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

VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY MAY 11, 1905.

NO. 31

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Ranaghat 21 May 1904.

Rajshahi, the 128th Oct. 1901.

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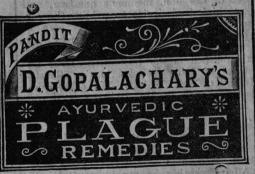
Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi,

adde several ornaments for me. He also received all cases his dealings were honest and straigh for meat. I can safely recommend him to the public.

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Dated 4-2-9c.

(Sd.). Nil Kant Majumder, Professor, Presidency College.

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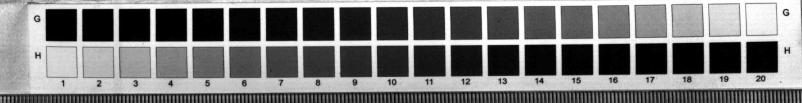
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MUNGHYR NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Munghyr, May 4.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE The eelebrated Municipal case of Babu Gopal Chundra Som vs. Moulvi Mohamad Ismail has been transferred from the file of the Munsiff, 1st Court, to that of the Subordinate Judge of Monghyr under orders of the District Judge. The rule for the transfer was once argued at Bhagulpur; but as the Munsiff's explanation had not but as the Munsiff's explanation had not reached the District Judge, no orders could be then passed. On Friday last, the matter came up before the Judge at Munghyr who, having heard the Government Pleader for the plaintiff and the defendant's pleader, made the rule absolute.

There has been a considerable change in the personnel of the judicial administration of the district within a very short time. Mr. W. H. Vincent, District Judge, having been transferred to Ranchi, Mr. W. Teunon came to succeed him. But Mr. Teunon remained only for a short time, as he has gone away on six months' furlough, and has been succeeded by Mr. L. C. Adami. The latter gentlemen, although an officer of a short standing, is very popular and his connection with the two districts has been very intimate. Mr. Adami came to Bhagalpur in 1895 as an Assistant Magistrate, and subsequently was promoted there as Joint-Magistrate. In 1904 he came to Munghyr as Acting Collector and subsequently reverted to the Joint Magistracy of Munghvr when Mr. Oldham came here as pucca Collector. He was afterwards transferred to the Secretariat and he has again come back to his old association in a higher capacity as a District Judge. Within a very short time that he has been in the district, he has won the golden opinion of the public by his courteous manner and his judicial frame of mind; and his reputation has increased a hundred-fold by the satisfactory manner in which he has disposed of the rule for the transfer of the Municipal case.

AN ENTERTAINMENT. OFFICIAL CHANGES.

AN ENTERTAINMENT.

The most notable and, for the matter of that, the most regrettable event of the month that, the most regrettable event of the month is the retirement from the service of Babu Matilal Haldar, our late Subordinate Judge. Babu Matilal had by his abilities and exceptional qualities of the heart has left an impression in the minds of the people of Munghyr which they won't forget for a considerable length of time. The members of the Bar Association gave a garden party on the 28th ultimo in the public garden in honour of their much beloved Sub-Judge. The party was attended by Mr. Adami, District Judge, Mr. Oldham, District Magistrate, and the European and Indian elite of the town and district of Munghyr, and it proved to be a and it proved to be a Coronation Club which is represented by influential gentlemen of the town treated Babu Matilal to a steamer party which was also a splendid success. A very touching scene occurred when Babu Matilal met all the members of the Bar for the last time in Court. After Babu Matilal having bade the pleaders good bye, and Mr. Scott, Barrister, having replied on behalf of the Bar, Babu Shamaldas Chakravarty, Government Pleader rose to add something to what Mr. Scott had said, and he simply burst into tears. This incident brought tears into the eyes of all present, and the retiring Sub-Judge was simply choked with overpowering feelings. Babu Matilal has been succeeded by Pabu Rash Behari Basu, who is a gentleman of a very amiable disposition and comes with a high reputation as a judicial officer.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

This time both the Sessions Judge and the

Assistant Sessions Judge held Crimnal Sessions at Munghyr although the calender was not extraordinarily heavy. Mr. Adami Offg. Sessions Judge, is engaged in trying a gang case which is still going on. The Asst. Sessions Judge had 4 or 5 cases before him of which the most important one was a rioting and looting case from Jamui Sub-division. The prosecution story was that the accused, who are tenants, had looted both the "Bhaoli" and "Kamat" crops of the landlords after having severely assaulted some of the Zamindar's men. The defence which was Zamindar's men. The defence which was represented by Mr. Jacob, a Calcutta Barrister, proved that the whole case was a fabrication and got up at the instance of the landlords who are at loggerheads with the accused tenants who refuse to pay enhanced rents demanded by the landlords.

The case dragged on for several days ending in the acquittal of all the accused.

The Simla correspondent of the "Englishman" is now able to inform us on the highest authority that there is no truth in the statement that Lord Kitchener has resigned.

Far Surpasses

COD LIVER OIL:

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

for Cough, Bronchites, Asthma, Consumption, Phthisis, Susceptibility of Cold and other complaints of Lungs and Throat.

It radically cures

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

purifies the blood, gives tone to the WBAR CONSTITUTION, corrects the LIVER, creates GOOD APPETITE, and makes a NEW AND HAPPY MAN.

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

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Medicine for one month's use ... Rs. 2.
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BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, 109-1-2, Comwallis St. Shambasar, Calcutta

India In Parliament

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, April 17.

The Indian Railways Report.—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will lay upon the table the correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on Mr. Robertson's report on the administration of the Indian railways; and whether he will state why the Government of India in the state why the Government of India in the Legislative Council refused to publish this correspondence.

Mr. Brodrick: I have been in correspondence with the Government of India on the dence with the Government of India on the subject of the hon, member's question, and do not think it desirable to publish the correspondence at present. The substance of the decision arrived at as to the constitution and powers of the new Railway Board has been published in the Resolution of the Government of India included in the "Gazette of India" of Feb. 18 last. The other questions dealt with in Mr. Robertson's Report are for the most part still under considers. are for the most part still under considera-

Tuesday, April 18.

Seizure of British Vessels by Japan.—Mr. Gretton asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could now state the total number of British vessels carrying alleged contraband, the seizure of which had been usheld by the Japanese wheeld by th been upheld by the Japanese prize courts.

Earl Percy: The latest information receieved from his Majesty's Minister at Tokio is that the appeal for the release of the M. S.

Dollar has been rejected, and that the prize court has been rejected, and condemned the Roseley, Lettrington, and Oakley with their cargoes. No other judgments, we understand, have yet been rendered.

Wednesday, April 19. India and the Colonial Conference .- Mr. Lough asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention had been drawn to the assurance given by Lord Curzon to the Viceroy's Legislative Council at Calcutta that if the Government of India were invited to enter a conference, instructions would be given to her delegates that they must reserve full liberty for India to trade with the whole world on such terms as would suit her whole world on such terms as would suit her best, unsettored by engagements with other countries; and, whether, having regard to his pledge that nothing would be done by this Parliament to alter existing Free Trade institutions, he would undertake that if any invitations were issued to a Colonial conference, the British representatives should reserve the same libertly for the United Kingdom. ed Kingdom.

Mr Balfour: The statement is erroneous, and the speech which is quoted in the question was not made by Lord Curzon, but by an unofficial member of the Council. In reply to a further question by Mr.

Mr. Ballour said: The hon. gentleman knows perfectly well that I have said over over again conference the my opinion should be free as regards all the interests

Lord Curzon's University Legislation.—Dr. Shipman asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the agitation in India caused by Lord Curzon's University legislation and other recent enactments, he will take steps to remove the causes of this

such action as is suggested by the hon. mem-ber with regard to the recent legislation of

the Indian Government.

Education in India.—In the course of the Debate on the Policy of the Government, Mr. Schwann drew attention to the State of Education in India, which he contended was behind the times. The population of India was 245,000,000, and there were only 4,500,000 persons in the educational establishments of the country, the entire expenditure on whom were the state of the country. ture on whom was not more than 1,300,0001. Expenditure was required if they were to promote education in India, and he would im-

press on the Government the necessity for supplying this acknowledged want.

Mr. Brodrick assured the hon. member and the House that the immediate importance of the question of Indian education had not been lost sight of. Those who were responsible for the finances of India realised the importance of giving a fresh stimulus to primary education. Up to a certain period the increase in attendance and the elevation of the general standard was in as great a proportion as, perhaps a greater proportion than, the progress of India in other directions. In 1870 there were 16,400 schools, with 617,000 scholars in attendance. In 1881 the numbers had increased to 83,000 and 2,061,000 scholars. But after that date the rate of progress was not so great, for, between 1881 and 1901, the number of schools had only been raised to 83,950 and the scholars to 3,268,000, whereas it was computed that there were something like 18,000,000 children in India of school age. The expenditure on primary education in 1891-92 was 49½ lacs, but in 1901-1902 it was 63 lacs. For the last three years the Government of India had given the local governments 40 lacs annually as grants to represent education, but in the recover Budget. general education, but in the recent Budget, following the observations that were made in that House last year, an additional sum of 35 lacs was included for primary educa-tion alone. He found himself in sympathy with much that the hon. member had said with regard to female education. A rate of seven per 1,000 females receiving education was in itself a most lamentable state of things. In the moral welfare of children the things. In the moral welfare of children one education of the mother was perhaps a more important consideration than the education of the father, and by the establishment of primary girls' schools in important centres, and by increasing the number of training schools, the Government of India were doing schools, the Government of India were doing what they could to promote female educa-tion and to popularise that which was in itself most desirable. The Hon. member might rest assured that there was no apathy in this matter either on the part of the Government of India or of those who controlled the finances of India. (Hear, hear)

Sir M. Bhownaggree said he should like to Sir M. Bhownaggree said he should like to know from his right hon, friend the Secretary of State for India whether he had taken, or would take, any steps to secure that, when self-government was conferred on the Transval, the rights and privileges which British Indians had hitherto enjoyed in that part of his Majesty's dominions were safeguarded, and that they should not be left entirely at the mercy of the Transval.

Indian Notes,

REG. NO. 69

CHARGE OF MOLESTING A LADY. A fireman; named Davies, employed in the East Indian Railway Company, has been arrested for molesting a lady travelling in a second class compartment by the Down Punjab Mail on the 10th of last month. The jab Mail on the 10th of last month. The complaint was made when the train arrived at Aligarh. Davies is alleged to be the same man who being then in the Artillery was convicted in 1897 of assault upon a lady in a train and sentenced to eight years and nine months' imprisonment. The remainder of the sentence was remitted at the Coronaton. The case has been committed by the Magistrate of Aligarth to the next Criminal Sessions of the Allahabad High Ccurt.

A SENSATIONAL CASE. Mr. Meer Mabub Ali Hussain, the Hospital Assistant in charge of the Isolation Hospital Mysore, and Mahomed Khan and Syed Abdul Karim have been complained against before the City Magistrate of Mysore by one Veeramma, a late nurse in the said hospital, of having assaulted her with intent to outrage her modesty. Mr. Meer Mabub Ali Hussain and Stred Abdul Kenim have ledwod two constants modesty. Mr. Meer Mabub Ali Hussain and Syed Abdul Karim have lodged two separate counter complaints against the said Veeramma of having defamed their character by means of statements made in her petitions to the Civil Surgeon, the Deputy Commissioner and the Senior Surgeon. The first case stands posted to this month and the other two are adjourned "sine die" pending the decision in the other case.

A WRESTLING MATCH.

The Sealkote correspondent of the "Tribune" writes under date 1st May:—Yesterday there was a big wrestling match between Kadar of Multan and Gamun generally known Baliwala.. The concourse of spectators was quite unprecedented in this station. Enthusiastic visitors had swarmed in from Enthusiastic visitors had swarmed in from neighbouring cities. In round numbers the gathering went up to 6,000. The referees were Pandit Charanjit Rai, B. A., Mohamed Baker Khan and Pandit Todar Mal, Editor, "S'alkot Paper." Both the wrestlers having taken bounds from the row of spectators, jumped into the arena and after few minutes' tussle between the two Baliwala flung his sdversary flat on the ground while the latter was listening to the referees. The referees having judged the knocking down to be traceable to mere successful trickery they were ordered to wrestle again but the corporeal Pahlwan of Multan refused to wrestle as his knee was dislocated. Baliwala was, in consequence, declared the victor.

SHIKAR ACCIDENTS.

Mr. A. J. Shillingford from Manshai, Purneah, writes to the "Asian":—"Leopards have been unusually numerous this year, and seem to be on the increase. I am sorry to say Mr. Gelling, Assistant Engineer, Katihar, was out after one the other day, and was so mauled by the brute that he had to be taken down to Calcutta where he is at the General Hospital under the watchful eye of Colonel Pigrim. The man who was out with Mr. grim. The man who was out with Mr. Gelling was also mauled by the leopard, and his injuries were so severe that he died. It appears Mr. Gelling fired at the leopard and bowled it over, the animal seemed to lie as if it were dead, but no sooner Mr. Gelling approached than it jumped on to his head scratching him severely and mauling his shoulder. It then left him and made for one of the more aleasered. shoulder. It then left him and made for one of the men alongside, and jumping on to his head bit him through the scalp and fractured the skull. The man died at once. A small party that has been shooting down this side, has been lucky in getting a nice tiger, while a second one escaped owing to the denseness of the cover."

PHENOMENA AT KARACHI. Shoals of dead fish were thrown up on the beach between Clifton and Keamari, below high water mark on the night of the 4th and were seen the next morning. The residents of Clifton state that the sea between Clifton Beach and Oyster Rocks was of quite a white appearance resembling white waves. More fish were thrown up on the 6th inst. the whole beach extending from Hubb to far beyond Clifton is literally strewn with dead fish by the ton, and in some places they lie five to six inches deep. The Port Trust are makto six inches deep. The Port Trust are making arrangements for the removal and burist of the fish. Apparently there has been a volcanic eruption, or some deadly agency at work beneath the sea, accounting for this enormous destruction of fish. Captain Belton, of the City of Dundee, which arrived at Karachi on Monday last, reports reports some very curious electrical phenomena about a hundred miles off the port. Repeated flashes of light were observed to pass over the surface of the sea in the most mysterious. unaccountable way. So curious unusual was the effect that Captain Belton stopped his steamer, to make sure of his position.

ALL ABOUT A HEAD DRESS.

Mr. Abdul Cader was about to argue a case in appeal before the Chief Justice of Ceylon at Colombo on the 2nd instant, but His Lordship refused to hear that gentleman as he was not paying due represt to the as he was not paying due respect to the Court by appearing with his head covered. It was well-known, His Lordship said, in that Court, and it was held by Mr. Berwick in the District Court, that no man could enter with his head and feet both covered. enter with his head and feet both covered. His Lordship here referred to the case of Mr.Ramanathan some time back. Mr. Abdal Cader said that it was brought to the notice of the Judges of the Supreme Court at the time he was going to be enrolled, and their Lordships had no objection to his wearing a fez in Court. The Chief Justice remarked that they was during his absence in England. fez in Court. The Chief Justice remarked that that was during his absence in England, and that he could not agree to such a thing. His Lordship added that he would ask Mr. Abdul Cader to retire until he could comply with His Lordship's request. Mr. Abdul Cader then urged religious scruples. Mr. Walter Pereira mentioned that a Mahomedan Judge of the High Court of India proceeding. Judge of the High Court of India presided with his head uncovered. Mr. Abdul Cader said that the Judge in question wore European costume. The Chief Justice here remarked that Mr. Abdul Cader's costume was the English costume. His Lordship persisted, and Mr. Abdul Cader left the Court.

NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

("Japan Times.")

JAPAN COMMISSIONER. It is stated that during the Battle of Mukden the commissariat line of our Corps despatched in the direction of Hingking extended at one time to more than 250 miles. This is said to be unprecedented in the history of warfare.

CASUALTIES TO JAPANESE HORSES According to a report, the number of Japa-nese horses killed and wounded during the battle of Mukden is estimated at less than 1,000, including those slightly wounded. This loss, however, has been made good by the Russian horses captured during the battle, and therefore our military operations will

THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS.
In addition to the regulation allowance given them, the Russian prisoners, says a report, cost Japan about 50 sen a day per head in Good, clothing, etc. Estimating the total of the prisoners in Japan at 70,000 the expenses amount to 12,600,000 yen a year. As the end of the war seems still far off, there is some talk in business circles of the advisability of employing the prisoners on some profitable industrial and engineering work proper wages being paid them for their services.

RUSSIAN WAR VESSELS AT PORT

RUSSIAN WAR VESSELS AT PORT ARTHUR.

On the authority of a certain person who recently returned here from Port Arthur, a vernacular paper states that with the exception of the Sevastopol, all the Russian warvessels now lying sunk at Port Arthur can be raised. The battleships "Poltava", "Poble da," "Retvizan" and Persyiet, the cruise is any bests, are lying in comparatively da," "Retvizan" and 'Peresviet,' the cruise's and gun-boats are lying in comparatively shallow water. The extent of the damage sustained by those vessels is not yet known, but it is believed that more than half of those ships will after repairs be fit for service. The damage inflicted on most of the gun-boats is not heavy.

ROZHDESTVENSKY. ROZHDESTVENSKY.

The Russian Admiral seems to have evinced even more astuteness than he was credited with when the first telegrams from Singapore announced that his whole fleet had succeeded in traversing the Strait of Malacca and entering the China Sea. It now turns out that, although fifty-one of his vessels passed Singapore on April 8, these did not include the flagship and three other battleships constituting his main fighting strength. At least one cruiser, the "Svietlana," and a number of auxiliary cruisers and torpedo boats ber of auxiliary cruisers and torpedo boats ber of auxiliary cruisers and torpedo boats are also missing. The whereabouts of the principal division, commanded by Rozhdestvensky himself, is at this writing a matter of conjecture and unconfirmed rumour, but the motive for its separation from the rest of the fleet is manifest. By this manoeuvre the primary aim of the Russian Admiralty, which since the fall of Port Arthur has been to reinforce the Vladivostok sanadron.

which since the fall of Port Arthur has been to reinforce the Vladivostok squadrom, is much more likely to be attained.

The situation with which Admiral Togo is now confronted is a puzzling, one. At Vladivostok the Russians have three powerful cruisers, the "Gromboi," the "Rossia" and the "Bogatyr," which have been repaired and are ready to take the sea. To hold them in check and prevent them from cutting Marshal Oyama's communications with Japan, it has been necessary for the Tokio Government to detain in home waters a considerable section of its naval force. Admiral Togo cannot, therefore, have at his disposal for operanot, therefore, have at his disposal for opera-tions at a great distance from his base even as strong a squadron as he had during the ege of Port Arthur, in the course of which it will be remembered, he lost at least one battleship. The problem which he is obliged to solve is how, with the somewhat reduced force under his command, he can deal with the two "fleets in being," which Russia row

possesses in Far Eastern waters.

If Togo attacks the Russian squadron which was sighted off Singapore on April 8 steering in a north-easterly direction and evidently siming to reach Vladivostok by th evidently aiming to reach Vladivostok by the inside route, he is likely to miss Rozhd stvensky, who with all but one of the Russian battleships seems to have skirted the southern coast of Java, and appears to intend, after rounding Celebes, the Philippines and the Japanese archipelago, to reach Vladivostok by the outside route. Even if all the facts known to us were to be communicated

known to us were to be communicated promptly to Admiral Togo, he might find it impracticable to cope with both divisions of the Russian fleet, because the greatest avail genius cannot overcome the physical impossibility of being in two places at once.

But, it may be said, he could deal with the two Russian divisions in succession. Here again, however, it is obvious that very much depends on the difference between Togo's rate of speed and that of his opponent. If in this respect he is much the superior, and if he could quickly meet and destroy the Precion could quickly meet and superior; and if he could quickly meet and distroy the Russian squadron now known to be in the China Sea, he might be able to reach the waters of Japan in time to intercept the battleships under Rozhdestvensky. Or he might fall back at once upon his lase in or near the Strait of Corea, knowing that both of the Russian divisions, if they are to prove of any utility, must have Vladivostok for their objective. It has been suggested that he may be lying in wait off Fromosa, but, although at that point he would be in a favourable position for striking the division sighted off Singapore, he would be likely to miss Rozhdestvensky, who, if he has taken the outside route, may be exhas taken the outside route, may be ex-pected to pass far to the eastward of that island.

Another suggestion is that Togo may content himself with attacking the division that happens to be nearest him, leaving the other Russian squadron to be dealt with by the Japanese warships left behind in home waters. It is extremely improbable that the yessels detached for the purpose of blockading Vladivostok, and protecting the communications between Oyama's army and Japan, could cope with the four battleships

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY GIVES SATISFACTION EVERY-

"I have been selling Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my retail shop of this place for six years," says Adolph Abrahamson of Durbanville, Cape Colony. "I find it to give satisfaction with the people who use it and is the best seller of any cough remedy I handle." For sain by handle," For saile by
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under Rozhdestvensky. It is even doubtful whether they would prove a match for the Russian division now in the China Sea, which includes one battleship and seven cruisers besides a number of torpedo boats. It is certain, nevertheless, that if either of the Russian soundarms succeeds in reaching certain, nevertheless, that if either of the Russian squadrons succeeds in reaching Vladivostok the situation will be sensibly changed. In that event the Japanese could avert the occasional interruption of communications with the Asiatic mainland only by employing the whole of the naval force at their disposal in the blockade of Vladivostok, for that harbour, it should be recalled, has two widely distant entrances. With what resources, then, would Japan be able to confront the Russian squadron which is now traversing the Red Sea, and to which reinforcements are to be despatched from the Baltic in June?

Had Rozhdestvensky kept his fleet together.

Haltic in June?
Had Rozhdestvensky kept his fleet together, so that Togo could have dealt with it at one stroke, there seems to be an agreement of opinion among naval experts that Japan's control of the sea would not have been seriously threatened. On the other hand, the problem presented to the Japanese Admiral has been gravely complicated by the separation of the Baltic fleet into two squadrons, pursuing different routes.—"Sun," New York.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

A FAVORABLE ACCOUNT.
The P. and O. s.s. Poona, which recently arrived at Hongkong, reported that it had met the Baltic Fleet on its voyage. The account of the Poona's encounter with the fleet is best told in the words of the chief officer, who supplied his interview to a "China Mail" representative, who hoarded the vessel on the Kowloon Wharf on April 15 from which we make the following exthe vessel on the Kowloon Wharf on April 15 from which we make the following entract "I should think that if the ships are properly fought they will give the Japanese tough time of it should an encounter take place. I should say that the seven batter ships would be quite a match for any of the Japanese fleet that they are likely to meet. I had formed a very poor opinion of the Baltic Fleet from what could be learned at Home but now in common with everyone Baltic Fleet from what could be learned at Home but now in common with everyone else on board the Poona I have entirely changed my opinion. We could not help but admire their appearance and the way that they travelled after such a long voyage, and when you come to think of the inconvenience of coaling and taking other provisions at sea you realise the size of the undertaking. While the Poona was sailing with the Baltic fleet she was sighted by the Nubia, and the fact was reported to the P. and O. office and no doubt created some anxiety. If the ships were to decide to make an unencumbered dash for the North they should be able to get up there at a rate of 15 or 16 kilometres by way of the Formosa Channel.

A SENSATIONAL POLICE CASE.

A correspondent writes to the "Bengalee" from Nakipore in Khulna under date April

A most sensational case of Police oppression, of which a few Kaorahs (men of low-caste) are the victims, has cropped up here. On the night of 31st March last one Kedar Nath Banerjee of this locality invited the Police Sub-Inspector of the Shyamnagore outpost, a few constables, and some other gentlemen to attend a party, held at Lagsmee Baishnabee's house, situated in a quarter which is mostly inhabited by low-caste people. Far from the house, there live a few Kaorahs, most of whom are day-labourers. They return in the evening to their respective homes after their day's work and amuse themselves with music. On the night in question, the Kaorahs, as usual with them, began to sing "Harinam." This A most sensational case of Police oppreswith them, began to sing "Harinam." This e to the sent a few constables to the spot to put a stop to the music. The Kaorahs had the audacity to question his authority to interfere with their religious songs, as they were fully confident that what they were doing fully confident that what they were doing was nothing but pure amusement. This failure on the part of the police became intolerable to the Sub-Inspector; and he with the constables appeared on the scene. The poor people took fright and ran away, leaving their females behind. But it is alleged the policemen put the women to fright and their cries brought thousands of men on the poor were constants. their cries brought thousands of men on the spot, none venturing to help the poor women, and reached the cars of the Kaorahs, who came desperately out of their hiding-places to their rescue. A scuffle ensued between the police and the Kaorahs, and the Sub-Inspector escaped with a slight wound on the head. The police have challaned some Kaorahs. The trial is proceeding before Babu Jagat Chandra Bosu, Sub-divisional Officer of Satkhira.

FORCING BACK THE SEA.

A great engineering firm has succeeded in driving back the sea at Hodbarrow, near Millom, Cumberland. The work has entail-ed the alteration of the coast line in order to allow the miners to extract the ore from beneath the sea bed. It was found in 1899 that the veins of ore on land side were worked out, but investigations proved that rich veins jutted out under the sea. An attempt was made to work them, but a bed of quicksand was tapped, and the mines were flooded. A mighty concrete barrier, 7,000 feet long, was built in the sea in the form of a bow, enclosing 170 acres of the bay, and rendering it possible to carry the present workings 600 feet further seaward. The barrier consists of a wall of 20-ton concrete blocks, backed by an enbankment of clay. The total length is 6,870 feet. The extreme width at the base is 210 feet at the top 83 feet, and the extreme height is

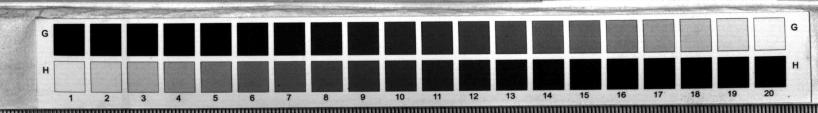
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THE

- Amrita Mazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, MAY 11, 1905.

WHO IS TO PAY MR. ROLT?

To what absurdities can a despot, armed with irresistible powers, be led, is exemplified by the stories told of the doings of Raja Habu Chandra of Pryag (Allahabad) who, it is said, flourished thousands of years ago. He was not a bad man nor a fool; but the exercise of irresponsible powers unhinged his mind, and made him an unreasonable crea-ture. He could not bear to see his orders disobeyed, however ridiculous they were. At one time he had fined an offender who was too poor to pay the amount. But the royal order must be carried out, and so a rich neighbour was compelled to pay the fine instead.

India now is not less despotically governed than it was during the days of Habu Chandra; and, therefore, it is but natural that the doings of that king should be repeated now and then at the present time. Just take the case of Mr. Rolt, late Manager of the Khagra estate, which is under Government management. The fitful manner in which the authorities conducted this matter throughout, reminds one that if the matter throughout, reminds one that if the Government displayed unreasonableness in dealing with it, there was no method in it. A distinguished Collector reported against Mr. Rolt, an unusual thing,—for, a European District Officer rarely takes any such step against a European employe of the Government,—and recommended his criminal prosecution. The Revenue Board was agreeable and proceedings were commenced. A European Deputy Magistrate was next entrusted with the duty of making a preliminary enquiry into the complaint made against Mr. Rolt. He found that a prima facie case had been made out, and committed Mr. Rolt to the Calcutta Criminal Sessions to take his trial. He was acquitted, but other charges were brought against him, and a committee was appointed to enquire into them.

But the mood of a despot is as freaksome

But the mood of a despot is as freaksome as that of the South American climate. The attitude of the Government suddenly changed towards Mr. Rolt. He was no doubt at first prosecuted with vigor by the Crown, but he was treated in another manner afterwards. The Committee of Enquiry did not acquit him of the charges—its verdict was only "not proven"; yet the same Revenue Board, which had previously sanctioned his prosecution, now recommended for the payment of a compensation of Rs. 15,000 to him. Now, was ever such a spectacle witnessed, namely, that a Government officer, against whom serious charges were preferred. was charges were preferred, was recommended for compensation though not "not guilty," but only "not proven" was the finding of the Court that was appointed to

finding of the Court that was appointed to enquire into those charges?

The Committee of Enquiry was practically a regular court of law; for, witnesses were examined by it on oath and allowed to be cross-examined. Now, more than half of the people hauled up before a court of law, are acquitted when they are found not guilty, or are discharged when the charges are not proved against them. The Government rever pays compensation to any one of them. never pays compensation to any one of them. Mr. Tilak, though innocent, was almost hounded to death; and, when honorably acquitted, he applied for compensation which was, however, refused. But not only was compensation ordered for Mr. Rolt, it was done on a most liberal scale. Nay more. compensation ordered for Mr. Rolt, it was done on a most liberal scale. Nay more; the two distinguished officers of the Government, Messrs. Lea and Heard, alluded to above, were discredited; for, the liberality shown to Mr. Rolt meant nothing less than that they were hasty, malicious and unworthy of the positions they occupied. But the fitful Government subsequently relented towards these officers.

And why were these two officers humilist.

And why were these two officers humiliated? Apparently because, they, from a supreme sense of duty, took action against a European. Mr. Lea not only made a very damaging report against Mr. Rolt, but he was his practical prosecutor. Mr. Heard conducted the preliminary trial and did not show Mr. Rolt that undue favour which is usually granted to Europeans accused of a criminal offence. As a matter of fact, both Mr. Lea and Mr. Heard have the reputation Mr. Lea and Mr. Heard have the reputation of being very impartial and just-minded Magistrates, who never make any distinction of colour when trying cases before them. And these two good officers were not only thrown over-board by the Board and the Government, but subjected to severe criticism in the columns of Anglo-Indian papers which, not having been in possession of the real facts of the case, lashed them mercilessly. This journal, however, pointed out the gross nature of the wrong done to them; and the Government, we find, has at last made the Government, we find, has at last made amends by promoting M. Lea to the first grade, and putting Mr. Heard in charge of an important Sub-division.

It is related of Habu Chandra that, when in gracious mood, he distributed his munification in a most generous manner. Similar

ence in a most generous manner. Similar ly, in the Rolt case, every one has been blessed—the prosecutors and the accused. There is only one party who is, however, going to be made to suffer, viz., the minor proprietors of the Khagra estate, who are wards of Government. In its Resolution, the Government directed that a compensation of Rs. 15,000 should be made to Mr.

the Government directed that a compensation of Rs. 15,000 should be made to Mr. Rolt, and it was understood that the amount would be paid by the Khagra estate. Now this is manifestly unjust. We are however quite sure that a devout Christian, who is now at the head of the Bengal Government, will never permit such a mean and unjust act to be perpetrated as the misappropriation of the money of the innocent Khagra minors who are now under the protection of the Government.

Neither will it be possible for His Honour to justify the payment of the compensation from the public exchequer. Indeed, a hue and cry would in that case be raised, and we think, very properly, if the funds of the general tax-payers were spent in that unjustifiable way. Yet the fiat has gone forth—a fiat which is irrevocable, that a sum of Rs. 15,000 must be given to Mr. Rolt as compensation! How Sir Andrew will extricate himself from this apparently inextricable position is more than we can say.

The doings of Habu Chandra, however, suggest a way out of the difficulty. The Khagra estate is not rich enough to pay Rs.

The doings of Habu Chandra, however, suggest a way out of the difficulty. The Khagra estate is not rich enough to pay Rs. 15,000 to Mr. Rolt, but the Durbhanga estate is. Why does not the Government compel the Maharaja of Durbhanga to make the payment? Of course, His Highness had nothing to do with the prosecution of Mr. Rolt. But what of that? The Khagra minors

bear the burden.

Don't you think, dear reader, that there is anything extravagant in the suggestion of Durbhanga paying compensation to Mr. Rolt. The proposed Ranchi Residential College is going to be established, it is alleged, for the benefit of the sons of retired Deputy Magistrates and Sub-Judges. It is, however, the Maharajahs of Durbhangs and other Maharajahs and Rajahs who have to pay money for the successful carrying out of this scheme. Now, if these Maharajahs and Rajahs can be made to open their purse-strings for the be made to open their purse-strings for the good of an institution in which they have not the slightest personal interest—nay, to which, most of them in their heart of hearts

not the slightest personal interest—nay, to which, most of them in their heart of hearts are opposed—where is the absurdity to compel the Maharajah of Durbhanga—the biggest of them—to help the poor Khagra estate out of the difficulty?

Here is another example in support of this contention. An Afghan youth came to Hooghly with a countryman whom he called his former master. Getting home-sick here, and having no momey to meet his passage expense home, he broke open the box of another man, who had kindly given him food and shelter, stole all the money it contained, and decamped to his native country. He was arrested and put on his trial for theft. Mr. Carey, the Magistrate of Hooghly, who tried the case, delivered judgment to the effect that his alleged former master, who had nothing to do with the doings of the young thief, should pay the latter his railway fare to enable him to return home. The man protested that he was not the former master of the thief, but he was yet compelled to pay the amount. So if it is regular for a so-called former master of an Afghan thief to meet the needs of the latter, it must be equally regular to make Durbhanga pay compensation to Mr. Rolt, who was also put on his trial on an analogous charge and acquitted. And if the Maharajah of Durput on his trial on an analogous charge and acquitted. And if the Mahamajah of Durbhanga demurs, His Highness, like the so-called former master of the Afghan thief may also be "persuaded" to pay the amount.

A HEALTH-SEEKER'S EXAMINATION

A HEALTH-SEEKER'S EXAMINATION OF CALCUTTA.

If a person in search of a health-resort were recommended to reside in Calcutta he would very probably inquire what is the death-rate of the town: what is the character of its water and air and the purity of the foodstuffs sold in its markets? We think our hypothetical health-seeker would be wise in asking these questions; and if he found the answers unsatisfactory he would turn aside and continue his search.

The sanitary work of a town might very properly be gauged by the amount of sickness in it and its health measured by its mortality. Let us apply these standards to Calcutta with its five Health Officers, its army of scavengers, overseers, food-inspectors and supernumeraries, and see how it answers the test.

We will not refer to the present health of the town, which we venture to assert is worse than it was during the quarter ending on the 31st December 1904, the report of which was laid on the table last Wednesday at the meeting of the Corporation. To this official report we will refer for our facts and figures.

dying about him to-day, visited the hospitals, walked through the slums of the town, peeped into the dungeons of human habita tion located in many of its lanes, alleys and streets. will not be surprised to learn that the mortality recorded, not to speak of the unrecorded registered above the average of

mongst us in the three months was 6,735. In the suburbs with open streams of filth and placers of foulness and the broad shadows of the upae falling everywhere the death-rate was over 41 per 1000. Amongst the opening buds of infant-plasmodium—those eautiful spring-flowers of human happines and continuance of human life—over 351 per thousand withered away and dropped off the parent tree. Something should be done to check this great sacrifice of the lives of our little ones if we have any regard for our posterity and the sorrows of the parents.

These sad figures bring to prominence another important fact which should not be lost sight of in considering the sanitary state of the town, and that is this, that the 6,730 deaths mean that there were over 60,000 cases of severe illness; and surely with so many deaths and so much illness the sanitary condition and the health of Calcutta cannot

be pronounced satisfactory.

Now let us turn to the number of births and compare it with the number of deaths in order to see how the population is increasing and whether our town is a suitable place for such increase. During the quarter, 4,697 births were registered. The number of deaths were 6,735; and so the deaths exceeded the births by 2,038. Basing one's calculation on these figures, it is easy to foretell that in the course of one hundred years Calcutta, with its present population of 800,000 souls, will cease to be inhabited. But it may be argued that the population of Calcutta is kept up and may increase by immigration from all parts of India. This modoubt is the case and the reason why Calcutta is not to-day a howling wilderness and a habitation for the wild beasts and the poisonous serpents of Bengal.

Maintaining the population of the town

poisonous serpents of Bengal.

Maintaining the population of the town by immigration alone means really that Calcutta is the imperial metropolitan lethal chamber of India, where people from all parts crowd for work and a livelihood but find death. This was not the process by which London became the most populous city in the world. Besides the toilers, seeking their bread within its gates, the birthrate has always exceeded the death-rate. This increase in the urban population has brought wealth, prosperity and extension of its area, and made it the centre of commerce as it is the centre of power in the world. The conclusion we would draw is that the hygienic conditions of Calcutta are not suitable to an increase of its indigenous population.

euitable to an increase of its indigenous population.

How is our imperial palatial town as its potable water, its salubrious air and its food-supply we will state the facts succinctly. The filtered water is often inadequate to the requirements of the people and never free from the Bacilli Coli. Its well and tank water is unfit for domestic purposes, and although teeming with choleraic and other pathogenic germs, is used by a large body of the residents for the want of purer. The

If it is regular in one case; it can not be otherwise in the other. Following the precedent of Raja Habu Chandra, H. H. the Maharaja of Durbhanga, who can easily pay the compensation which the Khagra estate is not in a position to do, should be made to bear the burden.

Don't you think, dear reader, that there is anything extravagant in the suggestion of Durbhanga vaying compensation to Mr. Rolt.

The proposed Ranghi Ros dential College is it, is deleterious to health it, is deleterious to health

it, is deleterious to health

As to our food on which the people live but do not thrive, half of it is adulterated.

Out of 40 samples of ghee more than half (21) were found adulterated. Of 51 samples of milk—that special article of food for our children and our sick and our old and feeble

children and our sick and our old and feeble
—31 were found adulterated. Many who
have studied the question of food and disease attribute all our ailments to land milk.
The Corporation knows that the milk-supply
of the town is both bad and deficient, but
is incapable of energetic and efficient action.
Of 9 samples of butter 5 were found bad,
and of 41 samples of mustard oil, the
principal heat and energy-producing food of
the poor, 28 were adulterated. The animal
food of the town was just as bad, over 500
being found unfit for use. As to the sweetmeats, so much used by our children and by
all classes of Indians, it was found that
vermillion (mercury) and aneline dyes made
them attractive as well as indigestible while
dust and flies made them productive of the
fatal diseases so prevalent among us.
Our hypothetical health-seeker after such
revelations from official records would, we

our hypothetical heatin-seeker after such revelations from official records would, we are sure, if anywhere near Calcutta while making his enquiries, would soon put wide oceans between him and our beautiful oceans between maidan-faced city.

As expected, the Carlyle Circular has created great alarm in the country. We hear that not only the important public Associa-tions but the members of the bar in various tions but the members of the bar in various parts of the Province are going to enter protests against its dangerous provisions. This is as it show be. The bar of the Calcutta High Court, we submit, should take lead in the matter. In our last article on the subject we said that, not only the District Judges but even their Lordships of the High Court, could be subordinated to the Divisional Commissioners by means of the Circular. This is not an extravagant idea on our part. The subordination of the High Court to the Commissioner comes in this way. The Hon'-The subordination of the High Court to the Commissioner comes in this way. The Hon'ble Judges (including his Lordship the Chief Justice) are Calcutta officers. Calcutta is within the administrative jurisdiction of the Presidency Commissioner. It is claimed for the Commissioner that he is the Head of his Division, and must exercise, as such, his authority, under the unwritten code alluded to in the Circular, over all officers, judicial and other; and it is even laid down that as a reward for the discovery made by that body of officers, His Honour has conceded so far as to declare that a Commissioner represents the Civil Government.

Ir should be remarked, in passing, that hitherto Commissioners represented the Executive only. Civil Government has a much more comprehensive connotation. It includes judicial, executive and legislative. If cludes judicial, executive and legislative. If the Commissioner represents the civil, as contra-distinguished from mere executive Government, that means that he is constituted the Government of his Division. The expression that he represents the Civil Government does not make any difference. The real and only substantive Government is that of His Majesty, King-Emperor Edward VII. All the Governments in India, whether denominated Government or Administration, whether Supreme or Local, merely represent him and his Civil Government; and by representing the Civil Government, the Commissioner would be vested with the functions exercisable by the Crown, for example, granting reprieves in capital sentence cases, granting reprieves in capital sentence cases just in the same manner as His Excellency he Viceroy, or His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, or the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of an Administration, (all of whom merely represent the Civil Government), is at present authorised to do.

THE fact that a Commissioner has a Lieutenant-Governor or a Chief Commissioner as his overlord need not prevent him from exercising those functions, any more than the existence of a Viceroy prevents the actual and recognized exercise of them by Gover-nors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioner. The Commissioners, exalted, will assume the authority that formerly belonged to the Government alone. He will, in fact, be the Local Government of his Division. Thus, by the new status discovered for Commissioners, the Calcutta High Court Judges, at least, of the Original Side (including the Criminal) being judicial officers within the jurisdicof the Presidency Commissioner, under his authority in matters outside law or rule. That authority has been made to extend over all judicial officers; no exception being allowed even in the case of High Court Judges, Appellate or Original. We are however, quite sure that, the Hon'ble Judges were taken unawares when they were asked to give their consent to the Circular. As regards the practical obliteration of District and Sessions Judges, as fearless, independent and conscientious judicial officers, we shall say something in a future issue.

Our Benares correspondent writes us to say:—The death of Mr. W. H. I. Impey, Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, deprives that province of a valuable and independent officer. Mr. Impey was especially suitable for his post during the regime of the present all-accommodating Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James LaTouche. To quote Sir Antony MacDonnell, the qualities most essential for a successthe qualities most essential for a successful administrator are firmness and sympathy, and Mr. Impey and Sir James combined in them those qualities; indeed, it is an open secret that Mr. Impey having the first and Sir James the second. The latter was never a strong or a discerning official but his large fund of sympathy is well-known, and that is perhaps his only possession. We remember his sensible advice to the Mahomedans of Benares during the days of the cow-killing agitation, and we have also heard stories about his unostentatious charity and kindliness of heart. The house of Sir James, the then Commissioner of Benares, was situated at the western extremity of the city, and villagers who used to bring loads of fuel, "Bhoosa" and hay for sale in the city, passed by his house. There is a little spot, a few yards from the gate of the Commissioner's house, where men and women coming with heavy loads used to place their burden for taking

necessary to pass a severe sentence upon the accused and he sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment. And we all know that a few years ago, an Indian boy in the Punjab got two years for stealing a watch, that is to say, he got 12 times more punishment than what has been awarded to the Gunner for committing the same offence, though the former was only a boy. We have no faith in the efficacy of severe punishment and we are glad that the Senior Magistrate has dealt leniently with the Gunner. We hope he will similarly deal with the Indians when convicted by him of the same offence, under similar circumstances.

Captain G. C. Burn, present Canton-ment Magistrate of Benares, like most other European officials, bears no great love for the Congress. Lately he found himself in the position of a Judge to de-cide a matter in which the Reception 'Committee of the National cide a matter in Committee of the National Congress was vitally interested; and, as was feared, he played his part in a way as to be prejudicial to the interests of the next Congress. The reader is aware that the Reception Committee had resolved to hold the Congress on the ground of the Rajghat Fort because of its good position. They started negociations with the military authorities, who are the proprietors of the land. The land is waste and uneven; but the Committee agreed to spend any amount for mittee agreed to spend any amount for levelling it if they got it on easy terms. The land had not up to now fetched more than Rs. 150 a year to the Cantonment that there would be no difficulty in completing the terms with them. But, strange to say, when the proposal to let out the land reached the Cantonment Magistrate, he wrote to say that he would charge Rs. 3,000 for it! The Congress Reception Committee then got a plan made and offered to pay a double of what the land has been bringing up to now. The Cantonment Magistrate was however inexhorable. tonment Magistrate was however inexhorable. He y declined to consider any proposal for less than Rs. two thousand and a half (2,500,) and declared "correspondence closed." The Congress Committee is thus compelled to give up the idea of acquiring this land, and will now proceed to select another site of which there is such dearth in Benares. there is such dearth in Benares. The Cantonment Magistrate, who is said to be a youthful Captain, has no doubt found this opportunity to satisfy his prejudice against the Congress, but he has not certainly served the interests of himself or the military authorities by this move. The Captain is, however, only following the example of the N. W. Provinces authorities of 1888, when they threw every obstacle in the way of the Allahabad Reobstacle in the way of the Allahabad Reception Committee to secure a good site for the Congress pandal. They could not, however, stop the holding of the Congress—only they displayed an amount of meanness which was not expected from men in their position. The young Captain similarly will not be able to stop one Benares Congress; his action will only make him an object of unfavourable comments among object of unfavourable comments among the Indians.

THE rollowing letter from Lady Curzon to Sir A. Fraser was sent to the "Englishman"

and the "Statesman" for publication:and the "Statesman" for publication:—
"Vicercy's Camp, India, April 14th, 1935.
"My dear Sir Andrew,—Since my arrival in India last month I have been thinking whether I could find a way of expressing my sincere gratitude to the people of Calcutta for the deep sympathy and concern they showed throughout my terrible illness, and for the warm welcome they extended to me on my return. It has occurred to me that a possible way of doing this might to me on my return. It has occurred to me that a possible way of doing this might be if I would be permitted to give to the people of Calcutta a beautiful fountain to be erected on some appropriate site. When driving in Calcutta I noticed that the ground facing the new Foreign Office near the Dharmtollah tank was being laid out with ornamental roads and paths, and as the main thoroughfares converge round a central space which seems to invite the central space which seems to invite the erection of a fountain, I thought that this erection of a fountain, I thought that this might be a suitable spot. If a small portion of the surrounding area were planted with flowers perhaps the result would be to beautify this part of Calcutta and give pleasure to the many people who frequent it daily. Will you let me know if you think the idea would be acceptable to my European and Indian friends whose kindness it would be a delight to me to acknowledge in some permanent form. Believe me yours some permanent form. Believe me your very sincerely,

"(Sd.) MARRY CURZON." We do not know why the letter was sen only to the two papers mentioned above and not to others. As a matter of fact and not to others. As a matter of fact, these two papers are selected, as a rule, for the publication of Sir Andrew Fraser's public letters and speeches, his Private Secretary not furnishing them to other dailies,—a curious practice which was never resorted to by previous Lieutenant-Governors and which is not observed by the Viceroy. Neither do we know why the letter was sent to the press at all; for, the Lieutenant-Governor did not wait for press opinion to form his own. This is quite clear from what his Private Secretary adds to the letter in forwarding copies of it to the two papers named above. He writes:—

rest. Sir James LaTouche was frequently seem standing at his gate and observing the people who passed by his house. An old woman, is still living who probully repeats how one day finding no one to lift up her heavy basket of "bhoosa" she saw the Commissioner approach her and offer his help to her. She was over-awed, but the good Commissioner heeded her not, and, queckly lifting up the load, placed it on her head and retreated. On many an oceasion, he purchased the loads of cripples to save them the trobule of carrying them long distances.

The other day, a European Gunner belonging to the Royal Garrison Artillery was prosecuted at the Town Police Court (Madras) before the senior Magistrate for stealing a gold watch belonging to a Madrasee dealer in watches. The accused had gone into the complainant's shop and asked to be shown a gold watch belonging to a Madrasee dealer in watches. The accused had gone into the complainant's shop and asked to be shown a gold watch the accused, on the pretext of inspecting, slipped into his coat pocket and immediately attempted to run away on his bicycle. He was however prevented from doing so and handed over to the Police and immediately attempted to run away on his bicycle. He was however prevented from doing so and handed over to the Police on his bicycle. He was however prevented from doing so and handed over to the Police and immediately attempted to run away on his bicycle. He was however prevented from doing so and handed over to the Police and immediately attempted to run away on the forms of the offences of this kind that he deemed in the proposed with the frequent occurrence of the offence of this kind that he deemed from the accused and he sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment. And we all know that a few years ago, an Indian boy in the Punjab got two years for stealing a wastillate of the proposal. He, hough the former was only a boy. We have no faith in the efficacy of severe punishment than what has been awarded to the form of the Burdana community have "After making inquiry from the most re-

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLI : TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

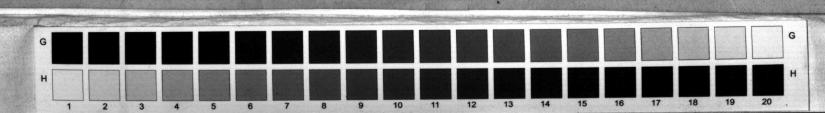
London, April 20.

VERSES FOR THE WEEK. "FINIS CORONAT OPUS. "Flushes the dawn to-day,
Ere the sun's pageant bright,
With climbing splendours, steep
The earth in warmth and light,
That erst the darkness gloomed
Of shadow-laden night.
The bud swells on the bough,
And sequent in its time. The bud swells on the bough,
And, sequent in its time,
The blossom blows and fades,
Till waxing to its prime,
The ripe fruit mellows sweet,
Ere autumn chill to rime.
See, all things perfected
In Nature's cycle vast!
Shall not our labour, too,
Consummate be at last?
What though upon our work
The crown full late be cast?
What though the dawn delay?
The light shall still be ours;
What though the barren land
Not yet for us show flowers? Not yet for us show flowers? At last fulfilled shall be

Our rights, our hopes, our powers."

-M.A.V. SIR HENRY COTTON ON THE LAND PROBLEM IN INDIA.
"Discussion invited." This was

"Discussion invited." This was a significant intimation which appeared on the cards of invitation to a meeting of the Land Nationalisation Society, London, to be held at the New Reform Club and to be addressed by S.r. Henry Cotton on the Land question an India last Wednesday. A large number of those interested in the question, both British and Indian, responded to the Society's invitation, and there was no want of discussion; in fact, it was only the hands of the clock pointing to the time limit of such meetings which put an end to the speeches that Sir Henry's address called forth. In several respects the meeting was forch. In several respects the meeting was noteworthy. One of them will be gratifying to India, namely, that Mr. Romesh C. on the many systems of land tenure and ussessment in India, and enquirers were referred by Sir Henry Cotton to Mr. Dutt's books on the subject. Then, also, the indian gentlemen who took part in the discussion did so with most commendable brevity and point. The Shaikh Abdul Qadir, whose important lecture on Hindustani was whose important lecture on Hindustani was referred to last week in this Letter, was one of the number. He is a man of wide interests and broad outlook; his speeches at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association and at the Land Nationalisation Society's Indian night prove Nationalisation Society's Indian night prove his ability and earnestness in all that pertains to the progress of the people of India. Mr. R. L. Outwaite, to whom I have from time to time referred as one of the strongest opponents of Chinese labour on the Rand Manes, was also present. He interests himself closely in all questions with regard to the land and its workers, and if he will bring his energy and clear judgment to bear on the Indian case as he has done on the situation in South Africa he will be a most valuable recruit to the ranks of Indian reformers. He asked Sir Henry the other night whether the land tax was levied in the cities as well as in the country, and got formers. He asked Sir Henry the other night whether the land tax was levied in the cities as well as in the country, and got the reply that in Calcutta it was a very small and fixed impost. Mr. Donald Reid took the opportunity of championing the cause of the Behar ryots against the oppression of the planters, and though he and the leoturer did not agree as to the effect of the systems of land assessment in Behar, Sir Henry cordially welcomed the help Mr. Donald Reid rendered to the cause of those who have no chance to make their voices heard. Sir William Wedderburn, who was present and made an interesting speech, received a most cordial and gratifying welcome; his suggestion that the payment of the tax in kind rather than in cash would led to possible expansion under the fixed settlement, and would greatly ease the burden of the cultivator in other parts of India was loudly acclaimed by the members of the Society. Both Sir William and Sir Henry emphasised the point that the that the State in India does not represent the people. The aim of the Land Nationalisation Society is to abolish landlordism and to make it the inalienable property of the whole nation. It might seem that in India the ideal was to a large extent realised because, in many parts, the State comes into direct contact with the cultivator. But, as Sir Henry clearly pointed out, the State does not represent the people; it represents direct contact with the cultivator. But, as Sir Henry clearly pointed out, the State does not represent the people; it represents only a small band of aliens who have no hereditary and real rights in the land, who have no stake in the fortunes of the country, and who have the power to disburse land on their own terms on their own terms of the country. large sums on their own remuneration.



"The land is the people's," was Sr Henry's dictum, and it is the dictum of Tolstoy, who is doing all he can to urge it upon the authorities in Russia as the first need of the unhappy serfs in that unhappy land. It is the one point on which the Russian Government are said to be taking action in the performance, tardy and inadequate, of the promised reforms. You will, in due course, receive the verbatim account of Sir Henry's long and thoughtful address; it will, without doubt he read with great interest. out doubt, be read with great interest in India, especially in Bengal where the permanent settlement has done so much for the prosperity and well-being of the people. Sir Henry declared that he did not love landlordism, but he had a profound respect for it in Bengal where its results had been most satisfactory. His lecture dea't with he dwelt on the crippling, even destroying, effect of the uncertainty which prevails with regard to enhancements. The elastic system of olden days has been replaced by a rigidity which is crushing to the cultivator. The grafting of Western systems on an Eastern stock was hazardous and unwise, and the Indian ryot bends beneath a burden which has reduced him to abject poverty. On one namely, the right of the ryots to appeal to other point Sir Henry was most emphatic, the civil courts against undue enhancements by Government, in the same way as tenants can appeal to the courts against private landlords whose demands are unjust. The ryots in Bengal are protected by legislation; the Government should give ryots under the ryotwari system the same privileges. One of the Indian gentlemen who spoke gave a previous that protects personal instance proving that protests against Government enhancement unavailing; his property was subjected to a higher assessment, and no explanation was vouchassessment, and no explanation was voted as the conditions of the land were not changed. Shaikh Abdul Qadir also declared that in the Punjab the people dreaded the advent of the Settlement Officer and his advent of the Settlement Officer and his army of helpers more even than they dreaded a drought. A refusal to supply this army with provisions and goods was sure to lead to enhancements. It cam only be added here that these meetings in London are to be strongly advocated. They may not be mass meetings, but they bring together the thoughtful few, whose influence, when they understand more clearly the vital needs of India, is an asset to be counted on with hope and gratistude by India.

"PROVINCIAL" POLICE INSPECTORS.

The Report of the Indian Police Commission has not received that attention which

sion has not received that attention which is due to so important a document. It is probably owing to the fact that its technicalities and details are not understood in England, and the form in which it has been presented to the public is not likely to attract students to a close study of its contents. Besides which, there is the old cry of "So much to think about at home!" "India is so far away!" Not one in ten people is aware that any need exists for reform in the Indian Police, and so that Report, long waited for, is passed over with a mee casual glance. This being the case, the Calcutta Correspondent of the "Daily News" has rendered a signal service by drawing the attention of readers of that widely circulating journal to the latest application in India of "The Crime of Colour." He puts the reactionary recommendation before puts the reactionary recommendation before the British public in a manner in which it can be understood. Nearly a column of the journal is devoted to the injustice done to Indians in their exclusion from all but "Provincial" inspectorships in the Police. The promotion, according to Government rule, of qualified Indians to the superior appointments in the Police Service would have led, it is explained, to one-sixth of those appointments being held by Indians, but although since 1900 no such appointments have been made, tioned by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, effectually block this line of advance. Instead of the fulfilment of past pledges there is to be a reorganisation resulting in a European and an Indian police service. "The former," says the writer of the article, "will be principally recruited in England and Indians are expressly excluded. Colour," he continues, "i henceforth to be the test of qualification for the superior service, and Indians are to be regulated to a separate service." This method of stating separate service." This method of stating the case will make the injustice clear to English readers, but it remains to be seen whether they fully grasp the hurtful results which the recommendations will have upon the peo-ple of India. The colour distinction is most unfortunate; it is disastrous. All lines of demarcation tend towards the widening of the gulf between the rulers and the ruled; and here is a fixed one which will be a perpetual source of ill-feeling. To the time-worn, discredited excuse that Indians are not fit to occupy positions of responsibility in administration of their own country, Baroda Administration Report, just received in England, is a conclusive reply. In many ways the Indian-ruled State of Baroda sets might well follow, but the case for Indian co-operation in administrative matters could not be better stated than by the practical results achieved in Baroda by men whose crime is that they are "coloured." example which British India
t well follow, but the

In this connection reference must not be mitted to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's significant emitted to Mr. Dadabnai Naorojis signincant letter to the "Daily News" on the subject of the Police Commission Report. He entitles it, "More European Leeches," and it needs no comment to point out its forcefulness. It is as follows:

"In a Memorandum on a few Statements in the Report of the Indian Famine Commission of 1880," which I submitted on 4th January, 1881, to Lord Hartington, then Secretary of State for India, I said:

When any question of reform arises the only remedy that suggests itself to English officials' mind is, "Apply more European leeches, apply more European leeches."

Now the Police Commission Report is out,

Now the Police Commission Report is out, and other Commissions, resolutions, and reports for "Reforms," (?) [Heaven save us from those "Reforms" (?)] have been coming out, with the same eternal cry, "More European leeches, more European leeches," and add to that hideous drain of £30,000,000 or more, as if India had no people of her own, and, if she had, as if they existed only to be "bied" and "plundered," with all the ghastly consequences of famine and plague—deaths of millions and starvation of scores of millions! When will this curse end? Will English conse

cience be never aroused at the deplorable results of the present evil system of British government of India? Will they never understand that self-government, like that of the Colonies, in a suitable way, is the only remedy? May we despair "

THE ANGLO-INDIAN TEMPERANCE

ASSOCIATION:
AN ENTHUSIASTIC ANNUAL MEETING. The Anglo-Indian Temperance Association has good reason to feel gratified and encouraged by the work that it is steadily and surely accomplishing in the spread of Temperance in India. The report of last year's work was exceedingly favourable and a spirit of gladness seemed to permeate the big assembly which met last Monday evening at the Wheatsheaf Hall, South Lambeth Road, London on the consequence of the annual meeting Wheatsheaf Hall, South Lambeth Road, London, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Association. There was quite a formidable array of members of Parliament and of influential men, British and Indian, who have the cause of temperance at heart. Over all seemed to hover the unforgotten, the unforgetable memory of the founder of the society and the strenuous worker for temperance, Mr. W. S. Caine. It was but fitting that joyous cheers greeted Mrs. Caine when, in fulfilment of her duties as Treasurer, she rose to make her financial statement. The way in which she has thrown her heart and way in which she has thrown her heart and energy into the work that was, indeed, part of her husband's very being, is deserving of all commendation and appreciation. To be up and doing has been the way in which Mrs. Caine has striven with the great sorrow that befel when Mr. Caine passed out of earthly sight. His work goes on with ever increasing efficacy, and few perhaps realise how much its success is due to the quiet, untiring efforts of the gentle lady whose heart is sore with a terrible sorrow and loss. Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., has proved a worthy successor of Mr. Caine as President of the Association, and his recent tour in India was one of the topics of special interest at Monday's meeting. In responding to one of the resolutions which thanked him for his work and for the inspiration of his Indian visit, Mr. Smith gave an account of his tour in the Bombay Presidency. Whenever the opportunity offers Mr. way in which she has thrown her heart and dency. Whenever the opportunity offers Mr. Smith appears only too delighted to talk about his visit, and the courtesy shown to him in India, the enthusiasm of the welcome he received, continue to give deepest pleasure to the veteran reformer. When Mr. Smith to the veteran reformer. When Mr. Smith speaks he impresses those who hear him with his earnest sincerity. The help rendered to the cause in India by Sir Frederick Lely was one of the prominent topics at the meeting, and general appreciation was expressed, with the hope, too, that Sir Frederick's action in the Central Provinces would lead to improvement in other parts of India. One note of regret was heard with regard to the Bengal Excise Bill; it had been hoped that in its amended form it would have passed into law. amended form it would have passed into law, but the Association trusts that the new Bill will embody the views of the public with re-

> PANTHER SHOOTING. (Special for the Patrika.)

gard to liquor shops.

Morvi (Kathiawar) May 4. His Highness the Manaraja Saneb Sir Bhow-singhji k.C.S.I., of Bhownagar is very fond of shikar. Sometime ago ne was successful in killing a big pantner near the village Trapaj and the other day his Highness bagged another panther pantner law place some 12 miles off from the capital. On the afternoon of the 29th ultimo Khubber was brought to His Highness of a pantner that was seen lying at ease in a little cave under a big stone above the Nala called Khodiar Nala near the village of Babhania, which is some 8 miles off from here. His Highness immediately left for the place in a mail-coach. But before he reached the spot, the animal, getting scent of some men being Government of India, effectually block this line of advance. Instead of the fulfilment of past pledges there is to be a reorganisation field of "chhasathia." In the meantime His Highness got to the Nala where he found one man waiting to tell him the above tale, who showed him to the direction of the anmal's escape. His Highness at last came up to the field in question, at 6 o'clock in the evening where the beaters were waiting for him. His Highness could not find any convenient place to stand upon and so he preferred standing on the coach without horses and instructed the beaters to make the "Haka." Fortunately the beast rushed in the desired direction; and though seriously wounded by the very first shot, it could rush into another adjoining field of chhasathia. Another careful Haka was successfully made and the panther, though disabled by the first serious hurt, bounded out, and on her way to get back into the field in which she first hid beautiful to the field in which she first hid herself, was laid prostrate by another shot from His Highness' gun. The animal measured 6 feet and 7 inches.

> We understand that steps are being taken to arrange a public meeting in Madras to devise measures Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales a fitting reception on the occasion of their visit to Madras at the

> end of January.
>
> The Persian Commercial Mission have left
> Khorasan and will reach Bombay about 11th May. Colonel Newcomen, on reaching India, will visit Simla to place the results of the Mission before the Government of India. The Mission in spite of obstacles put in the way by the Belgian Customs officers, succeeded in making a thorough energing Mission before the Government of India. The in making a thorough enquiry regarding trade prospects in Southern Persia.

Gunner Bromwick, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, stationed in Fort St. George, Madras, was prosecuted by the Police, on the complaint of C. Thiruvengadaswmy Chetty, a dealer in watches, carrying on business at the Evening Bazaar, for theft in a building in respect of a rolled-gold watch, valued at Rs. 55, the property of the complainant. The case for the prosecution was that at about 2 p.m. on Tuesday last, the accused called at the complainant's shop and asked to be shown a gold watch for purchase. When the watch was handed to the accused the latter, after examining the watch, slipped it into his coat pocket, jumped on his bicycle, and was going away when the complainant raised an alarm and the accused stopped and the property recovered from him. His Worship found the accused guilty, and, though evidence of previous good character was given, observed that the case called for a severe sentence in the public interests, since offences of this nature were becoming frequent. The accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. Gunner Bromwick, of the Royal Garrison

Calcutta and Mofussil,

Legislative.-The Lieutenant-Governor nominated Mr. Frederick William Duke, Officiating Commissioner, Presidency Division, to be a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Finance Department .- Mr. Brunyate, now officiating as Deputy Secretary, Home Department, will be appointed as Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, in the latter part of June, vice Mr. Mant proceeding on

U. P. Weather and Crops.—For the week ending May 3rd.—Rain has fallen in 35 districts, accompanied by light hailstorms in Garhwal and Almora. Spring crops continue to be harvested in places, and threshing and winnowing are in progress. Sugarcane and extra crops are being weeded. Supply of fedder is ample. Prices show a tendency to rise.

Indian Railway Earnings .- The official year is beginning well in the matter of Indian Railway earnings, which, for last month worked out some ten lakhs of rupees better than in the corresponding period of 1904, though the latter was itself a record year. Not only is the mileage larger, but the last returns show that the rate of weekly earnings per mile is two rupees higher than at the same time last year. The increase is thus progressive.

A Divorce Suit.—Before Mr. Justice Sale, at the High Court, Mr. A. N. Chaudhuri, instructed by Babu Basanta Kumar Bose, applied on behalf of John William Paterson, a guard on the East Indian Railway at Asansole, for leave to file a petition for dissolution of marriage against his wife. Ethel Mary Paterson, on the ground of adultery with William Harcourt, also a guard in the same employ. The petitioner also claimed same employ. The petitioner also claimed Rs. 5,000, as damages and the custody of the two children. His Lordship admitted the petition.

Ill-treating Niece.—At the court of Mr. B. A. N. Singh, Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, Miss G. Egerton, of Narcaldanga, instituted criminal proceedings against Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, her uncle and aunt, on charges of ill-treatment, criminal intimidation, and restraining her from removing her furniture. The complainant it is alleged, owing to continued ill-treatment at the hands of her uncle and aunt, removed from their house and put up in the house of a friend in Narcaldangah.
The Magistrate granted summons against the
accused, and passed an order for the production of the complamant's clothes.

Railway Board.—The Indian Railway Board is not idle. The following new surveys have just been sanctioned by it (1) A survey by the agency of tht Southern Mahratta Railway Company of a line on the metre-gauge from Godag station on the Southern Mahratta Railway to Yalvigi station on the Harihar Branch of the same railway a distance of 381 miles; and (2) railway, a distance of 38½ miles; and (2) a survey by the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company of a proposed light railway on the 2-ft. 6-in. gauge from Murtajpur on the Nagnur Pennch of that Railway to Pisgaon, a distance of about 115 miles

Plague Figures .- On Monday 43 cases and 48 deaths from plague were reported in Cal-cutta. The total morality from all causes reported on that day was 85, the quinquennia average being 79. The plague cases and deaths were distributed as follows: Shampooker, 5 and 5; Burtolah, 4 and 4; Sukeas Street, 2 and 2; Jorabagan, 2 and 2; Jorasanko, 5 and 4; Burra Bazar, 3 and 3; Colootollah, 4 and 3; Moocheeperah, 1 and 6; Bowbazar, 2 and 2; Puddapooker, 3 and 3; Collinga, 1 and 1; Baniapooker, 2 and 2; Khidderpur, 3 and 3; and Watgunj, 3 and 2. Thus out of 25 wards only 9 wards were free from it.

Application against a Mother-in-law—On Tuesday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Kessub Chunder Gupta appeared on behalf of one Narain Bania and made an application against his mother-in-law, under the following circumstances. The allegations were that some time ago, the mother-in-aw of the applicant came to his house and took away his wife on a protect that there was a marriage in on a pretext that there was a marriage in her house, promising to send her back as soon as the ceremony would be over. The age of his wife is 16 years. His mother-in-law wrongfully detained her and she was not allowed to come to her husband's house. The court after hearing the facts ordered the investor of the court after hearing the facts ordered the issue of a warrant against the wife for her production in court.

Alleged Defrauding Currency Office Poddar.—On Tuesday before a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, the case in which ary Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Rajoni Kumar Dutt, a poddar in the Currency Office charged one Kally Poda Shaw with criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 10 came on for hearing. The facts as alleged are these. On the 18th of the last month the defendant went to the currency office and deposited with the "poddar" Rs. 1065 in silver and demanded G. C. Notes in the equivalent sum. It was alleged that the complainant by mistake paid him in G. C. notes Rs. 1075. After the payment was made, it was found that Rs. 10 was paid to the defendant in excess. Babu Jotindra Mohun Ghose Vakil ameared for the defendant and set up, defence that the the defendant and set up a defence that the allegations of the complainant was false. The defendant got from the complainant Rs. 1065 and nothing more than that. The case was partly gone into and was adjourned.

Assaulting a Lady. Mrs. James Freeman through her pleader, Babu Sarat Chunder Pal, applied before Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chief Presidency Magistrate for a process against her brother-in-law, Mr. John Free man, his wife and step-son, Sonny Strover, for assaulting and criminally intimidating her. It is alleged that the complainant, who is a widow, living at 82, Taltollah Lane, permittend discussions to continue the first accused, who was in straitened discussions to continue the first accused, who was in straitened discussions to continue the first accused. Lane, permitted the first accused, who was in straitened circumstances, to occupy a room in her house. A few days later he introduced his wife and step-son into the house. After a while, it is alleged, the accused tried to oust the complainant from her own house. The latter was eventually compelled to ask the accused to leave the house on account of their disorderly conduct. On Friday last the first accused, on being remonstrated with, assaulted the complainant by throwing her down on the ground, while the other two accused followed up the assault by striking her with slippers. The Magistrate granted summonses against all the accused.

A Claim Suit Against The Municipality.— Rai Promotho Nath Chatterjee Bahadoor, First Munsiff of Alipore on Tuesday delivered judgment in a contested claim case brought judgment in a contested claim case brought by Emadad Hussain and another against the Calcutta Corporation to establish their right as "Mutwallis" of certain properties situa-ted in Kidderpore which they alleged to be Waqf and which the corporation had attach-ed in execution of their decree against one Tafgul Hussain. It appeared in evidence Tafzul Hussain. It appeared in evidence that the claimants were Joint "Matwallis" with the judgment-debtor and acted as such by rotation. Babu Narain Chander Ghose who appeared on behalf of the corporation contended that assuming the property to be Waqf still under the provisions of Secs. 150 and 228 of Act III of 1899 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, the property would be liable to be attached and sold in execution of a decree for arrears of the Municipal rates, and that term "owner" as defined in the act would include a "Matwalli," acting for the time being such. The munsiff agreeing with this view disallowed the claim with costs.

Theft by Eurasian Lads.—On Tuesday be-fone Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Abdur Rahim, Chief Court Inspector, prosecuted two Eurasian lads named James Gomez and Stockman, for committing theft of a black warm coat belonging to one Mr. Badger. The case for the prosecution was that on Monday the coat in question was being hung up at the window for the purpose of drying in the sun. Some time after the wife of the complainant missed it. The police were informed and they armsted the accused. They then recovered armsted the accused. They then recovered the coat from a "bikriwalla" to whom the coat had been sold for Rs. 1-8 by the first accused. In reply to a question put by the court the Court Inspector said that there was no evidence against the second accused excepting that he had accompanied the first to the shop and he was paid one rupee out of the sole proceeds. The court ordered the discharge of the second accused and convicted the first and dealt with him under section 562 Cr. P. Code and ordered under section 562 Cr. P. Code and ordered him be bound down in the sum of Rs. 100 for one year to be of good behaviour.

A Notorious Gang of Robbers .- On Tuesday at the Alipore Criminal Sessions before Mr. Coxe, Add.tional District and Sessions Judge, Inspector Mahomed Ali of the Calcutta Detective Department charged one Bunshee Kundoo and nine other notorious "budmashes" with having systematically committed dacoities, robberies and burgla-res in the houses of several European gentlemen of the town and its suburbs. It is stated that the accused who are the residents of Munghyr formed themselves into a gang, left their native country, came to Calcutta where they took their quarters at Burabazar and committed several dacoities and robberies in the neighbourhood. They broke into the house, one night, of Dr. Muir and carried away an iron safe containing valuables. They also another night effected their entrance into the house of Dr. Bank and removed his iron chest with cash and removed his iron chest with cash and removed his iron chest with cash and jewellery. Similarly they committed burg-lary in the house of Mr. Elton. The ac-cused were also charged with a number of similar other offenges. Inspector Mahomed Ali of the Detective Force was deputed to investigate and he with much difficulty traced the culprits with almost all the stolen properties found in their possession at Munghyr. The trial is proceeding.

Inventions and Designs .- Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed: Charles Showler Woodroffe, chartered patent agent, of 188; Fleet Street, London, improvements in linetype machines; Peter Ross, Captain, and signal engineer, North-Western Railways, Lahore, Punjab, key-locking cabin or other levers in interlocking frames on railways. Societa Capacale de ing frames on railways; Societe Generale de la Soie Artificielle Linkmeyer, Societe Ano-nyme, of 14, Rue Simonis, Brussels, the manu-facture of artificial threads from solutions lacture of artificial threads from solutions of cellulose; Darling's Patent Automatic Coupling, Limited 79, West Regent Street, Glasgow, improvements in automatically coupling and uncoupling railway carriages, wagons and other vehicles; James Francis Herbert Collet, civil engineeer of 296 Lordship Lane, Dulwich, apparatus for recording the movements of locomotives, vehicles or machinery; William Alban Richards, contractor, and Charles Benjamin Redrup, motor mechanic, both of 27, Chancery Lane, Loudon, improvements relating to gas, oil and like engines; Benjamin Thomas Lindsay Thomson, engineer, of 117, North Side, Clapham Common, Surrey, improvements in tyres for wheels; David Dhanakoti Raju, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. D. Raju senior partner in the firm of Messrs. D. Raji and Co., engineers and ironfounders, Victoria Works, San Thome, Madras, an oil extracting machine; Edgar Wakein Thomson, manager and engineer, Boyd's Ice Factory, residing at Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, improvements in freezing tanks for the preservation of food; Marcus Begg, tea planter, of the Nohabaree Tea Estate, Moriani P. O., Assam, improvements in bulkers or mixers; Assam, improvements in bulkers or mixers; Bastiaan Carel August Vorster, commercial agent, of 71, Iste Jan van der Heydenstraat, Amsterdam, apparatus for damping and affixing adhesive stamps; La Societe Generale de Soie Artificielle per le procede Viscose, of 21 Place de Brouckere, Brussels, improvements in apparatus for use in twisting fibres, or filaments and putting them into coil form; M. Nethersole, superintending engineer, 4th Circle, Irrigation Department, United Provinces, Jhansi, a safety clip with automatic release for falling gates on weirs or canal regulators or escapes supported on the tension principle; Charles Henry Shaw, manufacturer, of 35th and Wazee Streets, Denver, Colorado, improvements in and connected with rock drilling engines; and Jhanda Singh Uberoi and Sons, manufacturers of sporting gear, Victoria Weight. and Sons, manufacturers of sporting gear, Victoria Works, Sialkot, improvements in hockey sticks and the like.

The Secretary of State has decided that all officers of the British and Indian armies moving on duty between India and England, or vice versa and entitled to a passage, what ther in transport or private steamer, shall be exempt from deductions on account of messing for themselves, but that the rules at present in force in regard to messing of families, whether entitled to passage or not, shall remain unchanged. Lady nurses and Departmental Officers, and Officers of the Royal Indian Marine, will also receive free messing, when entitled to a passage between India and England, or vice versa. The above decision will have effect in England for all voyages commenced after the 1st April for all voyages commenced after the 1st April 1905, and in India for all voyages commenced after the 3rd May 1905.

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GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Nityananda Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to Darbhanga.

Babu Suresh Chunder Sarkar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave is posted to Hazaribagh.

Mr. H. F. E. B. Foster, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hazaribagh, is ap-pointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, during the absence, on leave of Mr. E. G. Drake-Brockman,

Mr. J. F. W. James, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, is appointed to have charge of the Giridih subdivision of the Hazaribagh district.

Mr. E. G. Drake-Brockman, District and Sessions Judge, Midnapore, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr. A. H. Vernede, substantive pro tempore Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Giridih, Hazaribagh, is allowed combined leave for seventeen months.

Babu Ambika Chauan Mitra, Professor, Rajshahi College, is allowed leave for twenty

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Jogendra Nath Deb, Subordinate Babu Jogendra Nath Deb, Subordinate Judge, Snahabad, now officiating as Additional Subordinate Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge, Saran, but to continue to act, as Additional Subordinate Judge, 24-Parganas.

Babu Jogendra Nath Mookerjee (No. II), Subordinate Judge, Saran, on deputation to Tirhut, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge, Shahabad.

Judge, Shahabad.

Babu Kiran Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, during the absence, ou leave, of Babu Barada Prosad Rai.

Babu Hem Chandra Das Gupta, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Bankura, to be ordinarily stationed at

appointed to act as a Munsif in the district or Bankura, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Bhupal Chandra Sen.

Babu Brajendra Kumar Ghose, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Murshidabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Kandi, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jotindra Chandra Sen.

Babu Sarada Prosad Datta, B.L., is ap-

Babu Sarada Prosad Datta, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Backergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at Bhola, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Banamali Sor

Babu Barada Prasad Rai, Munsif of Dacca, is allowed an extension of leave for twenty

Babu Hridoy Nath Mazumdar, Muns f of Dacca, is allowed leave for fifteen days.

Babu Revati Kanta Nag, Munsif of Bhanga in the district of Faridpur, is allowed an

extension of leave for twenty-one days.

Babu Ambika Charan Mukerjee, Munsif of Naugaon, in the district of Rajshahi, is allowed an extension of leave for thirty days.

Babu Kanty Chunder Mukerji, Munsif of Bagerhat, in the district of Jessore, is allowed

leave for sixty-six days.

Babu Hemendra Lal Singh, Munsif of Magura, in the district of Jessore, is allowed leave for four months.

Babu Nripendra Nath Sarkar, Munsif of Kasba, in the district of Tippera, is allowed

leave for two months.

Babu Hem Kumar Neogi, Munsif of Chandpur, in the district of Tippera, is allowed

leave for nine days.

Babu Bhupal Chandra Sen, Munsif of Bankura, is allowed leave for thirty days.

Babu Bepin Behari Chatterjee, Munsif of North Raojan, in the district of Chittagonj, is allowed an extension of leave for fifteen

Babu Charu Chandra Mitter, Munsif of Jalpaiguri, in the district of Rangpur, is allowed an extension of leave for twelve days. Babu Kanty Chunder Mukerji, Munsif of Bagerhat, in the district of Jessore, is allowed an extension of leave up to the 17th May 1905.

Babu Banamali Sen, Munsif of Bhola, in the district of Backergunge, is allowed leave

for twenty-seven days.

Babu Jotindra Chandra Sen, Munsif of Kandi, in the district of Murshidabad, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Charu Chandra Mitter, Munsif of Jalpaiguri, in the district of Rangpur, is allowed an extension of leave for four days. Babu Bhubaneshwar Banerjes, Munsif of Kurigaon, in the district of Rangpur, is allowed leave for twenty-five days. SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Babu Sarat Chunder Mukerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, on Settlement duty, Khulna, is posted to the head-quarters station of that

Babu Kristo Chunder Chukerbutty, Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-nine days.

Babu Surendra Nath Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector, Ranchi is allowed leave for two

Babu Murari Misra, Sub-Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is transferred to the Jajpur subdivision of that dstrict.

division of that dstrict.

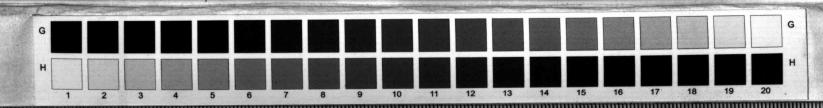
Babu Amrita Lal Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhadrak, Balasore, is transferred to the head-quarters station of that district.

Mabu Monmohan Mukherjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Angul, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Puri district.

The Government have sanctioned erection of pillars to mark the site of the battle of Miani, as the disappearance of old landmarks, villages, etc., has made it difficult for the ordinary observer to identify the site. A plan and brief, account of the battle will be affixed to the central

of the battle will be affixed to the central pillar.

Malda Sensational Case.—Writes our Malda correspondent:—The case of Babu Bipin Behari Ghosh Pleader versus Babu B. D. Bose Deputy Magistrate under Sec. 500 and 504 I. P. C. under circumstances already reported, was at last amicably settleed out of Court through the intervention of Babu Nilmoni Ghatak Pleader and Chairman of E. B. Municipality and Babu Tarapada Ghosh, the local Sub-registrar. The accused Deputy Magistrate tendered an apology in his Court in the presence of some of the leading Pleaders of the 7-lace to the complainant. The complainant Babu Bipin Behari Ghosh having filed a petition to the District Magistrate stating that the case was settled amicably out of court, the Magistrate dismissed the case on the 3rd inst. The settlement has given universal satisfaction.



Bigh Court.-May 9.

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Pargiter and Woodroffe.) THE RUNGPUR STUDENT'S CASE.

RENEWAL OF APPLICATION. RULE ISSUED.

Mr. J. N. Banerjee moved on behalf of Sarat Chand Dass and others, accused in the above case for the issue of a rule calling upon the District Magistrate of Rungpur

to show cause why the case should not be transferred to some other District.

On 14th April last Mr. R. S. Finlow complained to Mr. T. Emerson, District Magistrate, alleging that as he was driving to the Railway station from the Dak Bunglow, he was stopped and beaten by some school boys. A Police enquiry was ordered and the petitioners were sent up for trial. In the course A Police enquiry was ordered and the petitioners were sent up for trial. In the course of the trial the District Magistrate expressed a very strong sentiment to the effect that exemplary punishment should be meted out to the petitioners. It was also stated that on the 17th April last Mr. Finlow went over to the Bunglow of the District Magistrate and had dined with him. The petitioners, therefore, apprehended that they would not get a fair and impartial trial and they moved this Court for the transfer of this case. This application was made on Thursday last, when the matter was ordered to stand over for an affidavit to show that the complainant the matter was ordered to stand over for an affidavit to show that the complainant had gone to the District Magistrate. This was filed to-day. The following is the full text of the affidavit:—

I Probat Kumar Mukerjee, son of Mr. Joy

T Probat Kumar Mukerjee, son of Mr. Joy Gopal Mukerjee, by profess on Barrister-at-law, and Advocate of the Calcutta High Court now residing at Rungpur, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as follows:—

(1) That Mr. R. S. Finlow the complainant in the above named case, put up at the Dak Bunglow, Rangpur, from the 13th till the d8th April last and that occupied the rooms next to mine at the said Dak Bunglow.

(2) That on the 17th April last the said Mr. R. S. Finlow left the Dak Bunglow for the District Magistrate Mr. T. Emerson's house at 5 p.m. and returned to the said Dak Bunglow at 11 p.m. and also that he said in my presence and hearing that he had been at the District Magistrate's house the whole of the time and that he had his dinner there with him—the said District Magistrate.

(3) That the above facts are true to the (3) That the above facts are true to the best knowledge of my information and belief

and I affix my signature to the affidavit to day the 6th of May at Rangpur.

Their Lordships passed the following order:

—Let the record be sent for and a Rule issue on the District Magistrate of Rangpur and on the District Magistrate of Rangpur and on the complainant to show cause why this case should not be transferred to some other Magistrate in the District of Dinajpur or Bogra having jurisdiction; or why such further order should not be made as to this Court may seem fit. In the meantime, proceedings will be stayed.

SERAMPUR TREASURY FRAUD CASE. Mr. Garth with Babus Dasarathi Sanyai and Jotindra Mohun Sen Gupta moved on behalf of one Banku Behary Gupta who had been convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sub-divisional Officer of Serampur and which sentence was confirmed on appeal by the Sessions Judge of

the 24-Perganas.

The petitioner who was an accountant at the Howrah Munsiff's Court was charged on 22nd December last in the court of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Serampur with having committed, while he was there in the same capacity about three years before, criminal breach of trust in respect of three items of money amounting to Rs. 402-15 as and with abetment of criminal misappropriation by one Saroda Churn Pal and others. All the above items of money were withdrawn under lapse deposit orders. On the above charges the petitioner with Saroda Churn Pal and Babu Sarat Chunder Mitter, a pleader of the Serampur court who countersigned the lapse deposit letters, were put on their trial. The Sub-divisional Magistrate of Serampur acquitted Babu Sarat Chander Mitter, but convicted the petitioner under sections 409 and 109 with 403 I.P.C. and Saroda Churn Pal under section 409 I.P.C. and sentenced both of them to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. The petitioner appealed to the Sessions Judge of Hooghly who recommended to the High Hooghly who recommended to the High Court to transfer the appeal as he himself drew up the proceedings under which the petitioner was convicted. By order of the High Court the appeal was heard by the Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnas, who acquitted Saroda Churn Pal, but convicted the petitioner, under section 420 T. P. C.

the petitioner under section 420 I. P. O. and confirmed the sentence.

Learned Counsel urged that the Sessions Judge having held that the money was received by Saroda and there was no evidence of conspiracy and further that no money did sectually reach the patitioner the Sessions of conspiracy and further that no money did actually reach the petitioner, the Sessions Judge was wrong to infer that the petitioner had any share in the spoil; that there being no evidence that the petitioner induced the Treasury officer to pay money to Saroda the conviction was not sustainable; that the Sessions Judge had no power to alter the charge and convict the petitioner under section 420 I.P.C., and that the conviction was erroneous in law as there was no charge framed under that section and the petitioner had not been called upon to plead to it and that the petitioner was

seriously prejudiced thereby in his defence.
Their Lordships passed the following order:—"Let the record be sent for and let a
Rule issue on the District Magistrate of Hooghly to show cause why the conviction of this applicant under section 420 I.P.O. should not be set aside, on the ground that the facts which have been found as constithe facts which have been found as constituting that offence were sufficiently different from the facts involved in the charges previously laid against him to render it proper, that before being convicted of cheating he should be called upon to plead to a charge of that kind, and why he should not be further tried upon the charge and also why the sentence passed upon the applicant should not be set aside on the ground that the Sessions Judge has virtually enhanced the punishment or why such further order could not be passed as to this court may seem fit. Pending the hearing of this Rule let the petitioner be admitted to bail to the satisfaction of the District Magistrate.

A RAILWAY TICKET COLLECTOR'S CASE.

Magistrate of Baraset along with another man named Bidhu Bhusan Sircar, an Assistant Station Master, at Nawapara. The prosecution story of the case was that on the night of the 22nd March last a man named Raicharan Bairagi with others came to the Nawapara Station and wanted to buy eleven tickets for Calcutta. The Assisto the Nawapara Station and wanted to buy eleven tickets for Calcutta. The Assistant station master took Rs. 16 and returned Raicharan Rs. 5-9 as change but did not give him the tickets upon a false protext that there were no tickets for Calcutta and upon a false promise of enabling the party to travel to Calcutta by speaking to the guard about it. Shortly after the train had arrived at Nawapara, the petitioner who was travelling in it, got down and he with the Assistant Station Master helped the party into the train. At Dum Dum Cantonment the petitioner bought eleven tickets from there to Calcutta and gave them to the said passengers. When the train arrived at Calcutta in the morning the fraud was detected and after an enquiry into the matter by the Railway Police, the petitioner and the Assistant Station Master were placed on their trial as stated above. Bidhu Bhusan Sirkar has been charged with committing criminal breach of trust at Nawapara in respect of the fares realised from the passengers and the petitioner has been charged with aiding and abetting the same at Nawapara. Both of them have been further jointly charged in one count with cheating committed at Nawapara and Dum Dum Cantonment.

Babu Bepin Chundra Mullick for the peti-Nawapara and Dum Dum Cantonment.

Nawapara and Dum Dum Cantonment.

Babu Bepin Chundra Mullick for the petitioner contended that having regard to the facts of the case the Sub-Divisional Magistrate had no jurisdiction to try the case and the proceedings before him ought to be quashed, that at all events the case ought to be transferred to the District of Jessore and that having regard to the circumstances of the case the petitioner should be released on bail. Learned vakil, prayed that their Lordships would be pleased to send for the records of the case and upon a perusal of the same (a) quash the proceedings now pending same (a) quash the proceedings now pending before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Baraset, (b) in the alternative direct the case to be transferred to the District of

Their Lordships rejected the application. THE SUPPLY OF OFFICIAL NEWS.

ARRANGEMENTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The following Resolution has been issued by the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, on the subject of the supply to the public of official news of interest:—The Resolution of the Commissioner of India of 28th tion of the Government of Ind a of 28th October, 1905, makes sufficiently clear their wish that all official news of interest should wish that all official news of interest should be supplied to the public if it can be done without prejudice. In pursuance of their orders a last of newspapers published in the Central Provinces, to which news should be communicated, was supplied to the Government of India, and this coupled with the press-room at Calcutta or Simla, comprises the arrangements made up to date for informing the people of the mind of Government. The Chief Commissioner is strongly of opinion that the policy indicated above, if heartily carried out, will greatly tend to a better understanding and sympathy between Government and the people. After consultation with Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, C.I.E. he thinks that instead of opening a presshe thinks that instead of opening a press-room in Nagpur it would be much better to room in Nagpur it would be much better to supply information with the aid and through the agency of the Native General Library. The President and Committee of that respectable and popular institution have agreed to allot a table and a room for the reception of official papers and books, and it should be the special care of the heads of the Secretariat Departments that all really interesting literature that comes within standing orders is promotly sent to the Honorary Secretary. It should include books such as Administration Reports, Census Reports, Plague Reports, Gazetteers, University Calendars, Agricultural and Geological Reports, relating to the province, and such like, most interesting of all, perhaps to the local public will be papers relating to local projects and questions such as new lines of railway irrigation works. projects and questions such as new lines of railway, irrigation works, mining prospects, technical and industrial proposals, changes in administrative machinery, and so forth. It is not intended to deprive respectable newspapers of such publications as have been hitherto issued to them, but it is obvious that the Library table will be open to a much wider circle of readers, and can be supplied with a single copy of papers at the cost of much less trouble. It will consequently be entitled to special and liberal treatment. It may sometimes happen that a general desire for information exists on some subject which may have been overlooked in the Secretariat Departments. In such a case it is hoped that the President of the Library will not hesitate to bring it to noa case it is hoped that the President of one Library will not hesitate to bring it to notice, and he should then r ceive all possible attention. It has been represented, as akin to the subject of this Resolution, that the proceedings of the Viceroy's Council for making Laws and Regulations, so far as they relate to legislation special to the Central Provinces should be reprinted in the "Gazette" of the Local Administration. The Chief Commissioner considers this ressentable Chief Commissioner considers this reasonable, and directs that it be done, as it will be, only carrying out what would be a matter of course if the Province had a legislative council of its own.

Mr. Goto, a Graduate of the Tokyo University, has arrived in Lahore and been appointed Professor of the Japanese language by the D.A.-V. College Managing Committee. Classes for the teaching of Japanese are expected to be opened very shortly.

The announcement made by some of our contemporaries to the effect that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the Government of India's scheme for the Imperial Customs Service is premature. The matter is still under discussion, and no official statement is likely to be possible for some time.

"Statesman."

The Postal Department has arranged with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to run a weekly special from Jhansi to Lucknow with the overland mails. Hitherto the mails with the overland mails. Hitherto the mails have been brought as far as Jhansi by postal special train and conveyed on wards by ordinary mail train, involving a detention of some hours at Jhansi.

The attempt to introduce English breech, lime, oak and mountain ash in the Kulu forests has failed. The Punish Forest

forests has failed. The Punjab Forest Bidhu Bhushan Ganguly, the petitioner in this case, was employed as a travelling ticket checker on the Bengal Central Railway line, on a salary of Rs. 50 a month. He is undergoing trial before the Sub-Divisional THE WELSH REVIVAL. EVAN ROBERTS ILL.

SUFFERING FROM OVERWORK. Mr. Evan Roberts, whose three hours' silence in a Liverpool pulpit, on April 14th silence in a Liverpool pulpit, on April 14th caused his friends some uneasiness, was next day examined by four leading Liverpool physicians—all specialists—Dr. James Barr, Dr. William Williams, Dr. Bickerton, and Dr. McAffre. The doctors jointly signed the following certificate:—

"We have to-day examined Mr. Evan Roberts. We find him mentally and physically quite sound. He is suffering from the enects of overwork. We consider it advisable that he should have a period of rest."

After a final meeting at Brikenhead, Mr. Evan Roberts will proceed to a secure part of the country for rest. His subsequent enements will depend on givennessances.

gazements will depend on circumstances.

"FORGIVE THIS YOUNG Man."

The Rev. Daniel Hughes, the well-known Welsh Baptist minister, of Chester, and Chairman of the Chester Passive Resistance League, writing to the "Chester Chronicle,"

says:- "When Mr. Evan Roberts claims to receive sensational messages from high heaven, and dogmatically asserts that a section of the Christian Church as such is not founded on the Rock (by which I presume he means Christ, then I think it is time that all sane and justice-loving men should enter a protest as strong (if not as bitter) as the mons-

test as strong (if not as bitter) as the monstrous charge.

"Visions are not confined to Mr. Evan Roberts. He cannot monopolise the Holy Spirit. He is not infallible, though he may act as if he were. And this young evangelist comes to Liverpool and bans, on the authority of God, a community of evangelical Christians numbering over 2,000—Christians among whom are old and tried men of prayer and service, who envangelised in Liverpool in a humble way ere Evan Roberts was born. Liverpool should cry 'Shame!'

"Visions are not confined to Evan Roberts. I have a'so neceived a vision to-day. And

"Visions are not confined to Evan Roberts. I have also neceived a vision to-day. And this spirit moves me to write.

Brother Evan Roberts, look to yourself and behold them! Pray for forgiveness. Confess the bitter injustice you have perpetrated. Seek the Rev. W. O. Jones; all on his neck and weep. He will be ready to forgive. See that before you speak in the name of God again, you are right with your brother in the ministry. See that your tongue is not tied and perhaps your arm not withered when you essay to offer a gospel with your lips while your heart is so unworthy and your thoughts are even sinful. "Good Spirit! Forgive this young man for fanning a feud in the name of God. Lord bend him!"

AMAZING CONDUCT.

Meanwhile some candid observers are giving their opinion of Mr. Roberts' methods.
For example Mr. W. Holt White writes in
the "Daily Express":—

A week spent in the nightly contemplation
of the methods of Evan Roberts leaves one, I

confess in no little perplexity as to the meaning of his revival, for, if the behaviour of Roberts himself is amazing, the conduct of the people who flock to behold him is more amaz-

To begin with so great is Roberts' reputa To begin with so great is Roberts' reputa-tion as a preacher that to secure a seat men-crowd into the chapels three hours before the revivalist himself is due. Ninety per-cent of them are Welsh, and it is idle to say that they suffer the discomfort and stuffiness of the long wait from motives of morbid curlosity. An overwhelming majority of the audience is composed of enthusiasts who go prepared to bow down and admire.

HIS APPEARANCE.

When Evan Roberts enters the chapel his presence produces something of a shock. After all that one has heard of his delicate health and periods of prostration, one looks for a frail youth of something of the "pale young curate" order. But this is not the manner of man one sees.

Instead, there is a very tall young man with a gaunt, big boned frame, that conveys an impression of great muscular strength. Above his broad shoulders is set a head, with massive commanding, and, it must be admitted, most striking features. One would not pass Evan Roberts without a second

glance.

His head is very broad across the brows, but narrows into his hair, which tumbles in a cascade of nut-brown curls into his eyes. The eyes themselves are very blue and piercing. There is, as has been said of Mr. Chamberlain, "empire in his dominant nose." His mouth when shut is hard and red and full, but when he smiles it seems to grow thinner, and shows a double row of little, white, pearly teeth. His jaws are of the lantern kind, and a lump of red protuberant flesh makes his chin look stronger and longer than it really is.

His whole countenance is so deeply carved about with lines that it looks like the face of an aged man, but his skin is the skin of a baby. In repose, his face reminds one of nothing so much as the Sphinx, but when smiling he resembles a holiday making cherub. In fact Evan Roberts has in his appearance and his personality a valuable

THE SECRET. Now I admit that when the burning gaze and the trembling hand of Evan Roberts were turned fiercely in one's direction, one had a certain sense of being exposed in very trying circumstances to the influence of a passionate and over-mastering will. Yet I was there, with my heart steeled, for the purposes of with my neart steeled, for the purposes of criticism alone. How much greater, therefore, the influence exerted upon hearts and minds prepared by inclination and surroundings for absolute surrender!

It may be that he uses his power for a bicker average then the creater or the actor.

higher purpose than the orator or the actor, but the principle of playing upon people's feelings when they have been properly prepared seems to me to be the principle of Evan Roberts. I trust I do him no wrong. but in that, I am convinced, lies the method of his frenzy and the secret of his great success—and in that alone.

Mr. R. C. F. Volkers will officiate for Lieutenant-Colonel Waller, R. E., as Deputy Accountant-General attached to the Railway Board

On the request of Mr. Copeland, the Dy. Conservator of Forests the Assam Govt. canctioned a sum of Rs. 1,000 for elephant "shikar," and the other day 20 elephants have been impounded at "Kulsi Garh". Mr. Copeland was much despaired as no elephant was caught so long and he "Kunkis" have been taken away. However the profit will make up for the loss sustained by the damage of the "Pantap" reserve by fire.

TELEGRAMS

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, May 6. The Polish Socialist organization has ordered strikers in Poland to return to work. It declares that they have given an impressive manifestation of unity, but the time is not ripe for revolution and the workers must not ripe for revolution and the workers must not ripe for revolution and the workers must not ripe for the final struggless. now patiently prepare for the final struggle for freedom.

London, May 6. Commission on the schools question, which was presided over by M. de Witte. This is interpreted as a signal mark that M. de Witte is not in favour, following as closely as it does upon the dissolution of the Peasants' Commission, which was also presided over by M. de Witte

by M. de Witte.

Despite police prohibition a great secret meeting of delegates from numerous providcial Zemstvos was held at Moscow yesterd by to formulate principles for the establishment of a National Assembly.

London, May 8.

There is a strong Anti-Semitic feeling in Warsaw in consequence of the Jewish shop-keepers and cab drivers ignoring the Socialists pronunciamento.

Prominent persons are persuading the Governor to investigate the disturbances of the 1st instant with a view to allaying popu-

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, May 6.

London, May 6.

The Tsar addressing 1,150 cadets at Tsarskoeselo who have been promoted to officers mentioned that they were promoted four months earlier than usual owing to the heavy losses of officers in Manchuria.

London, May 5.

The Luebeck police have stopped two torpedoers, built at Kiel for Russia and railed to Luebeck in sections for shipment as machiney. The shipment was nearly completed when stopped.

London, May 5.

London, May 5.

A telegram from Saigon states that Admiral Rozhdestvensky was lying near Hon Cohe Bay on the 2nd instant, but was preparing to sail on the 3rd and had informed the French authorities of his impending de-

The Argentine Government denies the sale of warships to Russia. It is, however, quite willing to sell, but does not dare to deliver during the war.

London, May 6. Reuter's Tokio correspondent wires that four torpedo boats from Vladivostock appeared on the west coast of Hokkaido yesterday and burned a small sailing ship. The crew escaped, but the Captain was made prisoner.

London, May 7.

Reuter wires from Tokio to-day that Reuter wires from Tokio to-day that it is officially stated the Japanese advanced north from Tunghua, dispersed the enemy's cavalry and occupied Konfatai twenty-eight miles north of Tunghua; advanced in the let towards to a uniform and the enemy in the vicinities of Erhsiaotum and Tasiaotum thirty miles north-east of Fakuman on the 4th and occupied Papantum on the evening of the 4th.

north-east of Fakuman on the 4th and occupied Papaotum on the evening of the 4th.

London, May 7.

No further reports have been received of the torpedo boats which destroyed a sailing ship, but it is believed that they returned to Vladivostock.

The delay in Parkland and the sail of the delay in Parkland and the sail of the sail

The delay in Rozhdestvensky's movements is causing doubt at Tokio as to his intention to move northward and risk an early engagement.

London, May 8 Russians are preparing to protest against the Japs utilising the Chunchuses in Man-churia.—"Englishman."

churia.—"Englishman."

A "Times'" telegram from its Tokio correspondent says that the indignation in Japan is increasing the most sober journals declare that France virtually has taken up aims against Japan and plainly state that, it is England's duty to prevent any intreference of third parties. The "Times" to-day, in significant article says, that no more deplorable error could be committed by France than to suppose that the complaints of Japan can be treated lightly, and while every him would be done to prevent the rupture of the would be done to prevent the rupture of the entente, France must remember that England would have no choice but to comply, if the facts alleged by the Japanese are established, and Japan asks us to fulfil the obligations of our alliance.

London, May 8. The "Times" in an article says it is under-stood that Lord Lansdowne has made earnest representations to France in reference to the necessity for the strict observance neutrality.

An official statement from Paris, state that the Government not only sent most positive instructions to the authorities in Indo-China to enforce the neutrality regulations, but have unremittingly seen to the execution of these instructions.

Reuter learns that the Japanese complaints are mainly directed against provisioning and equipping the Baltie ships from neutral shores.

General Linievitch telegraphs that the Japanese cavalry drove back the Russian mounted outposts on the 4th. London, May 8.

Fourteen buildings at the Newski ship building yard were destroyed by night and six were partly burned.

GENERAL.

Mr. Dane has arrived in London. In an Mr. Dane has arrived in London. In an interview with Reuter's representative, he said that the new arrangements would form an entirely satisfactory basis for future relations. The Ameer who realises that his interests and those of India are identical showed the utmost desire to facilitate the negotiations. There was no sign of Russian influence at Cabul and certainly no Russian Missian there

London, May 8. The King has placed York House at the disposal of the Prince and Princes of Aresugawa of Japan, during their visit to London, en route to attend the wedding of the

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL.

London, May 8. The steamer "Chiengmai" reports on the 5th instant that it passed seventy miles north-east of Labuan an unknown fleet of

two divisions, apparently coaling.

The torpedoer at Lubeck, which was seized, has been released, the authorities considering t would take six months to make her sea-

A section of the Japanese press is urging the strongest measures in consequence of the Baltic Fleets stay, and even responsible organs are calling for prompt and indepen-

The Japanese Minister prolonged his inter-

The Japanese Minister prolonged his interview with M. Delcasse yesterday.

London, May 8.

Stock markets to-day are weak owing to the international situation.

London, May 8.

The King has given one hundred guineas

to Lord Kitchener's fund.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS. THE WEATHER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Simla, May 8.

General rain has fallen in Assam, and local rains in Bengal, Bihar, Choata Nagpur, and south of the Peninsula. Cherapoonjee reports 12 inches; Gauhati 2; Dhubri and Ranchi 1½; Sibsagar, Tezpur, Dinajpur, Mymensingh, and Trivandrum 1; Mangalore and Pamban ½ an inch. Rain is again probable locally in Assam and Bengal, and possible in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east of the United Provinces and south of the Peninsula.

MADRAS APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, May 8.
In consequence of the transfer of Mr. Mur-In consequence of the transfer of Mr. Murray Hammick's services to the Government of India, as Home Secretary, Mr. Bradley comes to Ootacamund as Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras. Mr. Mullaly goes to the Board of Revenue, Madras, and Mr. Hannay acts as Collector of the Nilgiris, vice Mr. Mullaly.

WOUNDED RUSSIANS AT COLOMBO.

WOUNDED RUSSIANS AT COLOMBO.

Colombo, May 8.

The Russian hospital ship Inkula had arrived at Colombo packed with wounded men from Port Arthur. Most of the men have been through the siege from start to finish. Some are on crutches, others have their arms in slings and a few had their heads bandaged. Among them was a soldier, who speaks English well. He thought Stoessel was no good and added that he was not a brave soldier and not kind to the men. His opinion of the officers was also poor. The only brave officer he thought was General Hock, who was good to the men and fought with them. The other officers did not fight with the men when the Japanese came to with the men when the Japanese came to take the forts. After the men finished fighttake the forts. After the men finished fighting they would crawl out and say "Very good men, thank you." Officers according to him d'd very little else but get drunk and look after their own skins, with few honourable exceptions. He believed there were plenty of rations in Port Arthur when it was surrendered, for just before the Japanese got in a large quantity was destroyed. That the Russian soldiers were starving was, however true because for some reason or other ever true, because for some reason or other the alliance for some time had been very small. He did not think it was necessary to surrender.

A most destructive fire broke out in Bishop Cotton School and aided by strong winds reduced the buildings to ashes. Dense columns of smoke enveloped chota Simla and flames were seen from a large distance. Fire station being far away, no prompt assistance could be given and before any help reached, the fire caused extensive damages and flames could not be got under control. People of this place have hardly recovered from earthquake scare, and this fire has caused fresh cause for alarm.

Reuter's Agency understands, in reference to the above report, that it, no doubt, has reference to the fact that, under the Convention, the details of the arrangements under which the trade months are according to der which the trade marts opened by the Tibetan Government, as a result of the Younghusband mission, were to be regulated had still to be arranged. Such modifications have no reference to the marts themselves have no reference to the marts themselves remaining open, but relate merely to the details of working them. Until these new regulations are drawn up, the marts of Gyangtse and Gartok are conducted on the same lines as those which apply to Yatung, and which were framed in accordance with the Anglo-Chinese Agreement of 1893. Article 3 of the 1904 Convention provides that the question of the amendment of the regulations of 1893 is reserved for separate consideration.

Smriti Sanjiban.

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

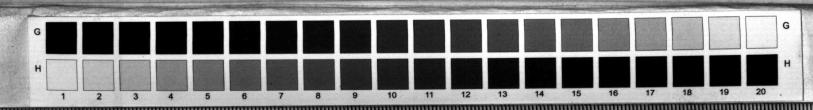
constantly.

There are innumerable so-called remedies for nervous overstrain that are offered. These in many cases merely exert a stimulating effect on the nervous system and by compelling fresh effort without renewing the nervous system.

SMRITT SANJIBAN GHRITA on the contrart supply the Nerves and Brain with the particular elements which are worn away by seven mental effort, and the loss of which leave the Nervous System weakened and impoverished. SMRITT SANJIBAN GHEITA replents the reserve of nerve-power as fast as it is drawn upon.

SMRITI SANJIBAN GERSTA D a Guara Cure for Giddiness, Headacht, Brain-fag, of Mcmory, Weakness of Sight and He Nervous Debility, Hypochendriasis, Mental Physical Lassitude, Despondency, Relactance Work, Exhaustion and all complaints of the Montal

BUARAT VAISALVABILATIA



The Last Nawab Begum Of Bengal.

(By a correspondent.)

The loss Bengal has sustained by the death of Her late Highness, Nawab Shams-i-Jahan Begum Saheba, widow of the late Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, is immense. She was the cousin of the Nawab Nazim, to whom she was married in 1846. She at once assumed the position of the First Indian Lady in the Province, and she retained that position till her death, retained it, not only by virtue of her runk, but also by reason of her eminent virtues and the suffrages of the entire Indian community, Hindu as well as Mahomedan. Her noble qualities, her asture life as a widow, her unaffected piety, her magnificent charities, her patience, her fortitude in affliction, her loyalty, and her unfunching devotion to her friends, were universally known and universally k

versally respected.

We regart to hear that the Nawab Bahadoor of Murshidabad contemplates to prefer some claim for succession to the estate of the deceased Nawab Begum which, under Her the law, belongs to her natural heirs. Her late Highness drew a sum of twenty-six lacs of rupees from the Government Treasury in the period of 45 years that she enjoyed a pension. The widow of the Nawab Nazim knew her duties and responsibilities, and worthily maintained her rank. Her dependent of the control of th dants numbered over 200 souls. Her establishments at Calcutta, Murshidabad and Bombay cost close on Rs. 6000 monthly. Her charities were princely and reached, we believe, a sum of not less than 10 or lacs of rupees. We wonder how she did it all. The secret lay in her unselfishness and her prudence. She denied herself, lived a simple life, and gave all to the poor, after helping and providing for her relatives and grand-children.

She could scarcely have left much. Under the Mahomedan Law her two surviving daughters, Nawab Shaher-Banoo Begum Saheba, and Nawab Afroz-un-nissa Begum Saheba, are her sole heirs. It appears, however, that under some antiquated cushowever, that under some antiquated custom, (if that can be called antiquated which is less than a century old) the Nawab Naz mwould take possession of the property left by deceased dadi Nashin Begums of Murshidabad. Our readers may wonder what a Gadi Nashin Begum is. In the time of the Great Munnee Begum, the "Mother of the East India, Co." and the friend of Warren Hastings, the Government in 1760, in recognition of the Begum's great services to the British Government, established Gadis for the principal widows of ladies of rank, of the Nawab Nazim. To these Gadis, certain pensions were allotted to the first, a lac of rupees per annum to the second half that sum, and so on. We believe that there were not more than four Gadi Nashin Begums at any one time. These pensions were taken from the Nawab Nazim's stipend of 16 lacs of rupees per annum, and the Nawab Nazims, therefore, contended that they were entitled to the property left by the deceased Gadi Nashin Begums. The Nawab Nazim again, sometimes, happened to be the son or grandson of a deceased Begum, and had thus also a claim as natural heir. Be that as it may, the Nawab Nazim was quasi sovereign in his own house. It would have been idle therefore for any member of the family who had a better claim as direct family, who had a better claim, as direct heir, to a deceased Gadi Nashin's property, to have opposed his will. Moreover, the Nawah Nazim, supported the entire family and, in addition, compensated the direct heirs when he deprived them of their right-

All of these circumstances, however, changed on the abdication and death of His se Syud Munsoor Ali, the last Nawab Nazim. His son, the present Nawai Bahadoor of Murshidabad, by the settlement of indenture of the 12th March 1891 between the Secretary of State for India and himself, (vide Act XV of 1891),—relinquished and released all claims and demands to the rank, dignity and position of Nawab Nazim and Subadar of Bengal,—Bihar and Orissa and to the title of Nawab Nazim and the authority, dignity, stipend, pay, allowances privileges and rights thereof, or in anywise thereto annexed or appertaining or therewith enjoyed." We believe that the Nawab Baha-dur has been granted a certain pension for himself and his children; and that for all the other, members of the Nizamat Family separate provision has been made by Govern-ment. The Nawab Nazim, on the other hand, was granted a large stipend, and supported every member of the very large family out of that stipend. The Nawab Bahadoor's position is therefore altogether different from that of the Nawab Nazims.

In the only case in which the question of succession to the property of a deceased "Gadi Nashin" Begum who had left direct heirs may have been faised, after the death of the Nawab Nazim, viz., that of Nawab Malika Zamania Begum in 1884, no claim was made to the property left by her, by the Nawab Bahadoor on the strength of the alleged custom, and the deceased Begum's grandchildren succeeded to her estate. If therefore such a custom had ever existed, the Nawab Bahadoor probably knew it had come to an end with the altered state of things on the death of the Nawab Nazim.

Nawab Shams-i-Jahan Begum, the last Nawab Begum suffered many a sorrow--She had lost fifteen children. Her greatest grief must have been when sh Her greatest grief must have been when she saw her son, Prince Syed Iskandar Ali Mirza, set aside in the succession to his father. It was generally expected that the Prince, by reason of the rank of his mother, and that he was the Nawab Nazim's son by his only "shadi" wife, would succeed the Nawab Nazim. The prewould succeed the Nawab Nazim. The present Nawab Bahadoor was the Nawab Nazim's eldest son and was selected by Government. This disappointment broke, Prince Syed Iskandar Ali Mirza down completely, and he died, in 1893, at the early age of 33 years. This was a cruel blow to his mother, and the Nawab Bahadoor might well allow the deceased lady's daughters, the sisters of Prince Syed Iskandar Ali Mirza and his step sisters, to quietly possess what their mother has left. A claim, founded on an arbitrary custom, and against the ordinary laws of succession, would against the ordinary laws of succession, would not tend to further the interests of the against the ordinary laws of succession, would not tend to further the interests of the Nawab Bahadoor, especially in the case of the sisters of Prince Syed Iskandar Ali Mirza, and the daughters of her late Highness Nawab Shams-i-Jaham Begum. Their loss is irreparable, and their grief must be overwhelming. Sympathy with them has been expressed on all sides by His Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Curzon, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Governors of Bombay and Madras, the Commander-in-Chief and all high Officials, Chiefs and Nobles throughout

father's daughters generously and magnani-

HOOGHLY ITEMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Hooghly, May 7.

A MAGISTRATE ASSAULTED. The other day an unpleasant scene was

enacted in the court of the Joint Magistrate of Hooghly. A Mahomedan Fakir was placed on his trial before Kumar Girindra Narayan Deb, Joint Magistrate, on a charge of theft of a blanket and he was on conviction sentenced to suffer two months imprisonment with hard labour.
The prinsoner who pleaded his innocence was quite dissatisfied with the sentence person on him. tence passed on him. When he saw that his pleading was of no avail, he took off one of his pleading was of no avail, he took off one of his Nagra shoes and flung it towards the Magistrate from the dock. Luckily it did not hit the Magistrate but it struck violently against the wall, passing just right by the side of his temple. Immediately the prisoner was secured and put into chain. Under proper escort he was subsequently placed before Babu Khagendra Nath Mitter, Deputy Magistrate of Hooghly, for trial on a charge of assaulting a Magistrate with a shoe. He was convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. The sentences are to run conimprisonment. The sentences are to run concurrently. Here the prisoner was highly satisfied with the sentence of this court, for he said that justice has finally been meted

A FEMALE ACCUSED IN LABOUR. A FEMALE ACCUSED IN LABOUR.

A young woman of Bowri caste big with child while at Hooghly jail as an under trial prisoner awaiting her trial before the Criminal Sessions Court at Hooghly on a charge of receiving and retaining in her possession of a property knowing it to be stolen in a dacoity, brought to bed a male child. The newly born babe and its mother are doing well. The jail authorities are taking proper care of them during the confinement of the famale prisoner.

POLICE EXTORTION CASE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Jubbulpur, May 5 A very instructive criminal case has been disposed of by Mr. Greany, the City Magistrate. The accused in the case were two police constables of the Murwara Police two police constables of the Murwara Police station. They were challaned and convicted under Sec. 384 I. P. C. One of the accused Babulal, the Head Constable, we sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and the other constable to 1 year. The facts of the case are briefly these. On the 4th of March last, one Latoreylal Malguzar of Belheri had gone to village Gulpura to collect rents from gone to village Gulpura to collect rents from his tenants there. Latoreylal demanded rents from all the defaulters. One of the defaulters was Mittho who refused to pay. Latoreylal asked him to return the patta and give up the land as he was unable to pay. Mittho returned the patta and quietly went home, and committed suicide by hanging himself. The matter was reported to the police at Murwara. Suc Sub-Inspecto the police at Murwara. The Sub-Inspector sent the Head Constable and one Constable (accused in the case) to hold investi gation. The accused went to the spot and sent for Hazorilal, brother of Latoreylal, who was accidentally in the village. When Hazorilal came, the Head Constable threatened him and his brother with prosecution unless he would pay Rs. 500. Hazzorilal got frightened and offered Rs. 250 which was accepted. After this amicable settlement a panchayatnama was written and the body was ordered to be crowned at a panchayatnama. vas ordered to be cremated at once. That being done, the party returned to Murwara. The Sub-Inspector then asked the Mukoddon gomasta of the village who had accompanied the police to Murwara why was the body cremated without the post monten examina-tion by the doctor. The gomasta on being pressed related the whole story. Subsequently the District Superintendent of Police went to Murwara and held an enquiry which resulted in this prosecution.

THE MAGIC HORTICULTURE OF BURBANK.

The following article appeared in Madras Mail' of 30th March:-Some American papers which I receive have of late published interesting information regarding the life and work of Luther Burbank, whose wonderful experiments in horticulture were made the subject of an interesting leading article in your paper a few days ago. Americans have, with pardonable pride, given Burbank the title of the Wizard of Horticulture; and yet, although Burbank commenced accomplishing horticultural marvels quite 30 years ago, it is only within the last ten years that American and European societies have come to know of the wonders he has achieved, and, as a re-sult of the spread of his tame, medals and other testimonials have been pouring in upon him, and hundreds of horticultural exports have made pilgrigages to the Burbank experimental farm near Santa Rosa, in Sanoma county California. The casual observer is disappointed by a visit to this farm, for all that there is to be seen by the eye of the unimitation. ted is an ordinary nursery garden, with no s.ga of the floral wonders which Burbank has evolved from cross breeding and selection, and some of which will be referred to later

Recently, the Carnegie Institute gave Burbank an allowance of \$10,000 a year for ten years, for his experiments, and, freed from financial anxiety, the great 'Wizard' will hereafter find it less difficult to wrest more of her secrets from Nature and add to the wonders he has already accomplished. I have not been able to ascertain Burbank's exact not been able to ascertain Burbank's exact age, but judging from circumstantial evidence he cannot be much more than 50. He was born in Lancashire, Worcester County Miss, and after a thorough Grammar School training, he entered a firm in which his uncle, Luther Ross, held a responsible position. This uncle was a grape grower, and young Burbank spent his leisure time among the grapes and other plants. This was a case of favourable environments; but it was not all, for we are told that on his father's side young Burbank inherited a bent for mechaniyoung Burbank inherited a bent for mechanical invention, while his mother's family had produced several hort-culturists of repute.

The doctrine of heredity soon asserted itself, when, at the early age of six Luther designed a valuable labour-saving improvement in the wood-working machi nery of the firm in which he was employed,

India. We earnestly hope the present Nawab But the bent towards machanical invention Bahadoor will not fail to act towards his was not as great as that towards horticul-But the bent towards machanical invention was not as great as that towards horticulture, and young Burbank left the shop to devote himself to horticulture. He began by experimenting with the potato, and, selling the bulk of his crop to a seed house, trekked to the Pacific coast, mainly for the sake of his health, and settled down near Santa Rosa, in the beautiful Sonoma Valley, where he has remained ever since he has remained ever since.

He established two experimental gardens,

and began with his own potato, ten seeds of which he had brought with him from Massachusetts. The high quality of California and Oregon potatoes is due entirely to his labours. He next took up the plum, and, by a combination of the best qualities of the Japanese and American reprotess. Japanese and American varieties, produced the hybrid which bears his name and is universally admitted to be superior to every American plum. Having regard to what your well-informed Special Planting Correspondent wrote the other day about the unreliability of hybrids when planted in strange localities, it may be of interest to mention that the 10,000 urban plum trees in South Africa, and they fruited so abundantly that the tree was successfully introduced all over the region, from Rhodesia down to the Cape. Burbank next turned his attention to the German prune, with the result that hundreds of acres in California are now growing hybrid areas for a tree of the state of the st hybrid prunes four times as large as the prune of commerce, and containing such a large percentage of sugar that if the fruit be stewed slowly, no sugar is needed to flavour it. Burbank is now hard at work trying to produce a stoneless plum. He has partly succeed, but the work has still to be fully accomplished. Another of the wonders of the 'wizard' is a thronless raspberry, a cross which he took seventeen years to produce, which is absolutely thronless and bears an abundant crop of mulberry-coloured ber-

In the realm of grasses and forage plants, Burbank's experiments and achievements have been no less remarkable. He is now developing a species of sugar-cane of very small size, but containing a far higher per small size, but containing a far higher percentage of sugar than the canes now grown. As to the floral wonders which Burbamk has evolved from cross-breeding and selection, there is almost no end to them. During the last thirty years he has created eight new varieties of roses, two new cannas, an entarged daisy, and several beautiful varieties of lilies. As for his enlarged daisy, he evolved it out of the common flower, transforming it into a large, double blossom, each petal perfectly regular and of a creamy white. His hybrid carnations, clematis and gladiolus are also floral marvels of form and beauty. But the latest and the most striking of his are also floral marvels of form and beauty. But the latest and the most striking of his creations is the everlasting Australian flower—a large pink blossom, which does not shed its leave either in the tree or when cut from the stem. It is said that Burbank has one of these blossoms in the stem. of these blossoms in his study, and though the only moisture it has received has been that from the air, it has retained its petals, the stem alone having dried up considerably.

Regarding this fadeless blossom, the "Westminster Gazette" recently wrote thus facetiously:-"When is a flower not a flower! When it will not fade? Our mind goes back to the garden of our childhood and to the everlasting grown there—flowers which made winter hideous for many a long month alterwards. Unfading flowers indeed—the

next thing will be immortal butterflies!"

Further, Burbank possesses all the faith, all the enthusiasm and all the perseverence of the true votary of the Starry Ange Science. He maintains that there is no barrier to obtaining fruits of any size, form or flavour desired, and none to producing plants and flowers of any form, colour or fragrance. This may be, but let it not be forgotten that Burbanks are needed to pull down these of tacles. It is said that the peculiar genius of Burbank, his sixth sense, if I may say so, is his insight. Out of thousands of seedlings, all apparently alike, he can immediately se-lect those which are best adapted for breed-ing new varieties. He is said to possess re-markable powers of forecasting results. He seems to understand the very nature of a plant, to be able to tell how it will turn out. Horticulturists, as a rule, do not posses, these wonderful powers. Burbank came possess them, we read, not through study, but through experimentation and close observathe Department of Botany of the University of California, said recently, "one man out of

NAVAL ACTIVITY IN JAPAN.

Some interesting information with regard to the naval activity which for some time has been in progress in Japan is published by the "Times of India" in an interview by the "Times of India" in an interwith the Chief Officer of the P. and steamer Tientsin which has just arrived in, Bombay from Kobe.

It appears that the Japanese are carrying

out the building of war vessels on an ex-tensive scale at the present time. The Trentsin sailed from Kobe on March 31st and there were then five destroyers in course of construction at the port. A few days later the Tientsin was passed in the Juland Sea by three other destroyers, sading westward. These protections were supposed to the construction of the construct ward. These restroyers were apparently brand new, but seemed to the Tents as officers to be of a smaller type than 'he latest vessels of this type in the British

It also came to the knowledge of some of the officers on the P. and O. ship that great activity in building new ships prevails at Kure. An officer from the Tientsin saw three new protected cruisers nearing completion One of them was ready for sea in fact, while the others were fitting out. Probabil they have sailed for "the front" by

At Kobe, also, two freshly converted ships, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha were noticed, these being two of three ships of that line which were taken off the Austrian service about three or four months ago. The constructed marchentum and appropriate and the statement of the statement of the statement of the service about three or four months ago. verted merchantmen oarried quick-firing gan and torpedo tubes, and looked very smart in their new anting-grey paint. In addition to these, the Idzum sailed from Kobe while the Tientsin was there this being a cruiser which was maimed in the fight at Chemulpho at the beginning of the war, and whose injuries have just been completely remedied.

Westward of the Inland Sea the Tients'n sighted no Japanese warships, and in this connection it is worth noting that while ordinary vessels always use the Kurishina Strait in passing from the Inland Sea to open ocean, another passage, known as the Bungo channel, is reserved exclusively for warships which enables them to sally forth unnoticed, Westward of the Inland Sea the Tients'n

EUROPEANS AND INDIANS.

ESTIMATES OF CHARACTER.

On Friday evening Mr. K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., of the Madras Christian College, read a paper entitled "European Estimates of Indian Character," at the Danish Mission Reading Room, Black Town. Mr. H. K. Beauchamp, C.I.E., presided, and the meeting was well attended.

Mr. K. T. Paul began by reading his paper, which bore the impress of considerable care, thought and moderation in its preparation:—

tion:—
He dwelt on the practical difficulties in the way of Europeans obtaining a knowledge of Indian character, pointing out that the ways of life and habits of thought of the respective peoples did not facilitate such a task being (accomplished with much success. In conclusion he briefly summed up his views on the question in the following propositions:—

I. That of all natural phenomena, human character is probably the most difficult of analysis and comprehension.

II. That the difficulty is increased infi-

II. That the difficulty is increased infinitely when a European attempts to study the character of an Indian, for the reasons (a) that they do not and cannot move on fraternal terms and (b) that they differ extremel. in almost every condition of life.

III. That, although in a sense National Character is easier of comprehension than individual Character, yet, as in India there is no single nation, but a number of races and communities vastly differing in physical and mental conditions and in history and habits, it is impossible to think of or speak of an "Indian character."

IV. That the expression of certain current

IV. That the expression of certain current prejudices regarding Indian character by Europeans in public and private is most injudicious and calculated to widen the gulf. that separates the rulers from the ruled.

A discussion followed in which some of the

gentlemen present took part.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS. The Chairman, in thanking Mr. Paul on behalf of the meeting for his interesting and suggestive paper, remarked that the title was a somewhat misleading one, for the paper dealt rather with the Indian estimate of European character than the European esti-mate of Indian character. As Mr. Paul had pointed out, to generalise on such a big and complex subject could never be entirely satisfactory. There had lately, for instance, been a good deal of useless and unprofitable generalisation about the comparative truth-fulness of Indians. It had been said that all men are liars, more or less; and it was no manner of use attempting to apportion the extent of untruthfulness amongst difthe extent of untruthfulness amongst dif-ferent peoples and communities; for obvious-ly it could only lead to retorts of vos quoque! In the old days of conquest and tyranny and oppression subject-peoples were doubtless justified to some extent in warding off out-rage by guile and deceit, and traces of this tendency might be found long after under other circumstances; but it required more evidence than that to bring an accusation of general untruthfulness—a positive charge which certainly could not be found in Lord Curzon's recent utterance.

Curzon's recent utterance.

It was widely and frequently asseverated that the relations between Europeans and Indians were not so cordial nowadays as they were formerly. He (the Chairman) was not prepared to say that this was altogether true, though doubtless there was some measure of truth in it. As the Marquis of Ripon had once said:—"There is, I fear, much in the conditions of modern life which tends to separate and keep apart the European and Native in this country (India) somewhat more than was the case in former days. The rapidity of communication, the weekly Mails, the frequent furloughs, in spite of their numerous advantages, all tend

to a certain extent in that direction."

He (the Chairman) would suggest another estranging influence, namely the overwhelming burden of duties nowadays thrown on the European officials by a continuously increasing complexity of administration, which left them little or no time to cultivate personal relations with the people. At the same time, a good deal of this supposed increasing want of cordiality was more apparent than real. The development of the critical side of Indian character, by means of education real. The development of the critical side of Indian character, by means of education on Western lines, during the last 20 or 30 years, had produced a considerable and evergrowing body of Indian critics who were capable of judging Europeans by Western as well as Eastern standards; and enjoying as they did complete freedom in airing their opinions in all kinds of ways, they were not slow to comment on such faults and foibles as Europeans displayed, and very often to make the most of them, seeing that the criticised were not of their own race or country. As Lord Roberts had remarked in his book on India:—"The Natives of India are particularly observant of character, and intelligent in gauging the capabilities of those who govern them." Not unnaturally, perhaps, the criticised were apt to harbour a dislike for their clever and unsparing critics under the circumstances explained above: and what with differences of race, and consequent differences of sentament and standpoint, continually adding fuel to the fire on both sides, it was not altogether surprising that cordiality, as between Europeans and educated Indians, at any rate, was not increasing.

increasing.

Doubtless, there were faults on both sides.
That distinguished historian and Indian official, Mountstuart Elphinstone, had shown that it was not easy for Englishmen in India to appreciate the best qualities of Indians, when he remarked:—'Englishmen in India. when he remarked:—"Englishmen in India. have less opportunify than might be expected of forming opinions of the Native character. Even in England, few know much of the people beyond their own class, and what they do know they learn from newspapers and publications of a description which does not exist in India. In that country, also, religion and manners put here to our intimes. gion and manners put bars to our intimacy with the Natives and limit the number of transactions as well as the free communication of opinions. We know nothing of the interior of families but by report, and have no share in those numerous occurrences of life in which the amiable parts of character are most exhibited. Missionaries of a different religion, Judges, Police Magistrates, Officers of Revenue or Customs and even Officers of Revenue or Customs and even Diplomatists, do not see the most virtuous portion of a nation, nor any portion, unless when influenced by passion, or occupied by some personal interest. What we do see we judge by our own standards. . . . It might be argued, in opposition to many unfavourable testimonies, that those who have known the Indians the longest have always the best opinion of them; but this is rather a compliment to human nature than to them

since it is true of every other people. It is more in point that all persons returng from India think better of the people they have India think better of the people they have left after comparing them with others, even of the most justly-admired nations." Yet, what could be finer and more true, too, than, the great Warren Hastings's testimony of the Hindus:—"Hindus are gentle, benevolent, more susceptible of gratitude for kindness shown them than prompted to vengence for wrongs inflicted, and as exempt from the worst properties of human passion from the worst properties of human pass on as any people upon the face of the earth; they are faithful and affectionate im serv ce, and submissive to legal authority; they are superstitions, it is true; but they do not think ill of us for not thinking as they do. Gross as the modes of their worship are, gross as the modes of their worship are, the precepts of their religion are wonderfully fitted to promote the best ends of society, its peace and good order; and even from their thelogy arguments may be drawn to illustrate and support the most refined mysteries of our own." So far as Europeans were concerned, what was chiefly lacking was knowledge of the inner working of the Indian mind. It was a mistake for Europewas knowledge of the inner working of the Indian mind. It was a mistake for Europeans to think that Indian ways were somehow so "mysterious" and the Indian mind so secretive that enquiries into the "true inwardness" of things Indian were entirely profitless. Certainly, it was often difficult for a European to fathom the "raison detre" of Indian manners and customs but by study of Indian manners and customs but, by study of Indian manners and customs but, by study and enquiry, most of such things were made quite plain. Hundreds of instances might be quoted, where a little diligent enquiry would show the true meaning of Indian peculiarities. For example, to take such small matters as pertained to washing and dressing, there was much to be said in favour of Indian practices, as distinguished from European practices. To an Indian there was something very repellent in the use of a tooth-brush made of an animal's bristles, and above all in the use of the same tooth-brush above all in the use of the same tooth-brush day after day, the mouth being regarded as the part of the body most easily contaminated and infected, as is now acknowledged by. Western scientists. It must be admitted, too, that to bathe in constantly-renewed water, as from chatties emptied over one, was cleanar than bathing from start to finish water, as from chatties emptied over one, was cleaner than bathing from start to finish in the same water im a bath. Again, the Indian practice of an "oil bath" so repugnant to Europeans who did not understand what it really consisted of, had an everyday counterpart amongst Europeans in the use of soap, which was simply oil in a solidified form. The Indian predilection for loose garments, too, was based on the idea that it was immodest to expose the form of the person, as is done by the neither garments of Europeans. As regards explanations of Indian traits

and customs, he had been much struck by Mr. Paul's reasons for the Indian's behaviour Mr. Paul's reasons for the Indian's behaviour when he interviewed the European on a business matter. The Indian's custom of stating the purpose of his visit only after a deal of cautious "beating about the bush," as the European thought it to be, was perfectly intelligible when it was shown to be merely another form of those elaborate exordiums of politeness with which it was customary to begin letters in the East. Gradually, as one looked into motives and causes one acquired a kind of instinct for grasping the meaning of Indian peculiarities. He had found this to be the case during his studies of Indian manners, customs and studies of Indian manners, customs and ceremonies in connection with the Abbe Dubois great work. And he felt bound to say that the longer he lived in India and the better acquainted he became with Indian manners and customs, the more they ap-peared reasonable and justified. Indeed, it was possible to endorse every word of the Abbe Dubois, who had lived thirty years amongst Indians without losing touch with Europeans, when he said:—"In my humble opinion, these people have reached the degree of civilisation that is consistent with their climate, their wants, their pattern disconsistent with climate, their wants, their natural dis position, and physical constitution; and, in fact, in education, in manners, in accomplishments, and in the discharge of social duties, I believe them superior to some European nations, and scarcely inferior to any." Equally noteworthy, too, was the similar testimony of that great Sanskrit scholar and life-long student of India, Sir M. Monier-Williams, who, towards the end of his life, had remarked:—"I am deeply convinced that the more we learn about the ideas, feelings, drift of thought, religious and intellectual development, occentristics, and

feelings, drift of thought, religious and intellectual development, eccentricities, and even errors of the people of India, the less ready shall we be to judge them by our own conventional European standards—the less disposed to regard ourselves as the sole depositories of all the true knowledge, learning, virtue, and refinement of civilised life."

Mr. Beauchamp concluded by stating that he would take his stand by the testimonies of the great Europeans whom he had quoted, and declare that theirs was the true European estimate of Indian character, and not the irresponsible comments of inexperienced Europeans who had not taken the trouble to look beneath the surface of things.

During March last the value in rup es of tht net imports of gold and silver into Bri-tish India was Rs. 1,71,85,517. During the same month the value of the bullion purchased for Government coinage at the Bombay and Calcutta mints was Rs. 87,14,269.

Among the many industries that have died a natural death in the Philippines is the manufacture of a peculiar purple dye from a variety of wood known as Si Bucaau. Years ago, says the "Cablenews," this product along with indigo, was among the most valuable exports of the islands, but at present nothing is heard of it. Specimens of the dre will be an arbitition at the school the dye will be on exhibition at the school exhibit in the chemical building out at the exposition grounds, and it is hoped that interest in its production may be revived.

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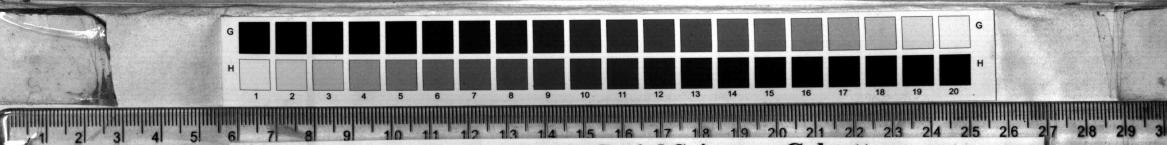
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THE INDIAN OCEAN.

ITS HYDROGRAPHY AND BIOLOGY.

A superficial impression has been cultiva-A superficial impression has been cultivated on the Continent that research in the lower ocean depths is almost the peculiar apparage of the Prince of Monaco. If any solid basis for such a view ever existed, it has during the past few years ceased to exist. Not to speak of the great "Challenger" Exepedition, British investigators have been seadly accomplishing useful it unobtrusive work over thousands of miles of ocean from the Cape and the Mauritius to Torres Straits and Western Australia. Western Australia.

Another British reasearch expedition, which has just been equipped and of which an interesting sketch is given in 'Nature,' will deserve to rank as of the first importance will deserve to rank as of the first importance in the annals of oceanography. It is organised under private auspices but will be conducted in the Admiralty yacht "Sealark." The vessel is the latest addition to the survey vessels of the Royal Navy, and is commanded by Captain B. Somerville, with whom will be associated for purposes of scientific work, Messrs. J. S. Gardiner and C. F. Cooper. The expedition was to leave Colombo on 20th April. Its objects are to investigate thoroughly the hydrography and biology of the central and western parts of the Indian Ocean which was not visited by H. M. S. "Challenger."

Since the cruise of the "Challenger" which lay south, almost to the fringe of the Antarc-

lay south, almost to the fringe of the Antarctic Circle, much has been done to familiarise tic Circle, much has been done to familiarise scientific men with many parts of the Indian Ocean. Ceylon, the East Indies, the waters from he Persian Gulf to the Striats of Malacca, the Laccadives and Maldives, the Madagascar coasts, with their numerous islands and banks, and the region of the Seychelles, with their varied marine flora and fauna, have all been more or less brought within the sphere of ascertained knowledge. Extent of the Cruise.

The object of the new expedition is, broadly speaking, to correlate, as far as may be, and to co-ordinate the results of these various preceding and mutually independent expeditions. On leaving Coylon, the "Sealark" will first direct her course for the group of coral atolls and submerged banks known as the Chages Archivelege of which group of coral atolls and submerged banks known as the Chagos Archipelago of which we have no clear data more recent than 1837 thence, after careful and extensive hydrographical work, Mauritius in August for stores, from this point to the surface reef of Cargados and onward along the Seychelles group and Saya de Mabha Bank with a view to setting at rest the question of the depth of the ocean bed from Mauritius to the Seychelles. Incidentally, it is hoped to glean much interesting information as to the the Seychelles. Incidentally, it is hoped to glean much interesting information as to the formation of the many coral reefs in these waters. From the Seychelles, after surveying the Agalegas group, the "Sealark" will proceed to Colombo, leaving, however, the civilian members of the expedition to spend some months in the island. They will not return until January, 1906.

Questions for Settlement.

Foremost among the scientific results hoped for from the expedition is the determination by sound ngs and temperature tests, of such questions as the existence of any relatively shallow banks connecting India with South Africa, or Mauritius with the Seychelles, the purpose of the Charge stells. Africa, or Mauritius with the Seychelles, the mutual relationships of the Chagos atolls, the general ocean changes that may have taken place since the last surveys, and the nature of the currents at various depths. For this purpose captains of many British steamers have for some time been collecting information rlating to the surface waters in different parts of the ocean. The biological section of the work will include examination by means of frequent dredging, of the pelagic flora and fauna, not only of the ocean bed and at various depths from 50 to 500 fathoms but on all parts of the coral reefs visited. In means of frequent dredgi this way it is hoped to obtain some clear idea of the vertical distribtion of both animals and plants, and to obtain a definite emparative impression as the mutual relations of the flora and fauna of the various parts of the ocean, with a view to tracing the former connections of continents and lands. The Funds.

Money grants for the purposes of the expedition have been made by the British Association and the Balfour Memorial Fund at Cambridge, but the bulk of the expense has been undertaken by the Percy Sladen Trust.

NATURAL GAS IN AMERICA.

A SATISFACTORY REPORT.

According to the annual report of United States Geological Survey, the natural gas industry in the United States, so far from decreasing, has shown in the last reported year a considerable increase. According to the last report of the United States Geological Survey its value in 1903 increased from £6,000,000 to £7,000,000 (not dollars); and there was a remarkable increase of production in Pennsylvania and Ohio. West Virginia and Indiana wer the other two States in which natural gas production was of any importance end Indiana only one of recording decrease in production. The general

average of the price paid by the consumer increased slightly, and was about 7½d. per 1,000 cubic feet at a pressure of a quarter of a pound to the square inch. The increase in the use and consupmtion of natural gas in the States is no doubt to be attributed, says "Knowledge and Scientific News," to legislative restrictions with regard to boring; and to improved pumping machinery. The prodigal waste which characterised the early discovery of natural gas—when people used to use it almost as a plaything—has ceased, and new borings can be made only under "Knowledge and Scientific News," to State supervision. There seems no reason to suppose that any new areas of great extent will be found; the gasbearing strata are now fairly well defined, and their possibilities ascertained.

CHILDREN WHEN TEETHING.
This is the most dangerous age in the life of a child. At this time they have more or less diarrhoes, 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 cleans the system ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE KREPERS

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"MARS INHABITED ' AN ADVANCED PEOPLE.

On the top floor of an apartment house near the Observatoire. It had the good fortune to find M. Camille Flammarion, the emnent French astronomer, and one of the most remarkable men in France.

On being ushered into his study, a rather short man, with a leonine head and dreamy eyes, rose to greet me, and in a simple unaffected manner bade me welcome. He then introduced me to his wife, who assets him in all his work, and acts as his secretary. The walls of his apartment are all windows, and a broad balcony runs round the whole and a broad balcony runs round the whole flat, on which is mounted an astronom ca

telescope.

Naturally enough, one of the first questions I asked such an authority referred to

SOLAR SPOTS.

"I am one of those rare Paricians." M. Flammarion continued, "who has never changed his abode. I have been here since the war of 1871, in fact, I took the flat during the war, when I was a captain in the Genie, and I am surrounded by trees and foliage as if I were in the country. Thus, in 1871, during the Commune, while all Paris was fighting, I turned from the study of men to that of Nature which, to my

of men to that of Nature which, to my mind, is far more interesting.

"I began to note the different phases of vegetation on the magnificent chestnut trees just outside my windows, on the Avenue de l'Observatoire. These trees were planted by Napoleon the First in 1807, and I soon got Napoleon the First in 1807, and I soon got to know them and their peculiarities. I numbered them, starting from the observatory, and noted the date at which each of them bore buds, then leaves, and ultimately flowers. Some of the trees are forward, while others are slow to put forth shoots. I then made a chart marking the date of flowering on each. This I carried on for thirty years, and finally drawing a curved line through them, found they corresponded with the solar spots.

"I discovered the same thing with the return of the swallows, the first nightingale, and the song of the cuckoo, though all, of course, are modified by atmospheric condi-

course, are modified by atmospheric condi-tions. I have, however, emphatically proved that the more solar spots there are the hotter the spring in Paris.

hotter the spring in Paris.

"I do not, however, spend all my time here, as half the year I am at the observatory at Juvisy, which is only about twenty minutes from Paris. There we have two astronomers working constantly, principally occupied with the study of Mars, Jupiter, and Venus; we also carefully observe and register the temperature of the air, ground, the interior of trees, and under-ground streams, to study how the sun affects

climatic conditions.

We have, as well, different coloured-glass houses for studying the effect of solar heat on plants, and here we made the curious dis on plants, and here we made the curious discovery that red glass hastens vegetation, while blue glass suppresses it. For instance sensitive plants, like the mimosa, grow fifteen times higher under red glass than under blue, and another curious thing we have succeeded in doing is to change both the shape and colour of leaves like the coleus and granium under different coloured glasses."

then asked M. Flammarion about some of the startling articles he had written on the end of the world.

"I have so often dealt with all the differ ent hypotheses, but you and I need not bother about that, as it will not occur in our time," he replied drily. "The earth has really the 'embarras du choix' of deaths, but the most probable hypothesis is that the end will be intense cold."

On leaving M. Flammarion said: "They

ave named a cirque in the moon after me, but pray do not mention it, as the Budget Commission may want to tax it, as being landed property."

-The Banama trade with the West Indies growing so rapidly that mother new steam hip, the Nicoya, has been added to Elder and Fyffes, fleet of fruit steamers on this ser and Tyffes, fleet of fruit steamers on this serbice. The Nicoya, with was launched at Glasgow the other day, is fitted to carry 60,000 bunches of Bananas, and makes ten steamers engaged in this particular branch of the fruit trade in addition to the five steamers on the Imperial Direct Service between Bristol and Iamaica. The importation of Bananas from the West Indies will now amount to 80,000 bunches each week, and it is stated that this trade has not checked the development of the importation of Onarry Bananas.

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THE CRIME OF COLOUR.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London Daily News' writes under date March

The long-deferred resolution of the Government of India on the report of the Police Commission has at last made its appearance. It is a lengthy document, and the majority of its recommendations. of its recommendations are concerned with questions of detail with which an English student of Indian affairs can hardly be expected to trouble himself. But embedded in pected to trouble himself. But embedded in a mass of non-contentious matter is a proposal which is arousing the bitter hostility of intelligent opinion in India; and it is worth placing before the English public, for it is eminently characteristic of the reactionary spirit which pervades the present administration of India.

Naturally enough, one of the first questions I asked such an authority referred to the plant Mars.

"Ah, the planet Mars," he replied. "I have been studying that planet closely for thirty years, and I have prepared a regular map of it with all its canals. I think I am more interested in this than anything, for one reason, that I am certain it is inhabited, and probably by people much more advanced than we are.

"A thing which is particularly interesting to us at the Juvisy Observatory, which I founded, is that we can watch the snow melting at the Poles in the spring, and, in fact, they nearly disappear in the summer. Th's, mand you, in spite of the fact that the year in Mars is twice as long as ours, that is to say that it really consists of 730 days, so that, naturally, the winter is long-ar. With regard to the inhabitants, I think they are very light in weight; for instance, a man who weighs 140th, on the earth, if he could be suddenly transported to Mars would only weigh 52lb.

"The public at large does not really know the precision of some of our astronomical observations. Thus we know the length of the day in the precision of some of our astronomical observations. Thus we know the length of the day in the precision of some of our astronomical observations, we find the length of the day on the planet is 24h. 37 min. 22sec. The climate of the Martsans is very mild, there are no gales, while the atmosphere is very light, with scarcely any clouds. The inhabitants enjoy fine weather, the climate being something like that of Daves Platz, dry and clear. We know the globe of Mars perfectly; in fact, far better than the earth.

SOLAR SPOTS. explained, the result would be that it the course of fourteen or fifteen years one-sixth of the superior appointments in the police service would come to be filled by natives of India. To Englishmen the concession will not sound particularly substantial or imposing; but the educated classes in India have learnt to be grateful for the stallest beon. There has been no lack of promises and pledges in the past, down to the declaration in 1858, on the assumption of the direct government of India by the Crown, that "our subjects, whatever their race or creed, shall be freely admitted to offices the duties of which they are qualified to discharge by reason of ability, education, and integrity." "The promises of the proclamation remain inadequately redeemed," Lord Lytton told the students of the University of Calcutta in 1874; and the situation has not altered for the better since those words were spoken.

spoken.

Since May, 1900, no inspectors of police have been promoted to district superintendentships, and now the avenue is definitely closed by the recommendations of the Police Commission, which have received the approval of the Secretary of State and the Government of India. There is to be a European and a native service in the new scheme of police organization, the one "Imperial," the other "Provincial." From the former, which will be principally recruited in England, Indian are expressly excluded. Colour is henceforth to be the test of qualification for the superior service; and Indians are relegated to a separate service. They are to be designated Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Police.
Sir John Strachey, one of the most ardent champions of Indian bureaucracy, has observed that the India of to-day is no more like the India of Lord Ellenborough than the England of Queen Victoria was like the England of Queen Aume. Translated into plainer language, this means that India has covered in sixty years the distance which England traversed in two centuries. And yet the creme of colour is still insisted upon. England traversed in two centuries. And yet the crame of colour is still insisted upon. Natives of India sit upon the Benches of the Presidency High Courts, and no one disputes their integrity or their capacity or their education. The Civil Service examination in England is open to natives of India without restriction of race or greed, and at vithout restriction of race or creed the present moment there are civilians of Indian nationality occupying posts of the highest responsibility. They are few, very few, in number, for it is not every clever boy who possesses either the means or the opportunity for a voyage of seven thousand miles across the seas, but they are by no means among the least valuable of the servants of Government. Wherein, then, lies the justification for excluding Indians upon racial grounds from the higher ranks of the

police service?
The Maharajah of Durbhanga, who was the solitary representative of independent pub-lic opinion on the Police Commission, pleaded in vain for compromise. "What we must all honestly desire," he writes in his minute of dissent, "is to combine European discipline and methods of work with the Indian's intimate knowledge of the habits and manners of his own people," without the introduction of any invidious test of colour or of nationality. But he was overruled; and the President of the Police Commission, whose sorry recommendation has found such favour with Lord Curzon, is now Lieutenant-Governor of

A NEW AIRSHIP.

Marvellous accounts are given in American papers of the aeroplane invented by Professor Montgomery, of Santa Clara College, California. His invention, it is sta-ted, is a "winged affair, wings like those of the bird. He has copied from Nature's own scheme for flight." It is claimed for him that he has at least solved the questions of guidance and equilibrium for a flying ship. His machine makes angles and holds to an even kneel with all the success of a ship at sea. Imagine, says one correspondent, two at the will of the man astride the sa that hangs beneath, and you have about all the information that has been vouchsafed to the public concerning the construction the remarkable contrivance. The utmost secrecy is being maintained until its parts shall have been completed and patents obtained. At a recent flight of the aeroplane at Leonard's ranch, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, a balloon lifted the craft to a height tains, a balloon lifted the craft to a height of 3,000ft., when it was set adrift, and the wish of the aeronaut was obeyed in every particular. The aeroplane circled and took directions as the rudder and the tilting of the wings directed. Professor Montgomery explains that the principal difference in his aeroplane from others lies in the construction of the surface that gathers power from the air. 'I have taken into consideration the movements set by the surrounding air the movements set by the surrounding air and have made the surface of my aeroplane take advantage of these movements by a peculiar form of construction. Not alone is the sustaining surface to be taken into ac-count. The agitation of the air is reckoned with in my contrivance and that force is made good use of."

SECRET MARRIAGE TO A

THE MILLIONAIRE SATISFIED.

New York, April 19.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the well-known millionaire, caused a mild sentation to-day by announcing that his niece, Miss Nancy Carnegie, of Pittsburg, has been married over a year to Mr. James Hever, a former riding master to the family. The wedding has been kept a profound secret, and the announcement came as a complete surprise even to the closest friends of the family.

Mr. Carnegie said to-day that Hever was an honest, upright young man, and the

the closest friends of the family.

Mr. Carnegie said to-day that Hever was an honest, upright young man, and the family made no objection to the match. "I would rather Nancy married such a man," he said, "than a poor, worthless duke."

Mrs. Hever is a beautiful young woman of twenty-four years of age, fond of out-door life, and has mixed little with society. Her father died some years ago, and left a fortune of several millions. Two of her sisters married wealthy men.

Hever, who is thatty-five years of age, is an Irishman, and was reared as a foster child in a family near Dublin. Before emigrating to America he is said to have been employed as a coachman to an English nobleman, and was employed as coachman b the mother of Mrs. Thomas Carnegie. Several years afterwards he became riding master, and while thus engaged the attachment with Miss Namcy developed. Hever has just returned from a European tour with an infant daughter.

Despite Mr. Carnegie's assertion of harmony, it is reported that his niece's family were bitterly opposed to the match, and still refuse to be reconciled. Hever is not only older than his wife, but is a widower with three children.

Mr. Carnegie it is reported, presented his

three children.

Mr. Carnegie it is reported, presented his niece with £5,000 as a wedding present, and expressed great admiration for her democratic ideas of marriage.

A BATTLE OF WRESTLERS.

JIU-JITSU v. CATCH-AS
CATCH-CAN.

A wrestling match which promises to rival in interest the famous meeting between Hackenschmidt and Madrali at Olympia, is to take place shortly in London. The contest is to be for the middle-weight wrestling championship of the world in catch-as-catch-can style, at present held by Joe Carroll. Caroll's opponent will be the great Japanese jiu-jitsu champion, Tarro Myaki, whose wonderful skill is attracting crowds to the Lyceum Theatre.

Carroll, being very anxious to bring the match about, sent the following challenge to the "Express":—

Sir,—As champion eatch-as-catch-can wrestler of the world. I beg to issue through the columns of the "Express" a challenge to Tarro Myaki, champion jiu-jitsu wrestler of Japan, to wrestle with me in catch-as-catch-can style for the world's championship. I have now wrestled with Myaki four times, in his own style, and I think it is time that he gave me a chance of showing what I can do in catch-as-catch-can style. Even should I beat him, that will not affect his position as champion jiu-jitsu wrestler, whereas if he beats me he will become champion catch-as-catch-can style under the auspices of the "Express" at an early date, to be fixed.

In order to make sure that so interesting a contest should take place, the Editor of

In order to make sure that so interesting a contest should take place, the Editor of the "Express" informed Myaki of Carroll's challenge, and offered to make all arrangements for a meeting between the two cham-

Through his interpreter, Mr. Edla, Myski expressed his pleasure at Carroll's challenge, and said that he would be glad to meet him in catch-as-catch-can style.

PETROLEUM OUTPUT INCREASES.

It s not a little remarkable that side ide with the increased use and value natural gas, the output of petroleum should also be on the increase. According to Mr. F. H. Oliphant, of the United States Geological Survey, the total production of crude petroleum in the United States in 1903 was 100,461,337 barrels, a gain of 11,694,421 barrels, or 13.17 per cent. over the production of 1902. The great increase was mainly due to the remarkable output in California which is now larger than that of any other State. California produced 24.27 per cent., or nearly one-courth of the entire production. Next to California the largest gain in production was in Indiana, which was 1,705,515 barrels an amount that represent a gain of 22.80 per cent, over the St production in 1902. Kansas showed a markable gain in production-600,465 bar rels or 18.1 per cent; Kentucky and Louisia na showed gains of about 369,000 barrel each; Indian Territory gained 101,811 bar rels, or 27.44 per cent.; and New York gained 43,248 barrels, or 38.6 per cent. On the other hand there was a slight decrease of production, 128,086 barrels or 708 per cent in Texas; and Ohio, Pennsylvania all cent in Texas; and Ohio, Pennsylvania showed decreased production, amounting to a total of 1,856,619 barrels, or 3.98 per cent, in 1903 as compared with 1902. The largest decrease in production in 1903 was in Pennsylvania and amounted to 708,724 barrels.

During the last six years there has been a very remarkable change in the percentage of the local production. The Appalichian and the Lima-Indiana fields, which for many and the Lima-Indiana fields, which for many years produced all but a very small percentage of the whole produced in the year 1903 only 55.38 per cent. of the total, whereas in 1898 these fields produced 93.99 per cent. of the total. California and Texas have been the most important factors in bringing about the readjustment of the percentages of production.

GIVE CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM

No other liniment affords such prompt re the trom rheumatic pains. No other is so valuable for deep seated pains like lame back and pains in the caest. 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 CRICE, 1 Re. ? Rs.

THE BENEFICENT BANANA

Professors of Dietetics tell us that the banana is not, as so many fruits are, a flavour and nothing more, but a food and a source of real nutriment. It is at once useful and delicious. It not only gratifies the plate, but supplies material for combustion and the maintenance of animal heat; while it also builds up the muscles and revenue the management.

up the muscles and, repairs the worn and threadbare nerves. The flour made from it in the dried state is equal in nutritive value to rice, and how invigorating and sustaining rice is has been demonstrated in the recent achievements of the Japanese. Dried and sprinkled with sugar, a form in which it has been recently introduced into England the upstart banana is, weight for weight, as nutritious as the venerable fig.

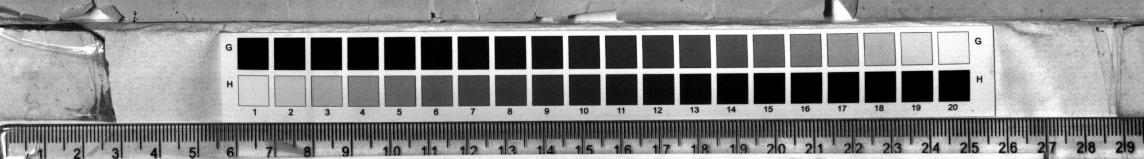
But it is in the fresh state, clad in its primrose tunic—the stripping off of which is in itself a fascinating operation—that the banana chiefly appeals to us. Its creamy succulence and delicate odour are inviting, and its pleasant sapor is a prelude to good digestion. Dependent as that sapor is on an ethercal body which the coal-tar investigators have not yet been able to imitate by any chemical essence, it is a subtle stimulus to all subsequent alimentary processes. And thus it is that the banana is air eminently digestible food. No sense of oppression or drowsiness follows on a meal of it, and a meal of it may be bulky enough. I have seen a West Indian negro consume twently stalwart bananas at a sitting, and thereafter display unwonted vivacity. It seems to be mainly absorbed by the stomach, and this fact, together with the small amount of waste matter it contains—95 per cent of its substance possessing nutritive properties—has led a number of American physicians—Dr. Usery, of St. Louis, being prominent amongst them—to recommend it as a food in typhoid fever. Its employment under such circumstances, it is said, ensures through the stomach an adequate supply of bland nourishment, without imposing any strain upon the attenuated and abraded alimentary conal. In other diseases and in cartain dyspeptic disorders a banana-one like the grape-cure may prove profitable and it seems just possible that this mild and gentle fruit may become a powerful auxiliary to our temperance reformer. It mixes badly with alcohol in any form, and becomes indigestible when taken with spirit, and it is alleged that the hab

absorbs it greedily; children devour it with delight; the adult does not despise it, and the identulous octogenarian blesses its agreeable tenderness. And fortunately the appreciation of its merits is spreading rapidly. Not so long ago it was a delicacy in the compote of the rich man. To-day it is to be seen on the huckster barrow in all our large towns and it is to be hoped that the supply of this most wholesome and delectable food will increase rapidly while the price of it diminishes so that an ample supply of it may be brought within the reach of all. Thanks to the etsablishment of a direct line of steamers, bananas are now being brought from Jamaica in prime are now being brought from Jamaica in prima condition—bananas too of unsurpassed excel lence. The people of England having been accustomed to the smaller banana brough from the Canaries and Medeira, were at first prejudiced against the larger fruit of the West Indies. But having eaten bananas both in Madeira and Jamaica, I can testify that those grown in the latter island are as regards sweetness, flavour and keeping qualities on a par with the finest the former can produce and as they are larger than duce, and as they are larger they are cheaper as a food. Nothing can be more delicious than the Martinique banana—that is the banana grown in Jamaica—in its native home, and now by the care bestowed on it during transit when the tamparative properties. transit when the temperature around it is regulated from hour to hour it can be distributed in England while at its best. The Americans have learned the merits

Jamaica bananas. Before the hurricane Jamaica bananas. Before the hurricane of August, 1903, no fewer than twenty-one loate per week left Jamaica for the United State laden with bananas, and, notwithstanding the devastation then wrought, the export to the United States is now larger than ever. Bu Jamaica is capable of meeting all our requirements as well as those of America, and it ought to encourage us in the use of her bananas to remember that the development of her fruit trade will be of great benefit to the her fruit trade will be of great benefit to long-suffering and much-suffering cold Brighter days are dawning on that highly charine island, and her prosperity will hastened and heightened if the people Great Britain will only do justice to her

better than the Martinique banana, but other varieties are desired she will not slow to furnish them. We have fancy leading as well as bread, and if the Martinia banana be thought too solid and substant for the dessert table, there is the smaller Company of the dessert table, there is the smaller Company of the protect little. nese banana, or the pretty little Almoido, with its fingers only three inches long, making a dainty and decorative dish. Experiments are being carried on by Mr. Fanwett at the Hope Botanical Gardens with other varieties; one of these days we may have fruits superior to any which we now pos

—A popular American society lady, asband is described as "merely moderately wealthy? spent £2, 500 on wearing appeared last year. This cluded £80 for boots, shoes, and slippers; £90 for gloves, handkert efs, etc.; £100 for tailor-made garments, £170 for millinery, and £2,000 for costumes.



"E. C. C." an Indian sportsman who has been telling in the columns of the "Field" the story of a shooting trip made last summer to Kashmir, Ladakh, and the borders of Tibet, concludes with an account of a wonderfully successful experience with yak. He

We reached Pibuk about 2 p.m. In this, a broad, shallow nullah, there was no water, but as luckily there was a quantity of snow, this was collected by a coolie in a blanket, and melted. Here I had the good luck to ome upon antelope, and had a very successful stalk. My men had tasted no meat for four days, and had begun to grumble at the sahib's "nesib" (luck); but I retrieved it all that afternoon, and over, as going out after lunch. I shot four antelope. There was great laughter and chatter in camp that night, and the last I heard of them just before they fell off to sleep was a weird minor chant with a chorus. The march next day to the bottom of the pass leading to the Horpa Tso remains in my memory. It was the most tiring that I had ever ex-

It was the most tiring that I had ever experienced.

About two miles from Pibuk, always assecteding, led us into another valley, which bore off S. E. E. About N. E. I was shown a valley the way up which, Russla said, led to Khotan. The end of the valley which we had entered bifurcated the eastern end, seemingly a short distance away, one following the north side of the hill and the other the south side, while in between rose a promontory, if it could be so called, of hills, behind which I was told lay the Horpa Tso. I started off gaily, riding; soon I had to walk, and walk I had to all the way. The whole valley was a glorified example of the Lanals La. The snow melting on the south hills (we were going along the south del seemed to flow all over the valley, yet never drained away, and the whole place was a quicks and. Again I was thankful I had fresh yaks when I saw them straining and parting.

yaks when I saw them straining and panting.

We had decided to pitch camp on arrival
at the promontory-like hills. These, though they seemed so near, were very much 'ur-ther than they looked, and when we got ther than they looked, and when we got there was no grass, so to camp was impossible. On we had to go. Just then we spied across the valley three black spots. These Russia proclaimed to be yak, but counselled first finding a camping ground, then the stalk. He was wise, too. We went on, and on, often finding perhaps grass and water together and no fuel or fuel and water water together and no fuel or fuel and water and no grass, both equally useless. At length we reached a spot under a high conical hill, which shimmered red in the setting sun, and guarded the northern side of a little valley, over whose eastern end Russla said Horpa Tso lay. Here, tired out, we decided to stop, for here were both fuel and grass, though no water, yet a mile away on decided to stop, for here were both fuel and grass, though no water, yet a mile away on the top of a low hill lay some snow. Immediately we sent two coolies with a blanket to fetch some. Darkness fell long before camp was properly pitched, and I went to sleep tured out, to dream of vast herds of yak and monstrous horns. Snow fell during the night. The next morning early I left camp, and we climbed the page which left the night. The next morning early I left camp, and we climbed the pass which led to the promised land. At the top of the gap I sat down, looking on what to me seemed one of the most beautiful sights I have ever unruffled blue low-lying yellow hills. As a finale a deep blue sky with a solitary white cloud, whose shadow was reflected on the blue lake beneath. It was a beautiful sight. The water of the lake was slightly brackish. The coolies said there were no fish in it. This I could not verify, as I had no tackle; however, no shells were to be found along its shore. Very few birds were to be found on this western shore; one or two Brahminy ducks and a curlew-like bird were all that I spied.

While camp was being pitched near a nall spring of fresh water I went off with Russla and managed to shoot two antelope for the pot, no fresh signs of yak being seen.
We lunched on the top of a small far which ran down from the mountains to the lake at the far S. W. corner. After lunch I at the far S. W. corner. After lunch I took up the telescope and looked round in an aimless sort of a way. I turned the glass across the lake to see what kind of a ground it might be. Surely that was an animal. Another look. Most certainly a yak. I gave the glass to Russla and after a good search three were seen. It was too far off to distinguish their horns and too late to stalk them, so we went back to camp full of hope for the morrow.

them, so we went back to camp full of hope for the morrow.

On the morrow, a lovely day, we started off at 7 a. m., Russla, I, a coolie, and three ponies (one was a spare one, Russla saying my "nesib" was good, to help carry the horns back). I never realised how far it was round the southern shore of the lake, and it was not till 2-30 p. m. that we had tiffin, near where the yak had been seen the previous day. In the S. E. corner of the lake were a number of lagoons formed of little pieces of land running out to a huge mass of ice and snow, which ran across the S. E. corner. On these pieces of water large grey birds were swimming about. If thought they looked like geese, and two days after, having shot one with a 303, he turned out to be a bar-headed goose. Where the shore was particularly wet and sandy were countless Brahminy ducks, who quacked and broke into ceaseless chattering on my approach. This corner of the lake seemed to be the happy hunting ground of these birds, yet, strange to say, I never saw more than five or six together in any other part of the lake. (I do not know what the N. E. of the lake is like.) After tiffin we again started to search for the yak. We were now on an undulating plateau, which led continuously upwards eastward till it met the horizon.

I was getting disheartened. No yak, and

I was getting disheartened. No yak, and no signs. Russla then sent the two coolies in different directions, and we started to quarter the ground to try and find their tracks. Presently came a signal from one coolie. We went, and found the spoor, which, contrary to our expectation, led east. This we followed up, always slightly ascending. A large nullah came into view running S. W. The tracks led towards this. Leaving the ponies and coolies behind, Russia and I crawled upwards till we were near its edge. It was evidently very deep and praci-

pitous, for, though nearly on the edge, we could not see its bottom. Suddenly Russla stopped and seized my hand. I lay flat. "It's all right," he said; "look." On lifting my head I saw a yak a quarter way up on the opposite side of the nullah, but nearer the head of it than we were. He was looking straight at us, but though rather uneasy, evidently did not see us. On crawling a little further on I saw another. They were both bulls, with good heads and were only about 450 yards away. All this time there had been no wind. Of a sudden it began to blow. The wind started from the N. W., slight, increasing as it veered; in a quarter of an hour it had got about N. E. All this time we lay still, devising plans for a stalk. All of a sudden we saw our two yak rush halfway up their side of the nullah, gazing down into it. We could see nothing, but pitous, for, though nearly on the edge, we halfway up their side of the nullah, gazing down into it. We could see nothing, but suddenly out of the nullah and away up another which led away from us over the horizon bolted a yak, who never stopped running till he topped the skyline and disappeared from sight. Anxiously we watched the other two, but they, after gazing curiously about for a time, lay down where they were. Then we retreated, and by a long circuitous way at length got on the reverse side of the slope to them. Slowly I crawled up over the top and down. No sign. Raising myself cautiously on to my knees, I looked down (the hill sloped rapidly here,) and saw the whole of a broad black back. A careful crawl landed me within 40 yards of the back. Still, I could not see more of him. Taking crawl landed me within 40 yards of the back. Still, I could not see more of him. Taking the .400, I raised myself on my knees, and, aiming behind the shoulder, fired. The bullet struck high under the wither. He turned and ran along the side of the hill, and the other, who had been below him, came into sight about 100 yards away. A shot with a '303 broke his leg. They then both ran into a small side nullah, where I gave them the "coupe de grace" after an exciting run.

While sitting congratulating myself on my luck Russia suddenly said, "Sahib, sahib." I looked to where he was pointing, and saw ascending the opposite side of the nullah to us another yak, who had vidently come out of the bottom of the nullah much farther out of the bottom of the nullah much farther down. He kept stopping and looking, as if not being able to make out what was the matter. "Too far," said a shot." So, putting up the 700 yards sight on my 303 (it is sighted to 1,000 yards), I pressed the trigger. A little dust arose just over the bull; he ran 100 yards parallel and stopped again. Another shot broke his leg, as he was still gazing stupidly about, a third broke his backbone and ended his troubles. "Shabsh" cried Russla. I felt a proud man. The heads measured 31in. 30in. and 29in. res-"Shabash" cried Russla. I felt a proud man. The heads measured 31in., 30in., and 29in., respectively. Two heads we skinned, and with these and their horns we loaded up the spare pony, and, leaving the flesh, skins, and the third yak there to be skinned next day, we set off for camp, which we reached, there luckily being a good moon, at 11 p. m. Next day I sent all the coolies out with the spare yaks to bring in the body skin of two of them and the head skin of the third.

The following day we spent in roughly

third.

The following day we spent in roughly preparing them and on the next I started for Leh, having got my yak which I had come for. At Cumyeo, on the return journey I shot another of 26½ in., after an easy stalk The 11th July saw meat Kian or eagain. From here we went across to Ning Rhi in hope of seeing "Oris ammon," but though I explored as far as the top of the Demjor La, I saw no trace of sheep. Owing to the war, I had hopes that the guards at Demjor would be recalled from their post there and that the pass would be free, but one of the most beautiful sights I have ever seen. Imagine a long lake stretching along and touching the hills, just powdered with the night's new fallen smow, both on the north and south of a broad, hill-surrounded valley. A lake of a wonderous blue, not a ripple on it, its western shore, sandy, sloping gently up to red and yellow hills. On the east bays, promontories, islands in wild confusion, the land in all places rising abruptly from it. On the south a little stretch of valley, then a big black wall of mountains capped with snow frowning on the fair scene before them; while on the opposite side to them, across many a mile of that unruffled blue low-lying yellow hills. As a finale a deep blue sky with a lake of the most beautiful sights I have ever stalk. The 11th July saw meat Kian or cagain. From here we went across to Ning Rhi in hope of seeing "Oris ammon," but though I explored as far as the top of the Demjor would be recalled from their post there and that the pass would be free, but on reaching its top I saw through the telescope at bottom of the valley a oig tent, evidently a guard tent of sorts, and halfway down the valley were champas and their flocks, so I had to give up all idea of trying that part, no European having been allowed across that pass for many years. I believe the last man who tried was ill-treated by the the last man who tried was ill-treated by the guards and his shikari beaten. So I retraced my, steps and wandered down Mirpal Loongma across the Kian La to Lunkur. Here I stayed three days in the hope of a shot at "Ovis ammon," and after seeing many too small to shoot, I got a small one of 36½ in. Then I went straight back to Leh. Here I met a R.A.M.C. colonel, who had Russia. "Never mind," I answered: "I will try just got a head of 44in. at Gyt, sed I heard of many other good heads, this being an exceptional year for ammon." From Leh to Srinagar is not very far, and I did it in double marches, having sent my heavy bag-gage beforehand. Srinagar I reached on the 9th August. My bag consisted of yak, ammon, burhel, Thibetan antelope, and a Kyang shapoo.

UNCLE SAM'S ARMY.

Statistics of the United States Army show, the "Army and Navy Gazette" says, that of the 60,000 aggregate, only 24,000 men of the Infantry, and 12,000 of the Cavalry, are being trained as marksmen. Of the National Guard forces, amounting to 115,000 approxi-mately, ony about one-third of the States have ranges or make any pretence of training riflemen. Of a land force of 400,000 or 500,000 troops. at the very 500,000 troops, at the very outside, under existing circumstances, only 80,000 or 20 to 25 per cent. would have been trained in the handling of a modern weapon and in accuracy

A rather tall story of a native being found asleep in a tiger trap appears in a Straits paper. A Chinese coolie was discovered one morning near a Kinta mine, Ipoh, Perak, having apparently passed the night in the tiger trap. When roused he said that sleep had overtaken him and so he chose the one spot least likely for the tiger to visit. The trap had been set for a year without result, so he came to the conclusion that the tiger knew a thing or two about traps.

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'In my distant village home, and the con-sequence is, that the baneful effects of Malaria, have reduced my health to the present state. If am shattered, weak, pale aciated and uncared for in my own home." —Complaints of above nature come to us every now and then and we would advise the complainants to use our PANCHATIKTA BATIKA, the infallible specific for Malarial and other periodical fevers which will do away with the necessity of calling a doctor and will cure him thoroughly at a nominal charge.

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One dose will give immediate reliefs and, if continued for some time, will radically cure the aisease,

Rao Bahadur B. G. Sathe, Poona writes:—
"My wife suffered from Dyspepsia for a long time, out your Sudha Churna has done her good."

"My wife suffered from Dyspepsia for a long time, out 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 compleints."

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 toe 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, Outtack writes:—

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

Babu Lakshmi Narayan Ray, Mursidabad, writes:—

"Have been giving the medicine to my wife thrice daily, for the last 5 days, and it has done her good."

Babu Krirna Prosad Maitrs. Zemindar and Hon. Magistrate, Malancha, Sonarpur, writes:—

"I am glad to say that I have derived much benefit should give a tranch have received no benefit should give a tranch have received no benefit should give a tranch have received no benefit should have received no benefit should give a tranch of Dr. H. Biswas.

Amrita Bazar P. O., Isssorb.

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Those who have theceived no benefit should have received not benefit should have received no benefit should have received not benefit should have received no benefit should have and packing extra.

Those who Dr. H. Biswas.

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Amrita Bazar P. O.,

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"

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

The annual subscription to "The Indian Review is Rs. 5. Subscription" can commence from my month. Any one who wishes to buy the above books at the reduced rates must reimit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the "Review advance, G. A. NATESAN & CO., ESPIANADE, MADRAS.

Babu Karunanidhan Mukherjee, Hon. Magistrate, Burdwan, writes:—

"The phial of Sudha Churna which you sent about a week ago, has given much relief to my wife who has been suffering from dyspepsia since last 3 years. Please send 3 large phials without least delay."

Dr. G. B. Chimaswamy, 1st grade, Hospital Assistant, Koppa, Kadur Dist, says:—

"Kindly send at an early date one large phial of Sudha Churna. The one you sent has done much good to the patient."

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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Magistrate, Dacca.

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

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