REG. B

Amrita Bazar Patrika

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

VOL XXXVI CALCUTTA, SUNDAY MAY 7, 1905 NO. 31

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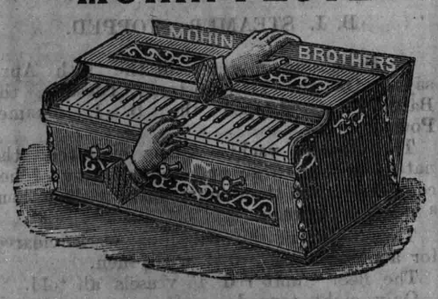

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It is a novel and charming preparation composed of the finest Genuine Musk, Otto of Roses, and some other new and valuable Aromatics and Spices for imparting a rich and delicious taste to the Betel. A few grains of this Powder taken with the betel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

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Telegraphic Address
Delkhosh Calcutta

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Correspondence.

We would impress upon our generous co-respondents the need of their writing upon one side of the paper only in bold and legible handwriting and leaving one-third margin on the left side of the paper.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"An Admirer,"—Tangail.—Was very much touched with the kindly treatment accorded to him and some of his friends by Mr. Inglis, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, whom they went to see. "We had" says our correspondent, "conversation with him for full one hour on different topics. During all the time, we felt as if we were at home—there was no reservation on either side. He seemed to evince a good deal of interest in our affair. On a friend of mine telling the Commissioner how impressed we were with his courteous conduct towards us, Mr. Inglis said that it was his duty to mix with the Indian community and to give them a patient hearing only to help himself in his official duty, and that it was nothing more."

B.—Tippera.—We have already published a summary of the proceedings of the Provincial Mahomedan Educational Conference and hence withhold yours.

CAN A MAN LEAVE HIS PHYSICAL BODY AT WILL?

To the Editor.

SIR,—In her manual entitled "Man and His Bodies" Mrs. Annie Besant says:—"A person, who has complete mastery over the astral body, can, of course, leave the physical at any time and go to a friend at a distance." The learned lady, who has devoted her life to the practice and preaching of Yoga, has very admirably explained in her booklet how to purify the physical, the astral and the mind bodies; and I heartily wish that it may be carefully studied by those who want spiritual powers. The price of the booklet is only one shilling, and it may be had from the Manager of the Theosophical Society, Benares.

Labhshankar Laxmidas.

Junagadh.

MR. PEDLER'S CIRCULAR.

To The Editor.

SIR,—You have not noticed one material point in Mr. Pedler's Education Circular which precludes poor and helpless boys from getting admission into a school.

Boys who have no parents or guardians and who are destitute of houses and relations to take care of them and who are fed by charitable people each once a week and who wish to educate themselves cannot get admission into a school according to the circular under reference; because they have neither a guardian nor a respectable witness to take them to the authorities of a school and get them admitted thereinto. And such cases are not rare. Are such boys who wish to educate themselves with a view to live a decent and honest life in the world to be turned adrift into the wide world to eventually add to the number of vagabonds and lead a dishonest and miserable life? Every rule has an exception; and it is hoped that this Mr. Pedler's Education Rule, if not altogether cancelled, should at least have such an exception. There are boys who by dint of their own exertions and their ardent desire alone become great men in the world.

One Interested.

Nedadrul (Krishna.)

A SUGGESTION IN CONNECTION WITH THE ROYAL VISIT.

To the Editor.

SIR,—The Prince of Wales is coming to India before long. Undoubtedly various addresses will be presented to him. Why not one from the "Public" of Calcutta also? This address should state, among other things, that Lord Curzon's regime has been one of reaction and dissatisfaction; that it is quite unsympathetic; that his measures have laid the axe at the root of education and many another thing; that he has wounded the feelings, religious and otherwise, of the people of India sorely by his vituperative language towards the veracity and the sacred books of the Indians; that such language used by him in his official capacity could be taken to have been uttered by the Emperor, whose loyal subjects we are and that he (the Prince) is respectfully requested to take this message of the Indians to the Emperor, telling him how discontentment is spread among, and insult is offered to, the Indians by his representative in India. Such an address handed over to the Prince is sure to pass on to the Emperor, and I am sure it will prove fruitful in the end.

A Pleader.

NAGPUR CHARITABLE EYE INFIRMARY.

To The Editor.

Sir,—A friend of mine drew my attention to the remarks of your Nagpur correspondent, under heading "Nagpur Notes," regarding the "Charitable Eye Infirmary" recently opened in Seetabardee, Nagpur, in your issue of 22nd ultimo.

Your correspondent, it seems, was in a mood of making fun even of such a serious matter as the establishment of an Eye Infirmary, otherwise, he should have no reason to speak of me in the following terms. "Somewhat showy Dr. B. S. Moonji, himself a spectacled gentleman as its Alculapins." It is very easy to ridicule any body or to make fun of anything, but it is thousand times more difficult to bring about such institutions.

I can't understand what should have led your correspondent to find mere show in me, but if advertising is a show, I can only say, as I have explained in a printed statement, that to make our scheme a success without the least delay, advertising, if of course our purse allows, it, is indispensably necessary. If your correspondent wants to learn the fact I can explain to him the whole thing if he will one day come to see me in my dispensary.

Nagpur, May. 1. House Surgeon.

A SAFE MEDICINE.

Mothers of small children need not hesitate to administer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate or narcotic in any form and may be given to a baby with as much confidence as to an adult. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE KEEPERS PRICE, 1 Re, 2 Rs.

A SUGGESTION TO THE CLERKS.

To the Editor.

SIR,—I am in accord with those who lament the fatal prediction of Bengalees to look upon merchantile and Government services as the haven of havens, to which their longing eyes are cast from the time they are able to dub themselves as undergraduates of the Calcutta University. Too late the veil of delusion is rent instead of finding themselves in the Holy of Holies, they know to their bitter cost that they are in the modern Golgotha which is racking with the skeleton and the bones of long generations of clerkdom. At the same time it is clear that a certain percentage of our youths have no other occupation but that either open to them or for which they are mentally equipped; and though this percentage may diminish and certainly should in a country with such industrial and agricultural resources as India, there always will be a number who will sit on stools and post ledgers and write precis and be badly paid. My suggestion, therefore, is a very simple one, which cannot by any means lay claim to originality. We know that the only way in which labourers and workmen in England and Europe have fought out the issue between Capital and Labour has been by means of Guilds, Leagues and Associations, which are organized and maintained by themselves. To those who are at all familiar with the economic history of Germany, France and England within the last fifty years, it must have often seemed incredible that we in India have no such representative body to guard and fight the cause of oppressed and ill-paid clerks. The grievances of clerks have reached the point of intolerance and every day makes their position more and more insufferable. I am not dipping my pen in the ink of exaggeration or hyperbole when I say that the conditions of Government service in a lesser, and of mercantile service in a larger, degree are such that take the self-respect and the grit out of a man in a twelve-month. Employers know that the need of bread compels these men to put up with almost any injustice and contumely; and your Englishman and Scotman—the examplars of Imperialism in India—know how to pay little and extract much in return. The atrocity of this conduct is accentuated when we remember that it is the abused and ill-paid "native" clerk who is the main prop of the European covenanted assistant, when faced with business intricacies or Government resolutions. I emphatically assert that there is not a business house in Calcutta or a Government Department in India in which the most valuable men, from the point of view of efficiency, are not "native" clerks. On them rest the burden and the responsibility of work requiring no mean intellectual capacity and to their European superiors fall the emoluments. And clerks, albeit "native," are not slow to recognise their principle of division.

This clerks' union which I suggest is the readiest and the most effective solution of the difficulty. With a scale of subscriptions graduated according to salaries, it is possible within five years to accumulate a sum of money, which could be utilized to the best purpose in exposing high-handedness, injustice or insolence on the one hand and in relieving from want the victims of such on the other. If need be—and it will be necessary at the beginning perhaps—the list of membership may be absolutely secret and the methods of the union unknown to any but elected executive office-bearers. The union, working solely for the relief and the welfare of clerks, would keep in view their best interests and would only interfere in cases which called for intervention. It would be quite within their means to have a well-conducted organ of their own, to influence officials and employers of private labour by the force of fairness and by publicity of grievances and last, but not least, by the independence which they could ensure to hundreds who are bound to the shameful bonds of service by grinding and hopeless poverty. A member of the union, who could make good his case, would then claim from, and be readily afforded relief by, the union on throwing up a situation in which he was ill-paid or ill-treated. Once that fact is brought home to business firms and Government Departments, the redemption of clerks will not be far off and a burning stain be removed from among the many disabilities under which we labour. My sketch of the scheme is meagre and vague: but of its practicability there can be no doubt. All Europe furnishes us with the example and the lesson of similar organization and it would be nobody's fault but our own if we fail to take them to heart. Should any one interested in the subject care to communicate with me, I shall be glad to go into more details than I possibly can in this article.

R. D.

The German steamer "Suevia," which left Colombo on Friday, took away for Japan Mr. Carl Hagenbeck's Zoo, which consists of large pythons, tigers, tapirs, etc. The tigers are reported to be very fine specimens.

A rather expensive mistake in a monetary transaction is that which was made recently in Colombo in which European and Indian coins were confused, and in connection with which a case is being heard at Colombo. Lieutenant G. Hope Bevan, of H.M.S. "Fox" who gave evidence, stated that the accused came on board his vessel with a parcel from one of the firms on shore on which an amount of Rs. 42-39 was due. By mistake he paid the man in two five pound notes, two sovereigns and two rupees mistaking the English notes for five-rupee notes. The balance of 39 cents was not paid as he had no Ceylon money at the time. When accused came on board, it was a very busy time with the witness, as the ship was preparing to go to sea the following day. Shortly after accused left the vessel, witness took his cash box to balance accounts, and discovered his mistake. The only reason he could assign for the mistake was that he was very busy at the time, and mistook £5 notes for Rs. 5 notes. No other payments were made by him on that day.

GIVE CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM A TRIAL.

No other liniment affords such prompt relief from rheumatic pains. No other is so valuable for deep seated pains like lame back and pains in the chest. Give this liniment a trial and become acquainted with its remarkable qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by * ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE KEEPERS PRICE, 1 Re. 2 Rs.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

The second ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday at 4 p.m. Mr. C. F. Payne, officiating Chairman presided and there were some 25 commissioners present.

Dr. Haridhan Dutt asked the following questions:—

(i) Is the Chairman aware that since the replacement of eleteric lights by Lucas lamps the light in Harrison Road has been much dimmer?

(ii) Will the Chairman kindly ascertain and state if these new lamps in Harrison Road are the same in candle power as those at the crossing of Beadon Street and Cornwallis Street and Chitpur Road and Cooloo tollah Street?

(iii) Is it not a fact that the Corporation was given to understand that lamps exactly similar to those at the above-mentioned crossings would be supplied in Harrison Road?

(iv) As it is very desirable that Harrison Road should be adequately lighted will the Chairman kindly take steps to add a few more lamps?

(v) Is the Chairman aware of the curious practice of extinguishing at about 12 o'clock many of the lamps in Harrison Road much to the inconvenience of passers by and dwellers on the same road? Has the Gas Company any permission from the Executive to do this? If so will the Chairman kindly issue orders to put a stop to the most objectionable practice?

The acting Chairman replied as follows:—

(i) No.

(ii) No. The lamps referred to are 700 p. while those in Harrison Road are 600 c. p.

(iii) In the Gas Company's offer it was stated that similar lamps to those in other places in Calcutta would be supplied but it was distinctly noted that the lamps would be of 600 c. p.

(iv) The Manager of the Gas Company informs me that he expects a new form of burner out from England within a fortnight or three weeks, and offers to replace the existing burners with those free of cost if they are found to be more satisfactory. In view of this I think it undesirable to add more lamps until the result of the experiment is known.

(V) Yes. It is in accordance with the offer of the Gas Company which the Corporation accepted.

Babu Priya Nath Mallik asked the following questions:—

(i) Is it in the recollection of the Chairman that on the motion of Dr. Koylash Chunder Bose, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., certain terms were settled on 1st March 1905 by the Corporation upon which the dispute between the Corporation and Babu Shew Prosad Poddar were to be settled.

(ii) Was it not one of the conditions that the Chairman should prepare a plan showing the portions which contravene the law and which are to be demolished.

(iii) Has such a plan been prepared though 63 days have passed since the resolution was passed especially so when what portions of the building at No. 5, Shobaram Bysack's Street has to be broken down is clearly specified in the judgment of the Municipal Magistrate, dated 10th March 1904, or more than a year ago and which judgment was upheld in appeal.

(iv) Does the Chairman recollect that at that Meeting it was also resolved—

"That the Chairman at Babu Shew Prosad Paddar's risk and expense should demolish the objectionable portions in accordance with such plan within one month from date."

(v) If so will the Chairman state whether within the 63 days (not a month only) which have elapsed since the 1st day of March 1905, he has carried out the resolution quoted in question (iv) and demolished the portions of the building as he was directed to demolish under Section 449 and which direction was further confirmed by the resolution herein mentioned?

(vi) If he has not done so will he be pleased to state the reasons why he has not done so.

(vii) Has Babu Shew Prosad Poddar paid any money in accordance with resolution (i) of Dr. Kaylash Chunder Bose, Rai Bahadur, C. I. E., dated 1st March 1905, and if so, what is the amount?

(viii) Has the Chairman taken any steps in the Calcutta Police Court with reference to resolution (i) dated 1st March 1905, and if so what?

(ix) Does not the Chairman think that both by order of the Municipal Magistrate, dated 1oth March 1904 and resolution (ii) dated 1st March 1905 it was incumbent on his part to have demolished the portions of the building at No. 5, Shobharam Bysack's Street within one month from the 1st March 1905.

The acting chairman gave the following replies:

(i). Yes.
(ii). Yes.
(iii) Yes.
(iv). Yes.
(v). No.
(vi). Because difficulty has been experienced in getting a contractor to take up the work. Messrs. Mackintosh Burn and Co., have now undertaken to carry out the work of demolition.
(vii). Yes. He has paid in Rs. 13,000.
(viii). No.
(ix). Yes.

The first item on the agenda paper was to confirm the minutes of the proceedings of the Corporation meetings held on 5th and 12th April last.

Babu Radha Churn Pal pointed out several mistakes that unfortunately crept into the printed proceedings circulated. The corrections were adopted and the motion was carried.

The acting chairman then laid on the table the Report for the quarter ending 31st December last.

Mr. Bertram said that in the Report the market projects were not fully dealt with. The slaughter houses were financially successful. Regarding Assessor's Depatment he said that, now that all work had been stopped by order of Government, Mr. Cooper should take stock of his work and his department. The condition of his office tended to show that his department had not got the full benefit of the reorganisation scheme. He suggested that assessment should be shown by wards. It used to be done before but unfortunately it is not done now. He had not word to say in favour of the Collector's Department, but he said that the License Department under Mr. DeCruze was the best managed department.

Babu Radha Churn Pal regretted that the Corporation neglected to supervise properly its hydrants lights, bath-stalls, latrines, urinals etc., and he wished that District Engineers should inspect them often.

Babu Amulyadhone Addy said that the death-rate from cholera was the highest in the Alipur ward and it was due to want of sufficient supply of filtered water and he regretted that there was no separate report of the plague department.

The motion was put and carried.

The following motion was made by Khan Bahadur Badruddin Hyder:—

"That the Corporation shall take such action as may be necessary so that there may be no delay in getting house and other drainage arrangements submitted and approved, so that the connections may be made with the new Suburban sewers as soon as they are ready to receive the drainage."

Babu Preonath Mallik said that the motion meant that notices would be served upon rate-payers to raise their courtyards and failing to comply with the orders the rate-payers would be prosecuted. He said that it would give a fresh engine of oppression to the executive to worry the rate-payers.

The motion was put to vote and lost by a majority of six.

Babu Radha Churn Pal called attention to the Resolution of the General Committee of March 31st, relating to the terms upon which quarters are to be occupied in Municipal buildings by Officers of the Corporation; and moved that in the opinion of the Commissioners this was a matter within the province of the Corporation inasmuch as the buildings affected were the property of the Corporation.

He further moved that the Chairman be requested to bring up the whole case at the next Ordinary Monthly Meeting.

The motion was carried unopposed.

The Chairman laid on the Table, a letter No. 124 T. M., dated 11th April 1905 received from the Government of Bengal conveying the approval of Government, under Section 25 (3) of the Act, to the resolution of the Corporation increasing the salary of the Vice-Chairman, Babu Nilambara Mukarjee from Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 1,5,00 a month with effect from the 1st March 1905.

Babu Preonath Mallik said that in the resolution that was carried at a previous meeting the words "from 1st March 1905' 'did not find place and he wanted to know the person who made the interpolation.

Mr. Bertram wanted that the letter of the Government should be published.

The motion was recorded.

After considering several other formal items the meeting was adjourned to a fortnight.

CHILDREN WHEN TEETHING.

This is the most dangerous age in the life of a child. At this time they have more or less diarrhoea, which weakens the system and renders the child more susceptible to disease. Any unusual looseness of the bowels should be promptly controlled, which can be done by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, with an occasional dose of castor oil to cleanse the system For sale by ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE KEEPERS PRICE, 1 Re 2 Rs.

BANKIPUR NOTES.

Bankipur, May 1.

E. I. RAILWAY.

On Saturday, the 22nd ultimo, I travelled from Howrah to Bankipur by the new Express mail. On arrival at the platform of the Howrah station I found that all the inter and third class carriages had been crowded to suffocation and yet the railway staff were trying their best to push in as many passengers as they could inside them. With great difficulty, I managed to get in but there was scarcely room enough to stand erect. I was therefore constrained to sit but with what difficulty will be better understood than described. At the intermediate stations also I witnessed similar treatment by the station staff towards the inter and third class passenger. From Howrah to Bankipur the carriages ran, so to speak, like so many moving black holes. In some third class carriages there were more than sixty passengers although the notice on the wall of each carriage announced accommodation for forty passengers only. The railway authorities should take immediate notice of this lamentable state of things with a view to remove the grievances of the passengers.

THE PATNA MUNICIPALITY.

Times without number have I drawn the attention of the municipal authorities to the laxity of its staff through the medium of your paper as well as the "Behar Herald." As soon as anything appears in newspapers the Municipal employees show some signs of life, but as days roll by they again sink back into their habitual lethargy. The Municipality is now as lax as before. In Nayatola and its neighbourhood the sweepers do not regularly sweep, the carters do not remove the refuses and the flushers do not flush the drains. The Kankerbag road, on which the local Temple Hgh School now stands, is a repository of all sorts of nuisance. Low class people on both sides of it commit nuisance thereon freely and the Municipal carters throw refuses close to the fencing of the school building. Our city fathers should early look to this.

THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

The toddy-shop at Nayatola is a great nuisance in that quarter of the town. To remove this agitation has been going on in the columns of several local and Moffusil newspapers. We heard that an order was issued last year for the removal of the shop; but the shop still exists where it is to the great annoyance of the neighbouring gentries. Has the order become a dead letter? The greatest objection to this is that the shop is situate in very close proximity to the Boarding House of the local Female School and those who have the least regard and respect for the tender sex, particularly the young members of that sex should try head and heart to remove the shop from its present site.

Mrityunjaya Rasa.

THE UNRIVALLED BLOOD PURIFIER & TONIC

It is a sovereign remedy for the radical cure of all kinds of syphilitic, mercurial and other poisonous sores which have their origin in the impurities of blood. As a tonic and alterative it is also highly beneficial to ladies in their weak state after confinement. From the very commencement of its use, the poison will be gradually eliminated from the system, and cheerfulness and vigorous energy will take the place of despondency and lassitude. It may be freely taken at all seasons by young and old of both sexes alike without any apprehensions of bad effect.

Price per phial Rs. 2.

To be had of the MANAGER,

BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA,
SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

THE BALTICERS.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE EAST.

JAPANESE MOVEMENTS.

The mail from the East which arrived on Saturday evening brought a considerable amount of interesting information as to the movements of the hostile fleets in China waters. The "Straits Times" says:—Whatever may be the real facts in the circumstances, there seems to be little doubt, but that the Japanese had some inkling as to the intentions of Admiral Rozhdestvensky in regard to making a rendezvous of Kamranh Bay, to the north-east of Saigon, on the Annam coast. At any rate the "Echo de Chine" of the 6th ultimo comments more or less lengthily upon the stir caused on the Annam shores by the appearance there of certain Japanese warships. Three cruisers, so it was reported, had just come to Kamranh on a reconnoitring expedition. One auxiliary cruiser entered the inner roadstead there, but stopped on sighting the French destroyers Sabre and Francisque. The Japanese officers asked for some unimportant information, and then left with every appearance of being taken aback, and feeling put out on not finding a free field for their investigations. It was also stated that the Japanese excused their intrusion into Annam waters by saying that one of their destroyers had been lost in that locality and that they were searching for it. The French Colonial Government sent the following communication to the "Avenirdu Tonkin":—

"Two Japanese auxiliary cruisers, named the America and the Yawata, were met with one in outer Bay of Camraigne by the destroyer Francisque, and the other by the customs launch Chohen in the bay of Honecohe, the outer bay of Port Dayot. The commander of the America sent a scouting boat with an officer to visit the commander of the Francisque. The latter was informed that the Japanese commander was searching for a destroyer which had disappeared from the Japanese squadron during a gale. These two vessels left on meeting with the French vessels. This visit has nothing out of the way about it. Belligerent vessels have the right, according to what is set forth in the French proclamation of neutrality, to put into French ports. It was in consequence of this rule that the Russian squadron under Admiral Rozhdestvensky was allowed to put into port on the Madagascar coast."

Foreign men of war were afterwards signalled by the semaphore at Cape St. James. The wireless telegraph installation on board the French man-of-war Guichen forwarded to Admiral de Jonquieres the following despatch dated from Kamranh Bay:—"The Japanese Admiral has the honour to pay his respects to the French Admiral and officers at Saigon. The Japanese destroyer has been found."

ACTION OF THE FRENCH.

A cable, dated the 19th April, says:—The Baltic Fleet has been at Kamranh Bay since the 12th instant.

Saigon has supplied coals and provisions sufficient to carry the fleet to Vladivostok.

The French Admiral has gone from Saigon to Kamranh Bay.

The Russian cruiser Diana is still interned at Saigon.

The French Government intends strengthening the coast defences of Indo-China by ten submarines.

B. I. STEAMER STOPPED.

A Hongkong message of the 15th April says: On the 11th instant, Tuesday, the Baltic Fleet stopped the B. I. steamer Poona.

The cruiser yacht Almaz enquired the nature of her cargo and the identity of her consignees, and then courteously wished them a pleasant voyage.

The decks of the warships were cleared for action but crowded with men.

The fleet numbered 45 vessels all told.

Only eight torpedo craft were seen.

SIGHTED BY THE GERMAN MAIL.

The German mail Prince Heinrich, which arrived at Singapore on the 18th April, reports that she passed a portion of the Baltic Fleet on her way down. She sighted the Russian warships at one o'clock p. m. on Friday in Kamranh Bay on the coast of Annam, about 160 miles N.-E. of Saigon. Those on board the Prince Heinrich made out five battleships and six cruisers with torpedo boat destroyers and colliers—in all about twenty vessels. Most of the Fleet were outside the bay when first sighted, but subsequently moved inside and became obscured from view. Others of the Russian ships were at anchor taking in coal. From the position of the Fleet according to this report little direct progress has been made since they were reported on the 11th off the Natuna Islands. The Suevia which also arrived on the 18th April from the North, saw no signs of the Baltic Fleet or of any warships on her southward run.

THE DUTCH SQUADRON.

Since the advent of the Baltic Fleet into Far Eastern waters, the warships of the Dutch Squadron have been showing much cruising activity and have been reported as appearing at so many points that they have several times been confused with the belligerent vessels. Their movements continue to be as fitful as ever. On the 18th April seven Dutch cruisers were at Rhio. On the 19th April they were to sail for Batavia.

WHERE ARE THE JAPANESE.

A member of the suite who are travelling to Europe with Prince and Princess Arisugawa of Japan stated in the course of a conversation on the coming naval conflict between the Japanese and the Baltic Fleets that the Japanese were not likely to offer battle until the Russian ships had reached a point much farther north than they are at present, the obvious policy of the Japanese Commander-in-Chief being to make the opening attacks as near as possible his strategic base and within easy distance of supplies and repairing facilities.

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 suffering from rheumatism for a month or six weeks incurring the expense of a large doctor's bill, when a few applications of this liniment, costing but a small amount will cure you. For sale by ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE KEEPERS PRICE, 1 Re, 2 Rs.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

HOOGHLY ITEMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Hooghly, May 1.

A "HOM" CEREMONY.

In Bali Mahulla of this town at the junction of three principal streets under the cool and refreshing shade of "Assutha" trees a grand and solemn Vedic "Hom" ceremony was performed early Sunday morning last in accordance with the instructions laid down by Paramhansa Sib Narain Swami by some of his disciples of Chinsurah. Some Vedic hymns were chanted and songs sung in chorus presenting a very grand imposingspectacle An eloquent open air lecture in a very lucid style was delivered to the audience present there. The learned Swami's instructions and Vedic songs specially composed and published in pamphlet form were freely distributed to the people. The whole affair was a brilliant success. This noble and laudable religious movement was organized with a view to propitiate the deity of diseases so that the affected town of Hooghly may be free from all sorts of maladies that are prevalent at the present time in an epidemic form and carrying away many people to the world beyond.

A CASE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

Babu Patiram Ghose, parcel clerk attached to the Bandel Junction station, E. I. R., lodged a complaint with the Joint Magistrate of Hooghly on Saturday the 15th ultimo against Mr. Communse, a brother-in-law of Mr. Dullard, the Assistant Station-Master of Bandel. It is alleged that on that day at 9-30 a.m. the complainant went to a tank belonging to the said Company just opposite the Loco Running Rooms for the purpose of bathing. A few paces off from where he was bathing the accused Mr. Communse was fishing with a rod and his brother-in-law (sister's husband) Mr. Dullard was also fishing at a little distance from him. Mr. Communse, it is said, apparently felt disturbed at this and peremptorily ordered the complainant to get out of the water which he hesitated a little to carry out. At this Mr. Communse is said to have fired up, and without further ceremony went up to him, gave him two slaps on his cheek and threw him down causing him much bodily pain. The case was fixed for hearing on the 26th when the Joint Magistrate made over the case to a Honorary Magistrate for trial. The Court after examining two witnesses for the prosecution adjourned the case to 2nd May.

VARIETIES.

Silkworms fed on different leaves produce silks of varied colours; thus a diet of vine leaves produces a bright red, and lettuce an emerald green.

A farmer living near Marseilles has discovered that by "watering" his melons with milk they will grow to twice their ordinary size. He carries off all the melon prizes at local agricultural shows.

The princesses of Siam are taught to cook, wash and iron, bake, and perform other household duties. At the age of fifteen they have completed their studies in the lines indicated, and are ready for matrimony.

A gardener in Korea has formed a natural arm-chair by twisting a growing vine to the required shape. It is also studded with seeds of the gingko tree, which have grown into the fibre of the vine. After the chair was fashioned in this way it was cut from the ground, dried, and polished until it resembled mahogany. It is 3ft. 4in. high, 25in. wide, and weighs over 100lb.

The engineers in the British Navy have a very effective way of killing sharks. They seal up a dynamite cartridge in an empty can, and put the can inside a large piece of pork. The pork is thrown overboard on a wire which has been connected with an electric battery. When the shark takes the bait the engineer presses a button, which explodes the cartridge and kills the fish.

If Mr. Rockefeller lives twelve years more he will be the first billionaire the world has known, for his wealth grows automatically. He absolutely controls fifty-one of the largest banks and trust companies of America, dominates 60 per cent. of the railroads can fix the price of steel for the world, has nearly a million and a half men's work and wages under his power, has the oil industry in the hollow of his hand, and sways the fortunes of over 500 other great corporations.

Newfoundland has recently developed a new industry, which is stated to be a successful one—namely, that of placing on the market whale flesh in place of beef. Whale meat tastes more like vension than beef, and is quite a tempting article of diet. A firm intends shortly to try a shipment to the English market, where it is expected they will be able to retail whale meat at from 1½d. to 3d. per pound. The meat has already been shipped in large quantities to the West Indies, where it is much appreciated by the natives.

An example of the immense increase in the power of modern marine lights is furnished by the new equipment of the St. Catherine lighthouse on the south coast of the Isle of Wight. It has a power of 15,000,000 candles, as against the 3,000,000 candle-power of the light that it replaces. The new lens throws three distinct beams of light, which follow one another across the water. The apparatus revolves in a trough of mercury, on which it is floated, instead of being carried by rollers as hitherto. About 816lb. of mercury is required to fill the trough.

SUN SPOT AND EARTHQUAKE.

Abbe Moreux, the well-known astronomer, of the Bourges Observatory thinks that the origin of the disastrous earthquakes in India must be sought—in the sun spot. As he reminds the Paris public, he wrote on February 9 last, "the sun spot presages terrestrial upheavals and explosions in mines." Since then a new volcanic island has been thrown up in the sea of Japan, Vesuvius has been in eruption, Stromboli has shown signs of reviving activity after centuries of quiescene and earthquakes have been reported in many lands, culminating in the recent horrors, which he thinks have their terrestrial centre in the western part of the Malay peninsula.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

AN OPENING FOR THOUSANDS OF MIDDLE CLASS PEOPLE.

MY APPEAL TO MY COUNTRYMEN.

During my recent stay in Calcutta, Mr. D. M. Hamilton of the firm of Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Co., 16 Strand Road, Calcutta, convened a small conference in his own office, on the 24th April 1905. At the conference were present Mr. A. E. Jordan, the well-known sugar expert, who was brought all the way from Bombay; Mr. McCall of the Calcutta Phoeniex Iron Works (Messrs. Jessop and Co., 93 Clive Street), besides Mr. Hamilton and myself. Before I proceed to state the conclusions at which the two experts Messrs. Jordan and McCall arrived, I think it necessary to say a few words regarding Mr. Jordan.

Mr. A. E. Jordan A. M. I. M. E., sugar machinery expert, has travelled throughout the Continent and Mauritius and, having studied minutely the workings of the sugar industries in those places, he has arrived in India. He settled for some time in Madras; and showed by a simple and economical contrivance,) deduced from the leading sugar factories of the world and suited to the local conditions of this country) how the sugar produce, in its raw and purified condition, could be very materially improved. His illustrations of the contrivance has elicited the admiration of the several Industrial and Agricultural Societies in the south; and they have won for him and his sugar plant a gold medal at the recent Bombay Exhibition. A quantity of cane jaggery turned out of Mr. Jordan's plant in the Cuddalore District, South Arcot, Madras Presidency, was seen by us at the meting at Mr. Hamiltons and we had to admit that such a sample of cane "gur" we have seldom seen in the market. The superior merit of the article consists in this, that there was hardly any perceptible charring of the sugar particles in the juice, in the process of bowling, in Mr. Jordan's plant by the peculiar tubular arrangements in its evaporating pan, which facilitate better circulation of the juice and expose a much larger surface of the liquid to the even distribution of heat which, in this country, is considerably wasted, as the heat here is ordinarily applied by the cultivating classes to the bottom of the evaporating vessels of various patterns. The methods now in use in this country destroy by burning a large percentage of sugar particles in the juice: and the immediate natural consequence thereof are that the jaggery becomes black, sticky, and mollassy, and the sugar produced is very small in relation to the raw produce. Naturally having reference to the cost of manufacture, it sells very high in the markets, and consequently it is pushed far behind all the varieties of sugars imported from outside.

Messrs. Jessop and Co., it is not generally known have, designed a set of plants for the use of the cane sugar growers in Behar and in the United Provinces. They are a decided improvement over the orthodox methods now used for the manufacture of jaggery from cane, date and palmyra juice. But, at our conference, it was admitted by Mr. McCall that Mr. Jordan's pattern was a further improvement over what his firm have been making, that the said pattern could be easily enlarged or reduced according to the local requirements of Sugar making, and that it made the nearest approach to the almost perfect system of big and expensive Sugar Refineries, which deal with juice to begin with and turn out crystalized white sugar. Sugars in their raw condition, that is, jaggery of cane, date, and palmyra are extensively consumed in India. Such being the case, if the manufacturing cost thereof be rendered cheap, and yet the produce be made superior to what it is at present, the way is at once paved for the benefit of the consumers and the refiners in India to enable the latter to compete successfully with the foreign article now ruling the Indian markets. And Mr. Jordan's contrivance will achieve this result.

Mauritius sugar is sold at the factories at Rupees 6 per maund (80 lbs.) Traders there export it for Rs. 7. It sells in India for Rs. 10 to Rs. 11. In India the average rate of cane jaggery is Rs. 6 per maund (80 lbs.) No need to draw the picture further to explain how far India is lagging behind her rivals in the race of sugar making!

Now, I come to a point which should engage the serious attention of my countrymen. The poor cultivating classes of this country,—be they the drawers or the extractors of the saccharine juice from cane, date, or palmyra tree—are too poor to avail themselves of any other appliance than the earthen or the common iron pans to boil on rather to burn their juice. The smallest design of Mr. Jordan's now in use in some parts of the Madras Presidency would cost including its fitting up in the village of date trees and cane cultivation about Rs. 1500. To feed the plant with juice of either kind (date or cane) or both it would rtquire about 160 gallons per hour, which for date juice and its delicate nature and treatment means 6 hours work upto midday, and for cane juice work for all the 12 hours of day light. In short, it is beyond the power of cultivators to give the first start. So some middle class men with some capital should come forward to take the business in hand. Let them start work with 10 tappers. They will draw date juice in the winter, when the winter season is over, they will grow cane over an area of about 150 bighas or about 50 acres of land, one man with a pair of bullocks tilling 15 bighas. By this method, you obtain two sorts of advantages:—First, you can engage their services all the year round and secondly, for yourself, you produce about 200 or 300 tons, if not more, of better class of jaggery which can never fail to fetch the minimum price of Rs. 150 per ton. Half the proceeds will more than cover all your working expenses. Need I further trouble you with figures to show that you are infinitely better off, ordinarily speaking, than with any service or employment that you can expect to get in your life?

If it is true that it is not in the power of one cultivator or a class of them in the village to organize a movement to get up a plant and to defray all the working expenses indicated in the foregoing paragraphs, yet these constitute more than 80 per cent of the Indian populations.

Is it becoming then that we should allow the poor millions to glide along the plane of ruin and extermination?—or, it is the high time that we should come to their rescue and better their and our own material condition by efforts and small investments for industrial pursuits which should not be delayed for a single day.

As regards the facts and figures of the aforesaid projects of village organizations, it may be remarked as suggested at the conference that factories for improved sugar making might be set up either for work or for letting them out on rents or profits. The idea is to render the factories accessible to the poor villagers who are clearly unable to help themselves in that manner. And in either case, if the figures are true, the return is bound to be very paying. Regarding the facts and figures themselves, I must ask my countrymen not to call me an optimist or an idle dreamer. Because in respect of everything that I have said I am in good company. In the first place, I have by my side the leader of the richest merchantile firm in Calcutta, Mr. D. M. Hamilton, who has, it is well-known, a deep and abidnig interest for the improvement of the Indian Agriculture and Industries, and who not only sympathizes with our poor and very backward tenant classes, but has actually pioneered a movement for improved agriculture at an enormous cost and on a grand scale, to set up a big and extensive demonstration for the benefit of the rural cultivating classes of Lower Bengal. Then again, I am supported by experts of actual and technical experience. Regarding myself I will say that I not only listened carefully and attentively to the deliberations of these three eminent practical gentlemen, that is Messrs. Hamilton, Jordan, and McCall,—all men of business and great abilities, but I had the honor and privilege to take a prominent part to convene the meeting and to elicit the best, the most recent, and the most reliable information on the subject of a very big and important national industry,—that is, the manufacture of indigenous sugar in India, which, if properly developed, will be able to hold its own in competition with the same industry in any part of the world.

Haridas Chatterjee.
Indore.

SOME STRANGE DISHES.

ROAST RHINOCEROS AND BAKED ELEPHANT'S FOOT.

There is something which appeals to the imagination, if not to the appetite, in the very thought of that roasted rhinoceros, weighing 2,500lb., on which the members of the Canadian Club feasted at the Hotel Astor a short time ago. The rhinoceros was the gift of Prince Henry of Prussia, who had promised the club something uncommon for its annual banquet; and it was voted an improvement even on the bear which was the staple dish at last year's festival.

If one may be guided by those who have tried strange dishes there is a wide range of appetizing food of which few of us—happily, it may be thought—have any knowledge. Not long ago a Parisian sportsman sent to Algiers for a forequarter of lion with which to regale his friends. The meal consisted of ten courses in every one of which the "king of animals" was the principal ingredient; and from lion soup to roast leg of lion every course was enjoyed with a gusto rare in these days of pampered appetites.

The late Frank Buckland was a connoisseur of strange foods, and there were few out-of-the-way delicacies which he had not sampled at one time or another, from rat to rhinoceros. He gave the palm, however, to the boa constrictor, which he declared, if skilfully cooked, was vastly superior to the finest veal, which it resembled in appearance and flavour. Elephant is, by the common consent of those who have tried it, not an ideal food. "I have tasted elephant over and over again," Captain Lindley, an African traveller and big-game shooter, has said. "It is more like soft leather and glue than anything else I can compare it with. But," and the "but" is emphatic, "baked elephant's foot is fit for a King."

"I have had many an excellent meal off monkey," wrote Speke, the great explorer, "and have seldom enjoyed anything more in a lifetime of varied grastronomic experiences. I can compare it with nothing so much as rabbit, which it suggests in flavour—only to say this is certainly flattering to any rabbit I have ever tasted." Henry Hinde, who had frequently shot and eaten jaguar in South America, pronounced it a delicious food, at least "as appetizing as veal and like it in taste;" and the hyena was declared by Mr. Francis H. Howson, an American sportsman, as "quite palatable if well cooked; though its flavour is, perhaps, too pronounced to suit some palates. It is not at all unlike hare."

Kangaroo steak is said to be preferable even to beefsteak; and as for kangaroo soup, according to Mr. Henniker Heaton, it completely puts ox-tail into the shade. Arctic explorers agree that seal makes a tempting appeal to a healthy appetite. Its appearance is uninviting, but anyone who can overcome the not unnatural objection to its colour will find it both tender and full of flavour.

It is not long since a well-known living naturalist published his opinion that rat pie was "food for the gods," and much more delectable than steak-and-kidney or pigeon pie; and this was the experience of many Frenchmen during the siege of Paris. One of them, M. Le Noir, a Parisian journalist, wrote in later years: "It was then (referring to the siege time) that I acquired such an affection for the rat as a delectable food that I still enjoy it quite as much as anything else I eat."

Dog is by common consent not to be desired as food. "In fact," wrote Mr. Albert Vandam, author of "My Paris Notebook" and many other clever works, "the dog is detestable. Call him the friend of man if you like, but don't eat him. Fry him, stew, boil, or bake him, do what you will, his flesh remains oily and flabby, with a strong flavour of castor-oil." But with the common or domestic cat it is otherwise, for Mr. Vandam declared with gusto that "stewed puss is far nicer than stewed rabbit."

Horse is almost equally good. A short time ago sixty well-groomed horses, which had for weeks been fed on clover and oats, provided the menu for a banquet served to 600 guests by the Berlin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. "A menu," wrote a chronicler of the feast, "consisting of bouillon prepared from equine bones, pickled horse tongues, fillet of horse in Madeira sauce, and roast leg of filly, tickled the palates of the diners, who ate double portions with unmistakable relish."

The steamship 'Winchester' laden with coal from Calcutta and lying in the stream, was found to be on fire in Bombay Harbour on the 28th ultimo, and the assistance of the floating fire engines was asked for, which was immediately given. The damage has not been ascertained.

THE WIZARD OF FRUIT AND FLOWERS.

His Views upon Materialism.

Mr. Luther Burbank's unique work in creating new forms in plant life is further described in the April "Century" by Mr. W.S. Harwood. Among many wonders recounted, a few may be cited. He has developed a scentless variety of verbena into a fragrance identical with that of the arbutus, but double its strength. He has changed the odour of the dahlia, a flower with an offensive odour, into the rich fragrance of the magnolia blossom. A blue rose he declares to be quite possible. "You can have any colour you wish." He has made a blue poppy. He has developed gladioli so that they will blossom around the entire stem, and not on one side only. He has developed the tiny field daisy into a splendid bolssom from five to seven inches in diameter. He has increased the geranium in size and in brilliance of colour. He has made the little amaryllis grow to fully ten inches across. He has developed plumes of the Pampas grass from white to pink. He is cultivating an enormous hybrid tobacco plant which is to be produced much thriftier, adapted to colder climates, finer in flavour than the best tobacco now grown. Taking the common wild American plum, a Japanese plum and an apricot as the basis of his experiment, he made a new fruit, the plumcot, with a flavour superior to that of any similar fruit and absolutely new. He has matured and intensified the flavour of a plum until it has the meat texture and aroma of a pear. More than 500,000 plum trees, developed through years, have been raised for a single test, and all but one or two of them have been put to death.

New Conclusions in Biology.

Mr. Burbank claims to have entirely upset Mendel's law, that in the crossing of plants the dominant characteristics would appear in the invariable ratio of three to one of the recessive characters. Mr. Burbank has accomplished what Darwin hinted at, the transformation of a tree without fertilisation, the accomplishment of a complete cross by grafting. Wallace and Weismann's theory of heredity, that acquired characteristics are not transmitted, has been disproved by Mr. Burbank over and over again. He claims to have established the opposite. The only characteristics that may be transmitted are the acquired ones. He defines heredity as the sum of all past environment. The survival of the fittest and natural selection are to him interesting phrases and full of import, but he has found in the midst of his vast tests that crossing goes far beyond them in significance. It is of paramount importance, the grand principal cause of all the existing species and varieties on earth, and sea, and air.

The Ultimate Conclusions.

Mr. Harwood asked Mr. Burbank this question:—

"Has anything developed in your life-work, and in your study of the great elemental forces of nature, to imperil true faith or render dead a belief in God or the immortality of the soul?"

He answered:

"My theory of the laws and underlying principles of plant creation is, in many respects, diametrically opposed to the theories of the materialists. I am a sincere believer in a higher power than that of man. All my investigations have led me away from the idea of a dead, material universe, tossed about by various forces, to that of a universe which is absolutely all force, life, soul, thought, or whatever name we may choose to call it. Every atom, molecule, plant, animal, or planet is only an aggregation of organised unit forces held in place by stronger forces, thus holding them for a time latent, though teeming with inconceivable power. All life on our planet is, so to speak, just on the outer fringe of this infinite ocean of force. The universe is not half dead, but all alive."

Reports from the Kangra Valley show that the damage to the headworks of irrigation channels is even more extensive than was at first estimated. Special efforts on the part of the Punjab Works Department will be necessary if the repairs are to be effected before the rice crops require water. Valuable time seems to have been wasted, as practically a month has passed since the kuls were broken.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has directed the formation of a temporary Division, in the Public Works Department in Bengal, to be designated the Pusa Division, with head-quarters at Pusa, comprising the works connected with the Agricultural College buildings at that place. Mr. M. H. Arnott, Executive Engineer, Nadia Rivers Division, is transferred to the Pusa Division.

An inscription has been discovered showing antiquity of baldness in Egypt. Teta, King, of Egypt some 3,500 years B. C., has left on record the formula of the compound designed to promote the luxuriance of his mother-in-law's heir. At this distance of time it is hard to say whether he was honestly sympathetic in his efforts, or merely the accomplice of all ages in making sport of such unhappy victims.

We hear from the Kulu Valley that the road between Bajoura and Mandi is still very difficult and in places unsafe as a result of the earthquake. On the 30th April while a telegraph reconstruction party was passing along this road, a whole hillside came down and the men had a narrow escape. A Sub-Inspector had his right arm broken and two head coolies were injured. Two mules were carried down the khud, but were recovered with their loads.

All maps do not agree in placing Betang in Tibet, and some of the best maps locate it in China. The truth of course is, says the "Civil and Military Gozettee," that the boundary which separates Tibet from China is as shadowy as the sovereignty which China claims over Tibetan territories. The "Times'" political map clearly shows Betang to lie in the Chinese province of Szechuen. That the town stands on the eastern bank of the Yang-tsekiang all maps agree, and to whichever political jurisdiction it technically belongs, travellers and geographers have generally preferred to regard it as a Chinese rather than as a Tibetan town. The present rising is thus clearly a domestic affair of the Celestial Empire, and having regard to the loose rein with which the Pekin Government drives its heterogenous team of viceroyalties, there is nothing surprising in the fact that one or other of the outriders should occasionally take to playing independent pranks. The only serious aspect of the case is the regrettable murder of French missionaries.

Indian Notes,

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS IN BOMBAY.

The new report on the Experimental Farms in the Bombay Presidency affords additional evidence of the impossibility of introducing into India foreign varieties of cotton as field crops. Many attempts have from time to time been made to that end, but in no case can success be said to have been attained. The case of Dharwar (or saw-ginned) American, introduced some seventy-five years ago, though still grown as a field crop, forms no exception, since the quality of its fibre had so deteriorated as to command in the market a price no higher than that of the local indigenous variety. Mr. F. Fletcher, Deputy Director of Agriculture, explains, as far as possible, the causes of these failures. One cause undoubtedly is that in most cases the introduced variety has received exactly the same treatment in cultivation as the indigenous variety grown in the district into which the introduction has taken place. The predominant factor in failure, however, is, and has always been, the difference in the respective amount or distribution of the rainfall in the regions from and to which the plant has migrated, and the types of soil occurring in India are not the cause of the failure of introduced varieties. The practical conclusion is that, except in the Dharwar District, where the rainfall approaches more nearly in distribution to that of the cotton-belt of America, it would be useless to attempt the acclimatisation of cotton varieties of long staple in the Bombay Presidency, if they are to be grown on rainfall alone.

BOGUS TELEGRAMS.

Mr. Cooke, Superintendent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, is conducting the prosecution in the Court of Mr. E. G. Turner, Railway Magistrate of Bandora Bombay, of one Bunsi, a Purdesi servant in the service of Dr. Dominick D'Monte, of the Bandora Municipality. The accused is charged with having despatched on Tuesday last an urgent telegram from Malad railway station to Mr. Balcrishna Wasudeo Pandurang. Assistant Collector in the Stamp Office in Bombay and a member of the Bandora Municipality purporting to come from Mr. Balcrishna's wife, Bai Kassibai, and worded "come at once by first train on receiving this." Subsequent events showed that the telegram was a bogus one. Singularly enough Mr. Roger D'Silva, an employee of the Bombay Tramway Company at Colaba, who is also a member of the Bandora Municipality, that same afternoon had a telegram sent to him from the Byculla railway station to his office in Colaba. It read "Edwin is ill, come home." Mr. D'Silva was not in office when the telegram reached his office, but had already proceeded to Bandora to attend a meeting for the election of a Vice-President of the Bandora Municipality. Mr. Balcrishna, the victim in the last case, having been satisfied beyond doubt at Bandora station that there was not a shadow of truth in the message he received in office went to the Municipal meeting and he and Mr. D'Silva voted in favour of the election of Dr. Dadina as their Vice-president and the doctor was duly elected.

POSTAL THEFTS AT ALLAHABAD.

The chaukidar Mahabir, employed at the General Post Office, Allahabad, who was arrested on Monday last in connection with the recent theft of letters, was brought before Mr. Sherring, the Joint Magistrate on Tuesday, and made a full confession of the offences with which he stands charged. He also gave the names of his accomplices. Evidence was given by Mr. Douglas Straight, the D. S.P., who himself lost Rs. 150 which he sent through the post to Lucknow in January last, to the effect that on the 6th April the Postmaster wrote to him stating that thefts were being committed, and asking him to take measures for detecting the offender. The witness therefore employed two special detectives, who on Monday last intimated that, with the exception of one, some test letters posted by the Postmaster the previous evening were not forthcoming when the box was cleared in the morning. Accordingly, witness went down to the Post Office at about 7 a. m. taking with him a number of plain clothes constables. He surrounded the Post Office compound and detained all the persons found on the premises. He then proceeded to search the persons and quarters of all the employes living in the compound. The first man searched was the accused, who was taken into custody on suspicion. In his house the stolen letters were found, also the halves of the two currency notes transmitted by Mr. Straight in January last, thirteen mail bags belonging to the Post Office, and some used stamps which had obviously been removed from letters. Mr. J. P. Barker, the Postmaster at Allahabad, stated that his attention was first drawn to the fact that thefts were committed by his finding three letters in the folds of a tat in the verandah of the Post Office. He testified to having posted sixteen test letters on Sunday last, and to their disappearance from the box the following morning. The accused, cross-examined, admitted that the stolen letters and other property were found in his house. He said the mail bags were given to him two or three months ago by Babu Jogish Chandra, who was in charge of the Sorting Department. Another Babu gave him the stamps. The accused was committed to the Sessions for trial.

Colonel A.H.M. Edwards, C. B., has been appointed to succeed Colonel Baring as Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

The Allahabad Police have been successful in making an all important discovery in connection with a series of annoying thefts at the General Post Office. Latterly there have been numerous complaints by residents of letters posted which have never reached their destination The Superintendent of Police himself was a sufferer, the halves of two currency notes posted by him in January last having unaccountably gone astray. Detectives were put on at the post office and on Sunday evening Mr. Barber, the postmaster, caused a number of test covers to be posted. With one exception these covers were not forthcoming when the box was cleared in the morning. Mr. Straight, District Superintendent of Police was at once informed and promptly proceeded to the Post Office where he made an exhaustive search and in the possession of a chaukidar named Mahabir, were found a number of stolen letters and the halves of the two notes posted by Mr. Straight himself last January. The chaukidar was placed on the 2nd May before the Joint Magistrate, who is making the preliminary enquiry. It is likely that several arrests will follow.

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PIGMIES COMING TO ENGLAND.

Bringing with him six pigmies from the Ituri Forest, generally known as the Stanley Forest (Congo Free State), Colonel Harrison, the well-known explorer, arrived at Khartum on 11th April from the South. The little people, four of whom are men and two women, are all between eighteen and thirty-four years of age, and their height is from 3ft. 8in. to 4ft. 6in.

They came of their own free will, and will proceed to London. Colonel Harrison has promised to send them back if they wish it, but he thinks they will probably prefer to stay in England. The pigmies are still fairly numerous, and live on the outskirts of the great forest, rarely penetrating into its interior except for purposes of concealment.

The colonel found them quiet friendly when he had once gained their confidence, but a week before he left they attacked a caravan belonging to the Congo Government, killing seventeen porters and escaping into the depths of the forest.

The little men are of a warlike disposition and dwell in small villages, each ruled by an independent chief. Their houses consist of erections of sticks covered with leaves. The pigmies wear hardly any clothing.

OLD AGE AT FORTY.

Some of them have hair on the breast and legs, but the large majority are free from it. The maximum age they attain is forty years.

Most of them appear quite intelligent, and one woman is remarkable for her good figure. Their distinguishing features are thick lips and noses, while their complexion is sallow.

The Sirdar, Sir Francis Wingate, and several officers paid a visit to the pigmies on the 12th April helped them to procure clothing, and sent them to the hospital, where they were photographed.

Colonel Harrison spent three weeks with the natives hunting okapi, but owing to the denseness of the forest it was impossible to shoot any specimens of the rare animal. Two skins, however, were procured from the natives, both badly cut. Even in the forest the okapi is now becoming rare. The explorer, who was away for three months, succeeded in bringing back with him a small black-haired monkey of exceedingly rare type, called the colopus.

Leaving his steamer at Lado, Colonel Harrison followed the Nile down to the Equator, covering in all 1,000 miles, and at one time travelling 138 miles in less than five days.

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

K. G. Kelkar Esqr., B. A., Principal, Poona Training College, writes:—
"I was suffering from Acidity and Colic. Rao Bahadur B. G. Sathe recommended to me your SUDHA CHURNA and got a bottle of it for me from you. I am using it and am glad to say I have got rid of my complaints."

Raghunath Sing Esqr., Post Master, Hoshangabad, writes:—
"Kindly send two bottles of SUDHA CHURNA, as I have derived much benefit by its use or Constipation, as also my friend to whom I gave tne Churna."

Babu Umesh Chandra Kotal, Sub-Registrar, Maisadal, writes:—
"I am glad to inform you that SUDHA CHURNA has given much relief to the patient who was suffering from Acidity for the last few months."

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

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

Babu Krishna Prosad Maitra, Zemindar and Hon. Magistrate, Malancha, Sonarpur, writes:—
"I am glad to say that I have derived much benefit within a couple of days of its (SUDHA CHURNA'S) use and have every reason to believe that by continuing the medicine for some time I shall be completely cured of the Indigestion from which I have been suffering. I used many other medicines, both Allopathic and Kabiraji, but none of them has given any benefit."

Babu Karunanidhan Mukherjee, Hon. Magistrate, Burdwan, writes:—
"The phial of SUDHA CHURNA which you sent about a week ago, has given much relief to my wife who has been suffering from dyspepsia since last 3 years. Please send 3 large phials without least delay.'

Dr. G. B. Chinnaswamy, 1st grade, Hospital Assistant, Koppa, Kadur Dist, says:—
"Kindly send at an early date one large phial of SUDHA CHURNA. The one you sent has done much good to the patient."

Dr. Shrikrishna Chinnaji G., Medical Officer, Shriwardhan, Janjira State, writes:—
"Your SUDHA CHURNA, I am glad to say, has proved wonderfully efficacious in a very troublesome case of Flatulent Colic. Kindly send one large phial at your earliest convenience."

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