VOL XXXVI

CALCUTIA, SUNDAY MAY 14, 1905.

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Notable Utter ances at the National Gatherings of December, 1904

Gatherings of December, 1904

CONTENTS.

Indian National Congress.
Sir Mehta's Welcome Address.
Sir Henry Cotton's Presidential Address.
The Social Conference.
H. H. The Gaekwar's Inaugural Address.
Hon. Mr. Parekh's Presidential Address.
The Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar's Address.
Indian Ladies' Conference.
Mrs. Ranade's Speech.

Mohamedan Educational Conference
Mr. Morison's Presidential Address.
Industrial Exhibition.
The Hop. Mr. D. Thackersy's Speech.

Industrial Exhibition.

The Hop. Mr. D. Thackers y's Speech.
H. E. Lord Lamington's Speech.
H. E. Lady Lamington's Speech.
Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's Speech

Temperance Conference.
Sir Balchandra Krishnse's Addres.
Mi. Samuel Smith's Speech.

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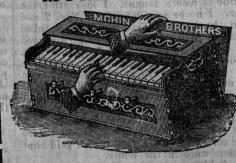
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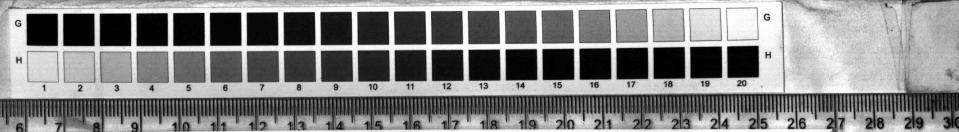
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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

#### Correspondence.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

To The Editor.

Sir,-In Mr. Chatterjee's article on the Sugar Industry which appeared in Saturday's issue of your journal, the following sent-ince appears: "The smallest design of Mr. appears: "The smallest design of Mr. Jordon's, now in use in some parts of the Madras Presidency would cost, including its fitting up in the village of date trees and cane cultivation Rs. 1,500." This figure is not quite correct; as the juice evaporating pan filled up in the Madras Presidency to evaporate the juice extracted by the 12" by 18" power cane crushing mill, which was awarded the Gold Medal at the Bombay Exhibition, and now being driven by an oil engine, came well within Rs. 1,000 including erection, feed tank and pump.

This pan was of course constructed of a capacity to deal with the juice from the mill and is by no means the smallest that can be made as a smaller pan can be obtained and erected for half that figure even, to deal with the date tree juice, or the juice extracted by the country cattle power's mills, and in the case of small pans, neither a feed tank, or pump are necessary.

Mr. Chatterjee's suggestion that some middle class men with some capital should come forward to take the business in hand come forward to take the business in hand is a most sound one, for the average Indian cultivator has not the wherewithal to establish improved methods, and until this is done the Indian sugar industry will continue to remain in its deplorable state. Time after time we have reference made to its condition by Government officials in speeches, yet we have the Indian Government showing the ryots the methods to be employed viz., by extracting the juice by cattle mills, and boiling in ordinary pans, methods which should be wiped out of the country altogether, but this can only be done by expending a little more money in the improved methods. Let the cultivators confine their attention to the cultivation, and send their attention to the cultivation, and send their attention to the cultivation, and send their canes to centres where improved machinery is put down, even should it be on a small scale to turn out white sugar or "gur" where the highest extraction of juice will be obtained and turned into sugar, not molasses. Let intelligent men take an interest in the sugar industry of the country, and its development is a certainty. Mr. Chatterjee is one of the few Indian gentleman who has made an especial study of the subject in order to benefit the famine-stricken people of Central India, and it is to be sincerely of Central India, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the efforts he has made and continue to make, will meet with success.

21, Marine Lines, Bombav. 8th May. 1905

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Faridoonj Jamshedji, C.I.E., Private Secretary to the Minister of his Highness the Nizam is absent from Hyderabad on a month's holiday, and being a keen sportsman and good shot, he is enjoying it in a big game shooting excursion. A day or two ago he shot a big tig ess in the Moogdumpulti jungles, some forty-four miles away from the jungles, some forty-four miles away from the Sandur Station. Rain was falling heavily a the time. Another tiger was soon fter-wards sighted, but he broke away through the line of beaters.

The case in which Damolhar Babaji Tambat and Ramlal Shunkar Dixit were charged before Mr. Pratt, Acting Sessions Judge. Poona, and a jury, with counterfeiting King's coin was concluded on the 6th. The accused admitted the facts, but contended that they were the victims of a plot to ruin them. For the prosecution it was urged that the theory of a plot was untenable. The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guil-y and the Judge, concurring, sentenced the accused each to five years' rigorous imprisonments.

A preliminary meeting of the citizens of Ladras was held on the 9th at the Munici Madras was held on the 9th at the Municipal Office to make arrangements for according a fitting reception to the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of their visit to Madras. The Hon. Sir S. Subramania Iyer, Officiating Chief Justice, was in the chair. It was resolved to request the Sheriff of Madras to convene a public meeting at the Victoria Public Hall on the 26th instant, when the following resolutions will be moved:—(1) "That the citizens of Madras present the Prince of Wales with an address in a suitable casket; and (2) give a public entertainment to Their Royal Highnesses."

A large and representative committee will A large and representative committee will also be elected.

It was announced that the foreign correspondents with the Russian Army, who were aptured in the vicinity of Mukden and have since been detained at Shizuoka, were to have been released a short time ago. Subsequently the Government changed its plans and it is now reported that they are to be detained for some time to come. The war correspondents with the Russian forces, who fell into the hands of the Japanese army after the battle of Mukden, and were brought to Japan, have been released. They consist of Mr. Francis MacCullagh of the "New York Herald." Mr. Little of the "Chicago Duly News," Mr. Nordean of the "Paris Journal" and Baron von Krieglestein of the "Ly'ell Anzeiger." since been detained at Shizuoka, were to

The traffic earnings of the G. I. P. for the week ended the 29th April show an increase of Rs. 1,29,886 in regard to the goods traffic, while the receipts from coaching are less by Rs. 18,012. The net result for the period is a gain of Rs. 1,08,614, bringing the total earnings this year to date to Rs. 21,09,544. The new Bombay Harbour Branch, to which we referred recently, is to have a total length of about 8.13 miles. The project comprises a line of railway running from Kurla station down the east side of the Island of Bombay to a point near Tank Bunder in Mazagon, a length of about 6.31 miles, with a chord connecting this line in the vicinity of Mutanga with the Bombay-Parods, and Central India Railway at Mahim station, a length of about 1.32 miles.

# THE CALCUTTA ORPHANAGE.

On Thursday before Moulvi Bozlal Karim, third Presidency Magistrate one Yacoob, Kunja Behary Bose, Asutosh Ghose and Giribala, a woman of the town, were rearraigned on a charge of having kidnapped three girls, Sarojini, Sybolini and Khatia, from the Calcutta Orphanage.

Babu Tarak Nath Sadhu appeared for the crown and Mr. Khoda Bux Barrister-at-law instructed by Mr. Magnet Bakus Lotindra

instructed by Mr. Manuel, Babus Jotindra Mohun Ghose vakil, Suresh Chander Mitter and Shib Chander Ghose for the defence.

following witnesses were examined.

Dai examined said amongst other Sarjoo Dai examined said amongst other things:—I am a woman of the town. I am a tenant in the house of Raj Kumari in Burtolah. I am in the house for two months. All the inmates in the house are women of the town. I know the fourth accused Giribala. She is also a tenant. I look after the tenants. I never saw defendants Nos. 2 and in the house I saw Saroiini. Sybalini 3, in the house. I saw Sarojini, Sybalini and Khatia in my house. These girls stayed in the house for the night and up to 4 p.m. in the house for the night and up to 4 p.m. the following day. I saw them about a month ago. I saw them sitting on a mat at 12 mid-night. There was a pillow on the mat. When the police came, the girls went away. I did not see the Babus. I remember I made statement before the police. I did not say anything about the Babus before the police. It is not a fact that I said that the Babus were in the house.

Ram Sakhi examined said amongst other things:—I am a woman of the town. I live in the house of Raj Kumari Dasi in Burtolah on the Chitpore Road. The inmates in the house are all women of the town. Giribala also lives in the same house. I know these

lives in the same house. I know these three girls (identified Sarojini, Sybalini and three girls (identified Sarojini, Sybalini and Khatia). More than a month ago, I saw them in our house. The girls came at 7 a.m. or 8 a.m. I did not enquire of the girls whence they came. I did not ask Giribala about them. I saw the girls up till 4 p.m. in the house, when the police came and took them away. When the police came to enquire into the matter, I saw these Babus in the house. (defendants Nos. 2 and 3). In my presence Golap and Sarojini (tenants) did not say anything before the police. I made a statement Golap and Sarojini (tenants) did not say anything before the police. I made a statement before the police. Then were other people including the second and third defendants at the time when Sergeant Mohendra Nath Dey took down the statements. I did not say before the police that I saw the two Babus. I never before saw the two Babus in that quarter prior to this.

Satya Churn Bhattacharya examined said amongst other things.—I am a nigeon shop-

Satya Churn Bhattacharya examined said amongst other things:—I am a pigeon shop-keeper. I know accused Nos. 2 and 3. I know the name of the second accused. His name is Kunja Babu. Kunja Babu has got a timber yard close to my shop. I saw accused No. 3 in the timber yard. I saw these three girls Sarajini, Sybalini and Khatia in the ledge of the timber yard, about a month and a half ago. I saw them at 10 or 11 p.m. At that time, the timber about a month and a half ago. I saw them at 10 or 11 p.m. At that time, the timber yard was open. As I was passing by the timber yard the girls were saying to Bidu Babu that they were going to Goalundo. Three or four days after that, I saw the girls in a gharry with the police. I did not see the girls any other day in the yard. I saw accused No. 3 now and then sitting in the timber yard. I made a statement before the police.

Q.—Did you mention before the police that you saw the girls in the yard for two successive days?

Ans.—No.

Shaik Kulloo examined said amongst Shaik Kulloo examined said amongst things:—I don't know the two Babus (defendant Nos. 2 and 3). I know the fourth accused Giribala. She lives in a two storeyed tiled hut close to my shop. I saw these three girls Sarojini, Sybalini and Khatia in a gharry in front of my shop when the police brought them. Previous to this two nights before. I saw them entering into a lane before I saw them entering into a lane leading to the house of Giribala. I did not accused (Nos. 2 and 3) in the police court. I did not say to the police that these two Babus (2 and 3 defendants) took the girls to the house of Giribala.

After this, the case was adjourned to the

19th instant.

We understand that steps are being taken to arrange a public meeting in Madras to devise measures for giving 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 decline in the indian imports of oil continues. According to the official statistics just published the value of mineral oils imported last year was £2,207,995 as compared with £2,302,865 in 1903. This is a decrease of £94,870, and of course, means that the local production is overtaking to that extent the local demand,—a state of affairs which is very satisfactory.

The prospect of India becoming a manufacturing country upon a really large scale depends mainly upon fresh discoveries of coal at convenient centres. A recent official report mentions the finding of some new seams of coal at the Names coalfield in seams of coal at the Namma coalfield in Burma, of which one seam is stated to be some ten to twelve feet thick with. however, an undesirably high percentage of moisture.

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 enquiry regarding trade. The Persian Commercial Mission have left in making a thorough enquiry regarding trade prospects in Southern Persia.

Now there is a large body of facts that claim this very character, and they are respectable enough to demand serious attention and investigation, even though they are insufficient to prove what they are alleged to support. I have enumerated above the sources and records of the facts which allege at least a supernormal explanation, and suggested the existence of discarnate spirits suggested the existence of discarnace properties as the most natural explanation of some of

In the case against the Secretary of the Arya Samaj, for selling obscene literature, pending in the City Magistrate's Court at Karachi, the "Sind Gazette" learns that Mr. Bhagatram, Bar-ai-Law, from Jallandar, on Tuesday, cross-examined only one prosecution witness at considerable length, after which the case was postponed to the 5th, 6th and 7th June to give the prosecution time for the witness's further examination.

## Ma: ters Commercial

The introduction of the Mahogany tree into Tinnevelly, in the Madras Presidency, is reported to have been specially success-

European enterprise is coming forward in Assam for developing a trade in ivory. The authorities, we hear, have recently granted licenses for the collection of elephant tusks in the districts of Nowgong, Kamrup and Goalpara and in certain portions of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. These licenses, we hear, cover only the export of tusks found in the forests and that they do not permit the slaughter of animals for the purposes of the trade.

A valuable addition recently made to the Economic Products Section of the Government Museum at Madras is a collection of about 60 South Indian vegetable oils with the seed, etc., from which they are derived. Recent experiments by the Botanical Department in Southern India have shown that the oil-yielding resources of a large number of plants are deserving of attention and further enquiry with a view to the establishment of an industry in the most valuable of them.

Efforts are also being made to promote a silk industry in Baluchistan where there is a promising field in the climate and other is a promising field in the climate and other conditions of the country. Experiments already made have resulted in production of some silk which has elicited very favourable reports from French experts. Endeavours are now being made by the authorities to extend mulberry cultivation as much as possible and to enlist the active participation of the people in the scheme as one like—to lead to their own benefit.

The Kashmir Silk industry which has turned out such a valuable asset of that State is threatened with a rival in Kalat in Baluchistan where experiments in scriculture are chistan where experiments in sericulture are reported to promise well, and where operations on a large scale are to be carried out by the British authorities on behalf of the administration of His Highness the Khan of Kalat. Several of the large villages in Kalat have been found to possess enormous numbers of mulberry trees, and with such valuable local resources at hand it is not a reprising to be told that the foundations have been laid of an industry which it is expected will before very long bid fair to rival that which returns so large a profit to the Kashmir State.

At the Government Experimental Tropical Garden at Kollar in Southern India the cultivation of a large collection of the different kinds of plantains grown in Southern India for food is being under-taken by the India for food is being under-taken by the authorities in order that experiments may be carried out for the extraction and comparison of the fibres obtained from each variety. The plantain fibre industry is gradually making headway in the Madras Presidency where various measures are being taken by the authorities in large the people to take up the business. A leaflet on the extraction of the plantain fibre has recently been prepared and translated into the vernacular and a large distribution is to be made among cultivators in the districts in which the industry shows signs of activity.

According to official authority the discovery According to official authority the discovery a couple years ago of chrame iron ore at Khanazai in the Quetta-Peshin district in Baluchistan—promises to give development to quite an important industry in course of time. The concessionaires who are working the mines are the Baluchistan Mining Syndicate formed at Home; a Mr. C. R. Lindsay who also secured his concession from England; and Khan Bahadur R. D. Patel, an enterprising and well-known Parsi gentleman of ing and well-known Parsi gentleman of Quetta. The latest statistics of output from the mines are for the year 1903, when the Baluchistan Mining Syndicate who are apparently the pioneers or the industry secured an outturn of 284 tons from their concession. The other concessionaires only commenced operations last year, when work at the mines was more active and a large output was anticipated for 1904. The royalty charged by the Government on the ore obtained is at present Re. 1 per ton. TY LADIES EQUO WATCHES

With the exception of plantation rubber which is worked departmentally all minor produce from the Government forests in Assam is worked by private purchasers. The revenue is generally levied by sale of leases giving the right to collect produce called in Assam "Mahals." In the rubber and agar mahals the lease provides for the levy of a duty in addition to the premium paid for the purchase of the lease. The leasing of the purchase of the lease. The leasing of these rubber mahals is a profitable source of income to the State. From the latest statistics of rubber production in Assam we see that the total outturn of 'home' and 'foreign' rubber in the Province in 1903-04 was, 3,235 maunds of the value of Rs. 80,358 as against 1,389 maunds of the value of Rs. 80,398 as against 1,389 maunds of the value of Rs. 41,636 in the year previous. "Home" rubber is the produce of the departmental plantations and of the rubber mahals, while "foreign" rubber is that imported from across the Assam frontier or notive territory. the Assam frontier or native territory. the Assam frontier or native territory. The increase last year was, it appears, mainly due to larger imports of foreign rubber into the Lakhimpur division where also the right of collection in certain forests was sold for Rs. 500. It is believed probable that the high price at which rubber keeps has induced traders to go further afield for their collections of the product. The industry and trade is at present we believe entirely in the hands of natives. The acquirement and leasing of land by European enterprise for rubber culland by European enterprise for rubber cul-tivation is, however, gradually proceeding, and another decade or so ought probably to see fairly important developments in this

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The Central India Mining Company, Limited, have commenced mining operations for manganese ore at Ramtek in the Nagpur dis-

A new company formed in the Central Provinces for the mineral exploitation of the country is the Indian Manganese Company, Limited, Nagpur.

An inspection of the iron ore deposits of the Raipur district of the Central Provinces has recently been made by an official of the Indian Geological Department.

The Mysore Forest Department are disposing of a large quantity of teak and other timbers from their depots in the Kadur district during the current month.

Owing to the representations of certain Bombay firms, the authorities in the Central Provinces are taking steps to check the practice of adulterating hemp in the districts producing the fibre, so as to have a better and cleaner fibre placed on the market.

It is, we believe, intended to utilize the recently discovered marble quarries at Bagaspur in the Central Provinces in the building of the Calcutta Victoria Memorial Hall, if the price of the marble, cost of transport, etc., is not prohibitive.

Tanning bark dealers on this side of the country may be interested to learn that the Mysore Forest Department are also disposing of the right to collect barks of Cassia auriculata and Cassia fistula in the Chitaldrug for a period of two years from August next.

#### THE BHAIRAB SCHEME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Jessore, May 9. The well-wishers of Jessore are watching with deep intenest every movement towards the improvement of the Bhairab. It is probably known to them that on the 12th December, 1904, the District Board, after considering the scheme of Mr. Maconchy for the dramage of the Bhairab valley, resolved to forward an application, through the Collector to the Commissioner of the Division, for necessary action under the Bengal Sanitary Dramage Act. Sometime age 200 Drainage Act. Sometime ago we came by a report submitted by our energetic Collector, Mr. S. K. Agasti, to the Commissioner, while forwarding the above resolution of the Board. This report may be of interest to the public, especially of the section above referred to; so I give below a summary of the

Mr. Agasti at first gives a summary of the Mr. Agasti at first gives a summary of the past history of the question of improving the Bhairab. The question took its present shape when Sir John Woodburn, in his visit to the town in 1902, suggested that the matter should be taken up according to the Sanitary Drainage Act. The Government thereupon

brainage Act. The Government thereupon had the present scheme prepared by the Sanitary Engineer, Mr. Maconchy.

The second point submitted by the Collector is that the alarming increase in the death-rate of the district is due, mainly, to the bad condition of the Bhairab. The last census report shows that the population of Jessore decreased by some 75,000 within a decade, and from the death-rate of the last three rears it is apprehended that the next census will show a decrease of nearly a lace and a half. Here the report of successions and a half. From the report of successive Sanitary Commissioners, Mr. Agasti shows that the silting up of the Bhairab river and the Muchikhali Khal are the main causes of the malarial fever of the district; and he concludes that the drainage of the Bhairab valley much be improved in order to improve valley must be improved in order to improve the sanitary condition of the district.

With regard to the scheme of the Com-missioner for taking up the upper reaches of Bhairab according to the Drainage A and the lower reaches under the Canal Act, Mr. Agasti says that he is in hearty sympathy with the suggestion for the following

(a) Considerable reduction of cost and no necessity of imposing an additional cess under the Sanitary Drainage Act. (b) Difference of condition of the

parts of the river. (c) Larger income of tolls from boat traffic is expected from Jessore downwards, as there are important marts on that part of the

Mr. Agasti thinks that if the proposed cut from Rupdia of Depara be abandoned it will effect considerable saving of cost and the mart at Basundia will also be saved. Mr. Agasti shows that if the Bhairab from Jessone to Deapara and as feeders to it the Afra and Gobra Khals be canalised, a large boat traffic will spring up throughout the year and a handsome income will be derived from the tolls. The Collector then gives statistics collected by him personally after local inquiry in company with the Vice-Chairman of the District Board, the Engineer and Roy Jadunath Mazumdar Bahadur. The statistics show that Rs. 9,000 may be expected annually at 2 ans, per boat from the existing traffic; but, after the proposed improvement the traffic is expected to be at least double. For the above considerations, Mr. Agasti proposes that the portion of the river from Jessore downwards along with the Afra and Gobra Khals may be taken up by the Gov-Agasti shows that if the Bhairab from Jesson

Jessore downwards along with the Afra and Gobra Khals may be taken up by the Government under the Canal Act.

Lastly after making some practical suggestions with regard to the improvement of the Bhairab above Jessore, Mr. Agasti requests the Commissioner to appoint drainage commissioners for the tract between Jessore and Balibada.

Gunner Bromwick, of the Royal Garris of Artillery, stationed in Fort St. George, Madras, was prosecuted by the Police, on the complaint of C. Thiruvengadaswiny the complaint of C. Thiruvengadaswiny 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 bcycle, 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 cused was sentenced to two months. 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 breycle, 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 cused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

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#### INDIAN NOTES.

EARTHQUAKE AT BANDAR ABBAS. A severe earthquake shock was felt cat Bandar Abbas on April 25th at 1 p.m., lasting ten seconds, and another, equally severe but of shorter duration, the same afternoon at 1-57. There were several other shocks; in all about five were experienced during the afternoon at intervals of about forty minutes. Houses swayed very dangerously and several wind towers, walls, and shops collapsed. Messengers report that about two hundred yards of the Kuh Ganao mountain at the back of Bandar Abbas collapsed, two hundred yards of the Kuh Ganao mountain at the back of Bandar Abbas collapsed, and a landslip is reported to have killed about fifty persons. The town of Saru, west of Bandar Abbas, also suffered severely. The casualties at Bandar Abbas are stated to be three persons. The people were panic-stricken, and those who can afford it are living in huts outside the town. There was another shock at 9-20 on the evening of the 26th, a slight shock on the 27th at 9-27 in the morning, and another at 10-40 in the ewening. On the 29th there was a allowed at 3-30 p.m., and another at 11 p.m. The people on the ships in port felt the last. The British India office suffered in the first shock the walls being more or less damaged. The the walls being more or less damaged. The direction of the shocks was from the south-

#### THE COMMERCIAL MISSION TO PERSIA.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph's" special correspondent with the Commercial Mission to Persia gives the following description of a bazaar scene in Shiraz:—In the great bazaar of Vakil, which hums with life and bazaar of Vakil, which hums with life and blazes with rich colour, merchants are seated exchanging quotations and news and making bargains. About the central well from the quarter of the carpenters comes a soft sound of the whirring lathe and falling adze. At the corner of the street, standing before a latticed niche in which are two tall, yellow, water jars, a man in a green coat cries out the virtue of his liquid wares. He quotes Hafiz in rolling, throaty periods, and juggles with white tempting-looking lumps of snow. Not far from him a man has stopped in a patch of hot sunshine, beyond him in rich velvety shadow and a dark carved door studded with white metal knobs with a knocker plate gleaming like the moon in the shadow, plate gleaming like the moon in the shadow, a man, a fair red-haired villager, with a tall black felt hat on his head, is dressed in a man, a fair red-haired villager, with a tall black felt hat on his head, is dressed in a long blue coat worn over a waistcoat of many colours. He has a knife in his belt and his wide blue trousers are girt up high on his long sinewy legs. He stands beside a cream coloured donkey which carries two enormous panniers of red gold fruit. On the other side of the street in a dark arch is a baker's shop. Huge oblong flaps of bread of a rich brown colour and punched like a sieve with holes hang from hooks or lie upon a sloping counter. Before the shop are halted a hungry cur (a dog) and a ragged lanky boy, with large sad eyes. Both regard the baker's man, standing by his stall, sideways under their lids. Their expressions are identical and indicate fear and dislike mixed with envy. Down the street come swaggering half a dozen Cossacks, their dress and equipment that of the Cossack of Russia. They are preceded by two ragged foot soldiers in blue and red, who walk with a hopeless slouch. After them comes a man on horseback in uniform. They are clearing the way for him to pass. The people are thrust to either side. One in stepping back from the raised stick freads on a woman crouching at the corner of the gate. She falls into the gutter with a low sad cry. The baker's man looks at her and laughs brutally: the the gutter with a low sad cry. The baker's man looks at her and laughs brutally; the dog yelps and flies. It is some official, some one of many "bouches inutiles" that swarm around the Governor-General who makes a tour of the bazaar or goes to pay a visit,

# PHTHISIS INHALATION.

sump tive patients to know that Dr. Paul's h'Phthisis Inhalation" kills the specific germs (bacilli) of Consumption and thereby induces prompt and radical cure in the early stage of the prompt and radical cure in the early stage of the disease. In the more advanced stage the Inhalation checks its further progsess at once and brings them round gradually in a short time. All trial would prove its beneficent results even in the last stage when life is certain to be prolonged by its use One bottle is quite enough for a patient. Medical practitioners would do well to give the Inhalation a trial in other practice.

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"I have tried your "PhthIsis Inhalation" in several cases of consumption with satisfactory results, and I have found that before the formation of cavities in the lungs the 'Inhalation' is highly efficacious. I heartily recommend it to the public. Our professional brethren would do well to give this remedy a fair trial in their practice. Please send me again a bottle of your 'Inhalation' per V. P. P. for another patient of mine and thereby oblige."

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and oblige."

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SELECT SPEECHES OF THE GREAT.

# THE Amrita Kazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, MAY 14, 1905.

THE "UNQUALIFIED APOLOGY"

THE manner in which the dispute between Babu Peary Mohun Roy and Mr. Carey has ended is satisfactory to all parties. But some comments are necessary to show how this case, of many others of a like nature, came to such a successful issue. Babu Peary Mohun comes of a distinguished family. He is a grandson of the foremost Indian born in the last century, namely, Raja Ram Mohun Roy. He is a son of the first Hindu High Court Judge, namely, Babu Roma Prosad Roy, who was the leading man of Cal-cutta during his time. Babu Peary Mohun himself is a non-political character—almost a recluse, who rarely mixes with society, though a man in independent and affinent circumstances and of good education. A very ordinary circumstance brought him in contact with Mr. Carey. It is this: He is a Zemindar and Mr. Oarey is the Magistrate of his district; Babu Peary Mohun went to pay his "respects" to him and he was rewarded with insult and abuse!

Now one can hardly conceive how this could happen. There are men who are naturally aggressive; there are men who and ill-tempered; there are English officers who can not bear the sight of a "Native," specialcan not bear the sight of a "Native," specially, an educated Bengalee Babu; but even a black cobra will not bite if he is not meddled with. Who ever heard of a man heing insulted who had gone to pay respects? There is no doubt that Babu Peary Mohun approached Mr. Carey to show his regard for him. It is quite possible he might have behaved in a manner not agreeable to the Magistrate; but still the fact able to the Magistrate; but still the fremains that Babu Peary Mohun went please Mr. Carey and not to annoy him or provoke him into a quarrel. How was it then that Mr. Carey, instead of thanking him, should insult him in return?

should insult him in return?

That the insult was gross and wanton, there is no doubt; for if Babu Peary Mohun had been guilty of the least provocation to Mr. Carey, the Lieutenant-Governor would have never compelled the latter to tender an "unqualified" apology to the former. This circumstance proves another fact conclusively, viz. that Babu Peary Mohun had gone to do honor to Mr. Carey and the latter offored in return a most gross and wanton insult.

The facts stated by Babu Peary Mohun, and apparently found to be correct after due enquiry, are these. Babu Peary Mohun due enquiry, are thes?. Babu Peary Mohun had gone to visit his Zemindaree at Khanakul Krishnagur in February last. Mr. Carey was at the time on tour in the neighbourhood. On the 16th February Babu Peary Mohun heard that the Magistrate had been staying at the Gapalnuggur Bungalow, and the Babu thought it his duty to pay his "respects" to the lord of the District. On arriving there he sad in his card when he was asked by the Magistrate to wait. As Mr. Carey did not come out, for a pretty long time to meet Babu out for a pretty long time to meet Bahn Peary Mohun or send word to him to come in, the latter, with a view to beguile his time, strolled on a road adjoining the Bungalow. While thus engaged, Mr. Carey suddenly appeared before him on horse-back and abused him in very coars; terms for leaving the Bungalow without his permission!

Now, it is beyond conception how this could happen. Mr. Carey is an educated English gentelman and is not devoid, at for him to insult a man who had given him no offence, but who had gone to extraordinary that it can be explained only by the supposition that something had unbinged the mind of Mr. Carey. What

The story is, that a man, when about to be hanged, desired to speak to his mother, and when she came, he bit her ears with his sharp teeth, telling her at the same time that if she had done her duty towards him, that it she had done her duty towards him, that is to say, taken proper care of him, he would have never been overtaken by such a fate. In the same manner, when the Lieutenant-Governor asked Mr. Carey to humiliate himself by offering an unqualified apology to Babu Peary Mohun, he might have thrown all the blame more His Hencey assigns that

Babu Peary Mohun, he might have thrown all the blame upon His Honour, saying that, if his Chief had taken proper care of him, he would have never bocome so reckless and thoughtless, and come to this sad pass.

It is clear H s Honour does not like that newspapers should expose the vagaries of his subord nates. His remarks upon the Bengalee Press show it conclusively. But if we expose the vagaries of his subordinates, we do not do it from malicious motives. Who is Mr. Carey to us that we would wish him harm? He is neither a friend nor a foe; we have never neither a friend nor a foe; we have newer seen his face nor have we had any dealings whatever with him. Indeed, we entertain no feeling, either for or against him. If we yet expose the vagar es of His Honour's subordinates, we do it from a supreme sense of duty--indeed, it is our honest conviction that, by our exposure, we do a service to the administration, to the country, to His Honour, may to the officers condemned.

If His Honour had taken notice of

Carey's conduct before, the latter would have never found himself in the unenviable position he finds himself now. Can Sir Andrew Fraser deny that Mr. Carey's vagaries had given him infinite trouble? That trouble His Honour brought upon himself by his mistaken policy which is to stand by a subordinate at any cost, when attacked by the press, though he is disposed to be illegal, reckless, or violent.

by the press, though he is disposed to be illegal, reckless, or violent.

The other question for consideration is this: How is it that His Honour, who had ignored all along the vagaries of Mr. Carey, though brought to his notice continually by the Bengalee Press, should notice the present one and take action appon it, though it is not the most serious of his unjustifiable doings? This happened, because, Babu Peary Mohun was able to corner the Government in an inextricable position. When he was insulted he tried to keep the matter a secret from the public, but he failed to do it. Every one began to talk about it; his life became irksome to him; and, acting up to the advice of his friends, he threw himself upon the protection of the Lieutenant-Governor through an attorney, who is no other than Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, who, being a member of the Bengal Council, has permission to approach the august prevalence of a proportion to doing his duty under the law, the matter may be brought to the notice of the High Court for such action as they may sep fit to take. Thus, if a Sessions Judge should state generally that he will not accept the evidence of a body of witnesses, e.g., of the police, the matter would be reported in the way for the intervention or advice of the High Court."

So that where there is no ground for appeal, in every rotten case, the executive will have an opportunity of moving the High Court through the Commissioner by a side

ployed on behalf of his client.

Now newspaper attacks can be safely ignored, but petitions, directly submitted by a responsible attorney, have to be considered. So when Babu Peary Mohun complained to the Lieutenant-Governor that he had been wantonly and grossly insulted by Mr. Carey, His Honour had no help but to order an anguiry was held by the enquiry. So an enquiry was held by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division and Mr. Carey had to submit an explanation; and though he tried his best to clear him self under various pretexts, it was established beyond doubt that he had no excuse for his conduct, and that he had grossly and wantonly insulted a gentleman who had

gone to greet him.

The Lieutenant-Governor had no option but to pass his order; and, we must say, he did the best thing he could do under the circumstance, that is to say, asked Mr. Carey to offer an unqualified apology. Babu Peary Mohun also acted very properly by accepting this decision. He was also justified in insisting that, as the insult offered to him had been proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the country, the apology should be proclaimed as widely in the same manner. The Lieutenant-Governor as a fair-minded ruler had to agree to this. One question occurs here. Supposing Babu Peary Mohun had wantonly insulted Mr. Carey,—would the matter have ended in a mere apology? We fear not.

The turn the case has taken, as we said, is satisfactory. Mr. Carey has come to realise that he is not the absolute master of the situation, and this will make him sober. He will also feel that his prestige is utterly gone, and it is therefore no longer safe for him to behave in the way he has been doing. It ts quite true Mr. Carey has not been punished in any substantial manner. He has neither been degraded nor transferred. But practically he ceases to be the lord of the district the day the fact comes to the knowledge of the people that he has been forced to tender an unqualified apology to one in his district, whom he had insulted.

The question now is—would it be a service of a disservice to Mr. Carey to keep him in the district of Hooghly when he has been humiliated in this way before the public? Would it be now possible for him to look those who approach him square in the face? Would not every look, every whisper from his people be construed into an insult to him? Would it now be possible for him to discharge his duty properly? The Government knows best. One thing is certain, his position in Hooghly will now appear to him

of the Lieutenant-Governor we do not know We can assure him that His Honour has proved his best friend. This we say not on sentimental, but gross, material, grounds. Suppose His Honor had declined to interfere; what would have been the result? Babu Peary Mohun, like Raja Soorja Kanta, would have then no option but to sue Mr. Carey in the Civil Court, demanding a heavy damage for the injury done to his reputa-tion. And as his case was true, Mr. Carey could not have escaped from the payment of a ruinous sum as a penalty for his unjusti-fiable conduct.

Indeed the late Mr. H. A. D. Phllips as Magistrate of Mymensing, had played the same role as Mr. H. A. D. Carey did. He insulted Maharaja Soorja Kanta and then sought to defy him with the help of Sir Charles Elliott; but when a civil suit was brought against him, claiming damages to the tune of a lakh of Rupees, even the then Lieutenant-Governor found that it was not possible for him to protect his subordinate. With that example before him Sir A. Fraser did a signal service to Mr. Carey by asking al service to Mr. Carey by asking get out of his difficulty by an unhim to qualified apology.

THE CARLYLE CIRCULAR.

HOW JUDGES HAVE BEEN EXECUTIVIZED.

NEED we describe why the Carlyle Circular
has created such alarm and anxiety in the has created such alarm and anxiety in the country? We are quite willing to concede that the Government never intended it; all the same, the Circular is an attempt, and we may say, most unauthorized, illegal and injudicious attempt, to "executivize" the Judicial, so to say, and is calculated to deal a death-blow to the independence of Sessions Judges: and if anything we prize in the a death-blow to the independence of Sessions Judges; and, if anything we prize in the District Sessions Judges it is their independence; impartiality, and disposition to uphold law and justice. In the official family circle, the Judges are considered not as brothers but as troublesome step-brothers who not only preach unorthodox doctrines but oftentimes act up to them and thus but oftentimes act up to them and thus create discord where perfect harmony should prevail.

The Magistrate in the Muffasil is an auto-The Magistrate in the Muffasil is an autocrat, and when the autocrat is self-willed and perverse, it is to the Sessions Judge that people look up for their liberty and the protection of their rights. The public therefore have always entertained the highest esteem for the Judge who is independent and impartial, who is not subservient to the executive or to the police. But what does the Circular purport to do? It practically makes the Sessions and District Judges sub-ordinate to the Commissioner of the Division!

The Commissioner represents the head of the executive department in his Division; and the Sessions and District Judge must henceforth be subordinate to him in every matter except what is purely of a judicial character. Under the existing arrangematter except what is purely of a judicial character. Under the existing arrangement, if the Sessions Judge commits miscarriage of justice, the law gives the Government a right of appeal to the High Court against his decision—and hitherto that was the only course left to the Executive: but no, that is not enough to bring the judicial under the subordination of the executive head, for the Government Circular says:

"If a serious objection be taken to a Judge's action in a case in which an appeal

sence of the ruler of the Province. What Babu Bhupendra Nath did was to put the case before His Honor in a formal manner, the eminent Counsel Mr. Cotton being employed on behalf of his client.

Now newspaper attacks can be safely ignored, but petitions, directly submitted by a responsible attorney, have to be considered. So when Babu Peary Mohun complained to the Lieutenant-Governor that he had been wantonly and grossly insuited by Mr. Carey, His Honour had no help but to order an analysis of the Judge in every postation, when examining combine and make a representation to the High Court to save them from the humiliating position in which they have been placed in provision of the Interest of the provision of the Interest of the provision of the Interest of the Circular will thus worried and harassed under the provision of the Circular will appear from the followmembers of the judicial service not to meddle that, "if serious objection be taken to the Judge's action in a case in which an appeal is not considered necessary," such case in the procedure is; but, cannot these Judges combine and make a representation to the High Court to save them from the humiliating position in which they have been placed in the provision of the pro

and go to the wall.

Under the Bengal and Assam Civil Courts
Act, the District and Sessions Judges are
subject to the control of the High Court in
all administrative matters, and the very fact
that the Commissioner will have to refer the
matter to the High Court shows that the latter is the real controlling authority. Where was then the necessity of conferring the extraordinary power upon the Commissioner? So the only purpose that can be served by giving the Commissioner a power to report in this way is, that of executivising the judicial, is it not? This is all the more pain as the Commissioner is by law meant to be the head of a Division in Revenue and Executives matters only to be the the factors only to be the factors. Executive matters only; but what of that To the present ruler of Bengal, administration apparently means the Executive Government and law is only a bubble which can be se at naught by a fiat of the Executive Govern-

It is quite possible that coming from unadvanced Province wher isingle Judicial Commissioner is the highest judicial authority, Sir Andrew Fraser was not aware that his Circular was trampling upon the authority gives by hew to the High Court. As stated above, the Bengal and Assam Civil Courts' Act gives the administrative control over the District and Sessions Judge to the High Court and that includes the cases of personal misconduct, cases of improper treatment. Court and that includes the cases of personal misconduct, cases of improper treatment of the people and the cases of undesirable relations between officers of a District, with which the Government Circular now under discussion tries to deal; for what does an administrative control upon an officer mean, if these things are not included in it; and how does the Government assume control in these matters except as part of administration?

As a matter of fact, if there was any of misconduct among the District Judges, hitherto it was the High Court which controlled them, and the people of Bengal well remember with what strictness, jealousy and ability the supremacy of the High Court was maintained during the good old days of Sir Louis Jackson and Sir Barnes Peacock. In those days, if a judicial officer was guilty be never

if a judical officer was guilty, he never escaped punishment; but if he was innocent, the High Court would stand by him and protect him from the tyranny and persecution of the Executive Government.

It was to Sir Louis Jackson that the mem-

bers of the Rungpur bar memorialized against the conduct of Mr. Judge Levien, and it was he, and not a Commissioner, who sat upon him on commission, and recommended his removal; and removed he was. It was the High Court which removed, two years ago, an Assam Judge for his drunkenness. Another Judge is yet in the black book of the High Court for the same vice. It was in Sir Comer Petheram's time that Mr. Judge Staley was sought to be crushed by a nower-Staley was sought to be crushed by a powerful Lieutenant-Governor like Sir Charles Elliott, but the High Court protected him.

The High Court, even under the present Chief Justice, stood similarly by the good Judge Mr. Lee, whom the Government of Sir John Woodburn intended to degrade, and he remained unscathed. Thus the High Court is quite competent to do its duty as regards the District Judges. Why have the latter then been subordinated to the authority of

Have we really fallen in evil times? The Circular says that the views embodied in it were unanimously adopted at the last Con-ference at Darjeeling where "all the Com-missioners, Heads of Departments, and some than two judicial officers present at the meeting, and yet we find it solemnly stated that the resolution had the support of "some" judicial officers! It should have, however, struck Sir Andrew Fraser that in a matter which affects 35 Judges and which he was trying to deal with by an administrative order of a questionable character, the majority of them should at least have Fren consulted. We cannot believe that the High Court has given its consent to the resolution with its eyes open; for the Circular aims a great blow against it's prestige and tradition. We yet hope the Hon'ble Judges will reconsider the matter and see the Circular in its true light.

HOW THE CARLYLE CIRCULAR THREA TENS THE VERY CONSTITUTION

OF THE ADMINISTRATION. As we said the other day, that though the District Judges were vitally affected by the Carlyle Circular, with the exception of one or two, not a single one of them was consulted, though their number is 35 in Bengal. It cannot be said that their opinion was not of any value; for, in the Circular, we find it stated with some feeling of triumph that "there were present at the Conference some Senior Judicial Officers," who, it is said, had given their consent to its deliberations. It may be said that, the District Magistrates also were not consulted; but they are under the law the subor-dinates of the Commissioner of the Division and it was thus not necessary to invite their

When the Conference of the Commissioners was held last year to subordinate the Judicial Officers to the executive authority, Mr. vincent, a District Judge of Bengal, we understand, was at Darjeeling at the time. We are told he was one of those who were present at the Conference, when the Circular was discussed. And what we find is that he has been posted to a prize station like Ranchi. Of course we do not say that he has been thus elevated for his apparent he has been thus elevated for his apparen collusive presence at the Conference; but, the coincidence is remarkable that he should attend the Conference and subsequent ly be given a prize station. But did he consult his other brother officers when

he was thus led to give his consent to the deliberations which aimed a deadly blow at the status of the District Judges? We do

not know.

Indeed, we are not aware in what light has the Carlyle Circular been taken by the District Judges; but, although one or two black sheep are possible in every branch of the service, we are quite sure that the vast majority of them must have strongly resented this attempt to make them the Deputies of the Commissioner. Even Mr. Vincent in his heart of hearts cannot like it. We do not know what

Judge's action in a case in which an appeal is not considered necessary," such case should be brought to the notice of the High Court by the Commissioner through the Legal Remembrancer. The law now empowers the executive to appeal against an acquittal. The executive thus already possess a barbarous privilege in their hands to proceed against cases which, in their opinion, have been wrongly decided by a Judge. But, it often against cases which, in their opinion, have been wrongly decided by a Judge. But, it often happens, that the man acquitted by the Judge is not liked by the prosecuting Magistrate or the Police. The executive, however, dare not appeal against his acquittal, the case being weak and rotten. The prosecuting officer must have yet his revenge upon the Judge who has allowed his victim to escape. He cannot do it under the law, but the Circular will now enable him to accomplish his purpose with a vengeance in the following way.

Well, what the prosecuting officer has do now is to report to the Commissioner to the following effect: "Here is a blackguard whom we prosecuted but who through the stupidity of the Sessions Judge has got off. stupidity of the Sessions Judge has got off.
We do not think an appeal is necessary in
this case, for, it may or may not succeed;
but, it is absolutely necessary to teach the
Judge a lesson. For, if he goes on acquitting
badmashes in this way, it will not be possible
for us to preserve the peace of the district.
Please ask the Legal Remembrancer to bring
the matter to the peace of the High Count." the matter to the notice of the High Court. And, as the Commissioner is only a higger

Magistrate, he fully sympathises with this representation from a District Officer and urges upon the Legal Remembrancer to do
the needful. Thereupon the latter
hauls up the condemned District
Judge before their Lordships for Judge before their Lordships for castigation, though his only fault was that he had acquitted a man who, according to his light, was innocent, but who, in the estimation of the executive, was a rascal. The Criminal Bench of the High Court is oftentimes presided over by Judges who are only executive officers in judicial garb, and the fate of the unfortunate Judge can thus be easily

Here is another way by which a District Magistrate can insult a Judge with impunity on the strength of the Circular. The Circular says that, as in judicial matters the District Judge is superior to the District Magistrate, so, when a difference arises between them, the Magistrate "must not enter into contentions correspondence with ter into contentious correspondence him (the Judge) but should instruct the Government Pleader to move the Judge in Court". Does the reader understand the sig-Court". Does the reader understand the significance of this provision? The Magistrate cannot legally take the Judge to task for a judicial act disagreeable to him; but, he is authorized by the Circular to depute a subordinate of his, namely the Government Pleader, to appear before the Judge and tell him to his face that he had failed in his duty as a Judge! The Circular is thus a very potent instrument in the hards of the Magistrate. potent instrument in the hands of the Magistrate to insult and demoralize a Judge both through a bigger Officer through a bigge the Commissioner, smaller one like the Government Pleader.

Perhaps the most serious plague-spot in the Circular is the provision that the Commissioner should exercise his authority over the District Judge if the latter showed "disregard of the interests of other Departments." The plain meaning of which is that the Judge must not administer justice according to his own light but in the interother Departments Now the Government has a number of Departments under it, such as Police, Revenue, Forest, Excise, Salt, etc. The Judge, according to the Circular, must not disregard the interests of any one of these departments. That is to say, when there is a case between the Police and the people, and a District Judge has to try it, he must look to the interests of the Police Department first, and then to those of justice! That is the only construction that can be put upon the expression, "D'sregard of the interests of other Departments."

We had a notion that the only duty of the Judge was to administer justice impartially, without regarding the interests of any party. But by the new Circular, he is threatened with a caning at the hands of the Commissioner if he neglects the interests of other Departments. In every other country a Judge is bound to regard the interests of justice only: here he is required to look to the interests of here he is required to look to the interests of Government departments! Is not this a most serious thing? We appeal to the bar of the Calcutta High Court to take up this matter carnestly for their consideration; for the whole constitution of our present administration would be threatened with destruction, if the District Judges were permitted to be meddled in this way by the executive head of the Division.

AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

THREE Congress delegates, two from Bom-Three Congress delegates, two from Bombay, and one from the Punjab, sail for England to-morrow for stumping that country. Two of them, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and Lala Lajput Rai of Lahore, are too well-known to the public to need introduction. The other delegate, Mr. Mahomed Alli Jinnab of Bombay, has not yet come to the front; but, he must also be a worthy man, otherwise he would not have been selected by the Congress Committee at Bombay, he congress Commi lected by the Congness Committee at Bombay. It is a debatable point whether they bay. It is a debatable point whether they would be able to do any substantial service to this country by addressing public meetings in England consisting, as a rule, of a few scores or a few hundreds of Englishmen, most of whom would be attracted them more for curiousity than anything else, and forget all about India as soon as they would go home or would be immersed in their own

Then the time selected for the agitation is not opportune, according to even such an authority as Sir Henry Cotton. All the same, we wish them every success. We are, however, quite sune they would have created a good deal of impression if they could go tto Canada; for, as our readers are awane, we have got a band of friends ther in influential quarters who are of opinion that the better way of rousing the British public to their sense of duty would be to open an Indian political campaign in the Colonies. Then the time selected for the agitation

The sad truth must be told that the Indian Congress has not flourished in the way it was expected to do. Need we describe how its onward progress was checked? We had once the misfortune of witnessing a painful scene, namely, a fight between a company of wasps and a giant hornet. The wasps, numbering a few corress had just commenced numbering a few scores, had just commenced building their nest, when they were discov-ered by one of the biggest hornets we had ever seen. The wasps were building their nest for their own habitation and the hornet had no business to be there; but it was strong, and, therefore, ambitious, restless and selfish. So it attacked the wasps. As and selish. So it attacked the wasps. As soon as it had touched the nest, a very small band, some three of the builders, furiously attacked the invader; and the hornet with three of these wasps stuck to it, fell to the ground. The wasps, too weak when compared with their gigantic antagonist, could make no impression upon the cruel intruder, latter broke the legs of all of them and finally killed them all. This done, it rose high and again attacked the nest of the

This continued for some time, the wasps never ceasing to sacrifice themselves for the defence of their home and hearth. Finally they were almost all annihilated, only dozen remaining. And when the work of destruction had been accomplished, the hornet flew away. The above scene always reminds us of the fate of the Indian National Congress during the rule of Lord Dufferin. Himself a noble-minded Englishman, he was at last persuaded by the bureaucracy here to go against the Congress; and his following succeeded in destroying to a large extent the results of the efforts of the weak Indians to results of the efforts of the weak Indians to organize a national movement. The few wasps that remained flew away where nobody knows; but as the Indians had no place to fly to, they remained to see if they could build their nest again. And they have been trying to do this since then, though without much success. And hence they do not get really competent leaders from amongst themselves to preside over their deliberations and guide them; and hence they have to importnow and then men from abroad to do this work for them. work for them.

But where is that giant hornet which committed so much havor upon the weak wasps? It is no doubt dead wasps? It is no doubt dead now; prhaps its own nest was burnt by a wicked urchin. And where are the men who, during the administration of Lord Dufferin, all but destroyed this puny organization of the Indians, the National Congress? Many of them are dead: they have no longer any concern with India, or for the matter of that, even with their dear native land, to serve which they had to do many an unjustifiable act for which they are no doubt now paying due penalty.

Ex-soldier Humphreys said in the columns of "Justice" that India had nothing to expect from the "respectable" classes in England, and this we have been ceaselessly telling our countrymen. These classes are headed by such Englishmen as "the illustrious financial solicitor Fowler" and some other members of the Front Opposition Bench. There was one "disreputable" man, Charles Bradlaugh, who when elected, was not permitted to enter Parliament. He, how-

There was one "disreputable" man, Charles Bradlaugh, who, when elected, was not permitted to enter Parliament. He, however, forced his way there. It was this "disreputable" man who loved justice and fair-play and tried his best to serve India, and he did signal service to this unfortunate country.

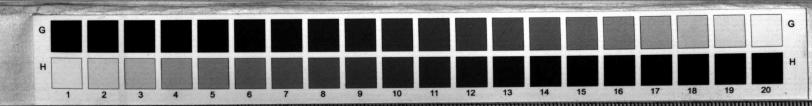
But the most respectable man in England, the leader of the Liberals, in fact, the founder of the modern Liberal party, Mr. Gladstone, did nothing for India, though he enjoyed the opportunity of doing it for a period of about forty years. Nay, he did the reverse. As a matter of fact, whenever he meddled with Indian affairs his efforts applied. resulted in mischief, pure unmitigated. If the Indian cils Act proved an abortion, it was because of his interference. If Mr. Bradlaugh were left free in this matter, we would have by this time got some self-government. Similarly, it was his meddlesomeness which mullified the effect of the Parliamentary Resolution for holding the Civil Service Examinations in India. Though the Vernacular Press Act and the Arms Act were passed at the same meeting of the Governor-General-in-Council, yet Mr. Gladstone agreed to repeal the former, because, a free press was absolutely needed in India, governed as it is by aliens, but refused to rescind the Arms Act, though its effect was the practical emasculation of the Indian nathe practical emasculation of the Indian na-

If Mr. Bradlaugh has been taken away from us, God has yet left us one, who though not as "disreputable" as the former was, is almost as able. At least he knows more about India than Bradlaugh did. And need we mention who this illustrious friend is? It is H. M. Hyndman, the leader of the Social Democrats. It is quite true he calls "a spade a spade," a privilege which we do not possess. But what we need from him is not the strong expressions he uses in his utterances and writings but his disinterested love for India and his extraordinary capacity for serving this unfortunate country. Like Mr. Bradlaugh he never "ate a pice of India," as the phrase goes; yet his heart is filled to the brim with the sorrows of the Indians. There are some

the sorrows of the Indians. There are some other friends of India like Mr. Thompson, editor of the "Reynolds' Weekly," and Mr. J. M. Robertson, who did so much for the Boers, whose services should also be utilized for furthering her cause.

By the way if God has taken away Mr. Bradlaugh from us, He has left to us his political co-adjutor, Mrs. Besant, who has adopted a noble method of regenerating the Indians, namely, by trying to spiritualize them. How we wish she could spiritualize her own people: for, that is the surest way of savpeople: for, that is the surest way of saving India. The fates of England and India are bound up together by the same string; the regeneration of England, therefore, means the regeneration of India.

Mr. Hyndman is the leader of an organization like the "Social Democratic Federation" in England, which is growing in strength and importance. The Congress delegates and importance. The Congress delegates should constantly associate with this remarkable English philanthropist and thank him on behalf of India for all that he is doing for her. We know there is some difference of opinion between Mr. Hyndman and the Congress leadersin England as regards the method of serving India. But such difference exists even between Congressmen and Congressmen. And vet Mr. Hyndman has sincere respect for all deserving men. It was he and his associates who took Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to the great meeting at Amastordam, which was attended by all leading. Sicial Democrats of the world, and where



our illustrious countryman,-whom may God yet spare us many years more,—received a royal ovacion from the vast assemblage. Surely the Indian delegates will deem it a duty to meet the members of the S. D. F. when the latter showed such honour to the forgmost Indian Congressman.

These Democrats have been inviting their Indian "comrades" to join with them for the regeneration of the great Empire under which they and we live. They call us "comrades"; they have no contempt for us; they think us as their equals. It is the duty of all true well-wishers of India to respond to the call. Seeing that very little was to be expected from the respectable classes in England, Mr. Naoroji gradually cast in his lot with the Democrats. Let the Indian delegates be counselled in this matter by the Grand Old Man. Indian "comrades" to join with them for the Grand Old Man.

Mr. Hume, Sir William Wedder-burn, and Sir Henry Cotton have any pre-judice against the Social Democrats—we bejudice against the Social Democrats—we believe they have none, for they themselves
are nothing but Democrats—they
are too high-minded to nourish
it, specially when they have so nobly consecrated their lives to the cause of India.
Indeed, the National Congress, to be a power
in England, must enlist the active co-operation of the working classes, as we in India
must take up the masses with us in our
agitation in this country, if we want bo
make it here really useful.

"Is the High Court a child or an idiot"ejaculated a distinguished lawyer, when it was brought to his notice that the High Court did not see in the Carlyle Circula: much that was really objectionable. could see suppressed passion in his voice, in-dignation in his flushed face and flushing eyes, questioning incredulity in his deep-knittad brow. We felt half-staggered by the unexpected burst of his emotion. It was quite apparent that he was not in a mood for con-

tradiction, persuasion or argument. With tradiction, persuasion or argument. With tall respect for his critical acumen, his legal lore, and his honest patriotic fervour, we feel constrained, on the materials at present available, to say that he has judged the High Court harshly, and a little too hastily. How can the High Court be a child? All ages, from 70 to 42 are fully represented on its from 70 to 42, are fully represented on its Bench, giving to it the required vigor of manhood's prime, the mellowed experience of age, a sedateness not yet too tame, a coolness not yet devoid of the warmth of life, the knowledge that comes of learning, the wisdom that grows in unimpassioned meditation. And how can the High Court be an idiot? Perhaps, it is the privilege of lawyers to take liberties with the awe-some tribunal that expounds the Law. Familiarity breeds contempt. Even Nanolean was not a here to contempt. Even Napolean was not a hero to his valet. But how can we, mere laymen, and not even valets to their Lordships of the High Court, presume to claim the privi-lege that belongs to intimacy, and talk so lightly of the cherished institution, hallowed lightly of the cherished institution, hallowed by the lofty traditions of Sir Barnes Peacock and Dwarka Nath Mitter, of Markby and Phear, of Wilson and Sir Romesh? We shrink back from the angry denunciation as from a sacrilege. Once, and only once, we were seduced by a curiosity, that refused to be extinguished, to read the Law Reports. We felt giddy, with a decided inclination to gyrate; and we humbly confessed that if a lawyer tickled at our helplessness were to call us a hypotenuse, a parallelogram, or even an asymptote, nay, a Rozhdestvensky, we should richly deserve it. Never before did we feel the depth of our ignorance so keenly. How can people, possessed of such trementious learning, such vast command over the intricacies of a mysterious and uncoutly

ke nly. How can people, possessed of such the head of the family was temendous learning, such vast command over the intricacies of a mysterious and uncourn the intricacies of a mysterious and uncourn terminology, such limitless patience, such wonderfully fine logic, be idiots? By leave of our irate lawyer, we shall offer another explanation of the attitude of the High Court. The Hon'ble Judges, like our Pundits of "Nayka" philosophy, but seremely a correspondent whose letter is published in nocent of the ways of the world, are very elsewhere. It would seem that, the present straightforward men. Diplomacy or reading between the lines is not their forte. Otherwise, they would have been made Foreign Secretaries, and not High Court Judges. Did we not see, and comment on, at the time, the eggregious blanders that the great Sir Romesh committed when sitting on the Public Sercommitted when sitting on the Public Service Commission, this body whose pronouncements Lord Curzon has seen convenient to put even against the Statute of 1833 and the put even against the Statute of 1833 and the gracious Royal Proclamation of 1858? Sir Francis Maclean and his companion Justices, the good and unsophisticated souls that they are, did not, as the Bengali saying goes, "If the tail" of the Circular, before they hugged it to their confiding bosom. Perhaps, some harmless general principles only, and not the tortuously expressed dangerous details, were placed before them. Perhaps, they were bewitched by the pompus platitude which declared the tempting tautology that Judges, in their judicial work, were subordinate to the High Court. And perhaps, as our ubjoui-

the High Court. And perhaps, as our ubiqui-tous reporter suggests, it was at his dinner hour that good Sir Francis found time to read the Circular! In nothing the Rolt case in our anoter unjustifiable arrangement of the Government in this connection. Government in this connection. The reader knows that the Committee of Enquiry did not acquit Mr. Rolt of the charges brought against him, but its finding was that for want of satisfactory evidence the charges were not proved. Thereupon the Board recommended that not only should a compensation of Rs 15,000 be given to Mr. Rolt but he should be restored to his managership and get his pay from the day of his suspension up to the end of the year 1905, though he was, and would remain, unemployed all this time. So here another question crops up—who is to pay Mr. Rolt his salary for this unemployed period which amounts to something like Rs. 8,000?

The position was this. As soon as a criminal prosecution had been started against Mr. R olt, he was suspended and another European appointed in his place, though thousands of educated Indians were available to the post, who would have agreed to serve on a le sser pay and perhaps done their work bett er in consequence of their being the chil-dren of the soil. But, under the present re-gime, the natives of the land, though more competent than the "Poor Whites", have been thoroughly ousted from the managerships of private estates which come under the management of the Government. As we said, thought, relieved of the management of Mr. Rolt, another European, on the same pay (Rs. 600 per month,) we believe, was fastened upon Europeans on the same pay, one of whom, Mr. Rolt, would, however, do no work, and yet get his one year's salary from its minor proprietors! Is this not a very extraordinary arrangement?

In the meantime Mr. Rolt has left this country for England. The rumour is that the Board of Revenue has already accommodated him with Rs. 15,000, the amount of his compensation, as also his salary for the unemployed period, amounting to about Rs. 8,000. We are open to correction if the rumour is unfounded. The other rumour is that the sum of Rs. 15,000 has been paid to Mr. Rolt from the public exchequer, and his salary for the unemployed period will be realized from the Khagra estate. his salary for the unemployed period will be realized from the Khagra estate. We can hardly credit these rumours; fr that would be outdoing King Habu Chundra. It was not for the benefit of the general taxpayers that Mr. Rolt was prosecuted; why should then the public exchequer be emptied to pay compensation to him? As regards the helpless minors of the Khagra estate, they are already maintaining a European. they are already maintaining a European under what law, human or divine, should the be compelled to maintain another, Mr. Rolt, who is no longer in their service? There is a grim humour in all these precious arrangements which, we trust, will not be lost upon the public. In the meantime Mr. Rolt has hurled a threat to the effect that he is returning to Bengal in November next to secure a permanent managership of another private estate from the Government.

Rolt case reminds us of the noble Mussalman lady, the late widow of the noble Mussalman lady, the late widow of the last Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, who died only a few days ago, and whose obituary notice has already appeared in these columns. She was a remarkable woman who, by her virtues, blameless life, strong character and extensive charities, was entitled to the respect of the entire Indian community, Mussalman and Hindy. She has left two Mussalman and Hindu. She has left two surviving daughters, of whom the eldest and her two minor sons by her former husband are the owners of the Khagra estate. It grieves us to hear that the tomb has scarcely closed over her remains, when there should closed over her remains, when there should be rumours of disputes over the property left by her. It is said, and the notice that has appeared in the daily papers over the signature of the manager of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad gives colour to the report, that some claim will be preferred for succession to the estate of the deceased as against her natural heirs. Now although the late Nawab Begum got twenty-six lakhs of Rupees from Government Treasury as pension in the course of 45 years, Her Highness had to spend almost all in supporting an army of dependants and for enaritable purposes. Indeed, her charities are reported to have consumed not less than 10 or 12 lakhs of Rupees. So she must have left a very small property, and it would be an exceedingly regrettable thing if any dispute were to arise ever this trifle between the Nawab Bahadur and her step-sisters. dur and her step-sisters.

UNDER the Mahomedan law, the two surviving daughters of the late Nawab Begum are her sole heirs. It appears, however, that under some alleged custom which previously prevailed in the house of the Nawab Nazim elsewhere. It would seem that, the present Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad claims the property of the late Nawab Begum—the last of the Gadi Nashin Begums—on the strength of this custom, But judging from what our covergedent save it appears what our correspondent, says, it appears, that the present Nawab Bahadur has relinquished his rights as the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and that he longer supports all the branches of the Nawab family. Hence his position is different from that of his appears; and he cannot, there family. Hence his position is different from that of his ancestors; and he cannot, there-fore, prefer the same claim, which the lat-ter were justified to do, to the property of a deceased Gadi Nashin Begum.

Besides if it is true that the Nawab Baha door waived his claim in 1884, when another Gadi Nashin Begum died, it would rather look odd on the part of His Highness to renew it in the case of another. Considering the strained relation that unbands subjected between the Nawado Balance of the Strained relation that unbands subjected between the Nawado Balance of the Strained relation that unbands subjected between the Nawado Balance of th happily subsisted between the Nawab Bahadur and the late Nawab Begum, to which our correspondent refers, it would also not look well on the part of the Nawab Bahadur to claim a property which, under the Mahomedan law, should go to the natural heirs of the Begum Saheba. And what is this property and its related to the part of the part of the part of the Begum Saheba. And what is this property and its related to the part of the Begum Saheba. And what is this property and its value? It consists of some trinkets and jewellery which are not worth trinkets and jewellery which are not worth more than Rs. 50,000 and which are not of the slightest use to the Nawab Bahadoor. At any rate, the family of the Nawab Nazim of Murshidabad is specially dear to the Indian community of Bengal, and they cannot but be pained at the prospect of unpleasant litigation among its members. The Nawab Bahadur is justly regarded as a generous hearted nobleman; and, we have every hope, His Highness is prepared to make even some sacrifice, if necessary, for the sacrifice, if necessary, for the preservation of domestic peace in his illustrious house. If the Nawab Bahadur has another version of the affair, we shall be glad to publish it if he will send one to us.

We have received the following communi-We have received the following communication from our Hooghly correspondent:—
"Apparently Mr. Carey does not think that the District of Hooghly is safe in his keeping with the number of gun-licenses already issued. At least, he is seriously bent upon reducing them appreciably. We are told that some 10,000 licenses had been is sued in the District by previous Magistrates and Mr. Carey would have them reduced by 70 per cent. He has begun his work in might earnest. Not only has he refused new licenses to highly respectable Zemindars of the District, but has served upon every possessor of a revolver with a Bengali notice, which, when translated, runs to the following effect:—
"You are hereby informed that if you fail

'You are hereby informed that if you fail to prove within three months that your

the local police after due inquiry as safe persons, and, as no untoward events have followed in the District since they were granted, the fact ought to satisfy the local authorities that the selection was all that could be desired. Why should the holders of revolvers be then called upon again to prove what was already settled by Mr. Carey's predecessors? Now, as the possession of a revolver means some expenditure of money on the part of its owner, no one would care to purchase it the some expenditure of money on the part of its owner, no one would care to purchase it unless he felt a necessity for it. Mr. Carey now wants the holder to prove to his satisfaction that he needed the revolver for his self-protection. But pray how could he do it, unless some murders, robberies or thefts were committed in his own house? Indeed, the task imposed upon the revolver-holders is an impossible one. We are told that a revolver-holder wanted to prove his case by saying that thefts were very frequent in his quarter. He was thereupon sought to be silenced by the remark that only one case of theft was reported in his quarter. It of theft was reported in his quarter. It seems that Mr. Carey is not aware of the fact that the people in the Muffasil have very little fact in the police and they very rarely go to him than to report theft cases. Neither did it occur to him that the possession of the seems of Neither did it occur to him that the possession of one or two revolvers is sufficient to protect a village from depredations of robbers and thieves. When the Barisal people were sought to be deprived of their fire-arms, some sort of reasons was put forth in justification of this extraordinary feat. But under the rule of Mr. Carey, the respectable men of the district of Hooghly are going to be disarmed simply to satisfy his whims and caprices."

So Mr. Carey will deprive every man of Hooghly of his revolver if he cannot prove Hooghly of his revolver if he cannot prove to his satisfaction that it is needed for his self-protection. We fancy Mr. Carey himself possesses one or more revolvers. Can he prove to the satisfaction of any man that he keeps these instruments because he needs them for his own protection? And it is to the tender mercies of these Magistrates that the liberty, honour, and property of the people are pleced! The reader may remember that in refusing certain gun-fore be extremely dangerous, on his part, said he in effect, to issue a larger number of gun licenses to the people. His idea eivdently was that, the people having secured guns in this way, might swamp his policemen one day, nay, even loot the Government treasury. Hence a very limited number of gun licenses should be granted so that, if a fight took place between the police and the people, the former might easily hold their own against the invaders! So the Bengalee subjects of the King-Emperor in Hooghly will not have the privilege of possessing even a nevolver! Of course Mr. Carey is considerate enough to make an expension considerate enough to make an exception in the case of those who need it for their the case of those who need it for their self-preservation. Those who are anxious to possess revolvers should, therefore, fight amongst themselves and break one another's heads. For, that would very satisfactorily prove that they needed revolvers for their safety, and Mr. Carey would have in objection to great them biogeous and are in objection to grant them licenses! And it is this officer whom Sir Andrew Fraser has

his sleep and appetite over the sommersaults performed by his subordinate; yet, the Magistrates have grown so powerful of late that Sir Andrew Fraser finds himself utterly helpless in their hands, and does not see his way to touch a hair of theirs. If we were to recount the high-handed and illegal doings of Mr Carey we might write a doings of Mr. Carey we might write a volume. They are all known to the Lieutenant-Governor. But has Mr. Carey lost a tenant-Governor. But has Mr. Carey lost a jot in prestige and position? Apparently not. For, he is neither transferred nor degraded nor relegated to some other department. On the other hand, he seems to have been enjoying the fullest confidence of the Government, otherwise how could he be entrusted with the charge of one of the most enlightened districts in Bengal? By the way, is Mr. Carey really afraid of the people? This is the first time we hear of a Magistrate objecting to the respectable classes of Hooghly possessing revolvers. We trust, his conjecting to the respectable classes of Hooghly possessing revolvers. We trust, his conscience is all right; for, the adage is, "it is bad conscience which makes cowards of us all." Need we point out why do the people of Hooghly require revolvers? They need them for the same purposes as the people of other places need. Why has every Englishman, who can afford it, a revolver? As for the people of Hooghly they need revolvers to protect themselves against thieves, robbers, leopards, venomous snakes, mad dogs and jackals etc.

WHILE writing the above we got the fol-"With reference to the incident which had With reference to the incident which had taken place between Mr. H. D. Carey, District Magistrate of Hooghly and Babu Peary Mohun Roy, the wellknown Zemindar of that District, mention of which had been made in our columns some time ago, we understand that under orders of the Government of Bengal Mr. Carey has the district. ment of Bengal, Mr. Carey has tendered an unqualified apology to Babu Peary Mohun Roy which has been accepted by him. We are glad that the matter has ended in this What an unenviable position for the lord

The reader is aware that in many continen-The reader is aware that in many continental states of Europe, capital sentence has been abolished. One of these states is Russia; referring to the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius, the "Law Times" says:

"The English Press has taken it for granted that the assassin of the Grand Duke Sergius, whose name seems still to be unknown, is foredoomed to the gallows. This, however, is not the case. Murder, unless the viotan be either the Czar himself or the heir to the throne, is not in Russia necessarily punished with death. Capital punishment for this crime was abolished as long ago as 1753. Since that date murderers in Russia have merely been condemned to hard labour, the sentence being from eight years up to

the Khagra estate, and he is still employed there. So the effect of the Government order was this. The order was that Mr. Rolt should be paid one year's salary for doing no work. And what is more natural than that the Khagra estate should pay it? For was not Mr. Rolt its late manager? So it came to this. The Khagra estate should maintain two the local police after due inquiry as safe per-(in "Russian and French Prisons"), there is hardly another country where one may travel or sojourn in greater security. On the other hand, throughout Western Siberia, a region to which murderers are not exiled, murder and robbery are common offences."

An American who once witnessed the execution of a condemned man by electricity was simply shocked at the spectacle. His feeling was one of horror, and he failed to understand how capital sentence could be countenanced in the civilized world. The result of the methods of execution, according to him.

the methods of execution, according to him was no doubt all that could be desired. Deatl was instantaneous, and the condemned show no signs of pain at his last moment. But he also realized how cruel was it to take a life, though it might be a worst type of humanity. The American expresses a fond hope that those who have a bit of humanity in them should combine to champion the cause of abolishing capital sentence from the face of the world and not to rest until their object had been sentence. ject had been accomplished. How we wish that our Judges,—who feel no scruple to send a number of their fellows to the gallows, to be afterwards found innocent in not rare cases by the appellate courts—were eye-witnesses of the gruesome scenes of hanging. We doubt not it would have an excellent result

Our Allahabad correspondent telegraphs: "A compulsory leave for 10 days has been granted to Babu Abhoy Charan Bose by the

both for the benefit of the humanity of the souls of the Judges themselves.

granted to Babu Abhoy Charan Bose by the Cantonment Magistrate."

And who is this Babu Abhoy Charan Bose?
Well, he was a Head-clerk, Cantonment Magistrate's Office, Allahabad. His is a pitiable case, showing that irresistible power is possessed and exercised by officials in the United Provinces. As ill-luck would have it, Babu Abhoy Charan incurred the displeasure of Canton Peters, and forthwith his troubles of Captain Peart, and forthwith his troubles began. He was at first suspended and, a few days after his suspension, "a trumpery case," to quote from his memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, "was nant-Governor of the United Provinces, "was got up against him through conspiracy and instituted in the Joint Magistrate's court." The case was finally transferred to the Sessions Judge, who acquitted him of all charges without even calling upon him for his defence. Babu Abhoy Charan them submitted at memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor detailing his enterpress and practing for institute tailing his grievances and praying for justice. The result was, the Government passed an order, on 22nd April, reinstating Babu Abhoy Charan. Here is the full text of the order.

"Babu Obhoy Charan Bose, late Head Clerk, Cantonment Magistrate's Office, Allahabad, was suspended on 17th August 1903. He was put on his trial before the Court of Sessions but was acquitted not being even called on for his defence. The judgment of Sessions Judge is dated 21st January

"On 6th February 1904 the Cantonment Committee considered the case and decided to dismiss Babu Obhoy Charan Bose from the service of the Cantonment fund. With that order this Government has no concern But besides being clerk to the Cantonment Committee, Babu Obhoy Charan Bose wa also Head Clerk of the Cantonment Mag's trate's Office on Rs. 55 per mensem and as such is appointed by the District Magistrate

as clerk to the Cantonment Magistrate. "Babu Obhoy Charan Bose having been acquitted and there being no charge against him to which he should be called on to

reply, the order is—

"(1) That he be re-instated on full pay
of Rs. 55 per mensem from 17th August

That his previous pensionable sel-

vice shall count as pension.

"(3) That he shall be allowed to retire on full pension earned by him if he is entitled to retire."

But, strange to say, the troubles of Babu Abhoy Charam are not yet over. In his letter of the 10th May, our correspondent referring to his case, wrote :---

"Babu Abhoy Charan's troubles have not yet ended. Un the 5th instant, he went to resume his office but, strange to say, he was not allowed to do so by the present Canton-ment Magistrate. The action of the Magistrate, in the face of the order of reinstate-ment, is nothing short of disobedience to the order of the Government."

And now we are told the Cantonment Magistrate has disposed of the matter by forcing him to take 10 days' leave! The case is the same everywhere. The Magistrates in every Province have grown too powerful for its ruler. This must be so, when the Lagutement Company are be so, when the Lieutenant-Governors are recruited from among the members of the Indian Civil Service, and not imported from England. Every Magistrate thinks that a Lieutenant Governor is only the biggest England. Every Magistrate thinks that a Lieutenant-Governor is only the biggest member in the service; and that, in due course, he may one day fill the post occupied by his Chief. Hence the Magistrates, as a body, are too powerful for the present race of the Provincial rulers. Even a strong-minded ruler like Sir A. P. Macdonnell had to acknowledge the power of the combined efforts of the Magistrates of the United Provinces under the leadership of a Commissioner of the Division Mr. Neale. If Sir Antony ultimately trumpher and Mr. Neale Antony ultimately triumpher and Mr. Neale had to resign, it was because the former was backed by Lord Curzon. Why should not the Cantonment Magistrate thus disobey the order of Sir James La Touche, specially as the latter is reported to be a little too weak?

WE publish in another column the interesting and instructive letter of Mr. A. E. Jordan on "Sugar Industry in India." As an authority on sugar industry, he has few equals. He has travelled many countries, where the industry flourishes, studying the various improved methods of manufacturing in from care or data irise. it from cane or date-juice. As the result, he succeeded in designing a contrivance for making sugar, specially suited to the needs and requirements of the Indian manufacturer. By his new contrivance, the quantity of sugar now obtainable from juice has been increased from 40 to 70 per cent. As a matter of fact, his improved method has already massed the stage of trial; some fact. ready, passed the stage of trial; some fac-tories have been started under his method in Madras, and the work there, we are told, is going on very satisfactorily. There is one is going on very satisfactorily. There is one observation made by Mr. Jordan in his letter, which deserves serious attention of

our middle class men:-"Mr Chatterjee's suggestion that some middle class men with some capital should come forward to take the business in hand is a most sound one, for the avergage Indian cultivator has not the wherewithal to estab-

cultivator has not the wherewithal to establish the improved methods, and until this is done, Indian sugar industry will continue to remain in its deplorable state."

There are a number of Bengali youths who are quite willing to run the business on the improved method if Mr. Jordan would take the trouble to furnish them with necessary information on the following points, such as the lowest amount of capital that may be needed to start it and where his new contrivance can be had, and also with some general instructions for carrying it on.

We publish elsewhere a short accout, of the marvellous work of Mr. Luther Barbank, a grower in California. All the achievements credited to him leave no doubt in the mind that Mr. Burbank has obtained a great control over the veg world. At his magic hands, the dahl world. At his magic hands, the dahlia has lost its unpleasant scent, it being replaced by that reasonabling the magnolia; the ordinary verbena has been endowed with the smell of the trailing arbutus; the cactus has lest its spines; the black-berry has become white; pampas grass has been changed from white to pink; the plum has so reduced its pit that it can be cut through with a knife etc., etc. He has evolved eight new varieties of roses, two new cannas, an enlarged daisy and several varieties of lilies. The latest and most striking of his creations is the everand several varieties of lilies. The latest and most striking of his creations is the everlasting. Australian flower, which does not shed its leaves either in the tree or when cut from the stems. Mr. Burbank is now engaged in developing a species of sugarcane of very small size, but containing a far higher percentage of sugar than the canes now grown. One naturally asks, how has he carried out all these dark well he which are the wonders of the dark well he which are the wonders of the day? Well, he principally owns the success of his efforts to what may be called his sixth sense, which enabls him to detect at once the real nature enable him to detect at once the real nature and character of seedlings. Out of thousands of seedlings, all apparently alike, he can immediately select those which are best adapted for breeding new varieties. He is said to possess remarkable powers of forecasting results. He came to possess his extraordinary powers not through mere study but through experiments and close observation.

WE have already reproduced, and commented on, the article of the Calcutta correspondent of the London "Daily News" on the Police Commission's proposal to have a class of Police Officers, recruited mainly from the Indians, called Deputy Police Superintendents. The title of the article is very appropriate: "The crime of colour: its latest application in India." In 1858 the late apprecation in India." In 1858 the late illustrious Queen, in her Royal Proclamation, made the solemn declaration, in the name of God, that colour, as a factor, would play no part in the distribution of public offices to her Indian and European subject. ces to her Indian and European subjects. This promise has now been ruthlessly broken. By whom? By Englishmen who hold some of the highest appointments under the Crown, men who are the pick of the English society such as Mr. Brodrick, Lord Curzon, Sir Andrew Fraser and others! There is no doubt they are all honourable men and incapable of committing a mean act; yet, we must say, a royal promise has been broken, when two distinct services have been created in the Police Department and the distinction thereby emphasised.

The blasting operations on the wreck of "Secundra," which have been going on slowly but steadily at Galle, during the past week, have again been stopped since Saturday last, owing to the rough sea. The two European divers engaged on this work have returned to Colombo.

Mr. A.C. Kingsford, who visited Java, and reported on the tea industry in Java, writes to the "Times of Geylon" that there is not much danger to the interests of British tea planters in the rivalry of Java. Java, he says, has had the start of India and Ceylon in the growing as the was introduced these in tea growing, as tea was introduced there 60 years ago, but that it never caught on as sugar, tobacco, coffee and cinchona were found to be more paying.

Says a Hyderabad correspondent:—From a notice which appears in the "Deccan Post" of the 28th ultimo it appears that this weekly periodical will not be published in future. This paper has been published ever since 1895 under the proprietorship of Mr. S. M. Mitra, to whom all applications for the purchase of copyright are to be made. It seems hardly likely, however, that there will be any competition for its proprietorship, as to begin with the paper has to be printed outside of Moglai limits.

With regard to the proposed transfer of the summer head-quarters of the Punjab Government from Simla to Dalhousie, a Simla local paper learns that no final decision has as yet been arrived at, and we presume that the earthquake which has affected Dalhousie more than it has done Simla, may influence the decision of the Secretary of State and again deter the final consideration of the matter the state and again deter the final consideration. We are glad to see that Babu Rasik Lal Ghosh, the able Inspector of Police, Deoghur, has been appointed as a lecturer of the Bhagulpur Police Training School. He fully deserves this promotion. He was a distinguished member of the Education Department, from where he was transferred to the Pulice. Babu Rasik Lal's new duty "be to give lectures, among others, to Assistant Superintendents of Police, who of course are paid higher splace than their teacher!

State and again deter the final consideration of the matter to some remote period. The transfer of the Punjab Government will no doubt thin the population to a certain extent, and give to Simla the Imperial status which the "Queen of the Himalayas" so well deserves. Simla's position in India should be that of Washington in the United States and like that of Tumut, the newly-built capital of the federated States of Australia. Likewise Simla should be the summer capital of all the Presidencies, and should occupy a place not hampered by or influenced by the presence of any Provincial Government.

London, April 20. THE ANTIQUITY OF VACCINATION IN INDIA.

WAS THE GOVERNMENT ABOVE

The speech of Lord Ampthill at the recent opening of the King Institute, Madras, has called forth an interesting article in this week's "British Medical Journal," with especial reference to the Madras Governor's assertial reference to the Madras week's "British Medical Journal," with especial reference to the Madras Governor's assertion that vaccination was known to the ancient Hindus. The "Journal" recognises that various medical and hygenic matters, adopted by Europe to-day, were known and practised in India long before the British advent, but the authority on which Lord Ampthill's vaccination declaration rests is called in question by the "Journal." It is a curious story, and apart from its special interest, it has a very distinct bearing on the point that British administrators in the past were not above restoring to what Lord Curzon stigmatises as "Oriental diplomacy." For the good of the people, no doubt, it would be argued, but as the "Journal" says, this particular instance is "not altogether an edifying story."

Briefly, the facts are these. The passage from Dhawantari, on which Lord Ampthill based his utterance, is regarded by critics as among the interpolations which have crept into ancient Sanskrit texts, and the inclusion of extracts from "Sanctheya Grantham"—a medical work attributed to Dhawantari—in Baron's "Life of Edward Jenner," the vaccinationist, published in 1838, led to an unexpected result. Internal evidence made Baron suspect the genuineness of the passages, and he made enquiries of eminent Orientalists as to the existence of such a Sanskrit work.

These inquiries led to rather startling dis-

These inquiries led to rather startling discoveries. According to Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B., on the introduction of vaccine included in the control of the culation into India, the practice met with great opposition from the natives, and in order to overcome their prejudices Mr. Ellis, of Madras, who was well versed in Sanskrit li-Madras, who was well versed in Sanskrit literature, composed a short poem on vaccination in that language. This poem was inscribed on old paper, and said to have been found, the object of the pious fraud being that the impression of its antiquity might help to reconcile the minds of the Brahmins to the use of a prophylactic drawn from their sacred cow. Baron adds that Dr. Anderson, of Madras, adopted a like expedient in order to make the Hindus believe that vaccination was an ancient practice of their own. When to make the Hindus believe that vaccination was an ancient practice of their own. When vaccination was introduced into Bengal endeavours of a similar kind were made to prove that there, too, vaccination was an old practice. A native physician of Bareilly placed in the hands of Gillman, the station surgeon, some leaves on which were inscribed an extract purporting to be taken from a Sanskrit work on medicine, entitled "Sud'ya Sangraha, said to have been written by a physician named Mahadeva, under the patronage of Raja Rajasinha. It contained a chapter on Masurica or chicken-pox. Towards the close of the book the author seems to have wandered from his primary theme to other matters. Immediately after recommending the application of leeches for the relief of bad sores, he goes on to say:

sores, he goes on to say:

'Taking the matter of pustules, which are naturally produced on the teats of cows, carefully preserve it, and before the breaking-out of small-pox make with a fine instrument a small puncture like that made by a gnat on a child's limb, and introduce into the blood as much of that matter as is measured by a as much of that matter as is measured by a makes the child secure from the eruption of small-pox."

This passage was suspected as an interpolation by two eminent Sanskrit scholars. Colation by two eminent Sanskrit scholars. Colebrooke and Blaquiere, and subsequent efforts on the part of Colebrooke and of Sir John Malcolm to find the work failed. The "Journal" concludes by the very pertinent remark that if vaccination were known among the Hindus, it is difficult to understand why it was necessary to reintroduce it or why the opposition it aroused required "diplomatic forgeries, as well as more legitimate means, to overcome it."

FRENCH CRITICISM ON BRITISH ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

There has been in India lately a Frenchman "taking notes." He is M. Chailley-Bert, who was sent by the former Colonial Minister, M. Doumergue, with special instructions to report on the administration of the country. The investigator has returned to France; in due course he will issue this official report and probably a volume of "In to France; in due course he will issue this official report and probably a volume of "Indian Impressions." He has, however, given some account of his observations to the "Petit Journal," Paris, and his criticisms on one or two points will interest "Patrika" readers. He praises the administration on the whole, especially the training and examinations for posts in the Indian Civil Service, but he considers these hardworking functionaries inferior to similar French officials in intellectual merit. Officials, he contends in intellectual merit. Officials, he contends, are too much given to routine, and their systems do not move with the times. The instruction and education of the people is badly organised and justice is too costly and compitcated, in his opinion. He deprecates the number of Indians in the police force but approves the method of assessment and collection of the land tax.—He ought to have heard Sir Henry Cotton's lecture on the subject on Wednesday evening.—He questions the wisdom of the pre-Mutiny annexation of the territories of Indian rulers, and declares that it is an error into which Frenchmen were apt to fall. From the brief observations made by M. Chailley-Bert, we shall look forward with interest to his fuller statement which, no doubt, will contain many shrewd criticisms, although a closer examination of things as they are in India must surely have led the Frenchman to a different conclusion as regards the land tax "being so equitable that the natives pay it without a murmur." It is noteworthy that the "Standard's" new departure of devoting a column of its space to "The Week in India" contains this week a paragraph on M. Chailley-Bert's observations.

"AN APPAILING BOOK": "INDIA IN THE VICTORIAN AGE."

The epithet "appalling" cannot with consistence of the contains of the present tems do not move with the times. The ins-

The epithet "appalling" cannot with consistency be often used of even the enormous output of books in the English language, but

it has been applied by more than one re-viewer to books which reveal the true India, the India of the ryot, not the India of the City of Palaces. It was used time after time by those who dealt with Mr. William city of Palaces. It was used time after time by those who dealt with Mr. William Digby's "Prosperous' British India" and this week Mr. Romesh Dutt's "India in the Victorian Age" is similarly described. One might be inclined to regret the belated appearance of the review of Mr. Dutt's book which this week's "Speaker" contains but for the fact that it prevents interest from dying out in a book which cannot have the vogue of a popular novel. It is now more than a year since the work appeared, and from time to time it still exercises an influence through reviews which are published in various journals. It was widely noticed at the time of its publication and the fairness of the author in dealing with a subject on which he could be forgiven if he were biassed was generally recognised. The latest of Mr. Dutt's reviewers, Mr. H. N. Brailsford, is frankly sympathetic and he strongly commends the restraint shown by the author of "India in the Victorian Age." "There is scarcely an adjective between its sober covers. There are few sentences that suggest even the suppression of emotion. It is nothing but an objecadjective between its sober covers. There are few sentences that suggest even the suppression of emotion. It is nothing but an objective compilation of official records......Only a growing sense of shame and anger sustains one's interest as the dismal story of Imperial meanness unfolds itself." This extract will give the key to the nature of the review: Mr. Brailsford entirely supports Mr. Dutt's advocacy of retrenchment and representation as the imperative policy of Government. Two principal subjects are noticed in the review: the destruction of Indian industries for the sake of British manufacturers and the incisake of British manufacturers and the incidence of the land tax. Referring to the cruelty which was employed in pre-Mutiny days in the collection of the tax, Mr. Brailsdays in the collection of the tax, Mr. Brailsford says: "Such methods produced insurrections in Turkey. In India they made the Mutiny. How far," he asks, "is this system a thing of the past? We have abandoned torture. We are no longer collecting a tribute for shareholders. But the exigencies of our frontier wars, our Tibet missions, and our railways to expand English trade, are no less pressing. In theory we limit the land tax to 50 per cent. of the actual or economic rent; but there are methods of evading that rule." He goes on to refer to local cesses, to the miserable income of the agriculturist, to the "under feeding that is the rule" and to famine as "only the exceptional aggravation of a normal misery." The concluding comment on "this dismal but illuminating book" is that, because of its convincing facts, it should be brought out in a briefer and more popular form who. and more popular form wa... would compel the attention of public opinion and force the subject of India upon the notice of Liberal statesmen. An admirable review of a notable

## SCRAPS

The Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1903-04, records the following facts regarding the frontier troubles : -

(1) On the 6th April 1903, Lieutenant-Coonel A. C. Yate, commanding 129th Baluchese at Chamon, when out riding with two men and some dogs, galloped beyond the frontier line. While watering the dogs in a hollow he was surprised by some armed men of His Highness the Amir and taken to the Baldak fort some six miles off. He was re-leased on the 26th April on the receipt of orders from Kabul.

(2) On the night of the 22nd September 1903, a party of 16 men, most of them Gaibzai-Badinzai Pathans from across the border attacked Railway gang hut No. 18, three miles from Killa Abdulla. The raiding parties robbed the coolies of all their belongings and after tying their hands behind their backs retired across the border. Most of the stolen property was recovered.

(3) On the 29th September 1903 a British subject was beaten and robbed of a sheep and goat near Mogul Chab by the Afghan Khassadars of Shabnai. Six of the offenders were found guilty by a local jirga and sen-

were found guilty by a local jirga and sentenced by the Political Agent in Jhob to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of ten rupees each.

(4) In December 1903, some Mandokhels (in British territory) seized about 20 bullocks laden with grain belonging to the Sulciman Khels, who in revange raided a village of the Mandokhels near Gastoi, killing one and wounding four men.

wounding four men.
(5) On the 5th February 1904, a milkman who was returning from Chamon fort to the Gwalmandi was shot dead. The murderer

Gwalmandi was shot dead. The murderer made his escape by crossing the border.

So far about the Afghan border. The relations with the tribes on the Persian border, however, continued to be satisfactory throughout the year. This has been ascribed to partly due to the presence of Colonel McMohon's Mission in Seistan and his influence over the Persian and Afghan tribesmen.

The official report in our telegraphic columns of the collision between Khassadars (Irregular Militia) on the Afghan border, in the neighbourhood of Khyber, shows that local Afghan official cannot always keep their men in hand. The losses of the parties to the dispute were trifling, but ill-feeling between the villagers on either side of the border near Kam Dakkha may follow. The Sarbang of Dakkha has always been rather a masterful man, but in this instance he seems to have failed to keep his levies in order.

Professor Ernest Hackel stated in a re-cent lecture in Berlin that, in his opinion, it is absolutely certain that man is descended is absolutely certain that man is descended from an ape. It is only regarding certain details of man's genealogy that uncertainty prevails. The knowledge of our apish origin is obnoxious, he said, to many whose sentiments are themeby outraged, and in this respect man resembles the parvenu, who objects to reference to his humble origin. The Professor proceeded to deny that man has a soul. What is vulgarly described as the human soul is really contained in the skull's matter. The difference between the soul of man and the sank of an ape is a matter of quantity, not quality. The human soul and the simian soul are identical in character. tical in characters

## Notes From Bogra

(From Gur Own Correspondent.)

Bogra, May 10.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. Mr. J. N. Gupta, District Magistrate of Bogra formally closed the Bogra exhibition on the 30th April last. The exhibition re-mained open from the 21st to the 30th ultimo. The number of daily visitors was great. Gramophone, Bioscope and other amusements were provided for. The local Edward Dramatic Association staged "Rezia" Edward Dramatic Association staged "Rezia" before a crowded house with unique success. The Adorn Theatre party from Calcutta held performances on 4 nights. The big and spacious hall was crowded almost to suffocation. Babu Baidyanath Sanyal, Secretary to the exhibition committee read the report which though brief and concise fully dealt with almost all the important points. The which though brief and concise fully dealt with almost all the important points. The total number of exhibits were 841 in the industrial, 432 in the agricultural and 10 in the sericultural side. The number of exhibitors were 379. Prizes in money were awarded to the successful exhibitors. Mr. Nrityagopal Mukherji, Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who kindly came down here on this occasion, delivered an exhaustive and instructive lecture in Bengalee to the agriculturists who formed the greater part of the audience describing the various methods which could be adopted in improving the condition of agriculture in in improving the condition of agriculture in this district. The lecture was highly interesting and was much appreciated. The exhibition was a grand success.

HEALTH AND WEATHER. We are having rains here almost every day, attended with high winds. Cholera is raging furiously in this town. The type is most serious, nearly every case ending fatally. The residents are in a state of panic. The parts of the Karotaya that fall within municipal jurisdiction, have been cleared up by the municipality and the District Board by the municipality and the District Board under orders from the Magistrate, Mr. Gupta. This is no doubt a move in the right direction. We hope that Mr. Gupta will now seriously consider the case of the holy and the historic Karotaya which needs immediate excavation in view of the facts that the health of the town and the riverborne trade and traffic of the district have considerably deteriorated within the last few years. few years.

#### BIG MADRAS FIRE.

BUSINESS HOUSES DESTROYED.

Madras, May 11.

Madras, May 11.

Last night a destructive fire broke out in a cycle depot on Esplanade Row destroying property worth over six thousand rupees. Before the fire was discovered it spread on to a book shop located on the top floor of the cycle depot and destroyed about Rs. 20,000 worth of books. The destructive work of the fire had practically been complete before the police with the fire engines and the brigade could arrive on the spot, and all that they could do was to prevent the further spread of the fire and save Messrs. W. E. Smith's chemist shop on one side and the furniture store of a native merchant on the other side. The of a native merchant on the other side. The cycle depot destroyed belonged to Messrs. M. V. Raju and Co and the book shop was that of Messrs. Srinivasa Varadachariar and

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Justice Birks resigns Indian Civil

Mr. H. H. Risley, Home Secretary, is granted three months' leave, Mr. Hammick

granted three months leave, Mr. Hammida officiating.

Mr. M. H. Sowerby joins the Bombay Government's Civil Veterinary Department, Vice Major Jaslen.

Mr. E. S. Carr, Conservator of Forests, Assam is granted six months' leave, Mr. Mariel from Burma officiating.

The under-mentioned officers are confirmed as Agency Surgeon, Second Class:—Captain R. W. Knox, Major T. W. Irvine, Captain Div Candan Captain Lethbridge and Captain

Kilkally.
Captain Will iams I. M. S. officiates as
Agency Surgeon, Second Class and posted
to Afghanistan.

Mr. Branson, Accountant General, Bengal is granted leave for two months and nine days, Mr. Keene officiates for him, and Mr. M. K. Ghatak officiating as Deputy Accountant General.

Plague is greatly decreasing. The cam-aign for the extermination of rats has been so vigorously prosecuted here that an area consisting of three whole blocks of land has been freed from them. The number of rats destroyed during last month was nearly

Proposals for the standardisation of weights and measures in local areas in Bengal are now before the Government of Bengal, which as seeking the opinions of Commissioners of Divisions and of public bodies as to the desir-ability of aiming at uniformity in this mat-

The Report on the working of the Reformatory School at Chunar is, on the whole, satisfactory. The population of the school at the commencement of the year 1904 was 217, and at its close 186, 55 boys having been discharged and 24 admitted. The average daily population was 200 against 221 in the previous year. Out of 186 boys remaining in the school at the close of the year, 17 were learning carpentry, 4 blacksmith's work, 19 canework, 5 pottery, 13 stone-cutting, 18 tailoring, 21 shoe-making, 30 weaving, 58 gardening; and 1 barber's work. In all the shops the mode of instruction has been systematized according to the curriculum of the Madras Schools of Arts as used in the Reformatory School, Jubbulpore. Besides helping in the execution of orders in the manufacturing department received from the public, each boy has now to devote a certain portion of the time alloted to his industrial training to learning the work prescribed in the standard for his shop. In the carpenter's, smith's, potter's, cane-worker's, and stone-cutter's shops patt was, moulds, and templates of the kind of work the boys are expected to turn out have been prepared by their instructors, and the progress of the former in the regular trandard work thus chalked out step by step for them is a tisfactory.

# T&LEGRA IS

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

# THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, May 10.

The Zemstvos Congress at Moscow has closed after approving of a programme providing for the creation of two Assemblies, the first to be chosen by universal suffrage and the second consisting of delegates from autonomous institutinos.

London, May 10.

The Russian Minister of Interior has drafted a scheme, which is liable to modification, for the establishment of a form of Parliament of two Houses, of which the Lower would consist of 550 elected Deputies, while the existing Council of Empire would institute the Upper

Only scanty details are obtainable about the massacre of the Jews at Jitomir, but a private telegram received at St. Petersburg, by indirect route, estimates the killed and injured at 120. Local garrisons of three regiments and a Battery of Artillery were reinforced by the Dragoons, but order was not restored for three days. The worst scenes were enacted in the public squares, and a large number of houses were pillaged.

#### THE TUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, May 9. The Russian correspondents in Manchuria concur in believing that the Japanese are moving slowly and sunely. The screen of their advanced posts is so impenetrable that the cavalry can learn nothing.

Mr. Balfour, replying to Mr. Walton in the House of Commons, said the French Ambas sador had supplied the following information:—"As soon as Admiral Rozhdestventhy's presence at Karnanh R. tion:—"As soon as Admiral Rozhdestvenky's presence at Kamranh Bay was known
representations were sent to St. Petersburg
the result of which was that the Tsar himself ordered instructions to be telegraphed
for him to leave Kamranh Bay immediately.
The Russians were subsequently reported at
Honkohe Bay, a few miles north. Admiral
Jonquireres was then sent and found Rozhdestvensky there, though not within territorial limits. Thereupon the Governor of
Indo-China, who had been instructed to see
that neutrality was respected, sent that neutrality was respected, sent the Resident at Khatrang to ask Rozhdestvensky to leave and he promised to leave on the 3rd instant."

As regards the reports of assistance from the French authorities at Kamranh Bay, Mr. Balfour said he was informed that only two French was were there and neither of

two Frenchmen were there and neither of them officials, but holders of concessions from the French Government.

The "Morning Post" in an article says no one in England dreams of escaping the obligations of our Japanese alliance. The maintenance of the entente cordiale is only possible if Britain and France abstain from assisting their perpettive alliage and the cordinate of the control possible if Britain and France abstain from assisting their respective allies, and the people of Great Britain rely on the chivalry of the French to strictly observe neutrality. The French resent considerably the charges of violation of neutrality, and insist they have done everything possible from the moment Admiral Rozhdestvensky arrived unannounced at Kamranh, but are certainly now be stirring themselves to move on Rozhdestvensky, whenever he shows signs of stopping in French waters.

A telegram from Nhatrang, dated the 9th stattes that Rozhdestbensky, who has been cruising off the Bay of Banfong, for several day left to-day with the whole of his fleet.

London, May 10.

A telegram from Saigon states that the Admiral Nebogatoff's fleet has effected a junction with Admiral Rozhdestvensky's fleet in neutral waters.

The Russians are preparations of the Russians are preparations.

The Russians are preparing to move their base hospital from Harbin to Transbaikalia anticipating the necessity of evacuating Harbin in the near future.

The leading French resident, Mr. Bougoin, his step-son, and a strange Englishmen have been arrested at Tokio charged with espion-

London, May 11. Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, has been transferred to Madrid, and Baron Rossen, formerly Russian Minister at Tokio, succeeds him at Washington.

The "Morning Post" correspondent at Washington says Count Cassini's transfer to

Washington says Count Cassim's transfer to Madrid is interpreted to mean that Russia realises the injury he has done to Russian interests in America. The appointment of his successor, who is sympathetically inclined to Japan, leads many officials to believe that Russia is paving the way to peace negotiations.

No confirmation has been received at St. Petersburg of the junction of Admirals Rez-dvestchenski and Niebogatoff's fleets.

M. Neraloff of the St. Petersburg Foreign Office, in an interview with Reuter's representative, said that any change in the French neutrality regulations in response to pressure from Great Britain and Japan would be re-garded by Russians generally as an un-friendly act.

London, May 11.

Lieutenant Iwasaki, expelled from the
Japanese Navy in 1904, has been arrested in
connection with Boudouin Espionage affair.

London, Ma 12. Reuter's correspondent w'res from Tokio that it is confirmed that the Vladivostok cruisers "Rossla" and "Gromoboi" appeared off Aomori on the 9th instant, but they have apparently not captured any Japanese coasters.

London, May 12.

The New battleship "Andree Peroswanni" and the gunboat "Ohiwinez" were launched at St. Petersburg yesterday, and the keel laid of the gunboat "Gilyak."

There has been to-day another fire alarm here, an Indian shop upon the Mall, opposite the Town Hall, becoming ignited and volumes of smoke emitting therefrom. Some apprehension was caused as the shop was a wooden structure in a long row of similar buildings immediately above the heart of the bazaar, and as the extreme dryness of the weather made a general conflagration easy, but the fire brigade were quickly upon the spot and extinguished the fire before it had got a firm hold of the building.

# TELEGRAMS'.

# REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## GENERAL.

London, May 11. In the House of Commons on the estimates for Imperial defence, in committee, Mr. Bal-four made an important speech. He said he considered the invasion of Great Britain impossible owing to the increased efficiency of the torpedo boats and submarine vessels. He was or opinion that if Russia was prevented extending her strategic railways, Arghanistan in time of peace was in nowise beyond the military power of Great Britain. Without the fundamental reorganisation of forces such as conscription or similar devices she was absolutely secure in her Eastern Possessions as well as in Great Britain and the sions as well as in Great Britain and the Colonies. Mr. Balfour said the problem of Indian detence was one of transport and supplies, and any attempt to build a railway to Afghanistan in connection with the Russian strategic railways would be the heaviest conceivable blow at the heart of India, and it ought to be considered an act of direct aggression. If by blunders or cowardice we permitted the slow absorption of Afghanistan and similar Khanates of Central Asia then Great Britain must inevit Argaanstan and similar Khanates of Central Asia then Great Britain must inevitably pay for her supmeness by having to maintain a much larger army than could be contemplated with equamimity. He mentioned Lord Kitchener's opinion that in addition to drafts eight divisions of reinforcements should be available in the first year that war with India was announced.

The Admiraly Defence Committee agreed that submarme mines were not an expedient, method of protecting British commercial ports. Mr. Balfour was of opinion that the use of blockade and mines should be considered at an international Tribunal.

Sir H. eampbell Bannerman congratulated him on an important reassuring statement which removed great apprehensions.

London, May 11.

The tornado partially wrecked Synder near Gulhrie, Oklahama; five hundred were killed and injured. trai Asia then Great Britain must inevit

London, May 11.

The Chicago Express collided with a freight train partially laden with dynamite at midnight near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, causing three terrific explosions. The trains are shattered, having many killed, and the whole city shaken.

(Later.)

Two-hundred were killed and injured in railway accident at Harrisburg.

London, May 12.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Hobhouse enquired if Mr. Balfour would repeat to Russia the same warning regarding Persia as he did with respect to Afghanistan. In the course of his speech he further said that Mr. Balfour and some members of the House gremed to think that the Prime Minister's moderate estimate of the danger to Indian frontier was such that it might tend largely to reduce the regular army; but if Lord to reduce the regular army; but if Lord Kitchener's demands were fully met, the large reductions, he declared, would be impossible

possible.

Mr. Hobhouse did not regard the Indian problem to be otherwise than grave. A war which would be really undertaken for the conquest of India by a foreign power, though its earlier stages would be slow, would strain all our resources and would require a great force of regulars. The questions with respect to Persia will continue to engage our anxious attention, He did not think it to be so important as the matters which had already been discussed in connection with the Indian so important as the matters which had already been discussed in connection with the Indian frontier. In conclusion he said that he did not think it probable that the main attack will be through Persia, but he would not deny that subsidiary dangers may be apprehended in the regions west and south of Afghanistan. The debate then adjourned sine die.

# INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

MACEDONIAN FINANCIAL SCHEME.

Allahabad, May 12.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires to that paper on the 11th instant:—A collective note handed to the Porte on Monday accepts the Macedonian financial scheme subject to the submission of the provincial budgets to international commission. It is stated here that Sir. Edward Law will probably be the British Commissioner with effect from 1st July.

# INLAND TELEGRAMS.

Allahabad, May 12.

The unit of charge for deferred inland telegrams will be ten words per four annas but address will be charged for.

TROUBLES IN THE KHYBER REGION.

Allahabad, May 12.

There has been no further trouble in the Khyber region in connection with the dispute that arose near Kamdakha between Afghan and British Khassadars. References will be made to Kabasadars. be made to Kabul with a view to prevent collisions of this kind.

# MISSION TO PERSIA.

Allahabad, May 12.

The members of the commercial mission to southeastern Persia, with the exception of Mr. Newcomen, are expected to reach Karachi from Bushire this week. Mr. Newcomen himself, who has been detained owing to a slight accident, will follow later on.

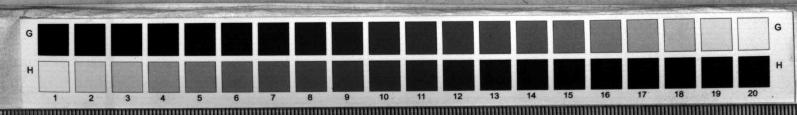
# NEW FIELD GUN.

Allahabad, May 12.

It is understood that the manufacture of the new field gun at home is being steadily proceeded with, though no shipments have yet been made to India. It is expected that a large number will be shiped in one consignment to admit the rearmament being carried out by brigage divisions among the units of the Royal Artillery that stand first for mobilisation.

FURTHER EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

Occasional earthquake shocks continue to be felt in the affected areas, and, according to private advices, a pretty severe shock was felt in Kangra on the 8th May, and this caused some further damages.



# Calcutta and Mofussil.

The Baruipore Tragedy.—On Friday Moulvi Syed Mohamed Khan Bahadur, De-puty Magistrate of Alipore, disposed of the Magistrate of Alipore, disposed of the in which one Mohesh Shaik and his case in which one Monesh Shark and his brother of Baruipore were charged with hav-ing caused the death of one Ismail Mondal by striking him on the head with lathies account of a family quarrel under circumon account of a family quarter under circumstances already reported. The Magistrate after recording the evidence found that a "primafacie" case was made out against accused and committed them to the Sessions

The Tallygunge Murder Case.—The case in which one Dorson Pasee, a toddy seller of Tallygunge, was charged with having killed an Ooryia under circumstances already reported, was concluded on Friday before Moulvi Syed Mahomed Khan Bahadoor, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore. The medical evidence disclosed that the deceased was suffering from enlargement of spleen and the death was due to its rupture. The Magistrate found that a "prima facie" case was made out against the accused and accordingly committed him to the court of Sessions.

M. M. Bose Homoeopathic College.—The following students have passed the Final Examination of the above college held in March last: First Division (in order of Merit); Sarat Chander Pal, Rajani Kanto Sett, Annikul Chunder Sen, Upendra Nath Sett, Annukul Chunder Mondal, Kherode Chunder Roy, Utsavannanda Chunder, Balai Chand Dutt, Trekum Lal Amthasu, Datta-Grya Sakharam, Bhabotosh Chakravarti, and Lutfor Rahaman.—Second Division Chandra Lutfor Rahaman.—Second Division Chandra Kanta Dutt, Raj Kumar Dutt, M. S. Parulkar, S. Atri, Hurro Bundho Roy Charu Chunder Roy, Mahim Chunder Deb, Ruseek Chunder Dass, and Hem Chunder Ghoshal.

Dass, and Hem Chunder Ghoshal.

Apology Tendered.—Before a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrate the case in which Mrs. C. Knight of Kenderdines Lane, charged one G. F. Miller with having trespassed into the house of the complainant and attempted to violate her privacy by peeping into her bed room where there were two other young ladies at the time and with using abusive and insulting language towards the complainant was concluded. The defendant expressed his sincere paret if any intemperate words sincere regret if any intemperate words escaped his lips and also offered an unqualified apology to the complainant and the case was allowed to be withdrawn.

Plague Figures.—There were 50 attacks and 48 deaths, which were distributed as follows: -Shampuker 1 attack and 1 death; omartooly 2 and 2; Burtollah 1 and 1 Commartooly 2 and 2; Burtollah 1 and 1; Sukea's Street 2 and 3; Jorabagan 3 and 1; Bara Bazar 4 and 4; Colloctolah I and 1; Moochepara 5 and 5; Paddapuker 4 and 3; Fenwick Bazar 1 and 1; Taltollah 2 and 2; Collingah 1 death; Entally 4 and 5; Ballygunj and Tallyganj 6 and 6; Bhowanipur 2 and 3; Alipur 3 and 3; Khidderpur and Ekbalpur 5 and 2; Watganj and Garden Reach 4 and 4. The total up to date from 14th April 1898 is 48,752 attacks and 45,281 deaths. The most ellipse from all causes was deaths. The mortality from all causes was 99, the average of the previous five years

A Post Office Prosecution.—Before the Deputy Magistrate of Scaldah, Court Ins-pector Siddessur Chatterji, on behalf of the pector Siddessur Chatterji, on behalf of the Postal authorities, prosecuted five peons, named Shaik Bahadur. Shaik Ismail, Mohamoni Roy, Roghubar Sing, and Ram Nandan Barui, of the Cossipur Post Office, for criminal breach of trust in respect of four money-orders, entrusted to the first three accused to be made over to their respective payees. The other two accused were alleged to have forged the signatures of the payees. In course of the Police investigation, some undelivered latters were found in the houses and course of the Police investigation, some undelivered letters were found in the houses of accused Nos. 4 and 5. The letters had been opened with dishonest intent by the accused who were however, disappointed at not finding any money in them. The case was partly gone into and adjourned.

A Phenomenon.—A Jullundur correspondent writes:—On the night of the 1st May at about ten, a meteor of unusual brilliancy flashed across the sky. The night was beautifully calm and cool, the stars shone beautifully calm and cool, the stars shone out with a radiance of unsurpassable grandeur. At first the meteor hissed past midheaven, giving out a mass of green light, then passing into lovely shades of pink and the produced a very loud report like the booming of the gun. People at first thought it to be the 9 o'clock gunfre of the Jullundur Cantonment, but on enquiry it was found that the 9 o'clock gunifie of the Jullundur Cantonment, but on enquiry it was found that it was nearly ten in the night when the grand phenomenon had appeared in the sky. Such occurrences are very rare, and people are almost panic stricken, as they have already passed through the crisis of the recent earthquake.

Dacoity at Budge Budge.—On the night of Thursday last a dacoity of a serious nature was committed in the house of Babu Mahim Chandra Chatterjee, a rich resident of Budge Budge. A gang consisting of thirty ruffians armed with swords and guns forcibly broke open the front doors and entered the house. The dacoits tortured alost all the inmates to force them to disblose where the treasure lay. The ruffians after securing all the valuables were making their escape when a female inmate of the bouse suddenly fell upon one of them and began to hack him with a sharp "hansos," but before he could be secured his comrades carried him away after severely wounding her. The wounded immates were removed to the hospital by the Police. A vigorous Police enquiry is going on but no trace of the culprits has yet been found.

Dr. Bose's New Discoveries.—The Calcutta correspondent of the "Indu Prokash" of Bombay writes to that paper:—Dr. J. C. Bose is reported to have sent in a paper on his independent researches in plant-life to the Bengal Society of London and it is to be shortly published in the proceedings of that society. Dr. Bose's discoveries in this subject are as original and remarkable as have been his other discoveries regarding response of matter to electric shocks and wareless telegraphy. Dr. Bose has demonstrated in his paper that trees and plants are not wire organic entities but have life like animals. He has found that plants have beart and a nervous system, and consequently feel pleasure and pain, for feeling is concomitant with nervous systems. It is not one particular plant alone that has sensation but also other plants. Electric action produces the same effects in plants as it does in animals, and administration of medicines also produces the same results in plants as it does in animals, and administration of medicines also produces the same results in plants as it does in animals.

Hazra and applied for a process against one Sita Nath Bhownick, on a charge of defamation alleging that he had written a Post Card to a firm in Hatkhohad written a Post Card to a firm in Haukho-la casting aspersion on his character. The ap-plicant on being examined by the court said that litigation was going on between the par-ties and two cases were still pending in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes. His Wor-ship after hearing this ordered the applica-tion to be filed and also told the applican-tion to come when the civil cases were decided and renew the application. and renew the application.

Assault by a Shaheb.—On Thursday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which one Mr. G. F. Miller stood charged with having cause Line Line and Line and Line and Line and Line Line and fer stood charged with having caused hurt to Babus Amar Nath Bose and Hem Lall Sen clerks employed in the Calcutta Police Court, in College Street and Bow Bazar Street, by striking them with a lathi, the facts of which were previously reported came on for hearing. Sometime ago the two complainants whilst passing along College Street and Bow Bazar, the accused struck them with a lathi and caused hurt to them, without any reason or thome. The court on the evia lathi and caused hurt to them, without any reason or rhyme. The court on the evidence adduced found the accused guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100. Out of the fine, if realized, the two complainants will receive Rs. 30 each by way of compensation.

A Condolence Meeting.-A Rajshahi cor-A Condolence Meeting.—A Rajshahi correspondent writes:—At a meeting held at the bar library at Rajshahi on the 6th instant to convey their deep felt sorrow at the sudden and untimely death of Babu Mahendra Nath Sanyel, late Government pleader, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—The members of this Bar have beauty with deep fellings of convey the death learnt with deep feelings of sorrow the death of Babu Mahendra Nath Sanyel B. L. the late Govt. Pleader of this District which sad event occurred on the 4th instant. He was a brilliant lawyer and commanded the respect of both Bench and the Bar. A copy of this resolution with a letter of condolence to the members of the bereaved family of the lamented deceased be sent to his eldest son Babu Mati Lal Sanyal.

A Fatal Land Dispute.—On the morning of Wednesday last a serious riot attended with murder was committed at Basalda, in Baraset. Babu Huro Lal Bose in charge of the Daygonga Thanna on getting informa-tion of the occurrence went to the spot and found one Shaik Abbas lying dead in a field and several others were seriously wounded.
On enquiry it transpired that there was
a long standing quarrel between one Golam
Mowla and Derajtolla Mondal, two rival landholders of the locality, over a plot landholders of the locality, over a plot of land. On the day of occurrence the deceased, under orders of his master, Golam Mowla went to plough the land in question. On this Derajtolla and his party, numbering about forty, all on a sudden, it is alleged, fell upon the deceased and his men, pierced Abbas through with a spear, causing his instantaneous death and way and in the other instanteneous death and wounding the other plough men seriously. The Police arrested six of the accused then and there and on Thursday placed them on their trial before the Sub-divisional Officer of Baraset.

Woeful Tale of a "Nika" wife.—On Wednesday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Pre dency Magistrate, a young Mahomedan woman named Zamirunessa appeared in the witness-box with a veil on, and Babu Kali Prosona Ghosal on her behalf made an application against her "nikaed" husband Shaik Amir, the facts of which disclosed the woeful tale how she had lost all her fortune and how she apprehended danger at her husband's hands. A few months ago she became a hands. A few months ago she became a her, aspired for her hand. She too had taken a great fancy to the young man and accepted his proposal. Their marriage in "nika" form was solemnized and the couple lived together happily for sometime. Her husband expressed his desire to start a business in order to be more prosperous in life. She gave her assent to the proposal, but the man was short of funds. He caked her to furnish him with Rs. 500. She thought that the money would not be spent for nothing and agreed to pay him the amount. She paid him the sum. Sometime after the man again asked for some more money and it was paid. In this way the man tried to flerce her off and on. At last she became sick of him and refused to give him any more sum. The man then took recourse to threats to compass his ends. She then left his protection and went to the house of her sister where she now lives. The man followed her thither and signified his intention of doing bodily injury to her if she would not give him money. She, as alleged apprehended danger at his hands and came to seek redress in a court of justice. His Worship after exa-mining the applicant ordered the police to warn the defendant.

Hand to Hand Fight with a Tiger.—A Bankura correspondent writes to say that scarcely a week passes without its tale of loss of human life or cattle from the depredations of wild animals. These unwelcome visitors have become so bold that they enter the cattle shed of villagers in broad day light and destroy cattle. But the people are quite helpless, thanks to the Arms Act and its administration by unsympathetic officials. Here is an account of a hand-to-hand fight supplied by our correspondent: Thene is a jungle on the northern border of village Manikbazar, within the jurisdiction of Joyrampur out-post. On 13th April last at about 3 p.m. one Lakhman Rai entered the jungle. But before he proceeded far his eyes met with a large-sized man-eating tiger. He had advanced too far to recede, indeed he was only a few paces off the brute. The tiger too was wide-awake at the time and was aware of the presence of Lakhman; for before he recovered from the first shock of mingled feeling of awa and surprise than the beast was on him with a spring. Lakhman is a stalwart young man, indeed he has the reputation of being the Pohlwan of the locality. Immediately necovering his presence of mind he gave a violent blow with his fists to his opponent. The brute let loose the hold, but only to attack him with redoubled energy. There followed a hand-to-hand fight between man and tiger in its very den so to speak. The fight was an unequal one for Lakhman was unarmed while his opponent was clad in nature's armour and it freely used its claws and teeth The fight lasted for sometime and Lakhman somehow succeeded in escaping from the cruel grasp of a man-eating tiger. But he is badly mauled and bitten in several parts and is now in a precarious condition. Hand to Hand Fight with a Tiger .and is now in a precarious condition.

Alleged Defamation.—On Thursday before
Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Sukumar Chatterjee appeared on behalf of one Paramanunda for a process against one Sita Nath Bhowmick, neighbours. It was stated that the com-plainant recent, y gave evidence against the accused before the Honorary Bench of Alipore which so much exasperated him that while the complainant was returning home from the court he waylaid him and gave him several wounds on his person with a sharp dagger. Once his life had been des-paired of and his dying declaration was re-corded. The medical evidence went to show that the wounds were of such a severe nature that the wounds were of such a severe nature that it might be said that he was some-what miraculously saved from iminent death. The court after recording the evi-dence committed the prisoner to take his trial at the Alipore Criminal Sessions.

Bangiya Sahitya Parishad—Rungpur Branch.—It is with great pleasure, we an-nounce that a branch of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad of Calcutta has been established at Rungpur. The inaugural meeting of the branch was held at the Rungpur Town Hall, on the 24th April last. It was attended by a large number of local Zemindars, pleaders. Mukhtears etc., both Hindus and Mahomedans. The District Engineer, Babu Ashutosh Lahiri, B. C. E. was voted to the chair. Babu Surendra Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Zemindar of Sadyapushkarani, read a paper explaining the object of the meeting. It produced a great impression and every one present deeply felt the necessity of establishing a branch of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad at Rungpur. A Provisional Committee was then formed for framing rules and electing office-bearers. Babu Nagendra Nath Gupta, B. A., next delivered a stirring speech on the utility of the Parishad. A song in praise of great men of olden times of Rungpur composed by Babu S. C. Roy Chowdhury, was then sung, after which the meeting separated. ... on the 24th April last. It was attended by meeting separated. ..

## High Court-May 12

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon. Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

THE MACHUA BAZAR MURDER CASE. The case of Emperor vs. Sheik Abdoo Sheik Khodabux, Sheik Habil and Syec Elahebux committed to this court on charge of murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt was concluded to-day. The jury after a deliberation for about an hour and a half found the prisoners guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder by a majority of six to three. His Lordship accepted the verdict and sentenced the prisoners to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each remarking that the jury had taken a very lenient view

This brought the present Sessions to

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Pargiter and Woodroffe.)

A POST MASTER IN DIFFICULTY. One Surendra Nath Mitter was the branch Post-Master of Kulingram Branch Post Office. Bepin was a postal peon at that office. The village of Tarapur is served by that office. Jonab Ali is a resident of Tarapur. He work ed for some years at Thayetmyo in Burmah. ciating pain and agony.

He returned home from there in June or July last. When leaving Thayetmyo he left his savings amounting to Rs. 200 in the hands of Aldalla Mistree to be remitted to him. On the 3rd July Aldalla Mistree di patched from Thayetmyo a money order for Rs. 100; that money order reached Kulingram on the 20th July. Surendra Nath was supplied with funds sufficient for the payment of that. The money was not paid to the person for whom it was intended but the money order form was returned as paid. The amount was shown in the daily account of the 2Ist July in the 'handwriting of Surendra as paid. The certificate of payment on the moeny order form hears a signature which was said to be that of Bepin and the acknowledgment portion purports to be signed by one Jonab Ali, although Jonab Ali for whom the money was intended was illiterate. This was returned to the remitter whose suspicions were roused by the signature. He sent an unregistered letter to Jonab Ali but got no reply. On the 27th August Aldalla sent a registered letter from Thayetmyo addressed to Jonab Ali. That letter remained at the Kulingram Post Office till the 16th September. In the meantime the remitter Aldulla had made a complaint at Thayetmyo Post Office which was forwarded to Kulingram for report. Thereafter Bepin tendered Rs. 100 to Jonab together with a receipt on plain paper which he asked him to sign. Jonab declined to receive the money or sign, a receipt. On the following day, a brother of Surendra sent for Jonab and tried to induce him to receive the money but he refused to him to receive the money but he refused to induce him to receive the money but he refused to do so. On the 16th September the registered letter was returned from Kulingram Post Office to Chatkhanda Post Office with a report that it was refused by the addressee, but it was alleged that the envelope in which it was returned was not the envelope in which it had been sent to Kulingram. On the 17th September Surenduce sent to Chat. which it had been sent to Kulingram. On the 17th September Surendra sent to Chatkhanda a report on the complaint of the remitter accompanied by a statement in writing of the postman Bepin to the effect that the money had been paid by mistake to one Jonab whereas in fact it should have been paid to Jalab. Thereafter an enquiry was held and Surendra and Bepin were arrested. Thy were placed on their trial before the Sessions Judge of Burdwan. The trial was held with the aid of a Jury, who unanimously found Surendra guilty under Sections 409 and 477 (A) but acquitted Bepin. The Sessions Judge sentenced Surendra to three years' rigorous imprisonment and acquitted Bepin. Against that order Surendra moved this court.

Their Lordships after hearing Babu Dasarathi Sanyal, who with Babus Sarat Chundra Lahiri and Amarendra Nath Bose, apprared for Surendra, admitted the appeal.

The Ceylon Fisheries Syndicate formed at home is a preliminary one, established to keep things going until the desired concession can be arranged. Then, instead of £10,000 a millions sterling will be required, if the large views of the preinters are realized.

# Hoogh'y Notes

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

gint a stad dead Hooghly, May 9.

DACOITIES AT HOOGHLY.

At the criminal Sessions which is presided

over by Mr. G. K. Deb, two cases of dacoities have been disposed of. In the first case 5 men were charged with having committed dacoity. On the 3rd November last a double dacoity was perpetrated in one night and in the same locality in two houses in village Koneygram, within Balagarh Police station. A police enquiry followed but withon success and the Sub-Inspector submitted a "B" form. After a few months another dacoity was committed in village Dhalliara. In the course of the enquiry into the case one of the gang named Bhuloo was arrested. He made a clean breast of the whole thing and made known the names of his comrades to the Police, who placed them under arrest and put them on their trial. Bhuloo was pardoned under Sec. 337 Cr. P. C. and he turned out to give evidence for the Crown. After dacoity was perpetrated in one night and in put them on their trial. Bhuloo was pardoned under Sec. 337 Cr. P. C. and he turned out to give evidence for the Crown. After a preliminary trial all the five accused persons were committed to the Sessions for trial. Highteen witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution. The Jury unanimously found all the accused guilty under Sec. 395 I. P. C. and the learned Judge agreeing with them convicted and sentenced much of the accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.—In another case five men were also tried at the Sessions under Sec. 395 I. P. C. (Dacoity) and also under Sec. 412 I. P. C. (dishonestly keeping in possession of properties stolen in a dacoity). Palharpur is a village within the jurisdiction of Haripal thanna. There lived a barber by caste, by name Bhoot Nath Paramanik. A police enquiry followed, in the course of which all the accused persons were arrested and some of the stolen properties recovered. Twenty-four witnesses for the prosecution and five for the defence were examined. On the evidence adduced the Jury were unanimous in their verdict of guilty. On the night of 13th January last there was a daring dacoity in his house in which gold and silver ornaments and each were carried away by a gang of dacoits. During the Police investigation, which was subsequently held, neither the dacoits nor the properties could be traced out. It so happened, after a few days of the occurrence one of the accused, Mihir went to a goldsmith shop at Darhatta for the disposal of some of the stolen articles. The man was made over to the police on suspicion. First two accused had previous The man was made over to the police on convictions to their credit. They were each sentenced by the Judge to six years' and the rest to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

#### A FISHING FATALITY.

Village Dhurlobpore, under thanna Bagnan was the scene of a lamentable fatality. The other day a youth, aged about 24 or 25, was catching fish with net in a pond in front of his house. He caught a Kai fish and placed it hurriedly between his teeth. He was making an attempt to catch another one, when two people who stood near by him. when two people who stood near by him watching his movements enquired of the number of fishes in the net. Two fish was the reply. At the articulation, the Kai fish which the youth had between his teeth slipped and made its way into his throat, causing the wind pipe entirely choked up. Within 10 minutes or so the unfortunate youth breathed his last writhing to excru-

# A FEMALE THIEF.

One Achalabala Debi, a widow aged about forty, an inhabitant of a village under thanna day daving the last Saraswati Puja in the house of one Jadu Nath Modak, living in village Kola, under thanna Hooghly, on the nebgunj, Dt. Burdwan, took shelter on village Kola, under thanna Hooghly, on the pretext of her being a god-mother of his brother-in-law. Accordingly both food and shelter were given to her without grudge on suspicion. The woman took advantage of the hospitality and at night she robbed the wife of the master of the house of ornaments worth about Rs. 500. She kept them with her till daybreak. At early dawn she made off with the ornaments on the plea of going to bathe. She was subsequently arrested and placed on her trial before Babu Khagendro Nath Mitter. Deputy Magistrate of Hooghly, who convicted and sentenced her to undergo a rigorous imprisonment for one undergo a rigorous imprisonment for one

# CONVICTION OF POLICEMAN.

One Ram Atongo, a constable attached to the Hooghly Police and a Chowkidar named Joy Koiri were charged under Sec. 341 I. P C. before the Deputy Magistrate of Hooghly Babu K. N. Mitter, with having arrested one Bhola Nath Soor of French Chandernague for the offence under Act V, alleged to have been committed by him and extorted rupees nine and annas eight from him. The constable was on conviction sentenced to month's rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rupees five, in default to 10 days' further similar imprisonment and the Chowkidar to 20 days' simple imprisonment and to a fine of rupees four with an alternative of 8 days

# RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

At Naihati Junction the up and down platform of the Naihati branch line of E. I. R. are not provided with any benches to sit on and the want of a waiting room there for the Indian female passengers is keenly felt. At the Howrah station between 6 and 8-55 (Railway time) in the morning no train is available for the stations beyond Sheoraphuli, Baidyabati, Bhadreswar and Mankunda and again in the Bhadreswar and Mankunda and again in the evening the passengers of these stations cannot avail themselves of any train between 7-35 and 11-33 p.m. (Calcutta time). At Hughly no down trains are available between the hours 7-58 a.m. and 13-9 a.m. (Railway time) i.e., for consecutive five hours. The 19 up to Mokamah via Loop arrives at Bandel 11 minutes later than the local one, which has its connection with arrives at Bandel 11 minutes later than the local one, which has its connection with the corresponding train on the Nailaty branch line. The timing of the Loop passenger should be so arranged as to bear connection with No. 14 N. B. The above grievances of the Railway travelling public are causing them a good deal of trouble and inconvenience. The travelling public have every confidence in the kind and sympathetic Agent of the E. I. R. Mr. Douglas, who is well-known for his able and efficient Railway administrative abilities and it is bound way administrative abilities and to that he will try to remove the grievance administrative abilities and it is hoped

THE UPPER CIRCULAR ROAD

INQUEST.

On Friday afternoon the officiating Coroner Mr. D. H. Kingsford with a jury held an inquest touching the death of Kali Kumar Banerjee, who had met with his death by being assaulted by one Kartick Chander Kundoo by means of an iron joint on the 3rd instant in his house at 52-2 Upper Chroniar Read

Babu Lalit Mohun Dey watched the proceedings on behalf of Kartick Churn Kundoo. Mon Mohini Dassi examined said:—Kartick Chiander Kundoo is my husband. I knew Kali Kumar. He was a neighbour and a very good mant. For about a year and a half Kartick is wrong in the head so much so that he jumped from one terrace to another stark naked. Kartick became very bad 15 days prior to the occurrence. On that day at 3 or 3-30 a.m. Kartick told me to prepare a "chiling" and as I was preparing he at 3 or 3-30 a.m. Kartick told me to prepare a "chillum" and as I was preparing he strucki me with a piece of iron. I became unconscious. Next morning I heard that Kali Kumar was struck. I cannot say where Kartick was at the time in the morning. A large crowd had collected.

Opendra Nath Bose in his deposition said that the accused talked with him on Monday evening previous to the occurrence. He talked like a sane man. There was no hing which could be attributed that he was insane. I heard that he was insane.

Inspector Ahmed Khan deposed that he heard a voice close to his house. A crowd had collected near Kali's house. I enquired what was the matter. People said that Kartick killed three persons, I told them why did they not arrest the man. I called out Kartick Kartick. He came down from out Kartick Kartick. He came down from the terrace and struck me with a piece of iron on my head. I called for help, I arrested him. I made him over to the constable. I then entered into the house of Kali Kumar, the deceased, and found him lying in an unconscious state. Next I saw Kali Kumar's father who was bleeding too. After this the mother of the deceased was brought before me in the "maidan." I removed them to hospital. I then took the piece of iron and the accused to Moocheepara thans, to Inspector B. L. Mitter. I then myself went to hospital where my wounds were dressed [Here the Coroner remarked "I think your conduct an arresting this man reflects great credit on you"] To the Foreman:—At that time I heard that the man was very mad. I don't know it myself.

Police Surg on Dr. Vaughan who held the "post mortem" examination deposed that the death of the deceased was due to fracture of the skull, caused by a heavy blow. An iron rod which had been shown could An iron rod which had been shown could have possibly caused the injuries. He also said that the accused was still under his medical observation and he had not yet quite made up his mind as to whether he was insane or not but he thought he was insane. The Coroner in summing up observed that the evidence disclosed the senseless nature of the assault and there were points to show that the man was insane. After this the Jury returned the insane. After this the Jury returned the following verdict: "Death from injuries inflicted on the head by a weapon by Kartick Chander Kundoo. We are not in a position to say whether Kartick is insane or not."

At the Town Police Court Madras before Mr. Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Superintendent McCoy, of the First District prosecuted one Oomer Sahib, a Singapore Sub-Depotkseper, on a charge of having, in March last, unlawfully received and detained two persons who wished to go to Natal. Mr. McCoy Said, that, during his weekly inspection of Emigration Sub-Depots, his attention was drawn by the suspicious conduct of the accused's gumastah. An inspection of the accused's Depot disclosed the fact that the two persons were locked up in a room. They stated that they wanted to go to Natal, and that two persons, named Alla Pitchay and Etherajulu told them that they were recruiters, and took them to that Depot which ters, and took them to that Depot which they stated was a Natal Depot. His Worship found the accused guilty, and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 25, in default to suffer fifteen days' simple imprisonment. Pitchay and Etherajulu were also put up on a charge of illegally recruiting, not being licensed recruiters for Natal in the City of Madras, the two persons above mentioned Madras, the two persons above mentioned, in consideration of a reward. Both the accused were found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each, in default to suffer fifteen days' simple imprisonment.

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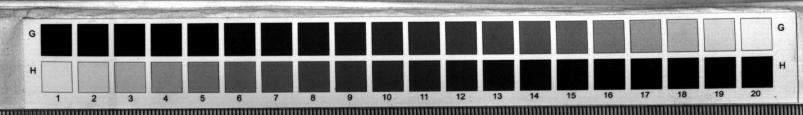
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TROUBLES OF A TICKET COLLECTOR.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

One Sarat Chandra Dutt was committed to One Sarat Chandra Dutt was committed to the Sessions the other day for committing criminal assault upon one Mussammat Dulari. He is also charged under sec: 342 of the I. P. Code and Sec: 120 of the Railway Act. The accused was a ticket collector of Sonepur in the employment of the Bengal North Western Railway. The story of the prosecution is briefly this: The complainant Mussammat Dulari was going from Chupra to Rungpur on Dulari was going from Chupra to Rungpur on the 10th of March by the 6 down train. She was alone in the female carriage. The accustd came to her, demanded her ticket and on seeing it said to her that there was a telegram in her name and that she must get down from the train. The complainant refused to do so. Thereupon the accused threatened her to hand over to the Police and after taking her in his room aloned the doors and taking her in his room closed the doors and used criminal force. One Ramfal Lal, Chowkidar, heard the conversation between the complainant and the accused, who subsequently saw them going towards the quarters and challenged them, on which the accused replied that it was no business of his. Thereupon the Chowkidar informed Bhagvan Das, the Sub-Assistant Station Master who, accomthe Sub-Assistant Station Master who, accompanied by two constables and the Chowkidar went to the quarters of the accused, found the door locked from inside, and demanded from the accused if there was a woman there. Thereupon after some talk the accused opened the doors and the complainant was found there, who complained that she was decoyed from the train and raped by the accused. Subsequently information was lodged to the Police, and the accused was sent up for trial. Before the committing Magistrate the complainant failed to identify the accused. The defence was that the whole story was false, and the case was got up simply because he was in the bad graces of Mr. Vernon, the Assistant Station Master. Mr. Dashwood, a European Railway Inspector of Police, Mr. Vernon, another European Railway Inspector, and several other persons were trained on behalf of the precedition. It is rather strange. several other persons were examined on be-half of the prosecution. It is rather strange that the complainant who so easily identified the accused before the two European officers named above failed to do so before the committing Magistrate. The Sessions Court, however, disbelieved the entire story for the prosecution and acquitted the accused on all the charges. for the prosecution and acquitted the accused on all the charges. It is just as well to note that the accused was very ably defended by Messrs R. Ghose, Bar-at-Law, Hem Chandra Mitra and Jogendra Nath Moitra, Pleaders, the latter two working gratis and at the sacrifice of their own practice. But for the services of these gentlemen the 'at a 'the accused would have been hard indeed.

#### TWO SENSATIONAL CASES.

The Dy. Commissioner of Tezpur disposed of two cases under Section 500 7. P. C. on the 20th April in a somewhat unexpected manner. While the decision disappointments manner. While the decision disappointments curiosity as to whether an expression of opinion asked and professedly given in good faith regarding the character of a dismissed employe is privileged or not, its soundness can scarcely be called into question. The facts are briefly as follows. Mr. A. J. Brown of Bishnath made certain enquiries of Mr. O. A. Byrne as to the character of Mr. W. O. A. Byrne as to the character of Mr. W. B. Flockhart, the late Manager of his Saw Mills. Mr. Brown had been requested to get this and other information by Mr. Penny of Shakmati T. E., who contemplated going into partnership with Mr. Flockhart. Mr. Byrne in reply expressed his opinion of his late employe's character and qualifications in later than complimentary. language more forcible than complimentary. The communication, it is intended, was written in good faith and only intended for Mr. Brown's information. Subsequently Mr. Brown asked if he might show Mr. Penny the letter, and getting permission did so. I would appear the latter, although requested to consider the matter confidential, promptly handed the letter over to Mr. Flockhart who hurriedly made a "bee line" for Dibrugarh and after consultation with Messrs. Steel and Hadow, demanded an apology and Rs. 15,000 as a solatinum for his wounded feelings and blemished reputation, but getting neither he invoked the aid of the law. Mr. Byrne's cross-case under the same section as Mr. cross-case under the same section as Mr. Flockhart's, was merely instituted to enable evidence and documents being put in bearing on the latter's action which otherwise would have been inadmissible. Mr. Lees, the Dy. Commissioner, expressed the opinion that as both parties had defamed the other the matter was not one for a Criminal Court and dismissed both cases referring the parties to a Civil Court if they felt disposed to fight it out. During the case an amusing passage-at-arms took place between amusing passage-at-arms took place between Mr. Keays and Babu Mohendra Nath. The latter confidently asserted he had established a "prima facie" case and the affair should be a "prima race" case and the affair should be sent to a jury at once, at the same time objecting to the cross-examination of his client Mr. Flockhart. Mr. Keays contended he was entitled to cross-examine and that he would show there was no case for a jury and that Mr. Byrne's letter was privileged.

Babu Mohendra Nath then commented on the opportious character of the language. the opporbious character of the language applied to his client, upon which Mr. Keays retorted yes, he was called a "bully, thief and we propose to show in cross-examination that all our allegations are true." Mr. Lees remarked that it was only a matter of degree with reference to the language by the parties. The incident then ended and the D. C. expressed his intention of giving his orders on the 20th as above.

The Viceroy will probably proceed next month into camp on the Naldera Spur. So far as at present can be ascertained the spur at Dharmsala on which the Gurkha cantonments stood seems quite safe, there being no signs of any radical distur-bance of the ground in any part.

The Government of India have accepted the proposal that in the towns and villages which have been severely affected by the earthquake, no income-tax should be levied during the year. A notification to this effect is about to be issued.

The appointment of examiner of Russian in India in future will be held by an officer of the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-Master General's Department. Major A. T. H. Newnham, who has hitherto filled the appropriate the presented on preceding on pointment, has vacated on proceeding on

The following Resolution on the administration report of the Jail Department for the year 1904, has been published in the "Calcutta Gazette":-

The total number of persons in prison uring the year was 116,988, as against The total number of persons in prison during the year was 116,988, as against 120,691 in 1903, but the daily average population rose slightly from 19,558 to 19,996. There were at the beginning of the year 1,929 under-trial prisoners and 1,705 at its close, the daily average being 1,937 as compared with 2,025 for the previous year. Of civil prisoners 668 were admitted, as against 689 in 1903, and there were no fresh admissions of State prisoners.

of State prisoners.

The most striking feature brought out by the report is that the death-rate, calculated on the daily average convict population, was 20.2 per mille, the lowest on record; and this is all the more satisfactory when it is demonstrated that the figure cannot be attributed to merely exceptional circumstances, but indicates the continuance of the steady improvement which has taken place in this respect during the last thirty years. The statistics complied by the Inspector-General show that the rate recorded for the years show that the rate recorded for the years 1875—1879, taken together, was 65.8, that it has fallen gradually during each subsequent quinquennium, and that it stands at 27.2 for the latest quinquennial period, during the last three years of which it has been returned at 25.6, 23.6 and 20.2, respectively. The decline under the different heads of disease is also apparent, and it is interesting to observe that the mortality from malarial fever, for example, was only 1.2 per mille fever, for example, was only 1.2 per mille in 1904, as compared with 5.1 during the years 1875—1879. As regards individual jails, the rate exceeded 40 per mille in the case of Balasore alone; and the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to learn that the high figure (79.7) here returned must be attributed to culpable neglect on the part of the Super-intendent, an officer of the Subordinate Mediintendent, an officer of the Subordinate Medical Service, who has lately retired. Every attention appears, as a rule, to be paid to sanitation, and in particular much has been done to improve the water-supply. It is noticed with satisfaction that, in spite of plague having been epidemic in the neighbourhood of many jails, only one was actually attacked. That was the prison at Chapra which is said to be very badly situated in the heart of the town. Since the appearance of the epidemic in Bengal, indeed, only to cases have occurred in prison, and only 7 jails and 2 subsidiary jails have been attacked. The Inspector-General's recommendations The Inspector-General's recommendations

on the subject of diet were received and accepted in the course of the year; and a number of important changes have now been introduced. The most important of these consist in the allowance of a ration of fish in all prisons in Bengal, where fish is the staple food of the population; an increase in the provision of oil and salt; and the extension to Superintendents of a wider discretion in the matter of altering the diet in accordance with local requirements, and providing special diets in the case of jails largely peopled by prisoners drawn from the aboriginal tribes.

The figures furnished show a reduction in

The figures furnished show a reduction in the prison accommodation available; but it is explained that this is really due to the fact that workshops, verandahs and so forth have—very properly—been excluded, and that the calculations formerly made have been carefully revised and, where necessary, corrected. Notwithstanding the transfer of prisoners from crowded jails to others with room to spare, there appears to have been overcrowding in 21 prisons; and it is admitted that in the case of 16 the accommodation in the under-trial wards was insufficient for the average daily requirements. These defects are, however, engaging attention; and it may here be noted that the amount expended on jail buildings during the year was Rs. 7,52,245 (Rs. 6,86,346 on original works and the believes on regreins). and the balance on repairs,) a sum more than double that spent in 1903. Cell accomthan double that spent in 1903. Cell accommodation for prisoners separately confined, whether by order of a Court or by way of prison discipline, is evidently insufficient and compares very unfavourably with that provided in other Provinces; but plans and estimates for extra cells have been prepared, and the necessary additions will, it is hoped, be made without delay. The Lieutenant-Governor visited many of the central and district prisons with the Inspector-General, who has carried out numerous important improvements during the year. provements during the year.

who has carried out numerous important improvements during the year.

There were somewhat fewer punishments inflicted upon warders in the course of the year, and the number of resignations fell from 121 to 85; but there is apparently still considerable dissatisfaction among the staff, and the Inspector-General's proposals for the improvements in respect of their pay, pension and leave rules are awaited by the Local Government. There were only 6 escapes of prisoners during the year, and in each instance the officers responsible were prosecuted and punished.

The total number of offences committed by convicts fell from 31,828 to 30,928, and the percentage of punishments to the average number of convicts from 182.92 to 172.66. Firsters were imposed in 5,147 cases (that is to say in 248 for safe custody and in 4,899 as a punishment), the corresponding figures for 1903 being 4,966, 178, and 4,788, respectively. Although the Lieutemant-Governor is assured that it is generally necognised that corporal punishments are a last resort and should be inflicted but sparingly and with discretion, it is a matter for regret that the number of these rose from 176 to 203. The Inspector-General has directed his attention to, and offered some interesting remarks upon, a question which has neently been raised by the Government of India as to the comparative conduct of first offenders and habituals; and his conclusion so far is that comparative conduct of first offenders and habituals; and his conclusion so far is that the latter more frequently render themselves liable to punishment. Complete information, however, has not yet been collected, and a fuller discussion is promised in next year's report.

and a fuller discussion is promised in next year's report.

The working of the mark system has been specially noticed in each of the resolutions recorded since 1900, and it has been generally admitted that the present system is too complicated to appeal readily to the intelligence of the convicts concerned, while it imposes a vast amount of clerical labour on the prison staff. A scheme, which proposes to substitute nemission in days, has been submitted by the Inspector-General and is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Under the head of Labour and Cash Barne

Under the head of Labour and Cash Barnings the Inspector-General has shown a cash profit of Rs. 4,59,819, as compared with Rs. 4,69,859 in 1903. The net earnings per con-

Report of the J il Department

f Bengal.

Solution in central jails ranged from Rs. 143-14

in the Presidency Jail to Rs. 12-13 at Rampur Boalia. In this connection it is pointed out that the figures given under the head of Queen Chand to come from her peaceful home "Employed on manufactures" do not include the whole of the industrial labour in jails, as in every case a number of prisoners are employed upon petty works for the general department, which are not taken credit for,

department, which are not taken credit for, such as rope-making and the fastening of neck rings and fetters, as also on jail buildings and the preparation of food by paddyhusking and wheat-grinding.

Then appears to have been more regularity in the inspection of subsidiary jails, but the Superintendents of those at Khurda, Ranaghat and Fenny will be called upon to explain why their visits fell appreciably short of the prescribed number.

The Inspector-General has confined his remarks regarding the detention of under-trial prisoners to detentions in subsidiary jails, and has reported that in these the average

prisoners to detentions in subsidiary jails, and has reported that in these the average period fell from 15.37 to 14.64 days. This is so far satisfactory; but the matter is of considerable importance and should in future be dealt with comprehensively. It appears, however, from the statistics furnished that the average throughout the Province was 17.46 days, as against 17.84 in 1903.

The names of the officers specially commended by the Inspector-General have been noted; and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to congratulate Major Buchanan upon his

to congratulate Major Buchanan upon his successful administration of the Department during the past year. That officer deserves the thanks of Government for his zeal and energy and for the good results secured.

THE ROMANCE OF INDIAN HISTORY. THE STORY OF QUEEN CHAND. In the last story it was told how rodr new kingdoms were created in the Deccan at the close of the 15th century. The kingdom of Bijapur under the Adil Shahi Sultana was Bijapur under the Adil Shahi Sultana was the most powerful of these, and in a few years it became exceedingly flourishing. The town itself soon became very wealthy and populous and was beautified by splendid palaces and mosques. Most of these are now in ruins, but the splendid Boli Gumbaz mosruins, but the splendid Boli Gumbaz mosque, with a dome as large as that of the Pantheon at Rome, is still standing, and is a magnificent monument of the architectural achievements of those days. In 1557, Ali Adil Shah succeeded to the throne, and soon afterwards married the daughter of the Sultan of Ahmednagar, a lady known to history as Chand Bebee. This marriage was, as it were, the seal of a compact made between three of the Decean Sultans of ween three of the Deccan Sultans of Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Golconda to en-deavour to crush the Hindu King of Vijayanagar Rama Rajah, who was now at the height of his power and whose kingdom extended from the Kistna down to the far south. The result of this alliance was the decisive battle of Tellikotta, fought in 1560, in which Rama Raja was killed. The combined Mahomedan armies sacked and described the combined makes and described the combined the combined makes and described the combined the combi bined Mahomedan armies sacked and destroyed the capital, Vijayanagar, and returned laden with spoil. Faria de Sousa, the Portuguese historian says that the Mahomedans spent five months in plundering Vijayanagar, "although the natives had pre-Vijayanagar, "although the natives had previously carried away 1,550 elephant loads of money and jewels with above a hundred millions of gold, besides the royal chair, which was of inestimable value. In his share of the plunder Adil Sheh got a dismond of the plunder, Adil Shah got a diamond, as large as an ordinary egg, and another of as targe as an ordinary egg, and another of extraordinary size, though a little smaller, together with other jewels of inestimable value." After this victory Adil Shah was for some time engaged in conquering the Hindu country and pushed on the boundaries of his kingdom as lar as Gandikotta, a strong hill fort in a gorge of the Pennair river in the present Cuddapah District. In these campaigns he was generally accomthese campaigns he was generally accom-panied by his wife, Queen Chand who also took a part in his hunting expeditions. In Bijapur itself the Sultan and his wife took a personal interest in carrying out improve-ments, and during Adil Shah's reign the ments, and during Adil Shah's reign the Jumma Mosque was built, the large masonry pond near the Shahapur gate excavated, and the water courses which carried water through all the streets of the city were laid down. Adil Shah died in 1580, and his successor Ibrahim Shah (his nephew) being only a young lad of nine years, Queen Chand was for some years the Regent. She was unimade herself popular, but now she was universally beloved. Every day, except on Wednesdays and Fridays, she held a public hall of justice, at which the young Sultan nominally presided, but at which she was the guiding spirit. One of her ministers, named Kishawar Khan, attempted a revolut which was for a short time successful. Queen Chand was sent in confinement to Sattara, and the was sent in confinement to Sattara, and the Minister ruled as Regent for the young Sultan. But the people of Bijapur rose in indignation, drove the usurper out of the city and sent an army to bring back Queen Chand in trumph. Soon after this, Bijapur was invaded, and the capital besieged by the allied Kings of Berar, Bleder, and Golconda. The Queen was most active in the defence. She visited each post at might, accompanied by Queen was most active in the defence. She visited each post at night, accompanied by the young King, even during the severest weather, cheering, encouraging, and directing all. When a breach was effected in the walls she defended it in person and never left it day or night until it was completely repaired. The siege lasted for more than a year, and was then beaten off. When the young King was old enough, she handed over the reins of was old enough, she handed over the reins of authority to him, and went back to her native city, Ahmednagar, where her daughter was married to the Sultan's son. Here, however, there was nothing but strife, rebellion and bloodshed. Her brother, the Sultan, was smothered in his bath by his own son, who in turn was afternable behaviord. in turn was afterwards heheaded. Queen Chand returned in disgust to Bijapur, where she was welcomed by her nephew, Ibrahim, during whose temporary absence on tours or in the field, she at his request, assumed local authority. For some years she remained in Bijapur at the side of Ibrahim, whom she assisted with her advice and personal help. Matters remained in this condition until 1594. Queen Chand must have then been about 54 years of age; she was at a time of life when most women would think of repose, and she was living with a nephew, who regarded her as a mother, and in the midst of a people devoted to her. But a call of duty came to which she at once responded. Another palace revolution had occurred at Ahmednagar. There were several rivals for the in turn was afterwards heheaded. Queen

he had taken, and it was resolved to ask Queen Chand to come from her peaceful home in Bijapur to rule in Ahmednagar, whilst the Minister himself went to the neighbouring States in order to enlist help. To this request the Queen at once acceded. She had scarcely arrived in Ahmednagar when it was invested by the Mogul army under Murad. But so able were the measures which this heroic woman adopted for the which this heroic woman adopted for the defence, that, in spite of his large train of artillery, Murad could accomplish little. The Kings of Golconda and Bijapur had now become thoroughly alarmed, and despatched armies to raise the siege, and Murad hearing that these reinforcements were on the way, esolved to attempt a storm before their arrival. In a few days five mines were carrival. In a few days five mines were carrival under the bastions on one face of the fort; all were charged with powder and built with mortar and stones excepting which which this heroic woman adopted for the built with mortar and stones excepting which the train was to be laid, and it was rethe train was to be laid, and it was resolved to fire them on the following morning (20th Feb., 1596). At the instance of Chand Bebee, who herself set the example the Garrison immediately began to countermine. By day light they had destroyed two of the mines and were searching for others, when the Prince ordered out the line and commenced the storm. Whilst this was being done the third mine was expleded and done, the third mine was exploded and a breach was effected. The leading officers of the Garrison were preparing for flight when Queen Chand appeared, clad in armour with a veil thrown over her face, and, with a drawn sword in her hand, dashed forward to defend the breach. The fugitives to a man returned and joined her and as the storming party held backsfor the other mines to explode the besieged had time to throw rockets, powder and other combustible into the ditch, and to bring guns to bear on the breach. In the afternoon a general assault was made and continued from two o'clock until sunset. Force after force of the Moguls was hurled against the breach to be each time repulsed until the moat was filled with the bodies of the slain. Throughout the whole of this desperate attack Queen Chand was foremost among the defenders. Her green veil was seen everywhere, and her voice was heard calling out in its shrill treble her late husband's battle-cry. At length, as darkness set in, the Moguls, repulsed in each attack, had to retire discomfited, and by next morning the breach had been repaired and was impracticable. Prince Murad, finding that his assault had failed and that the reinforcements were within a day's march, now resolved to raise the siege He first sent ambassadors to the Queen

who were to compliment her on her heroic defence and to inform her that in future the Imperial Forces would address her as Sultana, instead of Begum, as before, and at the same time a truce was asked for to enable them to bury the dead. Finally, a peace was agreed upon, and the Prince consented to retire on condition that the province of Borar was ceded. This was agreed vince of Berar was ceded. This was agree vince of Berar was ceded. This was agreed to, and in this way the Delhi Emperors first obtained a firm footing in the Deccan. But the peace only lasted for three years. Prince Murad died soon afterwards of hard drinking, and his brother, Prince Daniyal, succeeded him as Governor of the Deccan. His policy was to foment dissensions in Ahmednagar and to take every opportunity of interfering in its affairs. Queen Chand having terfering in its affairs. Queen Chand having asked her nephew to send her assistance from Bijapur, her own Minister, Mahomed Khan, refused to admit the force into the city, and wrote to Prince Daniyal, offering to hold Ahmednagar as a fief of the Delhi Emperor if he would send an army to conquer it. The invitation was only too gladly accepted, and whilst the city was tore gladly accepted, and whilst the city was torn with domestic struggles and intrigues it was invested by the Mogul army (1599). Queen Cland had to gustin another signs and this Chand had to sustain another siege, and this time with a garrison divided in itself. All portion wished to fight the matter out to the bitter end, but the Queen seeing the hopelessness of the struggle was inclined to make terms. This became known to the opposite faction, and one Hamid Khan rushed into the street, exclaiming that the Queen was betraying the people. The excitable and turbulent soldiers of Ahmednagar, forgetting all the noble devotion which Queen Chand had always shown, at once assembled in front of the palace. Headed by Hamid Khan they rushed inside, sword in hand, and not finding the Queen in the audience hall they broke into her private apartment. There they ing the Queen in the audience hall they broke into her private apartment. There they were confronted by the courageous woman, who stood up before them undismayed. But the end had come. Too excited to listen to her, the crowd rushed on, Hamid Khan cut her down; and others quickly despatched her, and so an insensate mob put an end to a life that had been devoted to the service of her people and country. Chand Bebee once killed, Ahmednagar soon yielded to the army of Prince Daniyal, and the Moguls advanced another step in the Deccan,

Moguls advanced another step in the Deccan, which before many years was to belong to them altogether.

Ibrahim Adil Shah, the Sultan of Bijapur, who owed so much to Queen Chand's care and training, lived on till 1627, and when he died left his country prosperous and at peace. The Treasury was full, and the army is said to have consisted of 200,000 foot and 800,000 horse. Until his death he cherished the memory of his aunt and has left behind him a poem descriptive of her virtues. him a poem descriptive of her virtues.

Mr. Burn, C. S., Editor of the "Imperial Gazetteer," will take over the duties of Director of Ethnography during Mr. Risley's absence on leave. Mr. Burn has made considerable progress with the revision of the 'Gazetteer" and he will take a year to complete the work.

The Survey Department are about to take observations in and about Dehra with a view to seeing whether any of the natural features of the valley have been affected by the earthquake. Similar observations will be made at Dharmsala in the Kangra Valley and along the Dhaoladhar range.

The authorities of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, have made arrangements for teaching the Japanese language.

A new class will be opened in a few days and the teacher selected is Mr. Goto, a graduate of the Tokio Imperial University. who has already arrived there. Indian students proceeding to Japan to receive technical education had to spend nearly a year in that country in learning its language. The palace revolution had occurred at Ahmednagar. There were several rivals for the throne on behalf of one of whom a boy named Bahadur, an appeal for help was sent to Prince Murad, the son of Akbar, who was then the Governor of Guzerat. The latter was only too glad of the opportunity of interfering in Deccan affairs, and at once promised to bring an army. But before he could

#### MAIL NEWS.

Berlin, April 14.—A most interesting registration or the recent great Indian earthquake was made at the Chief Imperial Station for Earthquake Investigation at Strassburg. The first fine earth vibrations of the so-called preparatory earthquake were registered in the Observatory there two hours after midnight—to be exact, Ih 58min 26sec, Central European time, on the morning of April 4. According to experience previously acquired, earthquake waves travel at the rate of about fourteem kilometres per second, so that on this calculation the earthquake must have taken place at Agra, 6,500 kilometres distant, 464sec previously—that is to say, at Ih 50min 42sec, Central European time—which would correspond with thirteen minutes past six, Agra time. As a matter of fact, the earthquake occurred at ten minutes past six. The instruments in the Strassburg Observatory registered the long waves produced in the earth's crust by the earthquake for minety minutes.

Touching on the causes of the earthquake, Dr. Davison mentions, in a letter to the Times a fact which will be new and startling to many. The Himalayas, already the highest mountains in the world, are still growing mountains in the world, are still growing, and the origin of the earthquake is no doubt to be sought in one of the great movements to which their growth is due. There was no part of the earth's surface at which the earth waves from the recent earthquake were not sufficiently marked to be recorded by seismographic instruments, and an exceedingly detailed record was given by a horizontal pendulum at Birmingham. These records show three groups of tremors, of which the first would take a direct course through the body of the earth, the second travelled along the surface by the shortest route to Birmingham, and the third and last followed the longest possible route, through the Antipodes and back again to Birmingham. About 3½ hours after the first movement they must have completed their journey round the earth and returned to the centre of disturbance.

Vienna, April 20.-The Emperor of Austris observed the aucient ceremony of washing the feet of twelve old men this morning. ing the feet of twelve old men this morning. First, trays of food were carried into the ceremonial hall, each old man was served by the Emperor. Then the gentlemen in waiting la'd napkins across their knees, and the Court chaplain began to read the Gospel for the day. At the passage "And He began to wash their feet," the venerable Emperor knelt down, and washed and dried the feet of each. The master of the ceremonies then handed his Majesty twelve little silk purses, each containing thirty silver coins, which the Emperor in turn suspend from the necks of the twelve, who were afterwards driven to their homes in state carriages.

So far as can be judged at present it seems unlikely that the Imperial Legislative Council willmeet before July. The programme for the season will certainly not be a heavy

Mr. H. H. Risley, Home Secretary, will leave Simla on the 13th instant, and sail on 16th for Australia and Canada. On the expiry of his three months' privilege leave, he will re-join the Home Office.

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

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

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

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writes:

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

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

writes:—

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

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

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

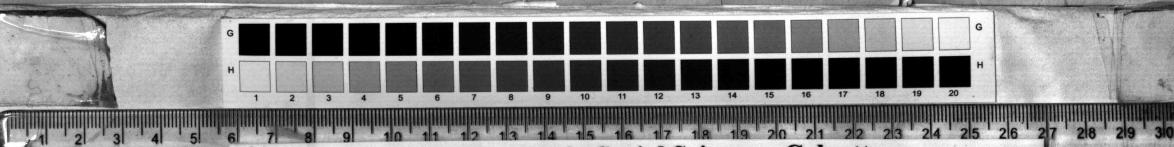
"Kindly send at an early date one large phial of Sudha Churna. The one you sent has done much good to the patient."

Dr. Shrikrishna Chinnaji G., Medical Officer, Shriwardhan, Janjira State, writes:—

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genune. Babu Amar Nath Basu, Zamindar, Bagbazar, writes:—

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Babu Madhu Sudhan De, Retired Jallor, writes:—

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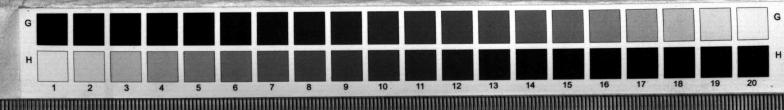
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THE RUSSO-JAPAN ESE WAR

THE BALTICERS. NEWS FROM SAIGON.

PROVISIONING THE FLEET. Saigon papers of the 19th April give some particulars of Russian fleet movements in that quarter. On the 13th April the Russian hospital ship Orel arrived at Saigon to take in coal, etc. She left the next day after receiving large quantities of supplies including provisions and mineral waters. The "Courrier Saigonnais" says that the Orel accompanied the Baltic Fleet from Madagas car until the latter reached Malayan waters, a few days previously. The "Orel" is described as being admirably continued for heavital puras being admirably equipped for hospital purposes, with a staff of nurses and every possible requisits. With regard to the supply question, that journal makes out that several french firms and ship chandlers at Sa'gon had large stocks of provisions on hand ready to be delivered to either belligerent. It was understood that orders for the same had been received beforehand from both parties. Those on board the Orel stated that the vessel was bound for Vladivostok. On the vessel was bound for Vladivostok. On the 15th, a Russian squadron, accompanied by vessels supposed to be colliers, was sighted off the coast of Cochin-China, moving north. Admiral de Jonquieres proceeded to Camrai. where the man-of-war Descartes was anchor where the man-of-war Descartes was anchor ed. News lad come that several Russian men-of-war had arrived there. M. Beau, the Governor-General, was then in the neighbour-hood visiting the coast ports of Annam. On hearing of Russian vessels being at Camrai, M. Beau had to put off his intended visit from fear of diplomatic complications arising should be meet and have communication with should be meet and have communication with the Russian fleet. On the 18th April, the "Opinion" stated that certain firms at Saigon had contracted to provision Admiral Rozhdestvensky's fleet, and that, upon this, the Chinese crews of the provision vessels domanded enormous wages on account of the attendant, danger. VEGETABLES FOR SAIGON

MORE ORDERS THAN CAN BE MET. The presence of the Baltic Fleet in Southern waters has had a marked effect upon the Hongkong vegetable market. Orders by the dozen have been received for large supplies of potatoes, onlons, and green stuff generally for shipment to Saigon, and all the gardeners in the locality are doing their best to reap the harvest whilst the sun shines.

More than thirty cables have been received by Hongkong agents, and the majority of them will have to go unfulfilled, owing to the lack of produce.

the lack of produce.

It is obvious that this rush of orders has been caused by the Baltic Fleet's presence near Saigon, and if any deduction is to be drawn it is that the Baltic Fleet is likely to stay in the south for some time over week at least. It would be that time before the orders could be delivered, and it is not likely that the fleet will go without the unless unforeseen circumstance compel them to do so.

Meat is also in great demand, orders having

come to hand for supplies of corned beef.
SAILORS AFRAID OF THE "BALTICERS."

Twenty-two of the crew of the s.s. St. Helena were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland (First Police Magistrate) at Hongkong on the 18th ultimo with obstructing the navigation of that vessel by refusing to proceed to Japan. Then men signed on articles to proceed in the ship between certain latitudes. After loading a cargo of coal at Cardiff the vessel received instructions to Rock the Captain received orders, by signal, to proceed to Sasebo, Japan. The to proceed to Sasebo, Japan. The men struck work being afraid to run with contraband, and the ship put into Hongkong.

Mr. Hazeland said that at present there

agreement to go to certain parts in which Japan was included, and by now refusing they were breaking that agreement and must bear the consequences. The men still refused. His Worship sentenced them to three weeks' imprisonment the vas no risk. The men had signed a si weeks' imprisonment, the men to be replaced on board the vessel should she return to Hongkong before expiration of their sentences. The captain of the s.s. Battersea Bhidge charged fourteen of his crew for the same offence. They were convicted and received the same sentence as the others.

BALTIC SHIPS IN GOOD CONDITION.

The "China Mail" of Hongkong says:

The "China Mail" of Hongkong says:-Further news of the movements of the Bal tic Fleet comes to hand by the German steamer Brunhilde, which encountered them on Thursday, April 13th, or two days after the P. and O. steamer Poona lost sight of them

The Brunhilde's account goes a rang way towards strengthening the opinion formed by the officers of the Poona as to the condition of at least some of the vessels of the fleet and also shows that the fleet spent some time in the vicinity of the French coast and may be there still.

The Brunhilde was on her way from Bangkok to Hongkong with a cargo of rice and flour for this port, and steened the usual course. On April 13, at about daylight, a large number of ships were noticed about five miles away on the horizon, but for some

five miles away on the horizon, but for some time it was not possible to make them out very clearly, although it was suspected that the ships might be a portion of the Baltic Fleet, of which the steamer had received news before leaving Bangkok.

Those on board were not, however, left very long in doubt, for just before sunrise three vessels, which subsequently turned out to be fast scouting cruisers detached themselves from the main body and steamed towards the Brunhilde at a fast rate. The Brunhilde was making about 9 knots or a little better at the time, and from the way in which the cruisers overhauled her considers that they came up at least 20 knots per hour. in which the cruisers overhauled her considers that they came up at least 20 knots per hour. As they approached, one of the cruisers made a signal which the officer on the Brunhilde's bridge was unable to make out and he consequently kept the ship on her course. A puff of smoke was then seen from one of the cruiser's guns and was closely followed by a report and a second shot, which were fired across the Burnhilde's bows. The cruiser again signalled, and this time it was made out to signalled, and this time it was made out to be an order to stop, which, seeing that the Russians meant business, the Brunhilde lost no time in doing.

The cruisers then steamed right up to the Brunhilde until one of them was about a ship's length away. The Burnhilde was by this time at a standstill and the cruiser lowered a boat and sent off an officer and six who spoke German, asked for the Captain and demanded to see the ship's papers. These were produced, and meanwhile an armed sentry was posted at the ship's gangway,

and in the saloon, where the officer examined

the papers.
The officer went thoroughly over all papers, making very few comments, and af-ter having spent about an hour on board withdrew the sentries and returned to the cruiser, instructing the Captain of

Brunhilde not to proceed until signalled.

On the cruiser, apparently, a short consultation was held, and after a short wait the signal was hoisted giving the Brunhilde permission to proceed on her way.

mission to proceed on her way.

Meanwhile the officers of the Brunhilde had Meanwhile the officers of the Brunhilde had been busy observing the condition of the cruisers, their armament, etc., and found them, as reported by the Poona, to be in extremely good condition. Having heard the report from Singapore concerning the condition of the ships' bottoms they expected to see them covered with sea weed and barnacles but found these were most conspicuous nacles but found these were most conspicuous by their absence. The cruisers' bottoms ap-peared to be covered with copper, which had a greenish appearance, but was in good condition and bore evidence of having been attended to in the way of scrubbing.

Each of the three carried large crews and

the men seemed to be in excellent condi-tion. They also were well armed with guns of medium calibre and were fitted with tor-

This encounter took place one mile off This encounter took place one mile of Fisherman's Island, which is about 60 miles north of Cape Padaran on the Annam coast. Having signalled the Brunhilde to proceed, the cruisers swung round and steamed away to the fleet at the same high rate of speed

as they travelled out.

The main fleet had by this time drawn a little closer and 33 vessels could be clearly made out. They were steaming on an extended line in a north north-easterly direction, the warships protecting several cargo boats and one large transport with two masts and three funnels. The fleet moved at a rate of about 10 knots per hour and gradual-ly drew away from the Brunhilde, which was

not doing quite as much.

Three large four-funnelled boats were clearly made out, and two or three torpedo-boat destroyers were mixed up amongst the other

At about sumrise, nearly six o'clock, the vessels broke up their former formation some of them going more to the north and some slightly to the south. They shortly afterwards disappeared, and nothing more was seen of them.

# n Unrecorded Peerage

(By Henry A. Hering.)

"Well, sir, and how are we to-day?" said
the little man as he unwound his wraps. "Ah,
Mistress Dorothy, your very humble servant.
"Tis long since I saw summer roses blooming
in November. Can you not impart the secret of your cheeks to our town beauties? I warrant me they'd give much to know it."

Mistress Dorothy coldly curtsied her acknowledgments; but her father was more com-

nowledgments; but her father was more complacent. He returned to the previous question with enthusiasm.

"Pretty well, Mr. Bucknell, for an old man. A little of rheum, perhaps, and a touch of gout; yet these are naught so long as the heart is sound. But come along, sir. These passages are full of draughts, and you must be stiff after your long journey." Saying which he bustled his guest into the parlour.

It was a large room, and a cheerless one; for the solitary candle but dimly illumined it, and the few logs burning on the hearth soarcely did more than aid the temp rature. Nevertheless, Mr. Bucknell seem d vastly

suited.

"Ah!" he said with a deep sigh of satisfaction as he stepped to the fireplace. "The is what I like. Without, wind and cold; within, warmth and comfort. You country the trick was caught the folk have caught the trick—yes, caught the trick," he repeated, as he briskly rubbed his hands together and stamped his feet.

"Tut, tut, Mr. Bucknell," said his host. The fire has burned low. Had we known you were coming we would have had a warmer welcome for you. Dorothy—see that Tom-brings more logs and candles. And let's have

some ale, lass—mulled your very best."

While Mistress Dorothy so busied herself, her father pushed up an armchair and thrust his guest into it. Then drawing his own beside it he leaned forward and eagerly asked: "Have you brought it, Bucknell?"

The little man looked cautiously around. Then in a stage aside he whispered, "I have brought you a king's thanks."

Then in a stage aside he whispered, brought you a king's thanks."

If Mr. Slingsby tried to look pleased he signally failed. D sappointment stood confessed upon his brow. "I had hoped that His Majesty would have seen fit to accompany his thanks with a substantial repayment of my loan," he said at last. "A date was named-now three months past."

named—now three months past."

"H's Majesty hath many claims upon his purse," said the other. "He bids me tell you that he has not forgotten the promise of repayment, and none could regret more than himself his inability to keep it. To shew he bears you in mind, His Majesty hath been pleased to send something for which many in England would give half of their possessions."

their possessions."
"Ah!" said the other, eagerly.

"His Gracious Majesty King James the Third, in recognition of your services, and as an earnest of his favour, hath been pleased to confer upon you a peerage," said the little man with much pomposity as he drew from escapacious pocket a roll of parchment, which he handed to Mr. Slingsby.

"A peerage!" cried the latter. "I a peer!"

"Yes, my lord. Baron Slingsby, of Nidderdale, or whatsoever title it pleases your lordship to take."

As the new lord undid the parchment with eager hands, there entered Mistress Dorothy bearing on a tray, pewters and a jug of steaming liquor. "Listen, girl," cried her father. "What say you to this? Read it, Bucknell."

Bucknell."

Mr. Bucknell spread out the document on his knees and read with unction:

"Know all men by these presents that in recognition of the loyalty displayed by our subject, Ralph Slingsby, of Hampsth-waite, in the county of York, gentleman, it is our pleasure to bestow upon him a barony of our Peerage of England, and that on our accession we shall duly cause a patent to be issued for the said peerage in conformity to the law, and that in the meantime we confer upon the said Ralph Slingsby all the privileges of his order, and hereby ordain that upon the said Ralph Singsoy all the privi-leges of his order, and hereby ordain that all loval lieges and subjects do render unto him the honour, title and consideration ap-pertaining to his high dignity.

"Given at our Court at St. Germains this

first day of October, 1713.
"Jacobus Rex." "Now, lass, what sayset thou to that? Thy father a peer!"

Mistress Dorothy had commenced to pour out the steaming liquor, but the portentous phraseology of the document had stayed her hand. She now made an elaborate curtsey before her father. "My sincerest congratulations, your lordship," she said. "Will your lordship be pleased to drink this tankard of your lordship's ale, just brought from your lordship's cellar."

"Churse me, if she isn't laughing at me," cried her father; "laughing at a peer! Hold your saucy tongue, jade, or I'll have you put in the stocks."

"I hope you'll have more respect for a poer's daughter, my lord," Mistress Dorothy continued. "Mr. Bucknell, your pardon. The glamour of the peerage has so much upset me that I have forgotten your ale. Drink, sir, to his lordship's health, and his lordship's heaven. barony—the barrenest barony in the king-

dom."

Mr. Bucknell took the pewter, but his sulky looks betokened his disapproval of her levity. Nothing daunted, she continued:

her levity. Nothing daunted, she continued: "And what consideration are we to pay for this honour, sir? Surely the two thousand pounds already advanced is not enough; that would be but the price of a baronetage."

"His Majesty makes no conditions, Mistress Dorothy," said the little man. "This peerage is in recognition of the loyal services so freely rendered by your father. Should my lord feel disposed to help his sovereign's purse still further, his loyalty would be duly appreciated; but His Majesty hath made no such stipulation. This is a free gift." Saying which, Mr. Bucknell buried his nose in his pewter.

"His Majesty shall not be disappointed," cried the new baron. "Times must be bad, indeed, when a peer cannot help his sovereign.

Times are bad: but a little more economy here and there will put this right. His Majesty shall have another thousand

Here Mistress Dorothy broke in indignant-Here Mistress Dorothy broke in indignantly: "You cannot spare it, father. We have pinched and screwed till there is nothing left to pinch and screw. Why have we but one candle, why that poor fire, but for the support we have given His Majesty? Why have we but one horse in the stable and one servant in the kitchen, but for His Majesty? Tell the king we cannot afford the state of simple country folk, let alone adorn a peer-

Mr. Slingsby had listened to this outburst with growing indignation. As she finished he brought his fist down on the table with a "Trake" mistress." he cried. "I'll bang. "Harkee, mistress," he cried. "I'll have you put a bridle on your tongue. His Majesty hath been pleased to shew his royal recognition of what little I have done for him, and he shall not find me niggard in my thanks. Tell him, Bucknell, I accept the honour with gratitude, and beg his acceptance of a further thousand pounds, until such time as he cam redeem the loan. One hundred guineas I have by me. They were meant for our wants, but the king's are surely greater; and I will give you an order on my London agent for the balance. I have some New River stock which he can sell. Silence, girl. Not another word. Leave us." him, and he shall not find me niggard in my

Mistress Dorothy left the room with flashing eyes and trembling lips. Mr. Bucknell carefully avoided meeting her gaze.

"A wilful child," continued her father.

"Breathe not a word of this to His Majesty. The peerage was kindly thought of. Gad, sir, I should like to air it before some of my neighbours." Then after a pause—"When do you return?"

"To-morrow, my lord. I have bespoken a

seat in the coach which leaves Knaresbro' for York at six o'clock. That means leaving

here at dusk."

"So soon? Well, the money shall be ready for you. Now let us talk of other things. What of the rising? When comes it off?"

And so on mighty matters of state did the two converse. Mistress Dorothy did not again appear, but the well-filled tray brought in by the ancient servitor proved her busy

My lord and his guest sat up far into the night, and it was with unsteady steps that they sought their couches. And at that moment Mistress Dorothy was lyin- awake on her bed, lost in anxious and indignant thought, for well she knew their slender re thought, for well she knew the resender resources could not bear the drain of this last outburst of her father's loyalty. Thanks to the unwavering support given to the Stuart family by two generations of Slingsbys, their income from rents was now reduced to a mere pittance. Retrench as they might, it became daily more difficult to get both ends to make a semblance of meeting. Without the interest on the New River stock, even that would be impossible. Yet her father had promised the gift, and Dorothy well know that he would not retract his word. Ruin stared them in the face.

Round and round these unhappy thoughts Mistress Dorothy's brain spun, and no ray of comfort suggested itself. Then she fell asleep, and her dreams must have brought the inspiration denied her waking senses, for when she rose in the morning there was a look of resolute but cheerful determination

on her face.

It was late when the gentlemen appeared.

My lord had forgotten the hard words of the previous night, and was exceedingly cheerful. Mr. Bucknell, on principle, always tuned his spirits to his company, and to-day Mistress Dorothy was nothing loth to follow his example, thereby causing him much satisfaction.

"Mr. Bucknell leaves at dusk to catch the coach at Knaresbro'," said her father when

coach at Knaresbro'," said her father when breakfast was over.

"Then I must bid him farewell beforehand, for I have promised Nancy Houseman to ride over to Birstwith to-day, and I don't expect to be back before nightfall."

Mr. Bucknell was loud in his protestations against har desertion. "Nay, sir," she replied, "if you wish it I will stay, and shew his lordship some house accounts in sore need of settlement," At which her father laughed uneasily, and Mr. Bucknell protested no longer. protested no longer. So about noon Mistress Dorothy bade fare-

well to her father's guest and on the grey mare with a fair-sized bundle, set out for

Birstwith.

At four o'clock Mr. Bucknell having mounted his hack, rode away; and my lord went into the house again to pore over his Sovereign's sign-manual and the fine words for which he had paid so dearly. It was already dark, and the roads were bad, but Mr. Bucknell knew his way—across the Nidd, up the bridle path and down, and then through Ripley woods. The blackness and utter loneliness of the last got on his nerves and he was glad indeed when the lights of the Castle glimmered in the distange. The little village looked companionable enough after the road he had traversed, and he was loth to leave it behind. He jogged on till he came to where the Knaresbro' road.

Mistress Dorothy had commenced to pour branched away, and there he found another the steaming liquor, but the portentous horseman trying to decipher the wording on

the sign-post.

"Your pardon, sir," said the latter, "but can you tell me which is the York road?"

Mr. Bucknell eyed him with the wariness of an old traveller. The scrutiny was evidently not unfavourable, for he replied, "Here to the left. I am going as far as Knaresbro'

"Then may I ride along with you? These roads are so plaguey bad and deserted that I don't relish riding them alone this time

"My sentiments entirely, sir. I shall be pleased to have company," said Mr. Bucknell.

They trotted along side by side. The stranger was taciturn perforce, for he was evidently suffering from a severe cold, and a racking cough seized him whenever he attempted to reply to Mr. Bucknell's remarks. So, after a few fruitless attempts at conversation, they rode in silence along the dream road. the dreary road.

the dreary road.

Three miles they had perhaps traversed in this fashion, and Mr. Bucknell's thoughts were doubtless busy with his own private affairs, when they were unpleasantly called to the immediate present by his nag being suddenly reined up, and by the cold touch of a pistol barrel on his cheek.

"Hold up your hands, sir, at once, above your head, or I fire," cried his companion in a strangely altered voice. Instinctively, Mr. Bucknell did as he was bid.

"So that is well. Your pistols? Ah, here they are. Now your purse. No tricks,

Bucknell did as he was bid.

"So that is well. Your pistols? Ah, here they are. Now your purse. No tricks, please. My weapon has an ugly habit of going off at the slightest provocation. Thank you. 'Tis light, sir, very light. Surely not enough for your requirements. Nay, sir. you may spare your protestations. What about your boots? They are often fine money-boxes. Dismount, if you please. Sit down in the mud, and off with them, sir. I will count six, with a liberal allowance of seconds between. At six I fire if the money is not forthcoming. One—two—three. Make up your mind, sir. Four. 'Tis an inquest matter of a surety. Five. Take one last look at God's earth. Ah, I thank you. One duty the less for the crowner. Now your pocket book. Nay, nay, did you ever hear of a snug gentleman like yourself travelling without papers—valuable ones, too, I'll be bound. Shall we repeat the argument? Four, sir, is my limit this time. One—two—What! A jury matter after all? Three. Oh—!"

The last exclamation was pitched in an entirely different key. It was caused by the speaker's pistol being suddenly struck out of his hand. So busy had the highwayman been that he had not heard the approach of two horsemen, and now the tables were turned on him in pnetty fashion.

"Harkee, sirrah," said a commanding voice.
"I am not going to count. If you stir by

"I am not going to count. If you stir by the space of an inch I fire."

The highwayman sat there motionless—ab-

The highwayman sat there motionless as jectly miserable.

"Thank you, gentlemen, for your timely assistance," cried Mr. Bucknell. "This scoundrel had pretty well cleared me out of all I have. My purse—a little bag—"

"Hand them back," said the horseman.

"By the Lord, sir, if you hesitate I will shoot

you."
"Sir," said the highwayman, in quavering accents. "Here they are." And then occurred an event surely unparalleled in the history of highway robbery. The highwayman burst into tears.

Mr. Bucknell grabbed at his belongingswith width. "You grivelling our" he cried, as avidity. "You snivelling cur," he cried, as he took them. And at the same time he

dealt a blow at the highwayman's head which incidentally knocked off his hat—and down the robber's shoulders fell a fine array of golden locks. "What mummery is this? cried the last

comer, peering close into highwayman's face. "Your hand, please. Ah, by the Lord if it

"And a pretty one, too," said his companion, who had not yet spoken.

The pseudo highwayman hung down her

heard in an agony of shame. Then she sud-denly raised it. "Yes, gentlemen," she said, "a woman. A woman who is fighting as best she can for her own, which that man has robbed her of."2 Mr. Bucknell had drawn back in dismay

at the result of his unlucky blow. He had mounted his horse, and was slinking way when the stranger called out:

"Softly, sir, if you please. There is some mystery here which must be unravelled. Till we have got to the bottom of the matter, neither of you go. Isn't that so, sir?' he said deferentially to his companion.

"Quite so, Hal; but we cannot unravel it

here. The comedy is too pretty and one of the actors too charming for the play to take place in the dark. Is there no inn hard by?" There is one at Ripley, a few miles further

"Then there will we settle matters."
"Gentlemen," said Mr. Bucknell, 'I beg
your pardons both, but I have to catch the coach at Knaresbro' for York, where I have urgent business. This purse and bag are mine, and no talk can deprive me of

right to them."

"Hang your business, sir. To Ripley you turn back. But for our arrival you would have lost your money altogether. Have you no thanks for us? Go on a few paces ahead, if you places. Modern here is nour hat Shall if you please. Madam, here is pour hat.Shall

we advance?" Mistress Dorothy—for it was indeed shewas in a whirl of consternation, for how could she substantiate her claim for

could she substantiate her claim for the purse without incriminating her father?

"Gentlemen," she cried, "spare me, I beg of you. The money is mine, but I will forego all claim to it rather than be put to the trial of making good my title."

"Madam," said the other, gravely, "you need not be alarmed. We are gentlemen, and not legal quibblers. If the money is yours, it shall be returned to you. If there is any doubt in the matter, the decision will still be in your favour. Isn't that so sir? and again he appealed to his companion.

"True, oh Solomon," laughed the other. Hak-an-hour later the four were in the

Hakf-an-hour later the four were in Hakf-an-hour later the four were in the parlour of the "Star" Inn at Ripley, and the door was locked. The light fell on Mistress Dorothy, more beautiful than ever in her confusion; on Mr. Bucknell, looking singularly ill at ease; on the two strangers, the one standing in front of the fire, keenly scruinising the fair robber and her victim; and the other, the silent one, gazing into the fire with averted face.

"Your name, madam?" asked the man who was standing.
"Dorothy Slingsby."
"Any relative of Mr. Ralph Slingsby. of these parts?"

"Yes. His daughter, sir."

"Madam," said the stranger, with a low bow, "your father is well known to And you, sir?" addressing Bucknell.

"William Bucknell, attorney-at-law, of

"And since when did you adopt that style for year knavish practice."

"Sir, you have me at a disadvantage, or you should repent your insulting words." "No bluster, please," said the other. 'I know you. Then, is no need for further inquiry into this matter. It seems to me you are now a bigger rogue than over. Out with are now a bigger rogue than ever. Out w

the money, sir; I am waiting."

Mr. Bucknell, with a very ugly face, produce the bag. "Is this all, madam?" asked the gentleman, as he handed it to Mistress

"There was an order on my father's agent in London."

"Hand it over." And again the luckless Bucknell had to disgorge. "How can I thank you sufficiently, sr?" and Mistress Dorothy, now radiant.

"Nay, madam, you owe is few the possession of your own. You had gained the mishaut our help, and we need your median for our interference. But tell me, I pray you, was not the money intended for an exile? We mention no names."

"It was."

"And you disapproved of its dset nation?"

"Ah, no. Am not I a Slingsby? All our wealth has gone for that same exile and his fathers. That I do not grudge. But now we have barely enough left to keep our poor house together. Twice has Mr. Bucknell obtained large sums of money, and God help me, sir, if this had gone as well we could not have paid for our very food."

The other stranger had been content to take no part in the conversation; but now he turned, and the light shone on a tall, pale young man of distinguished bearing. He rose from his seat at Mistress Dorothy's last words and turned to Bucknell.

pale young man of distinguished bearing. He rose from his seat at Mistress Dorothy's last words and turned to Bucknell.

"You bound!" he cried, in fierce anger.

Mr. Bucknell's face was livid with fear. He fell on his knees, clasping his hands and stammering incoherent supplications.

Not heeding him, the stranger turned to Dorothy. "Madam," he said gravely, "I am he in whose name you have been robbed. Words cannot express my ficelings of gratitude for your devotion to me and indignation that your loyalty should have been so basely imposed upon. Three years ago this villain was dismissed from my service for writing letters and important documents in my name for his own benefit, and for forging my signature; and since then it seems he has continued in his evil ways. I can only hope that some day, and that not far distant, I may be able to make some amends to you and your father for what you have suffered on my behalf. To-night," he added with a charming smile, "I can but express me admination for your sit and contact. with a charming smile, "I can but express my admiration for your wit and courage. Would that all my adherents were as brave as Mistress Slingsby." Saying which, he Prince raised the girl's hand to his lips.

"Sire—your majesty" said Mistress Dorothy, and then could say no more,
"Allow me to present my Lord Castlebar, who sunely owes you some apologies," continued the Prince.

who sun'ly owes you some apologies, continued the Prince.

"Can you forgive my rough handling Mistress Slingsby?" said my lord. "And indeed, I nearly shot you," he added ruefully.

"All the greater compliment to my acting," answered Mistress Dorothy, and her smile carried forgiveness with it.

There was a noise of a key being turned.
"Ah!" cried the Prince as he dashed to the door. But he was too late. Mr. Bucknell had taken full advantages of his opportunity, and was gone. Lord Castlebar rushed out after him, but he had gained the road, and was lost in the mist.

was lost in the mist.
"Sire," said the nobleman on his naturn, "we must push on to Ripon, and at once.
The scoundrel may raise the alarm."
The Prince sighed wearily. "So be it, he

"But what of Mistress

"Dou't think of me, your Majesty," she urged. "I know the road well. Do not delay ar instant, sire, I beg of you."

The reckoning was called for and paid, and a few minutes later the three had mounted their horses. "With your permission, sir," said Lord Castlebar, "I will see Mistress Slingsby on her way clear of the village. That secoundrel may be awaiting her re-

turn."

The Prince smiled. "I envy you your mission, Hal. Farewell, Mistress Slingsby."

For five minutes or so Lord Castlebar trotted by her side. "Now I must return," he said, abruptly. Then, very earnestly: "Mistress Slingsby, I would not that our friendship, so strangely begun, should not to-night. May I dare to hope you would not have it so?"

"Indeed my lord. I do rish to see, you

"Indeed, my lord, I do wish to see you again," Mistress Dorothy as earnestly re-

"Your words will help to make the time pass until we meet" said Castlebar. He bowed in his saddle as he kissed her hand. A twelvemonth later Lord Castlebar came back, and wooed and won Dorothy Slingsby. So there was a peerage in the faimly a

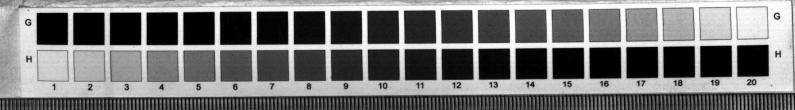
Tamluk, May 10.

The weather is extremely tempestuous. The wind is constantly blowing furiously as a sure harbinger of an impending cyclone. The sky is always overcast with clouds bringing in tormentingly heavy showers of rain every now and then.—On Tuesday last a meeting of the members of the Theosophical society, Tamluk, was held at the house of Babu Durgaram Bosu, a distinguished Pleader of the Tamluk Bar, to elaborate the "White Lotus Day" ceremony. The house was tastefully decorated with evergreens and festoons. The ceremony owened with a sweet song admirably suited to the occasion. Some portions of the Theosophical scriptures and a few Slokas of the Bhagabat Gita were read out. There was an intonation of desirable garnestness in the voice of the readers. Warmth and fervour was clearly descernible in every face. The ceremony concluded with the distribution of sweetmeats to all that assembled on the occasion.

# 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 Codic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, with an occasional dose of castor oil to cleanse the system for sale by

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# The Narayanganj School site

(Communicated.)

There is no matter, which is so much There is no matter, which is so much agitating the public minds at present, as the attitude taken up by the District Magistrate Mr. Rankin of Dacca. with reference to the proposed new site of the Narayangani school. In deference to public protests, the Magistrate seems to have his own views prominently put forward in his letter to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division on the subner of the Dacca Division on the subject. The letter is a large document closely printed full 8 pages of foolscap size.

The tone of the letter is that of a counsel

pleading for his client's weak cause. The matter is quite simple. Some twenty years back a school was established at Narayanganj and it was located at the southern corner of the town. Since then it has been raised to the standard of a High School. The town has in course of these years gradually extended towards the north. And the school as at present situated, is in the southern part of the town, some 1½ miles away from the newly-extended area from which the largest number of students come. Now, the southern part is the commercial portion of the town and the north-ern portion, residential part of the town so ern portion, residential part of the town so to say. Moreover the present site is open to objection as it has houses of ill-fame in its close proximity. The local public realising the situation approached the school committee. And a plot of land centrely situated has been acquired, raised, levelled and made fit at a cost of nearly Rs. 9,000. Now the District Magistrate Mr. Rankin is not willing to accord sanction to the school being transferred to this new site, and rather oddly suggests the sale of the acquired land!

We will quote the opinion of the whole body of educational authorities in support of our contention that the present site is

not at all desirable.

Babu Kumad Bandhu Bose, late officiating Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, in his remarks in the visitor's book of the school remarks in the visitor's book of the school says, on 19th November 1903:—"The most important question with regard to this school is its removal from the present situation, which is at one end of the town while the of the pupils come from the other end, the ground here is too small, the two buildings are on the two sides of a road, there is no play ground nor space enough for drill exercises, objection has been taken to the present site on moral ground. For these reasons, it was detion has been taken to the present site on moral ground. For these reasons, it was determined to remove the school to a more central situation, and with that view land has been acquired and its level raised at a cost of Rs. 9000 nearly. The new site is excellent, centrally situated, open and spacious.

\* \* \* There is no immediate prospect of a masonry building being provided, for apart from the question of funds, some time must be allowed to elapse for the new land to settle before the construction of a building can be undertaken. The only course now open seems to be to remove the present corrugated iron building to the new site with the permission of the District Magistrate and trust to future for the raising of money for providing a more substantial building. I think no more time should be lost in removing the school, as there is always the removing the school, as there is always the danger of a new school being opened in the northern portion of the town, which must inevitably bring ruin to the present institu-

Previous to this Moulvi Abdul Karim while Offg: Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, remarked, on 7th July, 1902, as follows:—
"The school has no decent habitation of its own. A high school at the head-quarters like Narayanganj should be far better housed. I understand that a site has been acquired in a prominent part of the town."

The present Targetter of Schools Mr. H.

The present Inspector of Schools Mr. H. A. Bauford remarked in the visitor's book of the school, on the 27th January 1904 as follows:—"The buildings and premises any unsuitable for the school work, inconvenient in regard to position, and very objectionable on account of surroundings. Steps should be taken without delay to remove into another building, new or otherwise, in a better leading."

ther building, new or otherwise, in a better locality."

In spite of all these recorded opinion, and in spite of all local protests from the gentry, curious though it may seem, Mr. Rankin, the District Magistrate, will not sanction the transfer, but rather will insist on the present site being retained.

He writes to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division in his long letter on this subject in Para 18, part (VII) as follows:—"It is true there are undesirable surroundings on one side but these probably are less harmful than those in the neighbourhood of the new site by reason of their proximity, for lads are not likely to pursue vice under the eyes of the school authorities."

It is indeed a nowel argument and a queer logic, which is not wholly unexpected, in a all-powerful Magistrate like Mr. Rankin of Bhoyal came, revealation from which Mr.

Bhowal fame.

new revelation from which Mr. Bignell, late Commissioner of Police, so zea-lous in removing houses of ill-fame from the students and college quarters might take an object-lesson. Bhowal fame. To an outsider

sounds as the interested pleadings a partisan rather than the impartial view of an open-minded administra-tor. Further he seems to have intermingled himself with the affairs of this trifling matter rather too much and has overstepped the proper limits and has overlooked real facts. In para 21 of this memorable letter he In para 21 of this memorable letter he says "I have stated what the objections are to the site already acquired. It will not do for the school and should be adandoned. do for the school and should be adandoned. The Municipality can sell it or find some other use for it. \* \* \* A plan was prepared sometime ago of a two storied building estimated to cost Rs. 9,200. Besides being too small this is objected to by the Inspector of Schools for other reasons. He thinks and I agree with him, that the buildings should be of mat, with masonry plinth and corrugated iron roof, the ceiling being made of mat or wood. It should be quite easy to undertake the construction in instalments. After the first portion is erected the existing

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building could be demolished one by one and the scheme of improvement can at least be begun, before all the necessary money is collected".

Last year no fewer than thirty-eight cri-

Mr. Rankin suggests that the land already acquired for the purposes of the new site should be resold and the municipality might "find some other use for it". Pray what other use for this site? Verily there are spies in all societies and circles. These people are a curse to the society. These funny people slyly hint that the present site is the only centrally situated place in the town. Since it is such, it is fit to be a park and not a nasty native school house. And why is this clamour for?

is this clamour for?

Mr. Rankin is rather too kind and offer Mr. Rankin is rather too kind and offers exceptionally good terms for retaining the school on its present site. They are allowed to build a school house of mat with masonry plinth gradually by instalments till the whole funds are collected. Pray why such terms are not allowed on the new site? Mr. Rankin is rather hard there. The authorities must build a masonry building, if they would like the transfer to the new site, otherwise not. They are allowed no instalments. The public who advocate the transfer, have subscribed nearly Rs. 3,200 in aid of the school building fund. Still they are not allowed sufficient opportunity to further raise funds for the purpose. Who are they raise funds for the purpose. Who are they not allowed to transfer the school building not allowed to transfer the school building materials and reconstruct the house with them till they have sufficient funds for a masonry building? What shall we say. Officialdom in its bare aspects even, is simply unbearable, and when this is brought to bear upon a matter with all the force of an interested partisan, it is simply overwhelming. Public needs, public utility and public requirements go for nothing before this mighty force.

Mr. Bauford, Inspector of Schools, who was no enthusiastic for the change of the was no enthusiastic for the change of the site, seems now to be equally influenced rather curiously by the all-powerful Magistrate. The site is so nice, so beautiful, so centrally situated, that the Sub-Judge of Dacca who avowed compensation in this land acquisition case and who personally inspected the site, simply congratulated the school committee on the requisition of this splendid site for their school.

did site for their school.

The Divisional Commissioner, Mr. Inglis, has called for the records of the case. He is an impartial man. We hope he will not be led by two long and windy arguments of Mr. Rankin, but will personally judge this matter on its merits. The helpless public, the destines of whose boys are trembling in the balance, prays for mercy and justice. We have confidence in Mr. Inglis. And we hope he will take the public into his confidence and decide this with an unbiassed and open mind.

Mr. Herbert Wright, Acting Director of the Botanic Gardens, Ceylon, has proceeded to the Henaratgoda branch Botanic Garden to make a special study of various questions connected with rubber cultivation. In the Henaratgoda Garden are a lerge number of very fine Para rubber trees which have gone a long time without being tapped, and various rubber tapping knives, which have been received from planters and others in different parts of the world, will be used in this work, and reported upon. The trees at Henaratgoda are the parent trees of most of the Para rubber in the Foot being the of the Para rubber in the East, being the first sent out by the Kew authorities in Wardian cases in 1876.

The Indian Railways do not appear to be doing so well as they did last year. Since the beginning of the present financial year the net result of the working of the State and guaranteed lines is a decrease, as compared with the corresponding period last year, of over 2½ lakhs. The greatest decrease is shown by the E. I. R. (neary 5¾ lakhs). The Bengal-Nagpur and North-Western lines on the other hand, boast of increases of over 4 and nearly 3 lakhs respectively. The de-crease shown by "other" railways, by which must be understood all lines outside the jurisdiction of the Government of India, is only a matter of Rs. 22,659, the greatest loser being the Bengal and North-Westers (nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  lakh).

The last week in April saw a considerable decrease in the Provincial plague returns, the majority of the districts and cities principally affected reporting fewer deaths. The main exceptions were the districts of Bulandshahr, Budaon, Muzaffernagar, Meerut, Azamgarh, Mainpuri and Rae Bareli, whose figures recommentally forms 252 to 785, 772 figures rose respectively from 352 to 785, 772 to 842, 690 to 736, 750 to 780, 416 to 501, 381 to 465, and 64 to 265. The figures for other districts were: Muttra, 2,420 deaths other districts were: Muttra, 2,420 deaths against 2,851 in the previous week; Agra, 1,301 against 1,329; Aligarh, 807 against 973; Etah, 664 against 707; Ballia, 433 against 570; Ghazipur, 396 against 441; and Unao, 299 against 467. Of the cities, Agra reports 287 deaths instead of 308 the week before; Muttra, 191 instead of 226; Lucknow, 144 instead of 209; Gorakhpur, 109 instead of 123; and Benares 100 instead of 156.

The Deputy Commissioner of Kangra District reports as follows:—The stocks of food grains in the Kangra District and in Kulu grains in the Kangra District and in Kulu are very low, as so much has been buried or spoilt and prices are very high. There is then an opportunity for generous persons, who are unable to give away food free to import it for sale at a reasonable price. This kind of philanthropy will benefit not only the very poor who are largely assisted by official and private liberality but also persons of moderate means, who are unwilling to seek relief. A noticeable feature of the situation has been the number of private to seek relief. A noticeable feature of the situation has been the number of private individuals who have sent such stock of food grains and clothes as they could afford to give away. It is probable that there must be others who could be generous on a smaller scale. It need hardly be said that notwithstanding all the exertions of the Government, the Relief Committee, the Arya Samaj and other energetic Societies, there is room in the field for all.

# A SAFE SPECULATION.

If you have an attack of rheumatism and Chamberlain's Pain Balm gets you back to work in a few days, will it not pay for itself several times over? There is no need of suffering from rheumatism for a month or six weeks incurring the expense of a large doctor's bill, when a few applications of this liniment, coating but a small amount will cure you. For sale by ALL CHAMBER AND STORE THERE, 1 Rs. 2 Rg.

Last year no fewer than thirty-eight criminals were apprehended on our nailways while travelling to circumvent the ends of justice. Yet one of the most difficult tasks the region have to conform in that of tracing the police have to perform is that of tracing a man on the railway, where there are end-less chances of escape; and 400 of the shrewd-est detectives on earth are constantly at work haunting the great railway termini and the lines that lead from the Metropolis to

The train-watcher is the most unobtrusive of individuals, and in the crowd at a rail-way station he is always taken for one of the passengers. As often as not he is to be seen carrying a portmanteau and a travelling rug, though he may have no intention of going by train. He waits about apparently until his train is due to start, but in reality his eye never leaves the booking

In nearly every case the train-watcher has to arrest a man he has never seen in his life. All he possesses is a brief description of his man, which has been sent him urgently from Scotland Yard when it was suspected that the criminal was making for the coast. Sometimes the police are able to obtain a portrait of the individual wanted, in which case it is rapidly copied, and duplicates circulated among all the train-watchers acting under official orders.

under official orders.

The detective employed at this work must before all things be able to recognise a man from a written description. Moreover, he must be more or less a walking time-table on this particular railway. For instance, if the man he wants leaves Charing Cross, his first step is to wire to the police offices at all districts which his man can reach by changing at a certain junction on the line, so as to close all means of escape, and this can only be done by having a sound know-ledge of the trains which meet this parti-cular one at the junctions en route. Every boat-train from any English scaport is watched at both ends and generally carries

watched at both ends and generally carries a detective on board.

It often happens that the train-watcher has to shadow a man though he has not the power to arrest him, especially Anarchists going to and from this country, the watching of whom is calculated to cost us between £10,000 and £20,000 a year. A register is kept of every suspected person arriving in this country, and his every movement noted until he leaves these shores, for which the train-watcher is responsible.

The first thing the watcher has to do on recognising his man is to find out where he is going if he is not liable to arrest, and this is not an easy matter. A train-watcher on a southern railhable to arrest, and this is not an easy matter. A train-watcher on a southern railway adopted a clever subterfuge in order to obtain this knowledge a short time ago. Seeing the man he was shadowing embark on the train, he leapt in the guard's van just as the train was on the move and quickly explained matters to the guard. Before the train drew up at the first stop the detective had changed clothes with the guard, and when the train stopped he got out, and in this disguise succeeded in examining all the tickets of the passengers without raising suspicion, including that of the man he was shadowing.

Another train watcher caught the wrong criminal by accident on the boat-train from Dower, a short while since. He shadowed a man into the train, believing him to be a suspected person of whom warning had been given by the French police. But before they had progressed very far on the journey he found to his chagrin that he was not the man he sought, and he intended to leave the train at the first stopping place, when the way the man placed his hand to his clean-shaven face, as if in search of his moustache, aroused his suspicions.

Consulting his note-book he found his vis-

shaven face, as if in search of his moustache, aroused his suspicions.

Consulting his note-book he found his visavis tallied with the description of a criminal who had slipped through the hands of the police some months previously, and before the end of the journey he had the man under arrest. Though he was not the criminal he sought, he was the identical individual who had escaped the police shortly before, and finding France too hot to hold

**Doctors to Trnteatment** "In my distant village home, and the con-sequence is, that the baneful effects of Malaria, have reduced my health to the present state. I am shattered, weak, pale, emaciated and uncared for in my own home." emaciated and uncared for in my own home."

Complaints of above nature come to use overy 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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The arrest of Meunier, the famous Anarchist, who destroyed a Parisian cafe with dynamite eleven years ago, by Superintendent Melville, at Victoria Station, may be cited as an instance of the difficult work of the train-watcher. Scotland York of the train-watcher. cult work of the train-watcher. Scotland Yard received a telegraphic description of Meunier, who was believed to be attempting to reach England, and with but this meagre information Melville set out to watch in the boat-trains at Victoria. Later on he saw a man who answered the description the French police provided, and, putting his hand on his shoulder, he addressed him by his name. Instantly the Amarchist struck out with his fist, and together they fell fighting to the platform, Meunier trying to get to his revolver. But a day or two later the great criminal was on his way back to France in custody, and had to pay the penalty of his crime.

TO ERADICATE WHITE ANTS.

A Missionary sends to the "Pioneer" the following remedy for the cradication of white

I have noticed more than once recently in I have noticed more than once recently in your paper an enquiry about a remedy, if any, from the scourge of white ants. Several times in former years I have called attention to a most simple means of exterminating these pests from houses, and I cannot but feel surprised that the remedy is not more widely known. It is "hartal," which Shakespear's Hindustani Dictionary describes as "Orpiment yellow arsenic." Orpiment is the Latin "auri pigmentum." (I am sorry that I have not Balfour's Cyclopaedia to refer to; I am not sure that it is the true yellow arsenic). It sure that it is the true yellow arsenic). It is found in every bazaar, and is a cheap commodity. I have entirely driven away from two houses in this station, one of which was nicknamed Anthill Lodge, this pest by the use of this antidote; and the S. P. G. Mission-house at Christ Church, Cawnpore, was previous to its occupation, immediately after its completion by the contractor, so covered inside with these creatures that the then resident Missionary refused to occupy it. He took my advice, however, and freely applied "hartal" to every "choukat," door and window and the creatures at once departed. Nothing can be more simple than the application of it. Grind the lumps of "hartal" very fine (taking care that the coolie who does this for you has no cuts or sores on his or her hands

(taking care that the coolie who does this for you has no cuts or sores on his or her hands into which it can penetrate) and then mix and stir in water: the amount of water is of little consequence, the more the better, for the only failures I have ever known were when too much "hartal" had been mixed with the water. Pour the liquid into every hole and cranny of wood-work, flooring, or wall. In the same way people in camp would entirely protect their boxes and portmanteaus from white ants if they painted them at the botton with "hartal." Experto crede." In the erection of "kachcha" buildings, stables, outhouses etc., the masons should be directed to mix "hartal" water with the water they use with their mortar. I believe "hartal" use with their mortar. I believe "hartal" was largely used formerly in the D. P. W. but the coal tar of English origin has superbut the coal tar of English origin has super-seded it in the Department's regulations. Anyone, however, may observe that our nimble enemies easily make their way through the cracks and fissures in floor or "choukat" to which coal-tar has been applied: coal-tar being a substance which of course they cannot penetrate, but which cracks and splits, and so leaves a road for the enemy. But from the odour of "hartal" their deli-cate offactories' only refuge is in flight.—J. R. Hi'l, Banda, April 18th.

The East Indian Railway is making special enquiries in the United States with a view to ascertaining how far it is possible to assimilate American methods of railway manage ment with the practice in India.

The Punjab offices move up from Lahore to Simla this week. Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Officiating Lieutenant-Governor, will arrive at Barnes Court on Saturday next. He will probably visit the Kangra Valley at later period of the year. All necessary relief measures any being activey carried out there and in Kulu by executive officers on the spot.

The proprietor of an estate a few miles away from Galle, Ceylon who recently sent home a sample parcel of about 100lbs. of rubber for valuation, has just received a very favourable report from a well-known London from The samples are from trees seven to favourable report from a well-known London firm. The samples are from trees seven to eight years old, and the London report compares them most favourably with the best Brazilian rubber from older trees. The parcel was merely a tentative effort with a view to ascertaining the quality and value of the rubber produced on the estate in question and the planter concerned is naturally pleased at the London expert placing the samples at the highest market value.

# Smriti Sanjiban.

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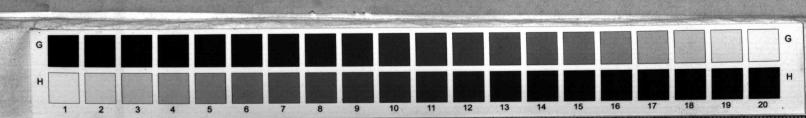
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