in safe custody throughout the whole country side. Sheds and husts were being constructed, with the aid of timber bamboos and slates from the fallen houses and of constructed with the aid of timber bamboo slates from the fallen houses and of grass thatching from the forests at Dharm-sala. The treasury was opened for regular work on the 18th and salvage operation in respect of government offices and private houses were then well advanced coolies having been enlisted for the purpose. Huts were being erected in Palampur, the treasury was opened on the 15th and by the 19th all public offices there and even the high school were working as usual. The more re-cent reports show that every where in the affected tract the peoples are settling down to their ordinary pursuits and doing their best to help themselves and that there is no acute distress. Sympathy has been shown to the sufferers by native gentlemen of means both within the district and from without who distributed food and thatching from the forests at Dharmto the sumerers by native gentlemen of means both within the district and from without who distributed food and clothes freely and organised private relief parties by which praiseworthy work was done in particular. Raja Narindra Chand of Nadaun gave noble assistance as soon as he heard of the earthquake which was not felt severely in his part of the district un Kulu. Food is being distributed gratuitousiy to the needly from subscriptions collected uocally supplemented by Government aid and shops have been opened. The work idone by the imedical officers cannot be spoken of too highly. The medical officers who accompanied Mr. Younghusband both the officers in civil employ deputed by the inspector General of Civil Hospital and the officers sent by the Lahore command cooper-sted indefetigably to get up their stores and

the villages searching for patients and offer-ing help. Welcome assistance was given by a mission medical stall in the Kangra tahsil and also by the Arya Samaj by the 12th. The sani-tary commander Lieutenant Colbamber and the Deputy Sanitary Commander. Captain Barvey were touring in the affected area on the 13th. A military assistant surgeon was placed at the disposal of the civil authori-ties. Itinerating work in the villages round Shahpur where a tent hospital was erected by the 19th the hospitals were in full work of which 11 were temporary and 5 were old hosptals re-established as communications hospitals re-established as communications between this part of this district and the Kulu Subdivision were interrupted. It was Kulu Subdivision were interrupted. It was decided to arrange to send medical relief to Kulu and Mandi, by despatching an asstt. Surgeon and hospital assistant with stores from Simla direct to Suket where there are believed to have arrived on the 15th and in addition a section of a field applied hospital kindly lent by the northern command from Am-bala via Kalka and later on the 18th when the road from Baijnath to Kulu was report-ed to have become practicable. Lieutenant McKain of the 34th pioneers with a hospital a sistant and a party of pioneers was des-patched by the commander by that route and he arrived in Kulu on the 25th inst-from the latest reports received from the and he arrived in Kulu on the 25th inst-from the latest reports received from the Kangra Valley it appears that although the wounded were at first inclined to hold back from treatment and adopt their own remi-dies the people are more ready now to accept the ministrations of our medical offi-cers for themselves and their families and in Kangra a women's hospital has been opened. The injuries sustained have generally been only a contusions bruises abrations and minor scalp wounds with some cases of fracture though only a few of these are serious com-pound fractures Sir Charles Rivaz has in the preceding paragraphs expressed his approthough only a few of these are serious com-pound fractures Sir Charles Rivaz has in the preceding paragraphs expressed his appro-bation of the excellent work done by the military medical telegraphs and police de-partments and Mr. Younghusband's quick relief of Dharmsala has also been noticed His Honour desires also to acknowledge his indebtedness to Mr. Henry Anderson C.S.I., Commander of Jullundur for his energy in bringing up and distributing supplies and relief of all kinds and for reorganizing the District administration which had been para-lyzed for the time by the untimely death by the earthquake of the District Judge Mr. Loxton. The 'two assistant commanders Messes. Levi and Young and the Executive Engineer at Dharmsala and the Tasildar and Naib Tasildar Ram Das and Mazir Hussain at Kangra Captain Obr en officiating Deputy Commander Mr. L. Richardson District Superintendent of Police and the 'young' officers sent up to take the place of those deceased and also to carry on the work of relief and reorganization have performed their duties with indefatigable zeal and energy. The above is a sketch of the steps that have been taken to relieve the imme-diate necessities of the population of the affected tracts in the Kangra district. It rethat have been taken to relieve the imme-diate necessities of the population of the affected tracts in the Kangra district. It re-mains to state what the Lieutenant-Gover-nor thinks could be done to put heart in them or rather to help them to maintain the fine spirit they have shown the face of the grevious calamity that has befallen them. Having now visited Dharmsala Kangra and Palampur and had an opportunity of discussing the situation with the local officers'

and the people Sir Charles Rivaz has come to the conclusion that the following measures are necessary : First, the first and most pre are necessary: First, the irrigation channels which have been seriously damaged throughout the Kangra and Plalampur Tahsils should be repaired and put in proper working order and as has been noted above a commencement has been made with this work by the ment has been made with this work by the employment of military labour upon at the heavy mortality due to the earthquake has The number of workers available among the people who in any case could not possibly by pursuing their ordinary methods of repair-ing the channels hope to have them in or-der in the limited time remaining before the sensor and his hope to have them before the der in the limited time remaining before the season and his honour is theroughly con-vinced of the necessity of carrying out this measure of relief at the expense of Govern-ment. Secondly in all the villages which have been seriously affected by the earthquake a total remission, should be given of the Rabii instalment of land revenue which falls due in June so that the people may be able to enjoy the harvest now on the ground free of In June so that the people may be able to only the harvest now on the ground free of any in villages which have suffered but not seriously the commissioner, should be empowered to remit such portion of the Rabi mistalment as he may consider smitable of the provide the extrapation of the relation of th enjoy the harvest now on the ground free of tax. In villages which have suffered but not

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appliances to Dharamsala, and they had everything in working order there early on the 7th. On the day as already noted. Two of the civil medical officer was sent from Dharmsala one to Kangra, and the other to Palampur on the 10th merical relief centres being established in Dharmsala civil and in the cantonment, and in Palampur Kangra and Jowala Mukhi from the south Dr. Dutta Civil Surgeon of Hoshiarpur on the 8th started from that station with four hospital assistants and with medical stores he arrived at Jowaia Mukhi on the 9th and on his assistants coming up set them to in the villages searching for patients and offer ing help. Welcome assistance was given by a mission medical stall in the Kangra tahsil and

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HEAVY TAX IN TURKISTAN. (From Our Own Correspondent.) Adahabad, May 2. News which has been received hrough Kabul states that the Russians have im-posed a house tax in Turkistan at a rate uivalent in Indian money to twelve annas r house. The financial pressure on account war seems thus to have been felt even Central Asia.

TRANSMISSION OF WEATHER

REPORTS BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

REPORTS BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. (From Our Own Correspondent.) Atlahabad, May 2. Arrangements have been made for daily transmission by wireless telegraphy of weather reports from Port Blair and the Slipper Island to the north of Andamans. Readings from Port Blair will appear at once in daily weather reports pub-isaded at Simila Calcutta, Madras and those from the Slipper Island as soon as the Ob-servatory there has been completed. This arrangement especially during monsoon sea-son will enable warnings to be given well in advance of cyclonic storms in the Bay of Bengal.

In advance of cyclonic storms in the Bay of Bengal. THE AMIR'S PROCLAMATION. (From Our Own Correspondent.) (Allahabad, May 2.) The Amir of Kabul has issued a proclama-tion to all his Governors of provinces notify-ing that the British Mission has returned to India and thanking all the officers who were concerned in the arrangements for its return journey. His Highness at the same time has directed that his subjects generally should be informed that the interests of Afghanistan were safeguarded during the negotiations at Kabul and that conclusions arrived at were on the lines laid down by arrived at were on the lines laid down by the late Amir for regulating their relations with the British Government.

LORD KITCHENER. (From Our Own Correspondent.) Simla, May 1. Lord Kitchener, accompanied by his Mili-tary Secretary, Colonel Hubert Hamilton, and Captain Wylly, A.-D.-C., has arrived at Simla Simlarda and

WARSAW FIGHTING. hatintah adar at

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RETURN OF MAHARAJA SURJA KANT.

(From a Correspondent.) Mymensing, May 2: Maharaja Surja Kant and party returned from shooting, he being frequently indis-posed. The shoot was not so successful as desired. The party bagged six tigers, four

TELEGRAMS

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA. London, May 1. Easter Day passed quite quietly at St. Petersburg. No reports of disorders have been received from the Provinces.

The Russian toleration decree does not pro-vide for the relexation of anti-Jewish res-trictions. Brinnight an

London, May 1. London, May 1. The Ukase establishing the practically complete religious freedom of all creeds has been received with enthusiasm throughout Russia, and hailed as the greatest conces-sion to Liberal thought yet granted. It is regarded as the precursor of political freedom. reedom.

freedom. A tolegram from Warsaw, this afternoon, says the cavalry charged and infantry fired on May Day at a procession of workmen carrying red flags. Thirty-one were killed and fifteen wounded and taken to hospital. Others were taken to their homes. Twenty were kill d and wounded in another colli-tion

Two men preparing a bomb at St. Petersburg lodging house were severely injured by

a premature explosion. London, May 2. The disturbances were renewed at Warsaw at eleven last night in the suburb of Praga. The Hussars fired, killing four and wound-ing many. At 9-45 in the evening bomb was thrown into the military patrol in the chief street. The troops thereupon fired three volleys. The bomb killed two Cossacks and policemen, and wounded two ladies. Many were kill-ed and wounded by the volleys, but the num-ber is not, ascertainable as the troops imme-diately surrounded the whole district. The growds stoned the patrols.

A bomb exploded yesterday evening at a Police station at Minsk. A detachment of Cossacks was fired on from the crowd and replied. The number of a casualties is not known.

London, May 2. London, May 2. Reuter's correspondent at Warsaw says that in the fighting y-sterday the troops not only fired on the people but used the butts of rifles, their bayonets and swords, break-ing heads and timbs of women and children and inflicting terrible injuries. Ten of the wounded died in hospital. The death roll is at best fifty

wounded died in hospital. The death roll is at least fifty. The troops at Kalismi in Poland entered the Church where the congregation was sing-ing patriotic songs. A fight ensued in which some women were killed. Warsaw was out-wardly quiet to-day but the workmen are going to the factory with a view to com-pelling men to strike. The strikers at Lodz number 75,000.

A general strike is proclaimed in Poland and Lithuania.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, April 29. A telegram from Washington states that the British Ambassador sails for home to-morrow and that the German and French Amgassadors follow. It is believed in diplo-matic circles that they will unofficially com-municate to King Edward, the Kaiser, and

eopards, ten buffaloes and twenty-two pairs of sumbher and swamp deer horns.

THE MAIL FORECAST.

The an an and an and Bombay, May 1. The "Peninsular" with the Outward mails expected at 9 a.m. on Friday.

THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

Lahore, May 1. The headquarters offices of the Government of the Punjab will close at Lahore on Wednesday, 10th May, and re-open at Simla on Monday, 15th May.

Mr. Holland, Director of Geological Sur-vey, has arrived at Lahore to confer with the Punjab Government about the earthguake and also regarding the future of Dharmsals and Kangra. A preliminary report on the earthquake from the Punjab Government is already in the hands of the Government of India.

Rainfall during the week was general, and heavy in parts of Bengal Proper. Agricul-tural operations are being pushed on. Pros-pects generally good. Cattle-disease is repor-ted from 8 districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has an upward tendency, but there is nothing abnormal in the figures.

abormai in the igures. It is not very generally known that for the last two years there has been attached to the School of Arts in Madras a depart-ment for experimental weaving, the object being to work out, if possible, improvements in the present method of weaving. Till now, the work of the department has been confin-ed to the manufacture of Madras handker-chiefs. We learn that with skilled weavers and executionility good wraps, very satischiefs. We learn that with skilled weavers and exceptionally good wrops, very satis-factory results have been obtained, but the average rate of production has not been much greater than with the ordinary loom. We further understand that when Mr. Chatterton was in England, he arranged with a well-known firm of textile machinery ma-kers the details of the design of a sizing and wraping plant, the first experiment of which will be made in the Madras School of Arts.

The sacred Shatrunji Hills incident, over which the Jains are so much exercised as to hold a public meeting by way of protest is but a fresh development of the long-standing quarrel between the Pahtana State and the Jains. It originated from the circumstance that the Jains would not allow the State Sepors to patrol the compound of their premises with shoes on, though the State in-sisted on doing so. The matter was taken up by the British authorities but with what result it is not known. As regards the action of the distinguished visitors, which has made the smouldering quarrel burst into fiame, one must say it betrays a want of good sense on their part. They had no bu-siness to insist on entering a place with shoes on, when that was calculated to hurt the religious rescentibilities of the Jains. THE sacred Shatrunji Hills incident, over

President Loubet Mr. Roosevelt's earn desire to end the war at the earliest oppor-tunity, and it is believed that the impending naval engagement, whatever the result is, will officer an opportunity for initiating peace negotiations.

London, April 29. The "Times," in an article on Scoul, says that complete and effective control by the Japanese has been established in Korea. Japanese has been established in Korea. Japanese families are pouring into the country, and it is estimated that already sixty thousand have arrived, and there is practically an uninterrupted chain of Japan-ces settlements from Wusan to the Yalu. Most of the so-called foreign advisers have been succeeded by Japanese whose advice can be enforced. The worthless Korean army of nine thousand has been reduced to a Palace guard of fifteen hundred and Japanese gendarmery have replaced the Korean police. The Emperor and his corrupt court are dismayed, but still hope for Russian success. London, April 28.

London, April 28. London, April 28. Admiral Rozhdestvensky finally left Kam-ranh on the evening of the 26th April with two squadrons of eight and seven vessels respectively. A fleet, presumably Niegoba-toff's, was sighted last night sixty miles south of Penang, steering in the direction of Singapore. The "Juliette" has sailed from Mauritius for Saigon.—"Englishman." London, April 30.

London, April 30. Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg wires that General Linievitch reports two Russian forces on the night of the 29th instant simultaneously attacked the Japanese near the town of Tunkhusian driving the Japanese from five consecutive positions, and occupied Tunkhusian.

London, May 1. Reuter wires from Tsingtau that the Bal-tic Fleet including Niebogatoff's squadron is near Hainan.

London, May I. A telegram, dated Saigon to-day, say the Baltie Fleet is lying at Port Dayet and the Bay of Binhkoi forty miles north of Kamranh outside the territorial waters. The transports are still in Sai The transports are still in Saigon river. The French squadron is mobilised to preserve neutrality.

neutrality. The Tsingtau report about the Baltic Fleet is wholly premature.

The Japanese loan announced on the 18th April is five times over subscribed.

Reuter wires from Tokio that it is believ that Rozhdestvensky continues to use ports in Indo-China for coal and supplies and maintaining communication.

The newspapers again are questioning the faith of the assurances given by France. The Government is silent, but it is believed that it is preparing to renew its respresent-ations. ations.

Admiral Jonquieres has left Saigon on board the cruiser "Guichen" but his destin-ation is not known.

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THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA MAY 4 1905.

Calcutta and Mofussial

Suit against a Prince.—At the High Court on Monday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice on Monday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale, the case of Nilmony Banerjee vs Prince Mohamud Bakteyar Shah came on for hear-ing. Mr. G. D. Seal, instructed by Babu P. C. Law, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant was unrepresented nor was he present in person. This is a suit for the recovery of Rs. 11576-15-11. The defendant borrowed Rs. 5500 from the plaintiff on three promissory notes the interest of which rose up to 6076-15-11. The present case was for the recovery of the principal and interest. the recovery of the principal and interest. His Lordship decreed the case with costs in scale 1 in favour of the plaintiff.

Murderous Assault.-Mr. R. A. N. Singh Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, disposed of the case in which one Moti Lal Sircar was the case in which one Moti Lal Sircar was charged with making a murderous attempt on the life of a Hindu widow, named Kheroo Bewah. The accused had been living on terms of intimacy with the complainant, and had left off visiting her. Sometime after he turned up and attempted to revive his friend-ship with her and on meeting with disap-pointment, assaulted her with a "dao," in-flicting severe bodily injuries, which at one time threatened to terminate fatally. A male inmate of the house on going to her rescue was likewise assaulted by the accused. The Magistrate sentenced prisoner to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Land Records and Agriculture.—The Annual Report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year 1904, records that survey and settle-ment operations were in progress during the year in fifteen districts belonging to eight out of the nine Divisions in Bengal. The total area included in these operations was 22,669 square miles contained in 23,038 villages. The area cudastrally surveyed during the year was 5,093 square miles, while 'preliminary records were written for 5,523 villages. Records were attested in 4,352 villages. Records were attested in 4,352 villages. The total area for which a record-of-rights has now been completed under the of-rights has now been completed under the control of this Department is 35,231 square miles. Of this 2,749 square miles were com-pleted during the year under report. Pro-gress during the last eighteen years has averaged 1,957 square miles a year.

The Alipore Murder Case.—On Monday, at the Alipore Criminal Sessions, Inspector Ballentyne of the Alipore Thanna charged one Olided Khan, a Constable attached to the Bengal Police Reserve Force before Mr. Coxe, the Additional District and Sessions Index with words. Coxe, the Additional District and Sessions Judge, with murder. It appeared that one evening while the accused was stationed in guard of the Alipore Treasury he had a quarrel with one Shib Narain Tewarie, another Constable attached to the same Force over some money matter and in the course of which he fired at him. However he missed his aim and hit one Shaik Basir, an old man who came to draw com-pensation money from the Treasury and a basir, an old man who came to draw com-pensation money from the Treasury and a boy who stood near. Shaik Basir died shortly after and the boy recovered with great difficulty. The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. The Judge, how-ever, sentenced the prisoner to transporta-tion for life tion for life.

Shocking Murder.—On Sunday night the house adjoining St. Francis Xavier's Church in Bow Bazar Street, the resi-Bazar Street, the resi-priests of the Church, of the priests of was the scene of a shocking murder. At about 10 p. m., one of the Fathers being disturbed by loud talking downstairs, went down and warned a man who had come on visit to the durwan not to make a nois a visit to the durwan not to make a noise. He had occasion to come down a second time, and he put the man out of the gate. Shortly after he heard a loud altercation, and the sound of beating. On coming down with a light he saw the durwan, a man of about 65 years of age, lying in the floor, covered with blood, his head battered and the brain protruding. Near him was seated on a bench a lame man named Fox, who is known to be quite eccentric in his ways. He known to be quite eccentric in his ways. He was asked by the priest what he had done. He answered that the durwan had disobeyed the Father by letting his friend in again, and he therefore punished him. He had his clutch under his arm and a leaden pipe with marks of blood and particles of brain on it. The Reverend Father went off to the thana, The Reverend Father went off to the thana, and the Inspector and Superintendent came with him to the house. The durwan had in the meantime expired. Shortly after the Deputy Commissioner of Police arrived on the scene. All necessary enquiries were made, the body was removed to the morgue, and Fox was handcuffed and taken away to the lock-up. The coroner with a jury viewed the body on Monday afternoon, preliminary the body on Monday afternoon, preliminary ti the inquest. This case was called on be-fore the Ohief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday and adjourned. A Defamation Case .- The case under Sec-A Detamation Case.—The case under Sec-tion 500 I.P.C. instituted by Mr. O. A. Byrne, Proprietor of the Tezpur Saw Mills, against his late Manager Mr. W. B. Flock-hart, came on for hearing before the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang on the 17th inst. Mr. E. Keays, Bar-at-law, and Babu Mon Mohon Lahiri appeared for the prosecution and Babus Mohendra Nath Daw and Shyama Chargen Moitra for the defence. The git of Charan Moitra for the defence. The gist of the case appears to be that Mr. Flockhart, while acting as Manager of the Mills during Mr. Byrne's absence in England, surreptiti-ously obtained information that he owed a sum of money to a friend. He then conceived the plan of acquiring a Saw Mills on somethe plan of acquiring a Saw Mills on some-what advantageous terms and made his arrangements accordingly. He (Flockhart) formed an influential syndicate composed of Mr. William Penny of Shakamato T. E., Mr. C. S. Bivar, late of Ekrajan T. E. and others and after his dismissal lost no time in get-ting to business. Mr. Flockhart, a few days after he left the mills, approached the indi-vidual who had lent Mr. Byrne the money. He affected to be only influenced by philan-He affected to be only influenced by philanthropic motives and a desire to save the lender from loss of his "hard earned savings." By spacious arguments and mis-representation he endeavoured to trade on representation he endeavoured to trade on the lender's fears and induce him to part with the I. O. U. The lender, however, declined to enter into the little plot and in-continently handed Mr. Flockhart's letters, which form very pretty reading, over to Mr. Byrne, These letters contain matter which form the gravamen of the charge and are highly edifying. The case has been post-poned to the 20th instant.—"Times of Assam."



High Court .- May 2.

12

CRIMINAL BENCH. (Before Justices Pargiter and Woodroffs.) Data Surendra Nath Ghosal mored of been ordered by the Sub-divisional Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Babu Surendra Nath Ghosal mored on been ordered by the Sub-divisional Magistrate and Deputy Collector, magistrate of Kutwas to be bound down to keep the peace under section 110 Cr. P. Code and which order was difficient by the District Magistrate of Burdwan on appeal. A thief having occurred in the house of Ashnors and rolucing two persons called Bhutnath and Nalin. The two latter were arrested and Nalin. The two latter were arrested and having aided the offence. While the said proceeding was going on a petition by villager aided by the police was submitted before the Sub-divisional Magistrate. The potitioner was discharged in respect of the former charges and after judgment was de-the potisioner was discharged in respect of the former charges and after judgment was de-ting both of them, the Magistrate and Nalin, order was discharged in respect of the former charges and after judgment was de-the petitioner to the bound down. Subse-and and that the confessions were illegal and and mathishe and that there was improve the petitioner to the bound down. Subse-and petitore to the bound down for the presen-and against thiu that and Nalin, order against thiut and the presen-and petitore to the petitioner were the series Judge of the Stramptor collector. Dace, is appointed to have the feath sub-targe of the Randyn Magistrate and Poputy Objector, Dace, is appointed to head the collector, is potted to the head-tore charge of the Binganj subdivision of the Acadistic. The the order head property and that he the petitioner were the selectioner were the selection in a despersite character who assaults and having science in the presen-the selector, is pointed to head the district. The the district. The the district of the District and Science to the adjourne the petito

tion. Their Lordships issued a rule on the Dis-trict Magistrate of Burdwan to show cause why the order of the Sub-divisional Officer of Kutwa bindling down the petitioner should not be set aside on the grounds (1) that the requirements of section 110 had not been complied with, (2) that the evidence had been improperly admitted, and (3) that the evi-dence offered for the defence in respect of some material witnesses should not have been refused. been refused. III PAL

AN APPEAL ADMITTED.

The criminal appeal of one Rona Ram The criminal appeal of one Rona Ram a constable who was convicted of having caused grievous hurt to a cooly named Nanda with a dangerous weapon under sec. 326 I. P. O. and of committing robbery under sec. 392 I. P. O. and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment for each of the said offences imprisonment for each of the said offences at a trial by a jury in the court of the Sessions Judge of the Assam Valley Districts came on to-day for the pur-pose of being admitted or otherwise before their Lordships. Babu Jadunath Kanjilal Vakeel appeared for the appellant and contended that the appeal should be ad-mitted on the ground that there was mis-direction by the Judge to the jury. The ap-pellant with another constable was depu-ted by a Sub-Inspector of Police to arrest three coolies. The latter resisted, and on the scuffle that ensued the appellant Rona Ram gave a lathi blow to Nanda who died afterwards. The other two coolies ran away but they were arrested, and one of away but they were arrested, and one of them had some money with him which he them had some money with him which he was asked to hand over to Rona Ram, who threatened the cooly not to disclose the matter. The Sub-Inspector who deputed the constables denied having authorized them to arrest the coolies, but he did not produce the command certificate. Among the mis-direction, in the case the learned Vakil pointed out that there are a second to be the the the

Calcutta Gazette -- May 3.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Officer, Ranchi. Babu Brajendra Nath Roy, Deputy Magis-trate and Deputy Collector, Banka, Bhagal-pur, is appointed to have charge of the Au-rangabad subdivision of the Gaya district. Mr. Sakhawat Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Banka subdivision of the Bhagalpur district

the Bhagalpur district. Mr. D. C. Patterson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Manbhum, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Sonthal Par

ganas district. Babu Ramesh Chandra Das, Deputy Magis-trate and Deputy Collector, Noakhali, is transferred to the head quarters station of

the Dacoa district. Babu Kanti Bhusan Sen, Deputy Magis, Deputy Collector, Arambagh,

Babu Kanti Bhusan Sen, Deputy Magis trate and Deputy Collector, Arambagh, Hooghly, is transferred to the head quarters station of the Ranchi district. Babu Jogendra Kumar Sinha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ranchi, is appointed to have charge of the Aram-bagh sub-division of the Hooghly district. Mr. R. R. Pope, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act, in the first grade of District and Ses-sions Judges.

ions Judges. The following acting promotions are same-tioned in the grades of Magistrates and Collectors. d

To act in the first grade. Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell, vice Mr. S. L

laddox, on privilege leave. Mr. N. Bonham-Carter vice Mr. W. Maude deputation.

Mr. J. H. Lea, vice Mr. E. B. Harris, re

Mr. F. N. Fischer, vice Mr. F. W. Duke, on deputation.

To act in the second grade. Mr. B. Foley, vice Mr. W. B. Thompson,

m privilege leave. Mr. J. F. Gruning, vice Mr. A. G. Halli-

fax, on privilege leave. Mr. Kiran Chandra De, vice Mr. J. H. Lea Mr. H. T. S. Forrest, vice Mr. F. N. Fischer. 2.40

dra Nath Gunta vice Mr. Pu

India In England.

AN INDIAN SPEAKER. On March 7 Mr. J. M. Parikh (a corres-On March 7 Mr. J. M. Parikh (a corres-pondent writes) was kind enough to address a meeting of the members of the Strand Wo-men's Liberal Association on India. Miss Margaret Binney presided, and the prospec-tive Liberal candidate for the Strand divi-sion, Mr. F. W. Lawrence, was present. Mr. Parikh described the growth of British rule in India, and pointed out much needed re-forms. His lecture was much appreciated. BRITISH COMMITTEE OF THE

CONGRESS.

The British Committee of the Indian Na-The British Committee of the Indian Na-tional Congress, at its meeting on Wednes-day last, adopted the following resolution: —This Committee desires to express, and to place on record, its thanks to the Right Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M. P., the Right Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., and the Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, M. P., for the efforts they have made during the Army Vote Debate, on Monday, April 3, in opposing and exposing the policy of the War Office in seeking to keep up the Re-serve of the British Army on a war footing, under the pretext that additional troops are needed to defend what the Prime Minis-ter has described as "the only land frontier are needed to defend what the Prime Minis-ter has described as "the only land frontier of the British Empire;" and to do this by unfairly adding the cost to the Indian Army charges, already swollen by several millions during the last twenty years.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY FOR INDIA. At the annual meeting of the Council of the Eastern Division Nottingham Liberal Association, held on April 7, the following resolution was proposed by the chairman, Mr. Alderman Brownsword, J. P., and car-Mr. Alderman Brownsword, J. P., and car-ried unanimously :---"That this meeting de-sires to express its profound sympathy with the sufferers in the terrible earthquake on the North-West Frontier of India, and re-quests Sir Henry Cotton to convey this ex-pression of their sympathy and sorrow to the people of India through the proper channel." The members of the / Council listened with the deepest interest to the account Sir Henry gave them of this appaling calamity, and we are sure that the Press in India will be glad to give prominence in their columns to we are sure that the Press in India win be glad to give prominence in their columns to the sympathetic feelings which the citizens of Nottingham have evinced for their suf-fering fellow subjects in Indit in their trouble.

THE DRAIN ON THE INDIAN REVENUE. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, in reply to a correspondent who asks respecting the yearly drain of £30,000,000 from India, sends us a letter to long for insertion. Mr. Naoroji says: "The total exports from India and profits for the last ten years amounted to Rx. 1,438,694,894 and this is the amount equal to which India ought to have imported under normal circumstances like those of the United Kingdom. But India has not imported this amount, but only a much less amount of Rx. 923,205000 leaving a drain or deprivation of Rx. 515,489, 894 in the ten years. Taking the present exchange of Rs. 15 to £1, this drain in ten years amount to £343, 659, 920, or say, an average change of Rs. 15 to El, this drain in ten years amount to £343, 659, 920, or say, an average of £34,000,000, every year." After referring to the non-representative character of the Indian Government, he continues: "Here then is a strange and sad contrast. The United Kingdom and India are governed by the same Government, with the result of bringing to the United Kingdom an addi-tion to its profile active superity of bringing to the United Kingdom an addi-tion to its wealth as profits of its exports in the ten years of £1,267,441,206, and, on the other hand, causing to India in the same ten years a deprivation and loss of £343,659,920 Not only this, the loss to India must be measured by how much more India would have benefited had this enormous drain of the ten years and all drain of previous years been at India's own disposal and fructified in the Indians' pockets-"-""Daily News."

to the moment of going to press he has no discovered more. Plague, famine, and earthquake cannot interrupt officialdom. Does the earth "suffer a syncope and solemn pause ?" So does the Indha Office.

SIR H. COTTON ON EARTHQUAKES IN

SIR H. COTTON ON EARTHQUAKES IN INDIA. Sir Henry Cotton, K. C. S. I., delivered a lecture at Nottingham, on April 4, on his personal experience of earthquakes in India and gave his opinion on the probable effects of the recent disaster. He claimed to be an expert on the subject of earthquakes, for he had experienced three or four thousand of them. The most serious disturbance since the great earthquake of Lisbon was that which occurred in the Province of Assam on June 12, 1897, and for at least a week after there were 250 shocks a day. Judging by his own observations, he should say that the recent earthquake had been more disastrous in its results at the hill stations than in Lahore, which was on the plains. In the case of the great Assam earthquake they were cut of for eight days from the rest of the world. On the night of the big shock all the stone buildings in Shillong crumpled to pieces. Rivers forty feet deep silted up, chasms opened in the earth, and for years there was the greatest suffering and loss. He there was the greatest suffering and loss. He had seen chasms in the earth caused by earth-quakes 16 feet deep, 16 feet wide, and three-quarters of a mile long.

MEANS OF FAMINE-PREVENTION. The following correspondence has passed between Sir W. Wedderburn Bart., and the India Office :-

To the Under Secretary of State for India, India Office, S. W.

India Office, S. W. Sir,—With reference to your letter of January 22, 1902, and subsequent corres-pondence, on the subject of drought-resisting fodder plants, will you allow me to draw your attention to the thornless cactus de-veloped by Mr. Burbank, of California? An account of it will be found in the March number of the "Century Magazine." Where-as the ordinary prickly pear is a noxious number of the "Century Magazine." Where-as the ordinary prickly pear is a noxious growth of mischief, this thronless species ap-pears to be valuable as a food for man and cattle, besides being a means of improving dry waste land,—Yours faithfully, (Sd.) W. Wedderburn. 84, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S. W. April 2, 1905.

84, Palace April 2, 1905. To Sir W. Wedderburn Bart., 84 and 85, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S. W.

Sir,-I am directed to acknowledge with Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge with thanks your letter of April 2, drawing at-tention to an article in the "Century Ma-gazine," on the edible thornless cactus, and to say that it will be brought to the notice of the Government of India,—I am, Sir

your obedient servant. (Sd.) T. W. Holderness, Secretary, Revenue and Statistics Depart-

ment. India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W., Ap-ril 4, 1905.

A Palitana (Bombay) correspondent writes mider date the 26th .- In the early morning of Saturday, the 22nd, while going out on duty, Mr. Jeevanram and Hill Inspector Krishnalal were detained by the police fouz-dar, a naik, and a sepoy. A complaint has been lodged, and counsel engaged. Some Barots have instituted criminal proceedings in the First Class Magistrate's Court against the Jain priest, Dipvijajaji and certain ser-vants of Sheth Anandji Kalvanji. The Barots are in the State Hospital, and the services of two doctors, Captain O. S. Lawson, I.M. S., and L'eutenant B. B. Paymaster, I.M.S., were engaged to examine them. But the Magistrate and the Thakore Sahib, who were petitioned for permission to examine them, have declined to pass orders. The ac-cused priest has applied by wire to the Po-litical Agent, Gohilwad Prant, to interfere in the matter. Counsel is instructed by litical Agent, Gohilwad Prant, to interfere in the matter. Counsel is instructed by Messrs. Jeevanram and C. Broker, L.L.B. Mr. Douglas Straight, D. S. P., Allahabad late Superintendent of this Secret Branch assisted by the City Inspector, succeeded the other day in collaring red-handed a gang of coiners. The facts of the case from what has come to light are as follows: --Mr. Straight receiv-ed information that a gang of coiners would be at work making rupees at a certain hour ed information that a gang of conters would be at work making rupees at a certain hour and at a certain place. In consequence of this information he immediately made the necessary arrangements and so cleverly laid the trap that he succeeded in arresting the whole gang and in laying hold of all the implements and, of a good sum of false moimplements and, of a good sum of false mo-ney. The case at present occupies the at-tention of the Joint Magistrate prior to its committal to the Sessions. The case will be an interesting one, and the hearing of which will probably occupy some time. Mr. Straight has for years been known through-out the provinces for his superior Detective abilities and this case only once more shows what an able officer we have the good fortune of having at the head our district police.

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out that though the ellant was convicted under sec. 326 I. P. C., the Judge did not under sec. 326 I. P. C., the Judge did not explain to the jury as to what amounted to an offence under that section, but simply mentioned the section to the jury. Their Lordships regarded this objection as suffi-cient and accordingly admitted the appeal.

> PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA. THE PUNJAR COVERNM

There were 78 cases and 71 deaths from plague in the city on Monday, the 1st ins-tant, the total mortaliy from all causes being 117 against a quinquennial average of 79. The cases and deaths are detailed below as Wards as follows:-Shampukur, 3 ca-and 3 deaths; Coomartooly, 1 case, Burtolla, 9 and 10; Sukeas Street 9 and 6; Jo-rabagan 6 and 4; Jorasanko, 1 and 1; Bura Bazar, 2 and 2; Moochepara, 3 and 3; Bow-Bazar 1 and 1; Puddopookur, 5 and 5; Waterloo Street. 1 and 1; Fenwick Bazar, 2 and 2; Taltollah, 10 and 8; Collingah, 2 and 2; Entally, 2 and 3; Baniapooker, 1 and 1; Ballygunge and Tallygunge, 1 and 1; Bhowanipur, 7 and 7; Kiddērpur and Ekbalpur, 5 and 4; and Watgunge and Gar-den Reach, 7 and 7. There were no case or death in Colootolla, Park Street, Bamon Bustee, Hastings and Alipur. tolla, 9 and 10; Sukeas Street 9 and 6; Jo-Bustee, Hastings and Alipur.

As the experiments with wireless tele-graphy on the Lodge-Muirhead system which have lately been carried out between Dia-mond Island, Slipper Island, and Port B'air have proved successful, it is intended that the installation should be maintained as a anent arrangement for communication with Port Blair.

Bishop Cardot, Roman Catholic Bishop of Rangoon, has communicated the fact to the "Rangoon Times" that the Mission aries murdered at Batang were Frenchmen belonging to the Society of Foreign Mis-sions, Paris. The Missionary in charge of Batang was Father Mussat and his assist-ant, Father Assezat, the names of two others being unknown.

The following is the report of C. P. weather and crops: General remarks for week ending April 25th the weather contiweek ending April 25th the weather conti-nues warm and cloudy, with slight rain in most district of the Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions. The heaviest fall measuring 64 cents was received in Bala-ghat. Threshing and winnowing continue, Land is being prepared for autumn sowings. In Jubbulpore the outturn of mahua is slightly below normal, and Balaghat the crop has been damaged by cloudy weather. Insufficiency of fodder and water is reported from Damoh, Amraoti and Wun and of water from Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur and Buldana. Prices are generally steady except in Basim, where they show a tenden-ey to rise.

Mr. Jnanendra Nath Gupta, vice Mr. Pur-na Chandra Mitter, on privilege leave. Babu Narendra Kumar Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is allowed leave for six weeks. Babu Nabin Chandra Kar, Deputy Magis-trate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is al-lowed combined leave for six months. Maulvi Syud Faizuddan Hosain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sirajganj Pabna, is allowed combined leave for one vear.

Babu Baij Nath Saha (II) Sub-Deputy Collector, Sasaram, Shahabad, is allowed leave for two months.

Mr. J. O. K. Peterson, Officiating Joint Mogistrate and Deputy Collector, Raniganj, Burdwan, is allowed combined leave for six months.

months. Mr. G.J. Monahan, Officiating Joint-Ma-gistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinapur, Pat-na, is allowed combined leave for six months. Babu Atal Behary Motra, Deputy Magis-trate and Deputy Collector, Aurangabad, Gaya, is allowed leave for three months. Mr. A. R. Stark, substantive pro tempore Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Muzaffarpur, under orders of transfer to Birbhum, is allowed leave for one month.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Hem Chandra Bose, B.L., is ap-pointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Rangpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Kurigaon during the absence, on leave, of

Kurigaon during the absence, on leave, of Babu Bhubaneswar Banerjee. Babu Satish Chandra Ghose, B.L., is ap-pointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Magura, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Hemena. Tal Singh.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

The substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collectors named below are posted to the Dacca Division, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class on being relieved of their settlement duties in the Ranchi district: --Maulvi Amjad Ali and Maulvi A. K. Kaboeruddin Ahmed, Babu Tarini Presad Varma substantive

Maulvi A. K. Kaboeruddin Ahmed. Babu Tarini Prasad Varma, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Bihar, Patna, is allowed leave for three months. Babu Nishi Kanta Mukherji, Sub-Deputy Collector, Patuakhali, Backergunge is allow-ed leave for three months. Babu Bisseswar Das, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Bhagalpur Division. Babu Banamali Pramanik. Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head quarters station of the Birbhum district. Babu Baij Nath Sahai (II), Sub-Deputy Collector, Sasaram, Shahabad, is allowed leave for two months. leave for two months.

LEAVE.

Babu Mohendra Nath Mookerjee, Subor-dinate Judge, Jessore, is allowed leave for one month, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

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INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has addressed the following letter to the Colonial Secretary :---To the Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M. P., Secretary of State for the Colonies. Sir,--I beg to forward for your informa-tion the following communication from my correspondent in Johannesburg relative to the position of British Indian subjects in position of British Indian subjects in

Licenses Bill, which is calculated to do a great deal of harm to the British Indians settled at the Cape. In Natal, as you will see, a Firearms Bill has been published in the "Gazette," which needlessly insults Bri-tish Indians. There is, too, a reproduction of the Transvaal anti-Asiatic legislation in the district of Vryheid which has been lately annexed to Natal, and the Municipal Cor-porations Bill contains clauses which are most objectionable. In the Orange Birger porations Bill contains clauses which are most objectionable. In the Orange River Colony disabilities upon disabilities of bye-laws, and I venture to draw your attention to the fact that while a great deal has been done there regarding the Transval legislation, as also the Natal legislation, no-thing has been regarding the Orange River Colony. I therefore hope that this matter will also be taken up. The current number of the "Indian Opinion" deals with the Natal Municipal Bill among other things, and the Municipal Bill among other things, and the next number will deal with the other mat-ters referred to in this letter.

I trust you will give the matter your early attention.—Your obedient servant, Dadabhai Naoroji.

22, Kennington Road, S.E., April 10 1905 Mr. Naoroji has forwarded a letter in like terms to the Secretary of State for India.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

THE EARTHQUAKE. In a laconic note on the recent earthquake. the "Morning Leader" writes:— There are two items of news with regard to the Lahore earthquake which deserve worst in their living memory, and (2) con-siderable delay may take place before the Home authorities are communicated with, owing to the fact that at this season the Indian Government is moving about Lord Curzon must look at the news before it is fit for English ears. The Indian Govern-ment a short time ago was certainly moving bout: no one knew whether the Viceroy, or Lord Amphill, or Mr. Brodrick was res-minister must feel flattered by h is subordi-minister must feel flattered by h is subordi-uate. It tooks Mr. Brodrick 24 hours to dis-cover that the matter was serious, and up

cover that the matter was serious, and up

SANTAN RAKSHAK.

SANTAN RAKSHAK. It is the most useful Liniment for females in the teent of pregnancy. It relieves the sympathetic semiting and nausea (morning sickness) in its early orge, prevents miscarriage and at the same time nesures safe and easy delivery, etc. Rupese 2 per bottle, packing As. 7, postages and V. P. charges As. 7. only. Apply to DR. S. C. PAUL, L. M. S., Detor's Lave, Taitollah, P. O. Entally, Calcutta. Telegraphic Address 'Dr. Paul,'' Calcutta. MEDICAL OPINIONS:--Dr. G. MANOOK, M. B. (EDIN.) Surgeon, Cal-cutta, writes:--''I have to report favourably of my trials with your Santan Bakshak. I have given your specific a fair trial among all classes. The results have been, I am compelled to say. very wonderful in threatened miscarriage and prolonged labour where direct interference was mpossible. I have no doubt others will be as rateful to you as I am.'' DR. TARINI CHARAN DUTT, Graduate of the Massiant Surgeon, write:- ''' hore no doubt and retired



THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA ' MAY 4 1905.

A CASE OF DEFAMATION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Tangail, April 28. Babu Jogendra Narain Majumdar alias Hazari Babu, is the landlord of Duajani, a village under the police jurisdiction of Nagor-pur. Hazari Babu instituted a rent suit against Srimati Sukhumani Dassi, mother of babu Jadab Lai Shaha Chowdhury of Nagor-pur, dat Babu in a Yom ndar and a big babu Jadab Lai Shaha Chowdhury of Nago-pur. Jadab Babu is a Zem ndar and a big merchant of the place. In filling the rent suit Hazari Babu applied "bewa" instead of "Chowdhurany" or "Dasya," after the name of Srimati Sukhumani, in his writ-ten statement. This the second party took too much to heart and in filing their "Jacob" said that Hazari Babu was not in sound head and mind, and that he was fit to be sent to the Criminal Court. This formed the sub-ject matter of the defamation suit. I ap-pend below the judgment in extenso, as it will, I am sure, interest your readers.

Jogendra Narain Majumdar. Vs. Sukhumani Dasya Sec. 500 I. P. C. JUDGMENT.

Sukhuman Dasya Sec. 500 I. P. O. JUDGMENT. The facts of the case, as stated by the complanant, are that in a rent suit institu-field a written statement describing the omplainant as a man whose brain is in a disordered state, and who is not in his pro-per senses and that he is fit to be sent up to the cruminal court. It is added that this allegation was maliciously made and that it has caused mental pain to the complainant and that the people are mocking at him. Including the complainant and one writeesses have been examined in support of the pro-secution and charge under Sec. 500 I.P.O. has been framed against the accused who through her representative, for she has been allowed to appear by a Muktear, denies that the written statement was filed with her knowledge. The evidence for prosecution shows that the defamatory remarks were at the instance of the Munsiff, before whon the statement was filed. It appears that oven after the scoring through the re-marks are legible and that any one could read them. The evidence shows that here was sufficient publication of the remarks by the presenting of the statement containing. The describe court. The described couple of the remarks by the presenting of the statement examined the remarks by the presenting of the statement containing.

the accused as Sukhi Bewa, but as a female of the position of the latter who has herself property (?) and who is the mother of a Zeminder is not, it is stated, styled as a "Bewa" and so it appeared that she made the remarks contained in the written state-ment. The evidence for defence shows that the accused should have been styled at least as "Dasya", instead of "Bewa", which is applied to a poor helpless low class w.dow. The evidence also proves that the com-plaimant is a man of irritable temper and is abusive to others. This facts is corrobo-rated by the busive cross-questions which is abusive to others. This facts is corrobo-rated by the busive cross-questions which he puts to Babu A. O. Chatterjze, late Sub-divisional Officer of this place, who has been examined on commission by the defence. The learned pleader for the defence argues that the accused, who is about ninety years old, is not likely to know the contents of the written statement which is the subject matter of the dispute. The accused has however admitted that the written state-ment was filed with her knowledge. The learned pleader has also argued, the com-plainant has no character and so it is hot likely plainant has no character and so it is not likely to be lowered in the estimation of others. the evidence goes the man has not So far as the evidence goes the man has not been as characterless. On the contrary it shows that the complainant is a respectable than with shortcomings mentioned above. The learned pleader has also argued that the remarks objected to are not lifefamatory under the 9th exception to Sec. 499 I. P. C. This exception does not appear to have any application to this case. The remarks do not appear to have been made with due care and attention and they are irrelevant and uncalled for. The unbecoming language which the complainant applied to the accused, his abusive temper and the fact that the remarks subsequently withdrawn by the accused ex-honerates the crime of the accused to some extent but not wholly from the evidence on record. The court holds that the charge against the accused has been proved. The court finds the accused guilty of de-faming the complainant under Sec. 500 I.P.C. directs her to pay a fine of Rs. 100 (one hundred) in default to undergo simple imprisonment for two months. Out of that be paid to the complainant as companisation. (Sd.) J. Biswas, Tangail, March 27, 05: been as characterless. On the contrary

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sir James and Lady Bourdillon have arrived at Ootacamund, and will probably pro-ceed Home before long for private reasons.

An estimate, amounting to Rs. 6,340, for the construction of a travellers' bungalow with outhouses at Gudivada, in the Kistna District, has been sanction_ed.

There have recently been two big duck shoots on the Titmutla tank Secunderabad, as many as 25 and 30 guns going out and getting quite a respectable bag of between 70 and 90 duck each time. There is an extraordinary number of duck on the tank considering the time of year.

It will be some time before the new Motor Car Service which the south Indian Railway Company purposes to institute between Ammayanakanur and the foot of the Kodai-kanal Ghaut is started. In the first place, the cars, though they have been selected, the cars, though they have been select

The death is announced at the Sassoon The death is announced at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, of George Campbell Laing, M.B., I.M.S., Officiating Cuperintendent of the Yerrowda Central Prison. He was a popular member of Poona Society and a well-known sportsman in the Bombay Pres-dency. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs.Laing, who is left with a little daughter.

Mr. A. Sankariah, B. A., retired Dewan Peishkar of Cochin, has presented to the National High School a hall at a cost of Rs. 1,000, to be utilized for holding the Vedic classes. The opening coremony was per-formed on Sunday morning by the Hon'ble Mr. L. A. Govindaragava Aiyar, who deliver-ed an instructive speech on the occasion.

An estimate, amounting to Rs. 46 ,870, An estimate, amounting to Rs. 46,870, for constructing a first-class taluk office with subsidiary buildings at Bellary, has been sanctioned. On completion of the new build-ing the Superintending Engineer is to submit a report, in consult, with the Collec-tor, in regard to the utilisation or disposal of the present taluk office building.

A Pollibetta (Coorg) correspondent writes : -Owing to the terrible visitation in the North, every little earth tremor has an im-North, every little earth tremor has an im-portance of its own. During the very early hours of Saturday morning, the 15th, there was a subterraneous rumbing, very momen-tary in duration, in these parts. A simi-lar tremor had been felt about a week earlier.

At the Madras High Court on the motion of Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar on behalf of the Mahunt of Tirupathi, their Lordships the Officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Benson granted leave to appeal to the Privy Benson granted leave to appear to the Frity Council against the decision of their Lord-ships Justice Sir S. Subramania Aiyar and Justice Sir James Davies providing for a scheme of management for the Tirupati Temple and the property stached thereto.

We regret to announce the death of Colo-nel Kaikhoshroo Sorabji Nariman, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon of Nas.k, which took place at Nasik, on the 24th instant. Colonel Nariman, who entered the Service in 1878, served with the Madras Light Infantry in the last Burma War, and was specially mentioned by the Commanding Officer. During the outbreak of plague at Surat, he did some excellent work and in recognition thereof he was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

Mr. W. M. Wijeys.nghe, a Cingaless who has recently returned from Japan, where he has been for two years, thinks there is a splendid market in Japan for copra, coccanut fibre, skins and hides, horns, bones, etc. In spite of the large outturn of tea in Japan, there is some demand for College to the spite of the large spite of the large outturn of tea in Japan, there is some demand for Ceylon tea, and Mr. Wijeysinghe seems to think it might be push-ed there with some advantage. He has a great opinion of the Japanese as traders, and says they never lose an opportunity of learning anything from foreigners. An extraordinry issue of the Bhownugger "Darbar Gazette" announces a number of bene-factions in honour of the birthday of His factions in honour of the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja. Besides contribu-ting Rs. 2,000 to the Earthquake fund, the Maharajah has set apart a sum of Rs. 500 for the relief of those of his subjects who have suffered through plague, and a sum of Rs.660 has been given for distributing prizes amongst all the school-going children of the state. A number of new scholerships and life pensions to twenty-two widows have also been announced. announced.

Death is reported early in April at Caro, from fewer, of Colonel H.M. Temple, late of the Indian Army and of the Indian Political De-partment. He was the second son of the late Sir Richard Temple, Bart., and had done over 30 years' service in the Staff Corps, and in employ under the Foreign Office, in Baluchistan and Rajputana at Meshed and elsewhere. He had only left India about a year and was spending his first winter in Egypt for the purpose of painting, in which he was already distinguished and promised to become a first class amateur.

Mr. A. P. Goonatillike of Veyangoda says the "Times of Ceylon," on his way back to town through Tirappone, came across a chee-tah a little way off the high road, and, seeing tah a little way off the high road, and, seeing no way of escaping, shot it in the head wounding it fatally. In spite of the builet penetrating through and through it, the animal made a dash at Mr. Goonatillike who thereupon levelled his second barrel, which unfortunately missed fire. The animal sprang at him with all the ferocity of a dying chee-tah. But Mr. Goonatillike tackled it, and beat it down, and thereby escaped being se-verely mauled.

No objection having been received to the applications of the Municipal Council of Calicut and Coonoor for loans of Rs. 36,700 and Rs. 60,880, respectively from Govern-ment for the construction of a market in the case of the former and for the water works in the case of the latter Municipality, the annihisations have now been sanctioned works in the case of the latter Municipality, the applications have now been sanctioned by Government. The Accountant-General has been requested to disburse these sums out of the loan of two lakhs provided for Octacamund sanitary improvements in the budget estimate of Provincial loans and ad-vances for the current year.

Mr. Albert Williams, L.C.S., who has been appointed to act as Resident in Mysore in the place of Sir James Bourdillon, arrived in the place of Sir James Bourdillon, arrived in India in January, 1886, and has therefore 19 years' service. He was originally posted to the Punjab and in 1894 was appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of In-dia in the Foreign Department. He served subsequently as Political Agent at Hyderabad (Sind) and at Quetta. After another itrue in the Foreign Office Secretariat he was made Deputy Secretary in the Home Demade Deputy Secretary in the Home De-partment and from there was promoted to be Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Ba-Inchistan.

Sometime ago the premises of a Parsee named Pestonji, carrying on business of a watchmaker and Jeweller, in Secunderabad, were broken into and 55 watches, valued at Rs. 2,500 were carried off by some burglar or burglars. The Police have succeeded in cap-turing a man named Hari, who hailed from Aurangabad, with eight of the stolen watches in his possession. On the accused being brought back to Secunderabad, he pointed out a spot near the Rifle Range, where thirty-seven watches had been buried in the ground, which brings up the number of watches recovered to forty-five, ten being still missing. The accused, it has transpired, acknowledged the theft. Sometime ago the premises of a Parsed

There is a grand waterfall in Coorg which has hitherto remained in obscurity, owing to its being so much off the beaten track. Mr. G. Haller, Superintendent of Land Records, recently took its height and found it to be recently took its height and found it to be no less than 434 feet, a clear drop. The River Sarat, which takes this plunge, is 100 ft. broad, and even in the dry season has a good quantity of water. The falls are situa-ted about 12 miles from Harthur, and in a direct line about 30 miles from Tellicherry and about 70 miles from Mysore city. Could not this waste of power be utilised? The Sarat falls are among the highest in the world. Where the others score is that they. have an immensely larger volume of water.

A Shikar sceneet which high have been attended with much more serious consequen-ces has occurred near Karjat, Bombay. A party consisting of Mr. P. Greensted, Mr. T. Keilly and Mr. H. E. Mallandaine went after the tiger which is at present killing oattle near the village of Karjat. Having heard from the villages of Karjat. Having heard from the villages of Karjat. Having heard from the villages that the tiger had killed a cow on Saturday evening the party proceeded to the kill the following morning, but when about 250 yards from the spot the tiger made its appearance from a thicket. Mr. Mallandaine lifted his gun out of the cart, catching it by the end of the muzzle, but one of the strikers being slack sent the gun off before the triggers were cocked, the bullet passing through Mr. Mallandaine's right hand. Luckily the tiger, on hearing the report, made off. Had the animal charged the party the accident might have had a most serious ending.

LORD AMPTHILL AT COONOOR.

LORD AMPTHILL AT COONOOR. At the opening of the new waterworks at foomoor on 28th April, by His Excellency ford Ampthill, the Coonoor Municipality presented an address asking that an Indian fivilian Officer be appointed head of the Municipal Council. Also that the govern-ment loan in connection with the new wa-ter supply system be converted to a free gift. After the mention of other minor mat-ters, His Excellency replied that no India or his Excellency replied that no India or his Excellency replied that no India water supply four years ago, and had now got 4. They had received a handsom free grant of Rs. 58,000 towards the cost free dea concerning the Government loan be idea concernent loa

AN OIL ENGINE AT TANJORE.

Mr. P. Ratnasabhapati writes from Nega-patam in the "Madras Mail" :- At the first patam in the "Madras Mail": —At the first mile on the old road to Vallam from Tanjore close to the city, is Mr. Abraham Pundi-thar's agricultural farm. The Pundit has on the spot a single block of over 150 acres of dry and rainfied wet lands. A 7 H. P. oil engine by Crossley Brothers is fitted up to an excellent 35 ft. square well, at the bottom of which a boring is being made to get at the under current. There is also another smaller well which is about to be fitted up with an aermotor. I found jacks, grafted mangoes, plantains, tobacco, and fitted up with an aermotor. I found jacks, grafted mangoes, plantains, tobacco, and sugarcane from the Samalkot Farm coming up in blooming health, and the whole farm with its plantations was a refreshing sight in the midst of an arid plain. It is a prac-tical illustration of what intelligent methods of agriculture can do for poor India. The cost of working the oil engine is less than half that of the manual labour of lifting water.

PLAGUE IMMUNITY IN THE HIMA-LAYAS.

LAYAS. With regard to the fears that are being expressed lest plague should attack the hill-stations, it is worth while pointing out, says the Delhi "Morning Post," that the Humalayas have been singularly free from the pest during all the years it has been raging in the plans. It is true that "mahamari," a form of plague, has been stated to be en-demic in Garhwal, but Mussoorie, the largest town in both British and Native Garhwal, has never been attacked, and those who have has never been attacked, and those who have has never been attacked, and those who have wanted to study the disease have been obliged to make trips into the interior. The fact is that the sanitation of a hill station is an easy matter and local municipalities pay great attention of it. Plague cases that have occurred at Himalayan stations may have occurred at Himalayan stations have generally been traced to recent arrivals from the plains, and no difficulty has been found in preventing the spread of the infec-tion. Hillmen, though insanitary in their habits and accustomed to crowd together, do not resent interference by outside authority.

BAGGING A PANTHER.

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OOLLISION ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY. Thana April 27.—The trial began, to-day, before Mr. B. N. Kharkar, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Thana, of Bhogilal Amiram, station-master of Bhandup station on the G. I. P. Railway, sixteen miles distant from Bombay, and Nanabhoy Hormusji, head guard of a goods train, under section 101 of the Rialway Act of 1890, namely, that, being railway servants, they endangered the safety of persons by disregarding the rules of the Company. Mr. J. N. Joglekar Dis-trict Public Prosecutor, instructed by Mr. C. Dewey, District Traffic Superintendent and Mr. C. R. Jefferies, Inspector, G. I. P. Railway Police, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Railway Company. Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law instructed by Mr. Cursetjee Jevanji Mistry, pleader, ap-peared for Nanabhoy Hormusji, while Mr. Thosar, pleader from Thana, defended the first accused. The facts of the case are that on the 30th of March last, at about 7-30 p. m., shunting operations were going on at Bhandup railway station from the down to the up siding across the two main lines. Tha rear braky of a ballast train had have COLLISION ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY. Bhandup railway station from the down to the up siding across the two main lines. The rear brake of a ballast train had been de-tached on the up main line in order to attach it to the engine of the same train after the train had put into the siding. This was done to send the brake on to Thana. Before the brake could be taken off the main line an up North-East passenger train, which runs through Thana, and for which signals had been given, while running at a speed of from thirty-five to forty miles an hour, came in and collided with the brake of the goods train, which was standing on the up main line, completely smashing it to fragments. train, which was standing on the up main line, completely smashing it to fragments. The station-master is alleged to have given line clear signals when the main line was blocked, and the second accused, Nanabhoy Hormusji, it is alleged, had not the lamps on the rear of his brake lighted. Driver R. H. Smith was in charge of the engine of the passenger train and Mr. O. allen was the ouard. The freman J.O. Byrne had a passenger train and Mr. C. allen was the guard. The fireman, J. O. Byrne, had a miraculous escape by a portion of the timber of the wrecked brake flying past him at very close quarters. The removal of the debris took five hours, after which the passenger train proceeded on the up journey to Bombay.—"Advocate of India."

Tangail, March 27, 05:

Trangent match any out

GIVE CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM A

TRIAL. No other liminent affords such prompt re-hef from rheumatic pains. No other is so valuable for deep seated pains like lame back and pains in the chest. Give this liminent and pains in the clast. Give this minimum a trial and become acquainted with its re-markable qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by * ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE KEEPERS PRICE, 1 Ec. 2 E.

An old Ceylor planter, now resident in British Central Africa, sends to the "Ceylon Observer" an interesting letter on planting and agricultural topics. As regards rubber, the gives a gloomy outlook for the natural rubber industry, when he says that the African output will cease in ten years' time. He instances fine results of the manuring capabilities of "Albizzias" and other nitrogenous crops, but his experience with ground-nuts has been unfortunate. Tea says the correspondent, is "growing like a weed" in British Central Africa.

A Coorg correspondent writes : -During a recent shooting trip in the eastern jungles Mr. Moss-King, the Assistant Resident My-sore, succeeded in bagging a bull-bison. Game was scarce; but there has been an improve-ment in this respect since the rigid enforce-ment of shooting licenses, the safe guarding of close-time, and the prevention of fires. It is interesting to note that at Matagode, near the spot where the Forest Department recently captured some elephants, a coffee estate was opened for a Bombay Company in the old days, when the ghauts were flourishestate was opened for a Bombay Company in the old days, when the ghauts were flourish-ing. It is said to have gone out owing to an ineradicable coarse-grown grass called in Canarese, "dabbeooloo." However Elysian a spot it may prove for sport, in these days it would be considered too far East to grow coffee successfully. Borer by itself would render this impossible.

A SAFE SPECULATION. If you have an attack of rheumatism and Chamberlain's Pain Balm gets you back to work in a few days, will it not pay for itself several times over? There is no need of suf-fering from rheumatism for a month of six weeks incurring the expense of a large doc-tor's bill, when a few applications of this liniment, costing but a small amount will cure you. For sale by ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE KEEPPERS PRICE, 1 Re. 2 R. CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY GIVES SATISFACTION EVERY. WHERE. 'I have been selling Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my retail shop of this place for six years," says Adolph Abrahamson of Dur-barville, Cape Colony. "I find it to give satisfaction with the people who use it and it is the best seller of any cough remedy I handle." For sale by ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE KEEPPERS PRICE, 1 Re. 2 R. A SAFE SPECULATION.

A Trichinopoly correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail": - A few days ago a festival was being celebrated on the banks of the was being celebrated on the banks of the Cauvery, in commemoration of the miracu-lous escape of a Temple elephant from the jaws of an alligator some years ago. Ever since then an elephant has been driven into the river once a year and has been taught to howl as if in pain, whereupon the wor-shippers thank the god for sparing him. This year the elephant was either badly trained, or the mahout was careless, for just at the critical moment it trumpeted, but immediately rushed out of the river amongst the people, scattering them tar and amongst the people, scattering them far and wide, trampling some to death and severely injuring a great many.

OIL-ENGINE IRRIGATION.

Mr. Alfred Ohatterton (Madras) writes in the "Madras Mail" under date the 28th ultimo :--- Your correspondent, "D. A.," raises questions of great interest to landowners and cultivators who are contemplating the irrigation of their lands with oil engines and pumps; and with your permis-sion I should like to be allowed to state that it is part of my duty at the present time to give advice such as he requires. No fees are charged for any work connected with the investigations necessary to form a definite opinion, but security has to be given that the application for assistance is a "bona fide" one, and that whatever the result of the enquiry may be, it will be accepted and acted upon wihout delay. Government con-sider the extension of irrigation by pumping by private enterprise eminently worthy of all possible encouragement, as there is not the slightest doubt that, in the almost im-mediate future, there will be hundreds of such pumping plants installed. Arrange-ments are now being made to train engineers to investigate the teasibility of each proposal, a school for training oil-engine drivers are now being worked out. ing the irrigation of their lands with oil

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY GIVES SATISFACTION EVERY.

CONDITIONS IN GUJARAT.

The following press note is a summary of the special reports on the situation in the the special reports on the situation in the Gujarat Districts for the week ending Sth April, 1905:—Ahmedabad.—Harvesting of wheat and bariey continues in parts of Parantij Taluka. Sowing of jowari in pro-gress in parts of Sanand Ilaluka and of bajri and maize in parts of Parantij Taluka. One more test work was opened in the Viramgam Taluka on the 1st April, 1905. Price of bajri varying from 24 lbs. at Dhandhuka to 30 lbs. at Modesa and of jowari from 26 lbs. at Dhandhuka to 32 lbs. at Daskroi. Kara.—Standing erops thriving in Matar lbs, at Dhandhuka to 32 lbs. at Daskroi. Kaira.—Standing cross thriving in Matar Taluka. Harvesting of rabi crops completed in Mehmadabad Taluka, and of tobacco-continues in parts of Borsad Taluka. Threshing of wheat and barley continues in parts of Matar Taluka, Jowari and minor and garden crops being irrigated in parts of Anand, Borsad and Nadiad Talukas. Sowing of sundhia jowari completed in Matar Taand garden crops being irrigated in parts of Anand, Borsad and Nadiad Talukas. Sowing of sundhia jowari completed in Matar Ta-luka and continues in parts of Mehmadabad Taluka. Fruit crop promising in Thasra Taluka. Fodder-supply scanty in parts of Nadiad Taluka and its importation continues. Measures for the improvement of water-supply in progress in Matar and Kapadvanj Talukas. Field and other miscellaneous labour avsilable in parts of Nadiad and Thasma Talukas. The increase in the number on works is due to contraction of demand for field labour as the harvesting shason has come to a close. Price of bajri 27 lbs. per rupec. Panch Mahals.—No change in the agricultural situatiou. Arrangements are being made for opening more test works in Dohad Taluka and Jhalod petha. Broach.— Standing erop of cotton in fair condition in parts of Jambusar Taluka. Harvesting of rabi crops completed. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Anklesvar and Jambusar, Talukas. Cattle in fair condition except in a few village of Jambusar Taluka and shasar Taluka and Jhasar Talukas and Jhasar Taluka and Jambusar Taluka and Jambusar Talukas and Jambusar Taluka and Jambusa

progress in parts of Anklesvar and Jambusar, Talukas. Cattle in fair condition except in a few village of Jambusar Taluka and Hansot petha. Prices of food-grains station-ary. Condition of cultivators, agricultural la-bourers and town population fair. Sufficient field and other miscellaneous labour avail-able for the present. One test work was opened at Katpore in the Hansot petha, but did not draw any large numbers. An allot-ment of Rs. 5,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Collector of Kaira for the improvement of the water-supply of that district. One test work was opened in each of the three talukas of Karmala, Sangola and Malsiras in the Sholapur District, but no ona came on to them. Orders have been insued for the grant of extra cash remuner-ation to inferior village servants in the Karmala Taluka of the district. During the month of March 6 in-door and 216 out-door patients were treated at the hospital attach-ed to the Chanor famine relief work in the Mater Taluka of the Kaire District,

ALLAHABAD COINING CASE

The recent capture of counterfeit coiners at Kuttra, Allahabad, turns out to be an even important affair than it at first appeared. The three accused men. Doman Khan, Kulloo <text>



THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA MAY 4, 1905

CANCER OURES.

RADIUM USED IN THREE CASES SUCCESSFULLY.

London, April 13.

While investigating the case of a report-d cure of cancer by the application of ra-dium to-day, one of our representatives learned that successful results from the treatdium to-day, one of our representatives learned that successful results from the treat-ment are claimed in two other cases if can-cer. All three patients have been treated by Mr. T. J. P. Hartigan, F. R. C. S., the surgeon who has charge of the light depart-ment at the Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Blackfriars-two attending at the hos-pital, and one receiving private treatment. The circumstances of the cases are suf-ficiently striking to merit serious considera-tion. The patient who is referred to in to-day's announcement first came under the notice of Mr. Hartigan in March of last year. She is now 66 years of age, and fol-lows the occupation of a caretaker. Her case has been traced back for 6 years. In 1859 she was promounced to be suffering from seirhus, a form of slow calcer. At va-rious times in the interval she has been seen by experts at several of the London hospi-tals, and the diagnosis of cancer has been confirmed. The testimony of these doctors is available. Three years ago the part af-fected began to ulcerate. At a later date she came under the notice of Dr. Gequira, of Old Jewry, who was so impressed by the offects of radium on future, "port-wine" mae-vus, and other similar diseases reported to the Dermatological Society by Mr. Hartigan that he sent the woman to the hospital of which Mr. Hartigan is one of the visiting staff, in Stamford-street.

HOW THE CURE WAS EFFECTED. The woman was in great pain, due to the ulceration and the bleeding, and it was with the object of alleviating her suffering that Mr. Hartigan decided to apply the radium. An important point in connection with the treatment is that the radium used at the hospital is believed to have a greater radio activity than that used, for instance in the experiments at the Cancer Hospital at Brompton. It was obtained from Germany, Brompton. It was obtained from Germany, and is declared to have six times more ac-tivity than the radium of M. Ourie. The quantity used by Mr. Hartigan was 20 milli-grammes. After the first application the patient felt relieved, and the bleeding rapid-ly ceased. By June, three months after-wards, the cancerous accumulation was great-ly reduced. A slight relapse occurred in September, but this was attributed to the fact that sufficient care had not been taken to nest the affected part. and with a little fact that sufficient care had not been taken to rest the affected part, and with a little further treatment the growth disappeared. The treatment extended altogether over eight hours. Since September the woman has regularly attended the hospital, and al-though careful investigation is made on each occasion, no signs of a relapse were noticed.

THE OTHER CASE.

Another case, similar in almost every res-ect, came under Mr. Hartigan's notice at later date, and the results are equally sa-

a later date, and the results are equally sa-tisfactory, the cure, as far as con be seen at present, being complete. The private patient whom Mr. Hartigan treated was a titled gentleman upwards of 30 years of age. The diagnosis showed that he was suffering from cancer in the mouth. he was suffering from cancer in the mouth. It gave rise to acute neuralgia and other pains, and the radium was applied, as in the case of the hospital patient, with the idea of affording temporary relief. Under the influence of the radium the disease gra-dually disappeared, and recurrence have been detected he was pronounced by authori-ties to be free of the disease. Oases of rodent-ulcer, lesion of tongue, and

lesion of to

INOCULATION OF SEED AND THE SOIL.

The following directions are given by the United States Department of Agriculture for preparing packages (No. 2.) of materials for the inoculation of seed and of the soil with nitrogen bearing germs, to supply the needs of the clover and other leguminous plants and soil that are deficient in these germs: Directions for using inoculating material.

are deficient in these germs: Directions for using inoculating material. Put one gallon of clean water (preferably rain water) in a clean tub or bucket and add No. 1 of the enclosed package of salts stir occasionally, until all is dissolved. Carefully open package No. 2 and drop the enclosed cotton into the solution. Cover the tub with a paper to protect from dust, and set aside in a warm place for twenty-four hours. Do not heat the solution or you will kill the bacteria—it should never be warmer than blood heat. than blood heat.

than blood heat. After twenty-four hours add the contents of package No. 3. Within twenty hours more the solution will have a cloudy appear-

more the solution will have a cloudy appear-ance, and is ready for use. To Inoculate Seed. Take just enough of the solution to thor-oughly moisten the seed. Stir thoroughly, so that all the seeds are touched by the solution. Spread out the seeds in a shady place until they are perfectly dry, and plant just as you would untreated seed. If bad weather should prevent planting at once, the inoculated seed, if thoroughly dried, may be kept without deterioration for several weeks. The dry cultures as sent from the laboratory will keep for several months. months.

Do not prepare the liquid culture more than two or three days previous to the time when the seeds are to be treated, as the solution, once made up, must usually be used at the end of forty-eight hours. To Inoculate Soil.

To Inoculate Soil. Take enough dry earth so that the solution will merely moisten it. Mix thoroughly, so that all the particles of soil are mois-tened. Thoroughly mix this earth with four or five times as much, say half a wagon load.

Spread this inoculated soil thinly and even ly over the prepared ground, exactly as if spreading fertilizer. The incoulated soil should be harrowed in immediately.

Either of the above methods may be used

as may be most convenient.

as may be most convenient. Now, the modules that are formed on the roots of the soil bean are subjected to a systematic treatment, that is to say, amar-vellously interesting process is carried on of extracting and converting the insoluble

of extracting and converting the insoluble nitrogen of the atmosphere into a soluble form for the use of plants. From this inoculation of seeds sown with the artificial bacteria small colonies are set up in the soil, which begin to grow and to increase in activity until large numbers of nodules are built up on the roots of the clo-ver, bean or pea plants, thereby enriching the soil with nitrogen, the most expensive plant food when bought in the commercial form, and this is done by these bacterial colonies stimulated into active growth at a very small initial cost is sufficient mateiral clover. To obtain the best results with this method of inoculation the soil needs to be in

clover. To obtain the best results with this method of inoculation the soil needs to be in good physical condition, which is secured by thorough tillage, either plowing, harnowing, forking or raking. The reports returned from the use of this new system of soil improvement show that some surprising results have been obtained. From one field, where the soil was not in-oculated, a yield of 372 pounds of crimson clover was obtained, while from the same kind of soil inoculated 6,292 pounds was ob-tained, a nearly eighteenfold increase. In a field of red clover an inoculated per-tion showed a growth of six inches higher then the surrounding marts, minoculated.

tion showed a growth of six inches hi than the surrounding parts, uninoculated. Wheat following where clover has been grown has given an increase in value of \$13 per acre, and for potatoes, \$38 per acre. It is proved that \$1 expended in clover seed has given as large a return as \$4 in-vested in tertilizers.



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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 continu-ing 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 Allo-pathic and Kabiraji, but none of them has given in the baseft" any benefit

Babu Karunanidhan Mukherjee, Hon. Ma

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."
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The various battalions of Gurkhas outside Dharmsala are sending liberal subscriptions to help the families of the 1st and 7th Gurkhas that suffered from the earthquake.

Some more new and powerful engines of the improved type are being imported from England for the Kalka-Simla Railway and are expected to arrive during the course of next month.

next month. There is a strong belief in Chinese official circles that peace between Russia and Japan is likely to be soon proposed, and already arrangements are being made for a joint Chinese and Japanese Commission to fix the boundaries of Manchuria. It is believed that many delicate questions will arise when the delimitation is entered upon, especially on the eastern frontiers along the Yalu and at certain points in the Liaotung Peninsula. The Madras Government, have sanctioned

The Madras Government have sanctioned the distribution of Rs. 33,175 among Taluq Boards and Municipalities in the Ceded Dis-triots as subsidy for the payment of educa-tional grants and results stipends, and have authorised the Director of Public Instruc-tion to utilise an amount of Rs. 8,050 saved in a directions in maximum biogeneric in other directions in paying any reasonable claims from Local Boards for additional subsidy. The total allotment for 1904-05 Rs. is 2,39,600.

2,39,600. The following is a summary of crops and weather report in the United Provinces, for weak ended 26th ultimo. Rain has fallen in 26 districts. The harvesting of spring crops is nearing completion and threshing and winnowing have commenced. Irrigation and weeding of sugarcane and extra crops are in progress. Relief test works in the Lalit-pur sub-division of the Jhansi district have been closed. Fodder is reported scarce in Etawah. Prices are stationary.



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constantly. There are innumerable so-called remedies for

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