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VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY MAY 18, 1905.

NO. 39

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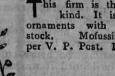
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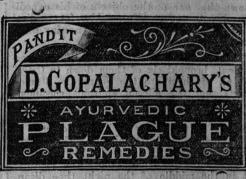
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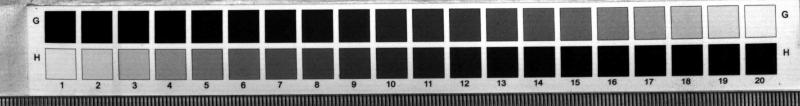
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NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR. SUBMARINES.

According to M. Dru, of the "Echo de Paris," five submarines, just completed by American workmen at Sevastopol, are being Respatched to Vladivostok. Six hundred workmen will leave at the same time to carry out changes to be effected in the port.

THE MANCHURIAN OPERATIONS. Telegrams from Russian correspondents in Manchuria intimate in guarded terms the conviction that the Japanese are about to resume the offensive. Some expect that a blow will be struck between Harbin and Vladivostok; others name Kharbin and

RUSSIA'S NEW FLEET. At the Nikolaieff Yard Odessa, the torpedo-boats Zadorny, Zvonky, and Zorky, each of 300 tons, are being completed by order of the Minister of Marine. Two new 6,000-ton cruisers are also being hurried forward, as well as engines for the battleships Johann Zlatvoust and Saint Eustache.

TOGO WAITING. The feeling in Japan, according to a Reuter special message, is that the place and date of the battle depends entirely on Rozhdestvensky. The Japanese defensive plans are concealed, and the people have no idea of the position of Togo's fleet.

COAL SCARCE IN JAPAN. The factories in Osaka are suffering great pecuniary loss owing to the scarcity of coal on the market there and at Hyogo. Recently the Osaka Shosen Kajsha's stock at Hyogo amounted to only 200,000 "kin," barely sufficient to meet the requirements for two days. The cotton mills are sustaining heavy losses owing to the enhanced price of coal, and it is feared that they may be compelled to suspend work shortly. From the same cause, the railway companies also state that their dividends will be affected. The Electric Light Company of Osaka is The Electric Light Company of Osaka is purchasing at high prices all the coal obtainable, quotations are high and are likely to advance. The coal merchants were endea-wouring to accumulate stocks but a strong coaterly wind has apparented the coal ladge. easterly wind has prevented the coal-laden vessels from arriving at Osaka.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET. The neutrality question between France and Russia, respecting the long stay of Rozhdestvensky's fleet at Kamranh Bay having been disposed of for the moment, attention is now centred on the movement of the fleet. The positive assertions of the Russian Admiralty that the fleet had steamed down to miralty that the fleet had steamed down to the Straits of Sunda to meet Niebogatoff, turns out, as was suspected, to have been a mere blind, for if the telegram from Kam-ranh Bay, sent by Laffan's correspondent, is to be credited—and it tallies with the report received at Tokio—Admiral Rozhdest-vensky's fleet is still hovering about off Kam-ranh Bay. Not only this, but some of the Russian vessels are said to be actually in the inner harbour. inner harbour.
On the other hand, a telegram from Saigon

says that only four German transports remain in the bay, but that the rest of the fleet is

Meanwhile the Japanese are maintaining the utmost secrecy with regard to the movements of their fleet.

MANCHURIA AFTER THE WAR. Dr. Ariga, an eminent Japanese authority on international law, who is following General Nogi's army, has written at the front a book entitled "Manchu Inin Tochior the question of delegated administration of Manchuria. He assumes that after a certain measure of military operations the Japanese will give rest to their arms st be faced of the future of Manchuria. Pending an international settlement, he would have Japan occupy the country for garrison purposes, with the ultimate view of inducing the Chinese to delegate her such sovereign power as would suffice to administer the affairs of the Three Eastern Provinces, and to guarantee them against any renewal of Russian aggression. In the way of such ar arrangement stands Russia's convention with China, which convention the latter will naturally be disposed to observe, and which at any rate, cannot well be abrogated with-out Russia's consent. Until such consent be obtained Japan could continue her garrisoning occupation, a condition which could probably induce Russia to accede to the les drastic settlement suggested by the title of

VLADIVOSTOK.

The "Tokio Asahi's" Moji correspondent learns from a member of the crew of a vessel arriving there from Vladivostok that the Rossia and Gromoboi frequently leave the harbour for the purpose of cruising in the neighbouring seas. The Bogatyr, hew-ever, has disappeared. The number of tor-pedo boats in the harbour has increased,

though it is not known whether the beats were brought there by land or by sea.

In this connection the same paper learns from another apparently reliable source that the Gromoboi alone has been repaired and that the consistently issued from the large that she occasionally issues from the har-bour. But presumably the cruiser does not proceed far, for she has not been seen within 100 miles of Gensan.

A report states that the Russians have constructed a large number of mimic forts in the rear of Vladivostok, and that it is quite difficult to distinguish them from the real ones. Again, all cargo brought by ship to Vladivostok is discharged in junks, vessels not being allowed to enter the harbour. On the whole, the Russians at Vladivostok are exercising great vigilance with regard to their defences.

A MAN-EATER BROUGHT TO BOOK.

A man-eating tigress of Kadarma, which had claimed over three hundred human beings as its victims, and for whose death Govern-ment offered a reward of Rs. 750, has at last been disposed of. Its last victim was a woman who was carried off at mid-day on the 6th instant close to the bungalow of the Dickson Irvin (Kadarma) Mica Mining Syndicate at Dibour. The Assistant Manager of the Syndicate. Mr. A. C. Dickson, and an assistant, Mr. Guise, although suffering from fever, lost no time in rigging up a "machan" over the human kill. The watch lasted from 12 to 5. Wearied with their watch the sportsmen were about to descend when they were rewarded by the appearance of the man-eatoman who was carried off at mid-day on the men were about to descend when they were rewarded by the appearance of the man-eating tigress who, like a true queen of the forest, walked boldly upto the kill. The first shot fell to Mr. Guise, and the tigress, a magnificent beast, rolled over dead. Its height is four feet and its length eleven feet. FOREST PIGMIES.

HOW THE AFRICAN DWARFS WERE

Colonel Harrison arrived in London on Monday night (24th April) by way of Naples and Alexandria, having accomplished the journey from Lado, 1,100 miles beyond Khartum, in 23days. Needless to say he owned to being ready for a rest, as the distances alone were very great to cover in the short time availvery great to cover in the short time available, from Lado to the Ituri Forest and back being over 1,000 miles, which was accomplished in five weeks' journeying.

The return journey was particularly arduous, as all the donkeys were given up to

Colonel Harrison tells an interesting story of how he came in touch with the pigmies, and, as a matter of fact, it was perfectly well known that one of the objects of his expedition was to secure, if possible, for medical and scientific purposes a few of the tiny inhabitants of the great forest.

He has, as stand by our Egyptian correspondent, brought six of them down to Cairo, and all of them are the genuine Stanley dwarfs, not the alleged spurious specimens which have appeared in one or two countries.

It was not easy to win their confidence. As

It was not easy to win their confidence. As the little expedition struck the forest it found small village after village. The natives were apparently well disposed. They came in the evening and danced before the visitors, but in the middle of the night they disappeared mysteriously. This happened on three successive occasions. Then at last another village was encountered, where the inhabitants were mone friendly and as luck would have it one of the boys in Colonel Harrison's party could speak Swanili, which was understood by the pigmies. The question was put stood by the pigmies. The question was put to them as to whether they were willing to accompany the white hunter on his travels for "so many moons." They were told that they would be carefully looked after and brought back again, and they readily acquies-

OLD AGE AT 33. Four of them are males and two of them are females. Their height varies from 3t. 8in. to 4ft. 6in. Taller than this they never grow. Of the women, one may have to be left behind in Cairo. She is old and, unfortunately, is suffering from the effects of wounds inflicted by poisoned arrows, presumably in a tribal raid. Her age is about thirty-three, but then few natives live beyond thirty-three, but then few natives live beyond forty in any circumstances. Her great attractiveness lies in the fact that facially she is strongly suggestive of Simian relationship. On the other hand, the younger girl, who is only about twenty-two, is exceedingly good-looking. Some of the women are really very handsome. There were two daughters of one chief who were notable for their good looks but unfortunately their father would not allow them to go. Undoubtedly the tribe belongs to the Negroid family, having thick lips and noses and dark complexions, with

On the return the party struck the river a long way below Lado and came by boat. Needless to say the visitors were immensely interested in all they witnessed, and are not apparently scared. Nothing pleased them more than the train and the rides they had on donkeys, since in the forests themselves there are naturally no beasts of burden. Their appetites are enormous. They eat anything, and, indeed, they crunch the bones as well

as the meat, so powerful are their teeth.

They were carefully examined by the doctors at Khartum, and passed on—clothed—to Cairo, where they are now staying. Not unnaturally they have immensely interested the medical profession, and to such an extent have they been examined that they have entered a humorous protest against never being

left along. Office the colonel said that he trusted to have the matter settled in a day or two. Questioned as to the legality of stopping the pigmies at Cairo, he replied that his views coincided with everybody else's—that it was absolutely with everybody else's—that it was absolutely illegal—and had he marched them straight on board he was quite sure no one would have interfered. However, he would not, for all the pigmies in the Ituri forest, have taken any steps which might have caused Lord Cromer further trouble; it would have been a poor return after the great kindness. experienced from every Government official

in the Sudan and Egypt.

His chief regret at the delay was instead of the pigmies having himself and Mr. Browne (a young engineer who accompanied the colonel on his trip) with a most sea voyage, the little people would now have to make the journey with only a native. The hitch had naturally upset all his sailing plans, as they would have had the most delightfully calm and warm crossing.

THE TIGER AND THE PILLS.

A MUNCHAUSEN ADVENTURE.

A curious story is told by "F.B." in the "Indian Field." It occurred some years ago when, the writer is careful to explain, he was hypercondring and allowers. somewhat of a hypocondriac and always carried about with him packets of patent medicines for various fancied ailments. He was stationed in a small and remote district of the "Disunited Provinces," which abounded in game of all kinds. One afternoon a herdsman reported that a tiger had killed one of his cattle, the carease of which the writer had placed and secured in an open writer had placed and secured in an open space, a "machan" being rigged up on a large cotton tree close by. In the evening the writer set out, taking his muzzle-loader and a young orderly. Presently, the tiger came out into the open, and stood surveying the scene in all the majesty of his full proportions and in the perfection of his striped mantle. "As his gaze fell on a skulking hyena he growled a growl, which was the signal for the hyena to vanish like a flash into the forest. The monarch of this domain stood still for a moment then came calmly stood still for a moment then came calmly on to the "kill." Both my crderly and I tried to hold our breath but in the very effort really breathed harder; but the tiger could not have heard our restrained respirations and suspected no danger. He sniffed

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WHERE

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about the dead steer, then deliberately went to work tearing open the intestines and gorging himself. I had a beautiful view of him as he stood across my line of sight him as he stood across my line of sight. Slowly raising my rifle I took a steady aim. I gently raised the cocks of both triggers and thought the tiger heard the click-click; and thought the tiger heard the click-click; but though he stopped in his ravenous meal as if to listen, he soon again proceeded with his feeding. I covered his shoulder and fired both barrels in quick succession. There was a roar, a pause, and when the smoke of the powder cleared away, I saw the tiger had been hit, but not mortally; and I also realised that he had seen us and connected us with the cause of his injury. He came straight for our tree, lashing his tail and with a succession of roars. With an easy spring he reached the fork of the tree, which was close under the branch sustaining our perch: with a little more effort he would assuredly reach our perch. I quickly poured assuredly reach our perch. I quickly poured down a charge of powder on top of which I rammed home a wad in each barrel and stretched out my hand to my orderly for the bullets. To my unspeakable horror he handed me a box of yellow pills (golee.) In a flash I saw the mistake the man had made—for bullets he had brought pills! It was a moment, for action, not recrimination. a moment for action not recrimination. I speedily emptied the contents of the box into two barrels, forced down two wards over them, and I had just time to raise my rifle to my shoulder when the tiger had scrambled on to our branch of the tree, and in another on to our branch of the tree, and in another instant he would have been upon us, but I forced the muzzle of my rifle between his open jaws and discharged both barrels. The tiger slipped off the perch, and crashing thorough the attervening branches landed on his feet on the ground. He stood swaying about for a while, then coughed violently, rolled on the ground as if in great swaying about for a while, then coughed violently, rolled on the ground as if in great agony and then lay stark and still. As soon as his spasms subsided we descended the tree and found him cold dead, but not as cold as the perspiration that poured off me a few minutes previously. The pills, though perhaps from not administered in the orthodox manner had evidently disagreed with the haps from not administered in the orthodox manner, had evidently disagreed with the tiger; but they had saved my life. I have offered a certificate to my chemist and other dealers in patent nostrums setting forth how the pills saved my life, but they have declined to have it, and I am driven to publishing this narrative as one way of displaying my gratitude. The t ger was a splendid specimen, measuring 10 feet 6 inches from tip to tail."

THE CAUSE OF EARTHQUAKES.

There is no doubt that great obscurity surrounds the origin of seismic phenomena. It may not, however, be uninteresting to consider at the present time some of the causes which might produce earthquakes.

We may safely hold the view that at a

we may safely hold the view that at a very early geological period our globe consisted of a solidified crust at a high temperature, enfolding an inner globe of molten matter at a still higher temperature. Owing to the secular cooling of the surface the crust necessarily contracted, and pressed more and more on the internal molten mass. This letter was forced from time to time. This latter was forced, from time to time, to break through the containing crust along lines of least resistance, giving rise to volcanic action.

It has been shown by Professor G. H. Darwin that an external crust, in the condition above described, must be in a state of horizontal thrust towards the exterior, and of tension towards the exterior, and of tension towards the interior surface. The exterior portion having cooled down, and consequently contracted to its normal state, will remain rigid up to a certain point of resistance, but the interior will continue to contract owing to the conduction of heat towards the exterior, developing a state of tension tending to produce rupture of the interior part. As this force increases great pressure will be krought to hear on the curface of the crust, when eventually causes sudden rupture along lines of weakness. Here we have all the elements of an earthquake. These operations are the attempt of natural forces to arrive at a state of equilibrium, which is never fully attained becaus

the processes are never completed.

It seems not unlikely that some such attempt to attain equilibrium has recently taken place in the Himalayas. This being the case it is improbable there will be any further earth movements on a large scale in the same neighbourhood, for a very long

period. Following up the view expressed above it be more subject to earth movements than flat country. In the process of denudation, which is always going on, enormous masses, in the form of alluvial matter, are continually being transported by rivers from the hills to the lower ground. This must in the course of time alter the relative distribution of weights on the portion of the earth's crust concerned. It is something like moving material from the crown of an arch and being it with homeons. When a certain placing it on the haunches. When a certain weight has been removed, rupture occurs. So with the earth's crust. Many millions of So with the earth's crust. Many millions of tons have been carried in the course of ages from the hills to the plains, thereby tending to upset the state of equilibrium. A time comes when nature asserts herself, and an attempt to restore the balance ensues; a sudden slip or rupture occurs along some line of weakness communicating a severe shock to the surrounding crust which is felt

over a considerable area. Though regions of volcanic activity are hose of frequent earth movements, yet the most violent shocks do not usually occur in those districts, but in districts lying some distance removed from the nearest active volcano. It would seem that the volcano acts as a kind of safety valve, which by preacts as a kind of safety valve, which by preventing an augmentation of pressure on the crust tends to maintain the state of equilibrium. The frequent but comparatively slight shocks in the neighbourhood of active volcances are probably due to the infiltration of water which, when suddenly converted into steam, causes explosions. They are, therefore, probably not of the same nature as those earthquakes due to rupture of the crust from causes referred to above.

CHILDREN WHEN TEETHING.

This is the most dangerous age in the life of a child. At this time they have more or less diarrhoes, which weakens the system and renders the child more susceptible to disease. Any unusual looseness of the bowels should be promptly controlled, which can be done by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, with an occasional dose of costor oil to cleanse the system for sale by. "I have been selling Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy in my retail shop of this place for
six years," says Adolph Abrahamson of Dur
banville, Cape Colony. "I find it to give
satisfaction with the people who use it and
it is the best saller of any cough remedy I
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It has been mentioned that there is a tendency to rupture at the interior of the crust. Should such a rupture, taking the form of a fissure, extend to the outer surface beneath the sea, there would be a great inrush of water into the interior, molten mass causing a violent explosion. This is what is supposed to have occurred in the case of the disastrous earthquake at Lisbon on the 1st November, 1755, by which some 60,000 persons perished. The shock was felt as far as Finland on the one side, and on the other on the banks of the St. Lawrence in Canada and the West India Islands. the other on the banks of the St. Lawrence in Canada and the West India Islands. Seven and a half million square miles were affected. If the earth's crust is 20 miles thick 150 millions of cubit miles must have 'een moved. This gives some idea of the vast forces at work. Yet if judged by their permanent effect, we must give them a comparatively subordinate place when considering the forces which were at work in past geological ages. geological ages.

RECORDING THE EARTHQUAKE.

The settlement of what are known "fault" lines, or lines of weakness, is generally suggested as being responsible for the

shock.
Only Dr. Davidson, of Birmingham, who is a careful student of fault lines, appears to have obtained a "record." "This record", he said yesterday, "was very minute. There was a small series of waves, which could only have lasted a few seconds, and the movement of the ground did not exceed a thousandth part of an inch." sandth part of an inch."

Asked if he could estimate the distance at which the disturbance occurred, Dr. Da-vison replied that the poorness of the record indicated that it was comparatively near. Strange to say, he seldom obtain a good record of disturbances near at hand. An earthquake in Derbyshire last year left no trace on his instrument. In the case of the great Indian upheaval, 5,000 miles away, he obtained a splendid record.

splendid record.

Professor Milne, the emiment seismologist of Shide, Isle of Wight, said yesterday that earthquakes "of the character of the one which seems to have originated in the Midlands occur in this country about half a dozen times every year. In the whole world about 30,000 take place annually."

Sir Archibald Geikie, F. R. S., asserted that the actual reason of the shock can not with certainty be explained, as in that part of England there is no surface indication of any "fault." But some fissure must exist at some distance beneath the earth's crust,

at some distance beneath the earth's crust, that is, below the hard rocks.

"In the case of the Colchester earthquake some years ago there was absolutely no surface indication, the fissure existing a few hundred feet below the crust of the earth."

THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, April 19.
China.—Sir G. Parker asked whether the
Foreign Office have any official information showing that the terms of the Mackay Treaty, made to facilitate commercial relations between China and foreign countries have, in effect, been ignored by China; that the rights referred to have been violated by provincial officials who have illegally inter

provincial officials who have illegally interfered with agents and employes of British merchants; that in contravention of the treaty heavier duties are levied upon foreignowned cotton mlls than on native mills; that, in contravention of A ticle II. of the treaty, the provincial authorities continue to mint new appear authorities that the reference mint new copper currency; that the reform ged for have remained unfulfilled; and, if so, whether the Government intend taking action in concert with other Powers to secure the fulfilment of the abligations into which China entered

Lord Percy: No information of the acts alleged in the question has reached us. Such acts would be violations not of the treaty of 1902, but of treaties concluded with China at an earlier date. His Majesty's Minister at Pekin has been informed, in reply to his inquiries as to the steps which had been taken to carry out the previsions of Article II. of the treaty of 1902, that the office of Financial Administration has presented memorial to the Throne proposing the estab lishment of a general mint at Tien-tsin for the coinage of silver and copper and the intro-duction of a uniform national coinage As soon as definite arrangements have been soon as definite arrangements have been made they will be communicated to Sir E. Satow. With regard to the mining regulations, the Chinese Government state that regulations have been drawn up, but that it is necessary to consult the provincial authorities before the final arrangements

could be settled. FIGHT WITH AN ORANG-OUTANG.

An orang-outang, four feet high, and of great strength, escaped from his cage and created havoc in the house tenanted by New York dealer in animals. A girl, eighteen, daughter of the proprietor, to induce the creature to return to his cage by throwing an apple in that direction. The outang refused, and commenced breaking up a number of bird cages, and finally attacked the girl, who bravely defended herself with an iron poker. Hearing the girl's cries two men passing the house entered and clubbed the aring the street and clubbed the animal until it was unconscious. Before this result was achieved one man was bitten

and Fisheries has appointed a departmental committee to inquire, by means of experimental investigation and otherwise, into the pathology and etiology of epizootic abortion, and to consider whether any and, if so, what preventive and remedial measures may advantage be adopted with respect to

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valuable for deep scated pains like lame back
and pains in the cast. Give this liniment
a trial and become acquainted with its remarkable qualities and you will never wish
to be without it. For sale by *
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THE ROWTON METEORITE. Among the collection of meteorites in the Natural History Museum is one which, by reason of its peculiar shape and great weight always attracts attention. This mass of pure iron, weighing 8lb., fell at Rowton, Shropshire, on April 20, 1876, and was afterwards found in a field 18in. below the surface. Its fall was immediately preceded by a loud explosion, which was plainly heard over an area of many miles, and the ground was much broken up near where it entered the earth. The Duke of Cleveland, on whose property it fell, presented it to South Ken-Among the collection of meteorites property it fell, presented it to South Kensington, where owing to its history and metallic nature, it is one of the most notable of the magnificent collection of such bodies there exhibited.

THE FUTURE OF THE BALLOON.

The famous French balloonist M. Faure, whose recent flights have made him so famous, is a firm believer in the future of the airship. In the course of an interview in the "Pall Mall Magazine" he makes the statement: "Twenty years from now per-30,000 SHOCKS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD EVERY YEAR.

There is not much divergence of opinion among experts concerning the cause of the earthquake which shook the Midlands and the North of England on Sunday (23rd April.)

The settlement of what are known as Even yet we have no regular public motor. carriages would now be going by themselves? Even yet we have no regular public motor service, and we are only just beginning to occupy the field. The airship will beginn in the same way. We shall presently reach what I may term the motor-cycle stage of aerial navigation. After that will come the airship built for two, and finally the luxurious family vehicle." Ballooning in French society has become as popular as fox-hunting in England. Numerous are the ladies who soar into the blue as an afternoon's amuse. soar into the blue as an afternoon's amuse

THE NOVEL SOCIAL REGIME.

(The Carlyle Circular.) Now that mofussil districts have been brought by rail and telegraph within touch of the central Secretariat, and doubts have arisen in the public mind whether divisional Commissioners, who formerly mediated between the Government and remote rural tracts, might not be wholly or partially abolished, it appears to have occurred to Com-missioners to hold a conference at Darjiling, for the apparent purpose of justMying and pro-longing their official existence. It is always interesting and often instructive, to understand the grounds upon which any class of persons defend their claims to existence; and not only have Commissioners rendered and not only have Commissioners rendered sufficiently meritorious services to the country, but the majority of the officials who have filled these offices, the "picked men of a picked service" have, individually and collectively, proved praiseworthy enough, to command a respectful hearing from the public. The unbiased reader, however, who approaches the study of the Darjiling Conference in the frame of mind suggested by these reflections will feel rather disappointed at the tone and contents of a circular which seems to have been the first, if not the last or the principal, result of the Conference. That circular, which is careful to inform its recipients that the resolutions laid before its parent conference were unanimously ac-

recipients that the resolutions faid before its parent conference were unanimously accepted—which is like saying that the Council of Trent did what it was summoned to do—represents the divisional Commissioner as the head of an official family, interested in the welfare of each individual member of the various public services at work within his jurisdiction, and therefore bound to see that they comport themselves towards one another and to natives around them with the strictest propriety. The improprieties possible to official human nature are divided into personal misconduct, undesirable relations between officers, improper treatment of the people; and the whole lot are classified as belonging to the "social" as distinguished people; and the whole lot are classified as belonging to the "social," as distinguished from the "official," group of responsibilities attaching to positions held in the mofussil.

As soon as the unprejudiced student of these strata of a new social geology emerges from the shadow of the suspicion that he is the victim of a practical joke, he enters into the clear light of a conviction that, if official courtesy did not prevent unfettered selection

courtesy did not prevent unfettered selection

of descriptive nomenclature, he would like to include the best part of the social treatment now prescribed for Judges, Magistrates, Police officers. Deputies and Subordinate Judges under the title of mollycoddling. At the same time, if the successors of the old school of rural administrators, who weathered such storms as the mutiness of 1857, without any treatment at all resembling this, are unanimous in the conviction that, from whatever cause—whether from the degeneracy of British areas of the state o cy of British races, of which so much has lately been heard at home, or from the grow-ing turbulence of Indian races, against whom new laws against sedition and official secret acts, not to mention convocation operations, have been fulminated—they stand in need of this style of bolstering, there cannot be much doubt that the treatment should be officially applied. The public can look on at the performance, and, when it is finished, judge whether the game is worth the candle. Some adventitious importance has been at-tached to the parturient mountain conference and its rather ridiculous mouse of circular by the fear that the inclusion of District Judges within the sweep of the new mollycoddling may result in their being often tempted to find out how Commissioners, who can sit upon them "socially," would like particular cases decided, and sometimes yielding to the temptation. But risks of this sort attach to every human relation, official this result was achieved one man was bitten badly on the hand. The girl, who fought unaided for nearly half an hour, inflicting many damages on her enemy, only sustained a few scratches.

The President of the Board of Agriculture

The President of the Board of Agriculture criticisms that have not altogether the more objectionable features of caricature. After all, men of British race who come out in the Indian Civil Service have given some hostages to society, and, though certainly not free from the subtle snares of service cameraderie, are not unlikey to deliver judgments in the righteousness of which they believe. The real dangers to judicial independence arise from other sources and have sometimes been toucned upon in these columns in comments on concrete examples. It seems tolerably clear that any judge who went wrong because of the new terror would be as likely to go wrong without it. Possibly, more weakness may be discerned in the fountain head whence the new precautions flow than in the fields which they are designed to water.—The "Englishman" May 13: in the Indian Civil Service have given some

Amrita Kazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, MAY 18, 1905.

CARLYLE CIRCULAR AND SOCIAL OURIOSITIES IN OFFICIAL FAMILY.

WE are glad to find that the Anglo-Indian papers are gradually coming to realize the significance and importance of the Carlyle Circular. The other day the "Statesman" had an excellent article on the subject in which it intelligently dissected by the document, and laid bare its real object in these words: "There can, we conceive, be only one object and one result of this Circular if it is allowed to be put into operation, namely, to give into the hands of the Executive power to control, or to bring pressure upon, the District and Sessions Judges in ways from which they have hitherto been protected, at least to an extent that has in theory secured their independence". There is not much love lost, generally speaking, between the District Judge and the District Magistrate, or for the matter of that, between many Judges and at least some Commissioners. As a matter of fact, the relation between a Magistrate and a Commissioner is that of a younger and an elder brother. Armed with the Circular, the Magistrate and the Commissioner will thus be in a position to interfere with the judicial independence of the Judge in every trivial case, and make

the life of the latter a burden to him.

Last Saturday's "Englishman" has also come out with a brilliant article on the Circular. reproduced elsewhere, in which the writer has exposed the ludicrousness of the whole situa-tion in a happy and felicitous style. Our con-temporary wonders how the predecessors of temporary wonders how the predecessors of the present race of Commissioners, Magis-trates and Judges managed their affairs with-out the help of such a Circular. Is it pos-sible, he asks, that the British races have really degenerated of which so much of late has been heard? As regards the Conference of the Commissioners and their Circular, he calls the former "the parturient mountain conference", and the Circular "its rather ridiculcus mouse". This is delicious, but still more delicious is the title of "mollycodding" which he has taken the trouble of coining, which he has taken the trouble of coining, and under which, he suggests, the best part of the social treatment now prescribed for District Officers, should be included. Our contemporary the "Indian Daily News" should now step in, and, point out, in his usual trenchent style, other absurdities of the Circular.

The Circular proposes to yest the Commissions of the Circular proposes to yest the Commissions.

The Circular proposes to vest the Commis sioners with authority in social matters in his own Division. How unworkable this proposal is and what complications it may lead to we shall presently try to show. We have, in the first place, grave doubts, however, as to whether the Government has any right to assume supreme authority to determine the social relations between officers who are Europeans and Indians ween officers who are Europeans and Indians, who are Christians, Mussalmans, and Hindus and are governed by different social rules. In the second place it is often the Com-missioners who break the social rules, and give cause of offence. If therefore Sir Andrew Fraser wants to determine the social relations of officers by his fiat, we should advise him to lay down a code of social rules by which those relations ought to be governed. It is one of the recognised rules of English society, and we may say of official society in India, that the first comer to a station calls at attachments. station calls at other gentlemen's or officials place, and then it is the duty of the latter to return those calls. Does Sir Andrew Fraser know that there are Commissioners who break and have broken this rule

an instance to illustrate the point. We know of a Judge who would not go three miles from his station to the bank of the Pudma to receive the Commissioner like the Pudma to receive the Commissioner like the Executive Officers of the station, and this was the reason why the Commissioner did not call on him. The Magistrate, the Civil Surgeon, and the District Superintendent of Police went to the bank of the river, and the police presented arms to the Commissioner. The sense of his dignity was tickled, and he was angry that the Judge did not join the party. The beauty of the thing is that the Magistrate asked the loan of the Judge's horse for the Commissioner, and with all politeness the Judge was glad to send to for him. The Commissioner used the Judge's horse but had not the courtesy to call on him, though he stayed in the station nearly two weeks. May we ask whether this is not a derelection of social duty on the part of the Commissioner, and if so, who is to control the Commissioner?

And in this case who was the Commissioner? No less than Mr. Nolan reputed to be a pro-Indian officer—(and the Judge was an Indian)—who after his translation to the Board of Revenue issued his famous oircular more diagraphs. Executive Officers of the station, and this

Board of Revenue issued his famous circular regarding good treatment of the people by officers in charge of Districts, and the provisions of which we copied in the Carlyle

Take another example; Mr. D., an Indian member of the Civil Service, was Joint Magistrate of Arrah. The then Iieutenant-Governor (Sir Ashley Eden) was on his tour and invited at Dumraon, where all the European officers and gentlemen of the Division. sion were asked to dine. The invitation tetters were issued b. Mr. Halliday, the then Commissioner of the Patna Division, and he took care not to invite Mr. D. The and he took care not to invite Mr. D. He list of guests happened to be placed before Sir Ashley Eden and he refused to dine until and unless Mr. D. were invited. Now if the Commissioner had his own way, and if the Lieutenant-Governor had not been if the Lieutenant-Governor had not been the commissioner had not been the commissioner had not been if the Lieutenant-Governor had not been the commissioner had not been the commi one like Sir Ashley Eden, how would the social relations among the officers in this station go on?

A similar case happened in Sir Charles Elliott's time. During his visit to Krishnagar, among the guests invited to dinner at the "Rhotas," the Judge (an Indian of course) was left out. The matter came to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor about an hour before the dinner, and he was so the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor about an hour before the dinner, and he was so angry with his son, Captain Elliott, for this neglect that he immediately sent him personally to the Judge to apologize and to ask him to come to the dinner. Captain Elliott's explanation was that he had relied on the Commissioner, and the Judge's name was omitted by the latter. These practical instances show how unsafe it is to leave social matters in the hands of the Commissioners. We hope to be able to cite a few more instances of a similar nature in our next to illustrate the same point.

AN ALARMING NOTIFICATION. THIRTY PER CENT APPOINTMENTS RESERVED

So many important measures, affecting the vital interests of the people, are crowding upon us in rapid succession during the administration of Sir Andrew Fraser that we do not know which to take up first and which to reserve for future consideration. Every one of them seems to be equally grave, and the tendency of all is the same—to retard and not to promote the well-being of the country. The latest measure of the Bengal Government is the expulsion of the thirty per cent of the educated children of the soil trom petty appointments in the Board of Revenue by a mere official fiat. The follow ing notification, which was reproduced in these columns last Thursday from the last "Calcutta Gazette", means starvation the educated classes in Bengal:

"In the office of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, thirty per cent. of the appointments on pay of Rs. 40 and upwards will also be reserved for Europeans and

So public appointments are to be distributed not on the basis of merit or worth but that of colour! Is this not repugnant to the very constitution of the Government established in this country? Have not the rulers over and over again declared that merit is the only test for filling rulers over and over again declared that merit is the only test for filling Government offices? And did not the late Queen make this point very clear in her Proclamation of 1858? It seems it did not occur to the authors of this unjustifiable notification that they make all previous statesmen, nay, the illustrious Queen herself, promise-breakers by introducing a policy whereby public patronage is to be distributed not on considerations of merit but those of race.

The flat has thus gone forth that at least thirty per cent of the appointments in the Board of Revenue on pay of Rs. 40 and upwards well be reserved for Europeans and Eurasians! Now suppose really competent men are not available among them. Suppose igain that better men on same pay can be equited from among the Indians. Would t not be gross injustice to appoint thirty per cent of the "Poor Whites" all the same, hough they are incompetent or inferior the members of the Indian community? such a spectacle witnessed anywhere in the world, namely, that qualified men are ouscorn the public services of their own coun rry, and foreigners, not even equally quali-fied, allowed to occupy their places? We don't know how to characterise an

action of this nature on the part of our Government. There is such a thing as decency; and even the most unsympathetic throw a veil ifiable measures. would unjustifiable measures to come to matters have come to such a pass in Bengal that the authorities do not think it necessary to keep up even an appearance of decency and impartiality in the distribution of public offices. They unblushingly declare that out of every hundred appointments, thirty must go to the share of the Europeans and Eurasians, simply because they have some European blood in them!

Almost immediately after his assumption of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, Sir Andrew Fraser made a similar attempt

Sir Andrew Fraser made a similar attempt in the same direction, the result being that some forty appointments were snatched away from the hands of the children of the soil and made over to Europeans and Eurasians.

We then sounded the tocsin of alarm; and We then sounded the tocsin of alarm; and if our public bodies had given proper attention to the matter at the time, the Government would not have ventured to proceed another step further so soon. In his Resolution published sometime in December 1903, provision was made reserving certain appointments in special departments for the pointments in special departments for the benefit of the European and the Eurasian community only, in defiance of justice, equity, and solemn pledges.

This Resolution states that forty appointments in the special cadre in the Bengal Secretariat (proper) will be reserved for the "Poor Whites" in the following order:—12 for the departments under the Chief Secretary, 9 for those under the Revenue Secretary; 9 for those under the Financial Secre tary; and 10 for those under the Financial Secretaries in the Public Works Department. This special cadre is exclusive of the appointments of registrar, and on the occurrence of a vacancy in these appointments, the Government reserves to itself the right to appoint to each any one either from the general or the special cadres, or from the outside of the Secretariat establishment. The appointments, in the special cadre, to be reserved in each grade with salaries attached to them, are given in the following table:— Registrar, and on the occurrence of

Grade	Rupees	Appointment	-
Diagnos	400 300	the of curetan	8
His hard	200	VERTILIZAÇÃ X S	-
IV V	150 125	ment and the	1
VI	100	and brigg res	T.
VII	70	ed septime 6 2 s	1
IX	60	67 A	

So forty clerical appointments, carrying salaries from Rs. 60 to 400 were made over salaries from Rs. 60 to 400 wers made over exclusively to Europeans and Eurasians in a most arbitrary manner. May we enquire, how was it possible for the Government to make such an arrangement without violating the provisions of the Queen's Proclamation, and the solemn pledges given by the Secretaries of State one after the other? Was it not solemnly declared in the seventies that appointments in almost all special departments, carrying salaries of Rs. 200 and upwards per month, were reserved solely for upwards per month, were reserved solely for the Indians? How, in the face of these de-clarations, could the Government ostracise the Indians from the forty appointments in the Secretariat, specially as ourse Indians, as a rule, are more fitted for these appoint-ments than Europeans and Eurasians?

ments than Europeans and Eurasians?

The case is, however, getting more and more serious; for, what we find is that the Resolution referred to above was only a thin end of the wedge. Indeed, the Lieutenant-Governor has taken the bold step of extending the principle to other departments of the State also. If thirty per cent of the clerical appointments in the Board of Revenue could be reserved for the Europeans and Eurasians by a dash of the pen, nothing would prevent the Government from applying the same rule in other branches of the service. The Bengalees will be in this way deprived of the thirty per cent or more of the appointments, carrying salaries of Rs. 40 and upwards, in every other department.

Fancy the situation. In 1879 the pledge was given, as stated above, that all appointments in most of the special dispartments carrying salaries of Rs. 200 and up wards would

Under the present regime it has been ordained that all posts of Rs. 40 and upwards would be reserved exclusively for is about to make a railway in Afghanis-non-Indians, that is to say, Europeans and Eurasians. Who will after this deny that we are not progressing in vast strides under the enlightened rule of England? About a the enlightened rule of England? About a quarter of a century ago, appointments in the majority of the special departments, carrying salaries of Rs. 200 and upwards were solemnly promised to the Indians. Twenty-five years after, when they have made themseives fit by education to occupy them with credit, they are told by a Christian ruler like Sir Andrew Fraser, who is believed to be incapable of making racial believed to be incapable of making racial distinction in the matter of State patronage, that they must part with the 30 per cent of the clerkships carrying salaries of Rs. 40 and upwards, for the benefit of Europeans and Eurasians! This is an instance of the unexampled liberality of the British Gov-

unexampled liberality of the British Government in this country, of which we have heard so much of late, with a vengeance!

The prospect before the Bengalees is thus most gloomy. The higher classes are threatened with the deprivation of their principal means of livelihood. Dead though the nation may be then have nation may be, they have to make a struggle for their rights, nay, for their very existence. They ought to meet in thousands and tens of thousands all over the country and tens of thousands all over the country and make a united protest against this gross breach of promise on the part of the Government. In short, it is a bread question, and, therefore, a question of life and death with the higher middle class men in Bengal, most of whom manage to keep their bodies and souls together simply by holding these posts of Rs. 40 and upwards.

Of course we do not say that the Eurasians, who are statutory Indians, are not entitled to hold these appointments. What we contend is that, as all higher appointments. ments have been monopolized by pure Europeans, so the latter have no right to such petty appointments as clerkships; and our other contention is that no class of appointother contention is that no class of appointments should be specially reserved for a particular race or community. Let the Eurasians secure these posts by fair means, and not on the strength of their colour. The manner in which the 40 appointments in the Secretariat and the 30 per cent appointments of the Board of Revenue have been wrested from the Indians is not only violent and arbitrary but cannot be justified on any other principle than that of "might is right." Then, be it remembered, that the number of educated Eurasians in Bengal is infinitesi-Then, be it remembered, that the number of educated Eurasians in Bengal is infinitesimal compared with the hundreds of thousands of educated Bengalees, Hindu and Mussalman. To reserve thirty per cent of the appointments for a small community like that of the Eurasians is therefore an act of pure despotism and unmitigated wrong on the part of the Government.

Though every effort was made to keep the nature of the friction between Lord Kitchener and the Government of Lord Curzon a secre from the public, it has oozed out. In this matter the Viceroy has the heartiest and fullest sympathy of this country. What Lord Kitchener wants is a carte blanche to increase the Indian army at his sweet will and close every passage in the North-Western frontier of India through which it can possibly be attacked with armed soldiers. But this means huge expense, and the Military Member of the Government of India, the independent of the Commander. in-Chief, and who is practically in the hands of Lord Curzon, opposed this unreasonable proposition of Lord Kitchener. Thereupon the latter submitted his scheme to the Secretary of State for India and tendered resignation if it were not sanctioned. Of course when Mr. Brodrick was questioned on the subject of Lord Kitchener's resignation he said neither yes nor no; but his silence left no room for doubt that the rumoured resignation of the Commander-in-Chief was not a myth. So the matter has reached stage which is likely to result in one two ways—either the Commander-in-Chief will be made absolutely independent of the Military Member, that is to say, the Government of India, and Lord Kitchener's plan sanctioned, or the present arrangement will be maintained, the Military Member retaining his privilege of controlling the measures of the Commander-in-Chief when he deems it his duty to do so, leaving no choice for Lord Kitchener but to resign. As we said every Indian is in enways either the Commander-in-Chie resign. As we said every Indian is in entire sympathy with Lord Curzon in this question, for the scheme of Lord Kitchener means utter ruin to India.

LORD KITCHENER'S scheme is based upon the assumption that Russia has come so near Afghanistan that it may spring upon India at any moment. Hence not only should India remain in a state of preparedness but strengthen her military position in such a way as to be able to grapple with Russia successfully. This will necessitate the stationing of more British regiments in India and the construction of more fortifications and military railways beyond the Himalyan regions. Two questions naturally crop up in this connection. The Russian scare has been frightening a certain class of English statesman since the last one hundred years, but no one has yet seen its tail or horn. Then again, crippled as she has been by Japan it will take Russia at least half a century to recover and be in a condition to LORD KITCHENER'S scheme is based upon century to recover and be in a condition to fight England. Why then this nervousness? The other and the still more important question is that of cost. Who is to key Lord Kitchener's bills?

We think it is England which should supply the snews of war in case India is invaded, for this is purely an imperial matter. But as England is not going to pay either the entire, or even one-half of the cost, so India will have to be fleeced. But she is already pumped dry. This fact Lord Kitchener is possibly not aware of, or perhaps he does not care to enquire about it. He needs money to carry out his measures, and he is utterly indifferent as to who pays. Lord Curzon, on the other hand, think it is England which who pays. Lord Curzon, on the other hand, knows the real condition of the Indians. He knows the real condition of the Indians. He knows that it is beyond the capacity of the latter to bear further military burdens. Possibly he does not also share with Lord Kitchener in the latter's fear of a Russian attack. Hence the Viceroy through the Military Member has opposed Lord Kitchener's plan which threatens India with ruinous cost. Need we assure Lord Curzon ruinous cost. Need we assure Lord Curzon that he has laid the people under great obligation in this matter as His Lordship did in 1903 by entering an emphatic protest against the increased pay of the British

soldiers in India? What is most disquieting is the important statement made by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons that Russia has secured the support of the Prime Minister for his scheme? What is still more disquieting is that public opinion in England, as our London correspondent says, is decidedly in favour of the Commander-in-Chief.

"New India" contends that from one point of view Lord Curzon has proved our best friend, and that in this manner. The people of India all along entertained the belief that Queen Victoria had, by her Proclamation of Queen Victoria had, by her Proclamation of 1858, given them the rights of British citizenship. But "Lord Curzon has killed this faith," that is to say, Lord Curzon has, according to "New India," proved satisfactorily that the Proclamation has done no such thing. "So the disillusion has not come a day too soon" continues "New India" and therefore we must no longer depend upon and therefore we must no longer depend upon and therefore we must no longer depend upon the alleged promises that we fancy are to be found in the Proclamation, but depend entirely upon ourselves for our salvation. We do not think "New India" is quite correct in what he says. It is quite true Lord Curzon tried to put that construction upon the terms of the Proclamation, but we think his Lordship has not taken a right view of the document. His Lordship said:—
"I am familiar with both these documents, and I also remember—which those who

and I also remember—which those who and I also remember—which those who quote them sometimes forget—that the late Queen's words contained a qualification, not indeed modifying their generosity, but limiting their application by the necessary tests, firstly of practical expediency and secondly of personal fitness."

And what is this qualification? It is this: "It is our will", says the Proclamation, "that so far as may be etc., etc." So Lord Curzon contends that this expression "so far as may be" shews that the promise made was not absolute, and that the British Government reserved to itself the right of limiting its

reserved to itself the right of limiting its application. We do not think Lord Curzon has given a fair interpretation of the promise, for the expression so far as may be; attaches to every promise that one man makes to another. Thus a man promises that he will meet his friend on the following morning. But, it is always understood that morning. But it is always understood that morning. But it is always understood that a man does not break his promise if only he tries his best to fulfil it but fails. This man promises his friend that he will see him the following morning. He does his best to do it. But he is overtaken by sickness and can not therefore keep it. This man does not break his promise. As no man is sure what will happen next moment, all his promises have the limitation which Lord Curzon fancies he sees in the Proclamation. That Queen Victoria did not mean to cheat her Indian subjects by a not mean to cheat her Indian subjects by play of words, will appear from the circumstance that she declares in that sacred document, and declares it after a solemn promise in the name of God, that she will make no difference whatsoever between her Indian and European subjects. This promise in the Proclamation proves conclusively that the expression "so far as may be' does not mean anything particular, and does not contain the limitation which Lord Curzon alleges it does. The tone of the document is throughout honorable, plain and sympathe tic, the man who reads it can but arrive at tic, the man who reads it can but arrive at one conclusion, namely, that it is a document in which there is no guile. Lord Curzon, we fear, libels the late illustrious Queen whom we all revere, when he says that the Proclamation was a bit of waste paper whose sole object was to cheat the hundreds of millions who are not under Reitieb and We have who are now under British rule. We have no such low opinion of humanity, especially of Englishmen.

In arguing the case before the Sessions Judge of Alapur on behalf of the Tramway conductor, Raza, who was sentenced to prac-tically four weeks' rigorous imprisonment for an alleged muiderous assault on Captain Ronayne in the tram car with a brass bar, extraordinary character which Mr. Swan, Joint Magistrate, who originally tried it, did not mention in his judgment at all. One is that Captain Ronayne's written statement to the Police was not made until four days after the occurrence. If a murderous assault were really made upon him, how was it that he did not inform the Police at once? In that document he did not mention anything about the "terrible" blow which was said to have been inflicted upon his left arm by Raza. Yet in his petition of complaint he stated on oath that a "terrible" blow was administered to his left arm by a long brass bar! But the most ludicrous thing about it, as Mr. Garth pointed out was that, there was no mark on the left arm at all! And his witness, Colonel Peck, in his evidence made a still more strange statement. He said that Captain Ronayne got all his injuries exainmed by the Colonel immediately after the alleged assault, and the latter took down a description of these injuries on a piece of naper and made Chakrabutty, a tramway employee, to sign it. after the occurrence. If a murderous assault Chakrabutty, a tramway employee, to sign it. At the bottom of the paper in ink—this had evidently been added, for the rest of the writing is in pencil—was this: "These injuries indicate a murderous, violent assault, and I consider that, combined, they amount to grievous hurt." These injuries, however, were in fact nothing more than a few bruises were in fact nothing more than a few bruises and they were converted into indications of a murderous assault, and the trying Magistrate accepted them as such! We do not know that, among the three parties—Captain Ronayne, his witness Colonel Peck and Mr. Magistrate Swan—who out-Heroded the other in exaggeration; however, every one of them was in perfect agreement in one of them was in perfect agreement in regard to one point, namely, that the injuries on the person of the Captain, though mere bruises, left no room for doubt in their minds that they indicated a murderous assault!

THE most strange thing about these injuries was that, in this document, drawn up by Colonel Peck, there was no mention of a single injury to the left arm! The Colonel said in his evidence that it was on the right arm of Captain Ronayne that he saw injuries caused by a brace wall But the Countries arm of Captain Ronayne that he saw injuries caused by a brass rail. But the Captain himself complained that he had been struck on the left arm. The Colonel said something more. He observed, "I did not examine his (Captain's left arm. He did not complain that he had been hit there." Thereupon the fallowing second. there." Thereupon the following conversa-tion ensued between the Court and Mr.

The Court: Does he stick to it that it was an injury on the right arm?

Mr. Garth: Tes.

The Court: And Ronayne says it was an minimizer on the left arm?

Mr. Garth: Yes, but he did not show to Colonel Peck or any body any injury on the

So while Captain Ronayne stated on oath that he had received a terrible blow on his eft arm. Colonel Peck came forward to swear that the Captain did not complain of having having received any injury at all on that part of his body. But he saw that the blow was inflicted on the right arm! Other equally startling revelations were brought to light by Mr. Garth, during the course of his argument. It is stated in the above that, a tramway applease named Chakrahutty was on of tramway employee, named Chakrabutty, was citimade to sign the paper in which the alleged this injuries inflicted upon Captain Ronayne were noted down by Colonel Peck. The Babu said isfact that he given that the signal that that he signed that document because Colonel Peck had threatened "to break his head" if he did not sign it! As for Captain Ronayne, he not only assaulted the conductor Raza, but told the head Babu at the Tolly-guage denot to "to be head" as soon, as he gunge depot to "go to hell" as soon as he came across him.

The main features of the case also transpired when a pleader, Babu Nerode Chunder Chatterjee, appeared on schaif of the Crown. Here is the conversation that took place between Babu Nerode Chunder and the Court, when the former referred to the blow on Captain Ronayne's eft arm.

"The Court: But there was no mark he left arm. Ronayne is himself a doctor. Does he say how it is there was no mark on he left arm? How do you account for the act that he had no mark on the left arm? Babu Nerode Chunder Chatterjee: He

was not asked.

The Court: But I ask. If a heavy blow was given on the left arm, there must have been some mark? Do you mean to say that you cannot account for that? Babu Nerode Chunder Chatterjee: I

Babu Nerode Chunder Chatterjee:

annot account for it.

The Court: It seems very unlikely that
f he received a murderous blow with a brass
rail there would be no mark on the left arm.

Did he receive that blow?

Babu Nerode Chunder Chatterjee: The
act is admitted that the brass rail was used.

Captain Ronayne says Raza used it on him, and Raza says Captain Ronayne used it on

Babu Nerode Chunder Chatterjee said the fact was that Raza took advantage of an un-protected European. (Laughter.)

The Court: The point is whether it was

Babu Nerode Chunder Chatterjee: submit it was used by Raza on Captain

The Court: Ronsyne seems to have made a series of mistakes as to what happened in

a series of mistakes as to what happened in the depot?

Babu Nerode Chunder Chatterjee submitted that the Magistrate was perfectly justified in acting upon the evidence of Captain Ronayne, who had concealed nothing. The tramway people had no right to take Captain Ronayne to the depot and detain him. The Court: What were they to do? Here was a man who refused to pay his fare or to give his name and address. The Police were sent for, but he was not amenable to he Police and he assaulted the conductor. Was he to be set down at the gate of the Club and allowed to go free?

Babu Nerode Chunder Chatterjee: The officer in charge of the thanna ought to have been called and Captain Ronayne handed over to him.

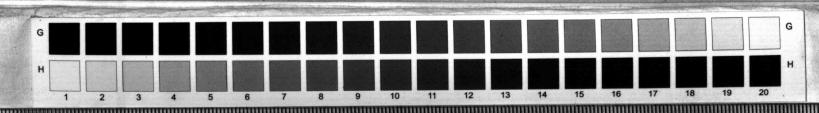
ed over to him.

The Court: Romayne would not listen to them, and the Police apparently failed in their duty."

The pleader was, however, not vanquished He went on arguing and ended by submitting that "the appeal should be dismissed." Mr. Garth now drew the attention of the Court to the fact that Captain Ronayne had idmitted before the Magistrate "that he was wrong, that he did not want to proceed with the case, and that he now thought the whole thing was a mistake." But what of that? thing was a mistake." But what of that? The trying Magistrate, Mr. Swan, not only proceeded with the case but the upshot of his trial was—to quote the words of Mr. Garth—that the conductor, though assaulted, would practically "suffer four weeks' rigorous imprisonment, while Captain Ronayne who was in the wrong all through got off and nothing was done to Colonel Peck and Captain Barns who hit people with their golf clubs." It would thus appear that Ronayne sought the assistance of Colonel Peck and Captain Barns and got it, who joined in the fray by hitting people with their golf clubs. But the Magistrate had not a word of condemnation for them it was the "native" upon whom fell the wrath of Mr. Goose, we mean Mr. Swan.

AFTER the above paragraphs had been in type we came across the judgment of Mr. Pope, the Sessions Judge of Alipur in the assault case, which is published elsewhere. We need hardly say that his decision has after the manner in which he discussed the matter with Mr. Garth and with the pleader, who appeared on behalf of the Crown. In upholding the conviction, he was no doubt guided by the light that was within him, but we fear this light was not more brilliant than that of an ordinary chirag. Fancy one of his arguments is that "it is impossible that Ronayne could have invented the story. Having thus held that it was the conductor who assaulted the Captain with a brass rail he had to show that the hurt which the latter received was slight, and not a mur derous one, for otherwise he could not inflict fine upon the accused. He did it in the following queer way. Says he: "The blow too seem strangely enough to have caused no injury to Captain Ronayne. Colonel Peck, who examined his injuries mentions none on the left arm, and he says that Captain Ronayne did not complain of having been injured on the left arm. I hold then that the blow was not a severe one." But did not the Captain himself state on oath that the assault made upon him was a murderous one, and that upon him was a murderous one, and that was also the finding of the lower Court The Tramways Company will, we trust, move the High Court to get the decision of the Sessions Judge cancelled, otherwise it will be impossible for any Indian conductor to remain in their service.

We sent a number of copies of the circular issued by the Benares Exhibition Committee to our American correspondent with a view that the latter might induce some American that the latter might induce some American firms to make an exhibition of their manufactures at Benarce, both for their interests and those of the Indian people. Our correspondent sent a copy of the circular to Messrs. Massey-Harris Co., Ltd. of Toronto, the largest agricultural machinery people, perhaps in America. Here is the reply as given



by the firm to our correspondent:—
Replying to your letter of the 4th inst.
We could not undertake to make an exhibition We could not undertake to make an exhibition at the Indian National Congress, Benares, India. We do not think it would pay us to do so. Labor is so cheap in India at present that agricultural implements will not find a sale there excepting in very exceptional cases for some years to come. We have frequently had correspondency with parties in different portions of British India and we are eatisfied that the results of a exhibition would not companyate us for the arrows that would not compensate us for the expense that

would not compensate us for the expense that would be necessarily incurred."

A persual of this letter can lead an unprejudiced man to one conclusion, namely, the abject poverty to which the Indians have been reduced. One of the greatest manufacture in April 2018 turing concerns in America would not send its exhibits to India, having 300 million inha-bitants, because they would not sell here! This simple fact is more eloquent in describ-ing the true state of things in the country than heaps of official papers, depicting it in roseate colors.

We are informed that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has indefinitely postponed his departure to London owing to the uncertainty as to when the General Election may take place. If Mr. Gokhale at all goes to the West to serve the interests of this unfortunate country, he should go to Canada.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, April 28.

"The world is full of judgment days, and into every assembly that a man enters, in every action he attempts, he is guaged and stamped." THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

INDIAN'S WAR LORDS. The point at issue between the Commander in-Chin in India and the Military Member of the Viceroy's Council is not a matter o interest merely for to-day; it has far-reaching possibilities. Whether the system of dual control, of an intermediary be-

tween the great War Lord and the Indian Government, be allowed to continue, whether it be simply modified, or whether it be abolished altogether, is the question that will have to be dealt with incorporations of the present friction. is the question that will have to be dealt with in consequence of the present friction. And where India's chief concern comes in is the question of expenditure. It is not only Lord Kitchener's costly scheme for what he regards essential for the defence of India; it is not only the control of Sir Edmond Elles that irks the eager reformer; it is not the situation to-day alone that gives special importance to the way in which the present friction will be adjusted. It is how far, in the future, India's War Lord, whoever he may be, will have a free hand how far, in the future, India's War Lord, whoever he may be, will have a free hand with regard to military policy. Whether he himself will lay his plans before the Viceroy's Council and, with the earnestness of an originator, speak on their behalf both from the military and financial point of view, thereby gaining considerably, or whether they must filter through the brain of another and receive his approval or the reverse this ceive his approval or the reverse, this is the matter of moment. And with it comes the question as to whether there will be any effective check on expenditure. That aspect of military schemes is dealt with by the Military Member, and there have been occasions when he has applied the curb to a too grows of the responsible position of a Member of the responsible positi orward policy. Any curb of this sort eager forward policy. Any curb of this sort is of distinct service from the Indian tax-payer's point of view; the military burden is already crushing, and no restraint can be lightly dispensed with. But the position is somewhat anomalous, and it is easy to understand how it frets Lord Kitchener's organising mind. Regret has been expressed in influential quarters here that the matter has influential quarters here that the matter has become public property simply because, having once entered the arena of newspaper controversy, it is less easy of adjustment. It must be confessed that public opinion here is decidedly in favour of the Commander-in-Chief. He is the soldier-hero of the day, and is regarded as the one man capable of dealing fairly and firmly with a difficult situation. Lord Rosebery is not the only man in England who regrets that "K. of K." is in India instead of clearing up the mess in the British War Office. The raising of the Russian bogey has reconciled many to the fact that the military affairs of India are under the guidance of a strong man, and when it is understood that the strong man's plan of action is being hindered by an face of cash.

when it is understood that the strong man, and when it is understood that the strong man, and when it is understood that the strong man, and when it is understood that the strong man's plan of action is being hindered by an antiquated arrangement made long ago to meet a very different state of affairs, it is not surprising that Butish feeling inclines to the popular organiser rather than to the General who has it in his power to hamper the scheme by protests against its cost.

The crux of the matter is whether Great Britain is going to be fair towards India in this respect, or not. Will she recognise that the enormous outlay advocated by Lord Kitchener in order to keep the Russian Bear at bay is in the interests of the British Empire, not merely in the interests of India's toiling millions? This being the case, will she help to bear the financial burden instead of meanly laying it all on the shoulders of famishing ryots? The Weby Commission sought to readjust military burdens that were in dispute between Fugland and India, and did so to a certain extent. It was, however, a tardy justice, and not wide enough. The occasion now arises for a further generous treatment on the part of Britain to the richest jewel in her Crown. Will she take it? The answer is scarcely doubtful. It is almost a forgone conclusion that, with the income tax in peace at war height, the fumils in the British Exchequer will be declared unable to bear a new strain. But, as Mr. Balfour says, that is not the point. The point is whether Britain's name for just and fair dealing is to be laid low in the dust or marred aloft. Injustice to India has so long been the rule of British policy especially in matters of military expenditure that unless India protests it is only too likely to be the rule again. "Let India make a row" is the advice of a correspondent who writes this week to the "Manchester Guardian." "and the bigger the row the better!" he adds. It will need "a big row" if military matters between the two peoples are to be fairly adjusted fi

PUNISHING THE INNOCENT. In the course of conversation a few days ago with a friend who is not only one of the prominent administrators of the City of London but a man of wide experience and practical knowledge of the machinery of government, he launched out into an invective against the system of law in England which permits notorious miscarriages of justice. "The entire Code wants to be cleared of its stupid antiquities which do not touch present day needs, and a reconstruction ought to be carried out by a Commission partly composed of legal and partly of commercial experts." If this be the case in England, how much more is there need for reform in India perts." If this be the case in England, now much more is there need for reform in India where the Magistrate possesses both executive and judicial powers? Englishmen pride themselves on the fact—and the Vicercy is never tired of acclaiming it—that it is the conviction, deeply implanted in the minds of the people of India, of the absolute fairness of British justice which enables a handful of foreigners to rule three hundred millions of people. But how long will this conviction endure when case after case comes to light in which the innocent suffer and the guilty are allowed to go scot free? The "Patrika" is doing good service in giving publicity to instance of miscarriage of justice in India, and in directing attention to irregularities on the part of Magistrates is helping forward the much-needed reform of the separation of judicial and executive functions. The cases which occupy an important position in the issues of the paper to hand by this week's mail are instances calculated to rouse deep resentment not only in the minds of the victims of the injustice but in the minds of all who desire to see the the minds of the victims of the injustice but in the minds of all who desire to see the good name of Britain free from the accusation that the scales of justice are not held even in India. With regard to the Afghan youth who helped himself to a benefactor's possessions and was so leniently judged by Mr. Carey, one can only consider that he will go on in his career rejoicing in the fact that the gay of transgressors is not hard. Unless he rey, one can only consider that he will go on m his career rejoicing in the fact that the way of transgressors is not hard. Unless he is pulled up in time by a Magistrate who, perhaps, does not understand Pushtoo, or who views a theft with a calmly judicial mind, the youth will be likely to act on the belief that it is easy to slip through the clutches of the law. Such a belief does not tend towards the making of a good citizen. Mr. Carey's "indiscreet conduct" may have been "prompted by the best of motives," but even a homesick boy should have been made to understand that thieving was not the right way to accomplish his ends. It is very doubtful whether Mr. Carey's interference with the usual course of the law will result in real good to the culprit. The fact remains that a thief was allowed to go home after only a nominal punishment and with money in his pocket. Such an experience can only tend towards a regrettable disregard of the consequences of wrong-doing. But to can only tend towards a regrettable disregard of the consequences of wrong-doing. But to cause the innocent benefactor of the youth to suffer the loss of his goods without redress of any kind is the strangest part of this remarkable action of a responsible Magistrate. Whether the man who brought the boy from his far away home to Calcutta were responsible, or not, for his return, is not clear; but it is evident to the most casual observer that the man who gave hospitality has been very badly treated. Can Mr. Carey, whose record seems to be scarcely an envisible one reconcile this result with a true sense of fairplay? Such cases as this, and that in which the innocent minors of the Khagra estates have to pay Mr. Rolt's compen-

sation, are strong proofs of the urgent need for reform in the powers of Magistrates in India. The oftener they occur the nearer is the coming reform. TOWARDS THE HEALING OF INDIA'S British Parliament is well-known and appreciated by all friends of India. His recent visit to India has done much to convince the veteran Member that two important reform veteran Member that two important reforms are urgent at the present time: educated Indians must have a voice in the administration of their own country, and the terrible poverty of the people must be dealt with in a statesmanlike and generous manner. It is well-known that Mr. Smith's Amendment regarding India on the Address for the regarding India on the Address from the Throne was elbowed out of the way at the last moment to make room for an Irish

have to pay Mr. Rolt's compen

matter, and that the opportunity thus lost for putting India's case before Par-liament. Mr. Smith then sent his speech to the Liverpool "Post" and by its publication in that journal it reached a large section of readers who would otherwise have not heard the truth about the real India of to-day, Mr. the truth about the real India of to-day. Mr. Smith has done more; he has this week sent an excellent letter to the "Times," and appearance in that journal on Wednesday last will be of real service to the cause he has so closely at heart. Space in this letter forbids the full quotation of Mr. Smith's plea, but I enclose it for the Editor's use as he sees fit, and content myself here with giving Mr. Smith's three moderate reforms which he declares would be of great administrative Mr. Smith's three moderate reforms which he declares would be of great administrative help and merely just to the people of India. Emphasising the point that the time has arrived "when we should take the ablest of India's sons into partnership with ourselves and construct a Government not wholly British, but truly Anglo-Indian, Mr. Smith enumerates his proposed reforms thus:

"1. Place at least three first-class Indian gentlemen on the Council of the Secretary of State for India in London, so that he may get advice at first hand from Indian sources, and let them be nominated by the Government of India;

"2. Let the Governor-General assume to his executive Council in Calcutta and Sim'a one distinguished Indian to sit on what we may call his Cabinet."

one distinguished Indian to sit on what we "3. Let three Indian representations."

may call his Cabinet;

"3. Let three Indian representatives be elected to Parliament by Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, on the suffrage that now exists for the Indian Legislative Councils. Parliament would them have the inestimable advantage of having Indian opinion at first hand."

These moderate reforms, he adds, would give great satisfaction in India, and they would contain in germ the seeds of other reforms. A truly "Anglo-Indian" Government must come, and the sooner the bureaucracy realise the fact the better. Meanwhile, let Indians apply themselves with heart and soul to preparation for places in such a Government. Let not the reactionaries declare that if such reforms were carried out it would be difficult to find competent Indians for the positions. A study of the conditions prevailing in India in all phases and aspects of life will be of the utmost value, and sven

in India itself such knowledge must be acquired with painstaking care; but a few definite facts, succinctly stated, carry infinitely more weight in a speech before any Council than flights of rhetoric. Mr. Smith draws attention to the excellent speeches deliattention to the excellent speeches deliwered at the last Congress assembly, and
states that they were as good as any delivered
in the British Parliament. Of the people,
too, he says: "Many Indians are to be met
who, in the fields of learning, commerce, or
politics, can fully hold their own with us,
and whose attainments are on a level with
the average M.P. They naturally ask that
they should have a fair share in the government of their country." It is often darkest
before dawn, and if the people of India are
tempted to become despondent, nay even
despairing, in the face of the tightening hold
of the bureaucracy, let them look in those
directions where encouraging signs are to of the bureaucracy, let them look in those directions where encouraging signs are to be found, and in England, certainly, there is a decidedly growing feeling that India is not receiving the fair treatment which is her due, a hopeful augury.

Figh Court.—May 16.

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Pargiter and Woodroffe.)

THE MONGHYR SENSATION.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A MUKTEAR. ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A MUKTEAR.

Mr. P. L. Roy with Babu Ganesh Dutt
Sing moved, on behalf of Babu Kamla
Sahai, a Muktear practising in the Monghyr
Courts, for a rule upon the District Magistrate of Monghyr to show cause why the
order of the Sessions Judge and the Deputy
Magistrate, in the case in which the petitioner is the complainant and Babu Shibnandan Pershad and others are the accused,
should not be set haids.

should not be set aside.

It would appear that the petitioner made certain remarks before the Treasury officer of Monghyr in the presence of some peons of Babu Shibnandan Pershad. The peons went Babu Shibnandan Pershad. The peons went to their master and reported against the conduct of the Muktear. It was alleged that Babu Shibnandan, who was then holding court as Honorary Magistrate in the Municipal office, ordered the peon to beat the Muktear. The pebitioner who was then in the court of a Deputy Magistrate was said to have been dragged outside and severely assaulted by the said peons with fists and shoes in the presence of many persons. The petitioner lodged a complaint before the Deputy Magistrate to the above effect, who issued warrants against Babu Shibnandan and the peons. Babu Shibnandan applied before the said Deputy Magistrate to set aside the order of warrant and to stay proceedings in his case till the disposal of the cases of the peons. The Deputy Magistrate granted the first prayer and issued summons but refused the second prayer. Babu Shibnandan them mored the fessions Judge who granted the first prayer and issued summons but refused the second prayer. Babu Shibnandan then moved the Sessions Judge, who without issuing any rule on the petitioner or hearing the pleader for the petitioner ordered that the proceedings against Babu Shibnandan be stayed till the cases against the peons were disposed of. In obedience to the order of the Sessions Judge the Deputy Magistrate had passed order staying the proceedings against Builty Shibnandan and for further judicial enquiry Against these orders the petitioner move

the High Court. Counsel urged that the Sessions Judge had no jurisdiction to stay proceedings against the accused after the issue of the process and that the order of the Deputy Magistrate ordering a further judicial enquiry in obedience to the order of the Sessions Judge

was bad in law.

At the suggestion of their Lordships the petition was withdrawn.

A MAINTENANCE CASE.

Babu Hari Bhusan Mukerjee moved on be upon the District Magistrate of Howrah to show cause why the order of the Sub-divi sional Magistrate of Uluberia, ordering main

sional Magistrate of Uluberia, ordering maintenance to be given to the wife of the petitioner, should not be set aside.

It appeared that Rajani Dassi, wife of the petitioner, aged about 21 years applied under sec 488 C. P. C. for obtaining maintenance from the petitioner alleging that the petitioner had turned her out of the house. The Sub-divisional Magistrate of Uluberia who Rs. 5 to Rajani per month.

It was urged that there being no proof

that the petitioner refused or neglected t maintain his wife, the court below should not have ordered maintenance to be given in the absence of proof of the fact that the petitioner refused to maintain his wife. Their Lordships rejected the application.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen.)

INFRINGEMENT OF COPY RIGHTS. SELLING OF BANKIM BABU'S WORKS

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

SELLING OF BANKIM BABU'S WORKS.
SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Mr. A. Chowdhury applied for the admission of a plaint on behalf of Srimati Raj Lakshmi Devi, wife of the late Roy Bankim Chundra Chatterjee Bahadur, against Babu Kali Prosonno Kabyabisharad, Editor and proprietor of a verenacular paper called the "Hitabadi," claming Rs. 30,000 as damages for infringement of converights. The plaint was admitted.

Counsel said that the late Roy Bahadur Bankim Chundra Chatterjee left a large number of works. He died in the year 1894. The probate of the will was obtained by the plaintiff on the 31st July 1894. The copyrights still existed. The deceased left certain manuscript works and this lady, the plaintiff, published them such as Srimat Bhagabat Gita etc. In August 1903, Babu Kali Prosonno Editor of the "Hitabadi," with another person. Babu Devendra Nath Senproprietor of the paper, who afterwards deanother person. Babu Devendra Nath Senproprietor of the paper, who afterwards denied the right of his proprietorship went to
this lady, the plaintiff, and pressed her that
she should consent to their publishing an
edition of Bankim Babu's works for distribution amongst the subscribers of the "Hitabadi" for one year—for this they offened to
pay the plaintiff Rs. 25,000. At that time
another vernnacular newspaper called "Basus
mati" offered to pay the plaintiff Rs. 50,000
for distribution amongst its subscribers.
copies of Bankim Babu's works, for two
vears. The distribution of the copies being
limited to 12500 copies a year, the latter
succeeded in getting these works. In September 1904, an announcement was
made in the "Hitabadi" that it had come to
know that Bankim Babu's works were going
to be published in a very cheap edition. It

was remarked that it deserved public encouragement. The plaintiff through her attorney, wrote a letter to Babus Kali Prosonno and Devendra Nath stating that the announcement was a false one. In reply to that, Babu Devendra Nath Sen said that he had nothing to do with the "Hitabadi," and that Babu Kali Prosonno was the sole proprietor of the paper. Babu Kali Prosonno replied that he was surprised that a communication of that description had been addressed to the Editor. As this was published as an advertisement, he ad vised the plaintiff that, in future, all com munications should be made to the manager. On the 30th of September 1904 an advertise-ment appeared in the "Hitabadi" under the on the 30th of september 1304 an advertisement appeared in the "Hitabadi" under the
signature of a person named Upendra Kumar
Cnatterjee. It contained that a cheap edition of Babu Bankim Chandra's works was
to be publisheed shortly. The whole work
would cost Rs. 3 only. The place for sale
would be at French Chandermagar. Counsel
said that, on enquiry, it appeared that this
Upendra Kumar was the brother of a person
named Jogendra Kumar) Chatterjee, Subeditor of the "Hitabadi." The name of
Upendra Kumar was then changed and the
advertisement appeared under the signature
of Ashutosh Sircar. The plaintiff made enquiries and found out that the things had
been originated in the "Hitabadi" Office.
As soon as this was found out the advertisement was discontinued and it again appeared As soon as this was found out the advertisement was discontinued and it again appeared in the name of Pancheowri Ghose, Secretary of the Publication Society. An enquiry was made. The Publication Society was found out in an old house at French Chandernagar. A man, who was found in that house, took Rs. 3 and registered the name of the enquirer. Thereafter the plaintiff got a copy by registered book post delivered in Calcutta. The first part had been issued.

Counsel said that they had the advertisement written actually in the handwriting of

Counsel said that they had the advertisement written actually in the handwriting of Babu Kali Prosonno; they had the proofs corrected by him in his own handwriting; they had got orders written in his own handwriting; they had got orders written in his own handwriting etc. All these Counsel filed. He asked for a rule and for an injunction.

His Lordship issued a rule on the defendant to show cause (1) why, he should not be restrained from publishing these works; (2) why he should not be restrained from publishing any advertisement of this in the "Hitabadie ither in the daily or in the weekly edition; (3) why he should not be restrained from selling any of these works and (4) why he should not pay costs.

ENGLISH NOTES.

A NEW INDUSTRY FOR INDIA. It is understood, that the aluminium ore in the deposits which are to be worked in the Central Provinces consists of a somewhat bulky compound which yields pure aluminium in response to a simple chemical process. Manufacture will therefore be process. Manufacture will therefore be carried out upon the spot with the result that a completely new and probably exceedingly paying Indian industry will be created. It is possible to look forward to a not long distant date when India will not only supply the Madras aluminium factories with the raw metal which has now to be brought in from abroad, but will also become a large exporter of aluminium itself. More than one firm is likely to be engaged in the one firm is likely to be engaged in the mining operations, but it is stated that the representatives of the late Mr. Tata are not amongst those who are taking it.

A CIVILIAN AND HIS TAILOR. On April 26th, before His Honour Judge Snagge, at the Oxford County Court, Messrs Standen and Co., tailors, of Oxford and London, sued Mr. R. L. H. Clarke, 12, Stanley Road, Wimbledon, Surrey, Indian Civil servant and resident magistrate in India. The claim was £11 12s. for clothes supplied whilst the default of the claim was £11 12s. supplied whi'st the defendant was an under-graduate at New College in 1892. The defendant pleaded the Statute of Limita-tions. In reply to Judge Snagge, defendant said he had had the clothes. His Honour: Have you paid for them?—No. Do you intend to pay for them?—Not unless I am compelled. The defendant added that when the account was sent in he considered the amount extortinate, and told the representa tive of the firm he was willing to pay a fair sum, but now he refused to pay anything. His Honour: Do you adhere to that?—Yes. What are you? An Indian Civil servant. In whose service?—His Majesty's. His Honour: Stand down and think it over. Later in the day Mr. Marshall, who appeared for the defendant, said his olient declined to pay the account. The case was again put back, and shortly before the rising of the Court Mr. Marshall said his client had returned to London, his final instructions being that the plea which had been set up was to be relied upon. His Honour said in the circumstances he was compelled to non-suit. There would be no costs. It was an extraordinary case. He had never before had such a case before him.

Telegraphic communication between Madras and Ootacamund has been interrupted since Thursday, and the few messages that are coming through have had to be sent by a very circuitous route and are many hours late, writes the "Madras Mail." Even State messages are greatly delayed, and should the informed that copies of many telegrams which it has been impossible to despatch will be posted to their destination. The cause of the interruption has not been ascertained.

Sir Denzil Ibbetsom, Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, arrived at Simla on Saturday afternoon, travelling from Kalka by train.

A Kulu Correspondent writes that on the night of the 1st a house in the Mundi village of Sar-ku-rait, that had been to all appearance, so very slightly damaged by the earth quake that its imhabitants had not vacate it, fell suddenly, killing eight persons an twenty-five head of cattle.

A monstrous swarm of locusts reappeared at Belgaum on the morning of Sunday the 7th instant. They travelled from East to West. Fortunately there are no crops now in the fields. The whole ground outside the city, was so thickly covered with them, that some of the cyclists found it impossible to ride their machines.

THE TRAMWAYS ASSAULT CASE.

SENTENCE REDUCED

Judgment.

Mr. R. R. Pope, Sessions Judge of the 24-Perghanas, delivered the following judgment on Monday in the appeal preferred by one Raza Hossain, a conductor employed under the Calcutta Tramways Company against the conviction and sentence passed upon him by Mr. Swan, the Joint Magis-trate on a charge of assaulting Captain

"I need not enter into the facts of this case which are clearly set out in the judg-ment of the lower court.

"The first contention urged before me is that the conviction is bad because the trial of the appellant along with two others, who were charged with rioting, is against the provision of section 235 and 239 1. P. C. "At the hearing I am inclined to agree with Mr. Garth that this contention was

with Mr. Garth that this contention was correct. But upon consideration I agree with the Magistrate that the assault in the tram and the alleged riot at the depot were commuted in the same transaction.

"On the merits it is contended before me that the appellant did not hit Ronayne with the brass rail. I have however no doubt that he did. It is impossible to believe that Ronayne could have invented this story. No doubt he gave discrepant account as to what took place at the depot; and on that account it may be urged that he is not a reliable witness. But his position at the time when he was sitting and felt himelf suddenly struck on the arm with the rail was very different from that in which he subsequently found himself placed at the depot. One can very well understand that in the state of confusion and excitement in which he must have been at excitement in which he must have been at the depot, he was unable to collect his thoughts and that consequently he was afterwards unable to describe accurately what took place. That was not the case what took place. That was not the case however at the time when he was struck by the accused with the rail. He was then sitting quietly in the tram. Moreover it is an admitted fact that one of the two, Ronayne or the appellant, removed the brass rail. The appellant says that the Sahib removed it and raised it to beat him.

"I agree with the Magistrate in holding that it was the appellant who removed it. In striking Ronayne with it, the appellant cer-

it was the appellant who removed it. In striking Ronayne with it, the appellant certainly committed an offence under sec. 323 I. P. C.; and (as the Magistrate has shewn in his judgment) he cannot plead self-defence, or grave and sudden provocation. "Lastly comes the question of sentence. And here the Magistrate has, in my opinion, erred. I do not think he should have sentenced the appellant to be imprisoned. I do not say that the appellant was justified in striking Captain Ronayne, and certainly I do not say that the appellant was justified in striking Captaim Ronayne, and certainly not with a brass rail, but I do think (and that is the Magistrate's finding also) that he had received very great provocation from that officer. The blow, too seems strangely enough to have caused no injury to Captain Ronayne. Col. Peck, who examined his injuries mentions none on the left arm, and he says that Captain Ronayne did not complain of having been injured on the left arm. I hold then that the blow was not a severe one. The result is that I uphold the conviction, but set aside the sentence of imprisonment, and reduce the fine to one of Rs. 5 only, in default of payment the appellant to suffer 5 days' simple imprisonment."

Lala Basant Lal, who was so roughly handled at the last Municipal election without the least fault on his part, was sent for and examined by the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore.

TALE OF AN ELOPEMENT.

TALE OF AN ELOPEMENT. GIRL'S ACCOUNT OF A TRIP TO

LONDON.

Dressed in a blue reefer cost, her hair hanging in wavy masses over her shoulders, Miss Liliam May Blomerley, aged seventeen, stood in the witness-box at the Manchester Police Court yesterday (25th April) and told a story of an elopement with Robert Lea Owen.

Owen, who is twenty-eight years of cre, and was formerly a grocer at Prestwich, was charged with abducting the girl while she was employed by him as a domestic servant. The couple were traced to Cardiff.

The mother of the girl said that when Owen was leaving Prestwich with the intention of going to Openshaw, as his wife was very ill, she allowed her daughter to go to help in the removal, but only on condition that she returned home the same night. She denied that she was cognisant of an attachment between the two, or that she gave her consent to the elopement.

ment between the two, or that she gave her consent to the elopement.

Miss Blomerley in the witness-box stated that she and Owen twice talked over the elopement before they actually went away "On March 24," she continued, "he asked me to go away with him to Bristol, and said he would make me happy." After Owen had taken his wife to a relative's house, the girl went on, she accompanied him to the station, and took a trip to London, finally settling down as man and wife at Cardiff.

Owen cross-examined her in a familiar manner:

Now, Lil, when I was at Newcastle did not you send me a letter?—Yes, I did.

And didn't you say, Lilan, that you were broken-hearted?—Yes.

And didn't you say, Lil, that you wished you could come and live with me?—I said

Was it at your suggestion as much as mine that we went away?—Yes, it was.

Owen was committed for trial at the As-

It has been decided says a home paper, that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will on no occasion take precedence of the Viceroy during his visit to India. It was represented how very important it is that the continuity of the King's representative should be observed and how very injudicious it would be to displace him even on a corresponding occasion. displace him even on a ceremonial occasion. When the Prince holds a Durbar or Levee

When the Prince holds a Durbar or Levee the Viceroy will not be present.

The Vernacular students at the Colombo Training College have been carrying on the experimental cultivation of the Erie silk worm at the college. The experiment proved successful, and thousands of eggs have become available. There are students in the college from nearly every part of the Island. The boys have now sent out packets of eggs to places they had come from, and there is every prospect of the Erie worm being now raised all over the Island. It might be mentioned that eggs and worms of the Erie-moth were first used at the Training College some months ago to illustrate a nature study. How the worm thence spread into the suburbs was recently referred to. It is now being more widely and liberally distributed. The Erie worm, increases at an enormous pale.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Post and Telegraph Departments.—The small committee which sat in Calcutta in connection with the proposed amalgamation of the Post and Telegraph Departments will shortly reassemble at Simla.

Suit for Damages.—At the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen, an Attorney applied for the admission of a p'aint on behalf of Trigoni Set Nohapit against the Nahapit Jute Mills Company claiming Rs. 200,000, as damages for wrongful dismissal. The plaintiff was engaged as Manager im Naraingunj and was dismissed without any cause. His Lordship admitted the plaint and ordered written statements to be filed.

Fox Declared Insane.—On Tuesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, S. Fox was revarraigned on a charge of causing the death of Lhagwam Sing, a durwan of the Bow Bazar Parsonage, by inflicting injuries on his head by means of iron bound crutch. The Police Surgeon was examined. He declared the man to be of unsound mind and unfit to stand at his trial. unsound mind and unfit to stand at his trial.

The Court remanded Fox pending the orders of Government.

Plague Figures.—There were 25 attacks and 25 deaths, on the 15th which were thus distributed:—Burtola 2 attacks and two deaths; Sukea's Street 1 and 1; Jorasanko deaths; Sukea's Street 1 and 1; Jorasanko 1 and 1; Burra Bazar 1 and 1; Colootollah 2 and 1; Bow Bazar 1 and 1; Puddopooker 1 and 1; Waterloo street 1 and 1; Fenwick Bazar 1 and 1; Taltollah 1 death; Collingah 1 and 1; Entally 2 and 2; Baniapooker 2 and 2; Bhowanipur 4 and 4; Kidderpur and Ekbalpur 1 and 1; Watgung and Garden Reach 4 and 4. The total up to date from 14th April 1898 is 48,939 attacks and 45,429 deaths. The mortaliter from all causes was 65, the average of the previous five years being 79.

Police.-Mr. F. L. Halliday, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Commissioner of Police Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. A. D'O. Bignell. Mr. F. C. T. H. lliday, Officia-D'O. Bignell. Mr. F. C. T. Halliday, Officiating Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. L. Halliday. Mr. Halliday is appointed to be a Visitor of the Alipore Jail, and, to be a member of the Board of Management of the Reformatory School established at Alipore for the reception and industrial training of juvenile offenders. He is also appointed to be a member of the Committee of Management of the Government Workhouse.

Again to the Fold of Salvation Army.—On Tuesday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. C. W. Brady made an application against her step-daughter to the following effect: About fifteen months ago, Miss Elizabeth, his step-daughter left his protection and went under the protection of the Salvation Army. On the 12th instant, she suddenly returned to the house of the applicant and expressed regret for her conduct. The applicant forgave her and permitted her to stay in the house. On the following day, when the applicant was absent at work and his wife was engaged, in house-hold duties, the girl, it is alleged, abstracted some sundry articles, many and trinkets &c. and quitly disappeared; the wife of applicant noticed her going out. She followed her but the girl was too quick for her and again went back to the Salvation where she had been. His Worship after hearing the facts, ordered the police to inquire and report facts, ordered the police to inquire and rep-on the matter at the first instance.

Alleged Elopement with an Actor's Wife,

On Monday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, a case of
kidnapping was called on for hearing. The
facts are briefly these: Three young men
named Ram Chander Chatterjee, Amulya
Chandra Chatterjee and another man named
Kanto who has absconded, it was alleged,
had eloped with an actor's young wife. The
allegations were that the complanant is an
actor in a certain "Jattra" party. His occupation keeps him away from home for almost all the days of the year. The wife
consequently lives in the house all by herself. It was alleged, that she contracted
improper intimacy with one Kanto and the
couple eloped. Complainant came home and
moved the police and Inspector B. K. Gupta
traced them in a house in Narcoldanga and traced them in a house in Narcoldanga and she was brought back. The police sent up the defendants on a charge of kidnapping, Babu Tarak Nath Sadhu appeared for the prosecution and Babu Jotindra Mohun Ghose vakil with Babu Shib Chander Ghose for the defence. The case was adjourned to the 29th

A Strange Case. On 5th May, 1905, a ver strange accident took place in the village Fegnuasar in the jurisdiction of the Srinaga Fegnuasar in the jurisdiction of the Srinagar Thana, in the family of a certain gentleman named Tilak Ch. Bonnerjee whose wife died very recently leaving behind amongst others a daughter of advanced age. On the day of occurrence this daughter was sleeping in a house separate from other "ghars," with her 2 sons—aged 10 and 18 years respectively, and one little daughter of some 2 years. At about midnight, it is said, she got out of her bed and having secured somehow or other, a fish-knife cut the neck of her little daughter by one push agains this edged knife and by one push agains this edged knife and next gave a cut to the throat of her son of 10 years and thus putting an end to his life she attacked her eldest son who being roused by a touch, questioned who she was. This question, so to speak, brought her to her senses and she fell fainted on the threshold when she was a transfer to the senses and she fell fainted on the threshold. when she was about to leave the house. The son took fright by the sound of the fall and called out for his relations in the other houses. They came in and found the mother in a fit on the doorway and the dead bodies besmeared with blood. At once every possible care was taken to make her sensible and when she was quite fit to speak they asked about all that had happened. She answered that her mother had given her a visit in the dream and told her she might get her back if she could only sacrifice her sons and daughter. Hence she did not hesitate to commit the murders. Since the death of her mother, she appeared to be careless as regards worldly affairs and was often seen to be crying.—The

Sci enific Notes

SHAPE OF THE BRAIN.

The shape of the brain and that vexed The shape of the brain and that vexed question—which has so often been the cause of envy, hatred, and malice between disputants—as to whether a large, a broad, a high, a narrow, a flat, or a rounded forehead is the sign of unusual intelligence, was also discussed, but when all was said and done the learned lecturer blandly explained that, as to the shape of the brain, "la-dessus, la-science est encore moins documentee ence qui concerne les grands hommes" And when he had delivered himself of all this, and a good deal more. Dr. Poirier, with a bow and a smile, dismissed his hearers with the suggestion that the scientists of the future would have to cope with the mystery concerning the value of the size and shape of the brain.

THE WEIGHT OF INTELLIGENCE. THE WEIGHT OF INTELLIGENCE.

Professor Poirier, in a recent lecture in Paris, placed before his audience a list of statistics concerning the brain-weight of a number of great men, which seems to indicate that, notwithstanding the "meagre pasture," Dr. Poirier has harvested some interesting facts. Thus, for instance, he put the following figures before his audience, prefacing them with the remark that the average brainweight of a man is 1350 grammes (a gramme following figures before his audience, prefacing them with the remark that the average brainweight of a man is 1,350 grammes (a gramme, it will be remembered, is about the thirtieth part of an ounce). The brain of Liebig, the famous chemist, weighed 1,352 grammes; that of the mathemaician Gauss, 1,442; of the Duc de Morny, 1,520; of Schiller, 1.781; of the naturalist Cuvier, 1,829; of Tourgenieff 2,012; of Cromwell, 2,231; and of Byron, 2,238. Which suggestive table would point to the conclusion that Byron's brain was some 500 grammes heavier than that of the German poet the centenary of whose death the whole German-speaking world is just now making the opportunity of enthusiastic homage; that Cuvier's stood in about the same relation to Liebig's, Byron's to Schiller's and Tourgenieff's to the Due de Morny's—a proposition which would give rise to interesting speculations were it not that Dr. Poirier, having solemnly marshalled all these figures before his readers, concluded his remarks by the question "Faut-il decidement evaluer l' intelligence en grammes?" and the answer was "Non."

NEW SYSTEMS.

Arising out of the experiments with frozen bacteria a new method of obtaining the poison of those bacilli whose poisons are intracellular was devised by Professor Alan Mc-Fadyen. This method consisted of freezing the bacteria to the temperature of liquid air and then grinding the brittle mass with a sont of steel pestle. The instrument, which is in use at the Lister Institute, is very useful for obtaining the intracellular poison of the typhoid bacillus, but though a blood serum has been prepared from it by inoculating typhoid-immune animals with this poison the results are still in the experimental stage, and no serum has yet been found which, like the anti-diphtheritic serum, can be confidently applied to the human subject. In the University of Michigan has been tried still another method of isolating the intracellular poison of the typhoid bacillus. It consists in drying a quantity of typhoid cell culture, pulverising it, and heating in a condenser with sodium alcoholate. By this means the cell substance is split into a poisonous portion which is soluble in alcohol and a nonpoisonous portion which is insoluble. From the former of these two preparations the typhoid poison is filtered and precip tated, and it is said that a serum has been prepared from it. Whether it will be any more successful than that prepared by Dr. McFadyen remains to be proved.

RESISTING POWER OF THE HUMAN

From the "Athenœum" we glean an account of the outcome of Herr E. K. Muller's careful experiments to determine the electrical resistance of the human body as a whole. He found it to be for the most part somewhere near to 3,000 ohms. But the variations are great and Herr Muller is led to believe that every person has a normal resis-tance peculiar to himself. Apart from this, it varies from moment to moment in res ponse to every emotion from within, and nearly every sensation coming from the out-side world. The entrance of a ranger into the room containing the carefully insulated subjects caused an instant variation, as did the exertion of speaking, the falling of ray of light upon the eye, the attempt to listen, or the perception of a powerful smell. He thinks that this hitherto unsuspected sensitiveness of the body accounts in great part for the images seen in dreams, and he finds that smokers and alcohol drinkers and persons accounted "nervous" have a very low resistance.

DARWIN ASSAILED.

Quite a sensation has been created in Berlin by the delivery of two lectures by Professor Ernst Hackel, of Jena, for the purpose of exposing the latest developments of the Darwinian theory. In his first lecture, Professor Hackel said it was only on the pressure of his friends that he had decided to speak in Berlin, and has chosen the cided to speak in Berlin, and has chosen the present occasion because an interesting epoch has occurred in the history of the science to which he has devoted his life's work. The Jesuit Father Wasmann, of Luxemburg, who has applied many years to a profound study of ants, has felt himself compelled to confess that all his observations are only explicable by Darwinism. In the work in which Dr. Wasmann makes this admission he says that man is an exception, having nothing to do wasmann makes this admission he says that man is an exception, having nothing to do with evolution because he has a spiritual soul. He would not deny that man may have developed from other animals, but he must from the beginning have contained the spirit of God. Thus is repeated what has often been experienced—the Church enters into a compromise new with Darwin as it. often been experienced—the Church enters into a compromise now with Darwin, as it did with Copernicus. In Professor Haeckel's opinion, the next step must be a revolution in teaching. He then fullminated against the Roman Catholic Church and against the Papacy, which latter he described as the "greatest swindle that ever dominated the world of thought." In his second lecture Professor Haeckel gave a brief resume of the progress made by the Darwinian theory, leading up to a statement regarding the latest results of research into the possibility of the existence of an immortal soul. The development of our soul, the "summa of our mental ability," can, he said, be traced by evolution, just as that of the body can, adding that men will be better, nobler, and more jutelligent beings when they abjure old myths.

Hoogh'y Notes

(From Our Own Correspondent.) 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 witho success and the Sub-Inspector submitted a "B" form. After a few months another dacoity was committed in village Dhallara. 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 a preliminary trial all the five accused persons were committed to the Sessions for trial. Eighteen 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 ch of the accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.—In another case five men were also tried at the Sessions under Sec. acoity. On the 3rd November last a double agreeing with them convicted and sentenced ch 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 properties stolen in a dacoity). Paharpur is a village within the jurisdiction of Haripal thanna. There lived a barber by caste, by name Bhoot Nath Paramanik. On the maght of 13th January last there was a daring dacoity in his house in which gold and silver ornaments and cash 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. 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 their verdict of guilty. evidence adduced the Jury were unanimous rn their verdict of guilty.

First two accused had previous 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 pend 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 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 excruciating pain and agony.

A FEMALE THIEF.

One Achalabala Debi, a widow aged about One Achalabala Debi, a widow aged about forty, an inhabitant of a village under thanna Sahrbgunj, Dt. Burdwan, took shelter one day duving the last Saraswati Puja in the house of one Jadu Nath Modak, living in 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 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 a rigorous imprisonment for one

CONVICTION OF POLICEMAN. One Ram Atongo, a constable attached to 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 Chandernagur 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 convicion continued to an stable was on conviction sentenced to one 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 own platform of the Naihati ranch 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 evening the passengers of these stations 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. 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 the corresponding train on the Naihaty 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 hoped that he will try to remove the grievance at an arrival.

TELEGRAMS.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, May 14. London, May 14.

The Russian May Day appears to have passed off quietly. A small orderly crowd attempted to make demonstrations at the graves of the so-called martyrs of January last, in Presbajensky Cemetry, but the Cossacks dispersed them. When the crowd sang the Marseillaise the Cossacks charged using their whips and inflicting several heavy injuries. injuries. London, May 15.

Slight disturbances took place in the Vasilyostroff and Schlusselburg quarters yesterday afternoon and evening at St. Petersburg. Officers, who were ordering holidaymakers to disperse, were jeered and hustled towards an artificial lake, where they stood deep in the water, and threatened the crowd with revolvers. Cossacks then arrived and speedily made fifty arrests. The day passed quietly at Moscow, Warsaw and Lodz, and most of the large towns in Russia.

THE KUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, May 15. Reuter's telegram from Tokio states that it is affirmed positively that the Baltic Fleet left Honkohe temporarily under French pressure, but has since returned and remains there.

Japan has prohibited export of coal to Saigon as long as the Russians are in Indo-Chinese waters.

London, May 15. London, May 15.

A steamer has arrived at Chifu which reports that another Japanese transport has been sunk by a mine in the Gulf of Pechili almost simultaneously with the sinking of the "Sheiputsumaru."

The Prize Court at Sasebo has confiscated the British collier "Silviana" which was seized last February "en route" to Vladivostok.

London, May 15. The Japanese house tax arbitration delivers judgment in a fortnight. Germany has applied for the admission of the German language to the proceedings. Japan has agreed, provided Japanese is admitted. The Court has reserved decision.

GENERAL.

A steamer has arrived at Saigon which states of having seen on the 12th off the south end of Hainan, fourteen cargo boats escorted by two Russian warsh ps which subsequently anchored in Yulin Bay, Hainan. The steamer shortly afterwards passed the main Russian squadron steaming at a moderate speed northwards.

Reuter at Bushire says the British Mission has completed its tour of Persia and found considerable trade development possible, but the Russian bounty-fed trade threatened to still a competition. stifle competition.

London, May 15. The Bourse Gazette, commenting on Mr. Balfour's speech, says that Russia has no time for Central Asian affairs, but the efforts of her enemies will be fruitless when

Russia emerges from the present crisis.

The Novasti sees no objection to Afghanistan serving as a rampart to India.

The Petersburgsky Listok says that Russia has no pretensions to Afghanistan.

London, May 15.

Mr. Brodrick in the House of Commons said negotiations for the adhesion of China to the Tibet Convention are still proceeding and are being conducted by the Indian Government on behalf of the Imperial.

Count Tattenbach arrived at Fez on the 11th instant.

London, April 29. Count Okuma, addressing a committee for the care of the wounded, declared that the number of the Japanese sick and wounded to-talled a quarter of a million, while those who had been killed or died of disease during the

present campaign numbered 50,000.

He declared that Japan must expect a prolongation of the struggle with Russia and expressed the opinion that the fact would not affect the national sentiment. Russian advices state that the Marquis Oyama now commands 600,000 effectives.

PORT ARTHUR SAILORS. The Japanese are about to release 700 ussian sailors who were captured at Port

INDIAN TELEGRAMS. A BREACH OF TRUST CASE.

Rangoon, May 15.

The Magistrate of the Eastern Sub-division,
Rangoon, to-day convicted R. Carew, Head
Clerk of the office of the Commissioner of Police, on three charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of sums amounting to Rs. 1,400 and sentenced him to twelve months rigorous imprisonment. The accused was entrusted with the keeping, receiving, and paying all sums of money and was also in charge of a permanent advance of Rs. 500 for contingencies. The Commi Police found irregularities in the accounts that the accounts that the accounts to be warned since that time not to kept by the accused since 1902, and he had to be warned since that time not to apply money drawn for one purpose to another. The accused paid no heed to the warning and when the accounts were gonethrough some time in February last, it was discovered that there had been defalcations of various sums amounting to about Rs. 2,000. Since then he went to producing vouchers from time to time and also naid in some money to make up the deficiencies, but there remained about Rs. 800 to be made good. The accused admitted he did receive sums of Rs. 477 and Rs. 281, the first sum being a remittance from the District Superintendent of Police of Mandalay to be paid to the widow of a deceased head constable, and the second a remittance from the Deputy Commissioner of Theyetmyo to be paid to the Irrawadce Flotilla Company.

TELEGRAMS

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

Simla, May 12.

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 damage.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

Simla, May 13.

To-day's crop telegrams from the various provinces show no material change in the agricultural situation. There are still some three thousand people under famine relief in the Bombay Presidency, while the scarcity of fodder continues to be complained of in the Madras Presidency. The outturn of the spring crops in the Punjab is described as generally average to poor, but good in Hissar, Lahore, and Amritsar, The wheat crop has been slightly damaged by hail in Multan, and injury from hail to standing crops is also reported in Garhwal and Almora. The price of wheat shows a tendency to rise in the Jubbulpore and Wardha markets.

THE HONY. MAGISTRATE'S CASE.

Buxar, May 13.

The case of Haji Shah Mohamad Yasin, Honorary Magistrate of Buxar Independent Bench, against Sridhar Prosad and others of Chausa, came on for hearing on the 2nd instant before the Senior Deputy Magistrate of Arrah, Babu Satish Chandra Bose. It will be remembered that in this case, which was first filed before Mr. F. M. Luce, the late S. D. O. of Buxar, the accused Sridhar Prosad and others of Chausa were charged with attempting to bribe the complainant, who is a Honorary Magistrate in a certain case which was in his hands for enquiry. Fearing that they would not get justice there the accused moved the High Court for the transfer of the case to the file of some there the accused moved the High Court for the transfer of the case to the file of some other Magistrate of the District. After hearing both sides, the High Court ordered its transfer and thus it came to the file of the Senior Deputy Magistrate of Arrah. The Magistrate after taking down the statements of the complainant examined some of the prosecution witnesses. The complainant has cited one more witness, who lives somewhere near Lucknow, but who was in his service on the day of occurrence. He has been summoned as witness and the case is thus fixed on the 16th instant.

THE SEISTAN MISSION.

Allahabad, May 14.

It is expected that the Seistan mission will start back for Quetta this week.

RY. EXTENSION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

objects to share Allahabad, May 14. Considerable interest is being taken in Nainital in the Lalknakashipur extension of the Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway and there is a good deal of speculation in land going on in the district.

THE HINDUSTAN-TIBET ROAD.

Allahabad, May 14.

The improvement of the Hindustan-Tibet road, which was to have been undertaken this summer in order to stimulate trade by Simla route to Gartok, is likely to be delayed for a year

EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE.

Allahabad, May 14.

A company of sappers told off for the work is now under orders for Kulu Valley to repair roads damaged by earthquake and local labour cannot be got except at prohibitive price.

EPIDEMIC IN HARBIN.

Allahabad, May 14.

Harbin telegram received states that an epidemic is prevalent in Harbin and Ru Peking soldiers are succumbing at the rate of over 5000 per week. The outbreak of this infectious disease is alleged to be due to corpses brought from the front and consequently local labourers refuse to bury Russian dead

Reports from the Kulu Valley state that food supplied there are now sufficient for the immediate wants of the sufferers from the earthquake. Imports, however, are likely to continue for some time to come. The opium revenue up to date from the

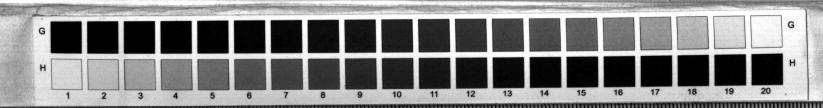
lst April shows an improvement of Rs. 5,28,125. The two sales of Bengal opium in April-May realised Rs. 9115725 more than estimated, but the decrease in duty on Malwa opium was Rs. 3,87,600. A feature of the weather during the past

week has been the persistent rain in the Gangetic Delta, mostly due to thunderstorms. Calcutta has received nine inches of rain since the 1st of the month, or seven inches more than the normal amount. In Assam also, Shillong returns similar figures.

About the close of last year Gunner David Walsh and his comrade both of the Garrison Artillery, Fort St. George, Madras it will be remembered were convicted and sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to him works. be remembered were convicted and sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each, for running away with watches which they took from a shop at the Evening Bazar. Walsh was again charged by Messrs. Ahmed and Co., Esplanade, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle which he took for hire for two days on the 29th April last, and which he misappropriated. He refused in Court in mentioning the name to whom he parted with it, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Cochin correspondent writes under date May 11:—During the Roman Catholic festival at Malayatur—a place famous for its sanctity as being one of the spots in Malabar visited by the Apostle St. Thomas—an excavation was made in a rock situated close to the church which stands on the top of the Malayatur Hill. To the great astonishment of the immense crowd of pilgrims who assembled there to take part in the festival pure water was found in sufficient quantity to answer the requirements of the people. The church in question encloses a cross that was discovered some centuries ago by the Hill tribes, and the tradition would have it.

was discovered some centuries ago by the Hill tribes, and the tradition would have it than it was planted there by St. Thomas.



Maulvi Muhammad Hamid, substantive Maulvi Muhammad Hamid, substantive pro tempore Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is transferred temporarily to the Kishorgani sub-division.

Babu Rajendra Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nadia, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Ranaghat sub-division.

Babu Jamini Mohan Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to

trate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

Babu Bhupendra Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is transferred to Jessore.

Maulvi Abdus Salam, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to

Babu Braja Durlah Hazra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Deoghar, is appointed to have charge of the Rajmahal sub-

Mr. Samuel Chundra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Parganas, is transferred temporarily to the Deoghar sub-

Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Muzaffarpur, is transferred to the headquarters station of

is transferred to the headquarters station of the 24-Parganas district.

Lieutenant F. S. McNamara, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Araria, is transferred to Howrah, and is appointed to have charge of the Police of that district.

Mr. J. G. Cumming, I.O.S., is allowed leave for four days, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

Babu Nogendra Nath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ranchi, is allowed leave for one month.

allowed leave for one month. Mr. A. W. Cook, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajmahal, is allowed leave for two months.

POWERS.

Babu Suresh Chunder Chuckerbutty, substantive pro tempore Deputy Collector,
Darbharga, is vested with the powers of a
Collector under Act I of 1894 in that district. Babu Krishna Doy/al Pramanik, Deputy Collector, Narail, Jessore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act I of 1894 in

that Sub-division. Babu Nani Lal Mukerjee, Deputy Collector, Puri, is vested with the powers of Collector, under Act I of 1894, in that district.

JUDICIAL, DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMEN'TS AND TRANSFERS. Babu Ambika Charan Mukerji, Munsif of Naugaon, is appointed to be a Munsif in the District of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at the sadar station.

Babu Hemanta Kumar Haldar, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Remapur, to be ordinarily stationed at Nilphamari. PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions, confirmations and appointments are sanctioned in the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil

Promoted to the first grade of Subordinate Judges.

Maulvi Abdul Bari, with effect from the 5th March 190%, vice Babu Syam Chand

Promoted to the second orade of Subordinate Judges.

Babu Mati Lal Sinha, with effect from the 22nd January 1905, vice Babu Upendra Chandra Ghose, deceased.

Babu Bipin Bihari Sen, with effect from the 5th March 1905, vice Maulvi Abdul Bari. Babu Bas Vihari Basu, with effect from the 15th March 1905, vice Babu Kali Dhan Chatterjee, retired. Appointed to the third grade of Subordinate

Judges.

Babus Nistarun Banerji, with effect from the 22nd January 1905, vice Babu Mati Lal Sinha. Babu Gopal Babu Gopal ect from the

Mati Lal Sinha. Babu Gopal Chandra Basu, with effect from the 1st February 1905, vice Babu Dinesh Chandra Roy, retired. Babu Khetra Nath Dutt, with effect from the 5th March 1905, vice Babu Bepin Behari Sen. Babu Radha Nath Sen, with effect from the 15th March 1905, vice Babu Ras Vihari Basu.

Promoted to the first grade of Munsifs.

Babu Atul Chunder Ghose, with effect from the 22nd January 1905, vice Babu Nistarun Banerji, Mr. Ibrahim Ahmed, with effect from the 1st February 1905, vice Babu Gopal Chandra Basu, Babu Koylash Chunder Sen, with effect from the 5th March 1905, vice Babu Khetra Nath Dutta, Babu Rakhal Chunder Bose, with effect from the 5th Chunder Bose, with effect from the 5th March 1905, vice Babu Phani Bhusan Mookerdeceased. Babu Beeroja Charan a, with effect from the 15th March 1905, vice Babu Radha Nath

Sen.

Babu Asutosh Mitra, with effect from the 16th March 1905, vice Babu Kedareswar Maitra, deceased.

Promoted to the second grade of Munsifs.

Maulvi Mirza Bedar Bakht, with effect from the 22nd January 1905, vice Babu Atul Chunder Ghose.

Babu Girindra Nath Mukerji, with effect from the 1st February 1905, vice Mr. Ibrahim Ahmed.

Babu Rama Proced Moitra with effect

Babu Rama Prosad Moitra, with effect from the 5th March 1905, vice Babu Koylash

Chunder Sen.

Babu Ashutosh Gupta, with effect from the 5th March 1905, vice Babu Rakhal Chunder

Bose.

Babu Norendra Nath Ghose with effect from the 15th March 1905, vice Babu Beeroja Charan Mitra.

Babu Rajendra Nath Roy, with effect from the 16th March 1905, vice Babu Asutosh

Promoted to the third grade of Munsife.

Babu Atul Chandra Banerjee, with effect from the 22nd January 1905, vice Maulvi Mirza Bedar Bakht. Mr. Khaja Taqui Jan, with effect from the 1st February 1905, vice Babu Girindra Nath

Babu Annoda Prosad Majumdar, with ffect from the 5th March 1905, vice Babu dama Prosad Moitra. Babu Sarat Chandra Banerjee, with effect rom the 5th March 1905, vice Babu Ashutosh Gupta.

Babu Mati Lal Roy, with effect from the
15th March 1905, vice Babu Norendra Nath

Maulvi Osman Ali, with effect from the 16th March 1905, vice Babu Rajendra Nath

Confirmed in the fourth grade of Munsifs.

Babu Satish Chands a Basu, with effect from the 22nd January 1 905, vice Babu Atul Chandra Banerjee.

Babu Behari Lal Sarka r, with effect from le 1st February 1905, via a Mr. Khaja Taqui

Babu Rohini Kanta Mitra, with effect from the 5th March 1905, vice Babu Annada Prosad Mojumdar.

Babu Bipin Behar Mookerjee, with effect from 5th March 1905 vice Babu Sarat Chun-Babu Rebati Mohan Thagurta, with effect com the 15th March 1905, vee Babu Matt

Babu Aswini Kumar Das Gupta, with effect from the 16th March 1905, vice Maulvi Osman

Appointed substantively pro tempore to the fourth grade of Munsifs.

Babu Gopal Das Ghose, Officiating Munsif, Patiya, Chittagong.

Kumud Bandhu Gupta, Officiating Munsif, Rangpur. Babu Mohendra Nath Das, Officiating Mun-

Babu Ananga Mohan Lahiri, Officiating Munsif, Satkania, Chittagong. Babu Ashutosh Ghose, Officiating Munsif,

Patiya, Chittagong.

LEAVE. Babu Thakur Dayal, Munsif of Nilphamari, is allowed leave for forty-five days, viz., two days under Article 274 of the Civil Service

Regulations and the remaining period under Article 271 of the same Regulations.

Babu Annanda Kisor Dutta Ray, Munsif

of Serampore, is allowed leave for one month and a half under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave Babu Barada Prosad Rai, Munsif of Dacca

is allowed leave for nimeteen days, under in extension of the leave already granted to

him.

Babu Bipin Behari Chatterjee (No 11),
Munsif of North Raojan, is allowed leave for
thirteen days under article 271 of the Civil
Service Regulations, in extension of the leave
already granted to him.

Babu Jadu Nandan Prosad, Munsif of
Patnal, is allowed leave for one month, viz.
two days under article 274 of the Civil Service
Regulations, and the remaining period under

Regulations, and the remaining period under article 271 of the same Regulations.

Babu Amrita Lal Mukerjee, Munsif of Basirhat is allowed leave for one month under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave already granted to

Babu Harendra Narayan Guha, Munsif of Tamluk, is allowed leave for thirty-two days, viz., twenty-five days under article 274 of the Chvil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 271 of the same Regulations.

Babu Jogneshwar Biswas, Deputy Magistrate Tangail, Mymensingh is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal

Mr. S. N. Mackenzie, Assistant Magistrate, Beguserai, Monghyr, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class. Mr. C. Tindall, Assistant Magistrate, Barh, Patna, under orders of transfer to Senam. pore, Hooghly, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Proce-

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE. Babu Bhagobutty Churn Bhattacharjee, ub-Deputy Collector, Chandpur, is trans-

ferred to Sandip.

Babu Rajani Kanta Mukherjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Sandip, is transferred to the Chandpur sub-division.

the Chandpur sub-division.

Maulvi Syed Khalil Ahmad, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector Hazipur, is transferred to the Kishorganj subdivision.

Babu Braja Nath Rai, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Chittagong Division, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Babu Nrisinha Ranjan Mukerji, B.A., is appointed substantively pro tempore to the second grade of Sub-Deputy Colectors an posted to the Presidency Division. He vested with the powers of a Magistrate of

An application has been made by Messra. Crompton and Co., Limited, of London, with the consent of the Municipal Board of Benares, for an order authorising the con-Benares, for an order authorising the construction of an electric tramway commencing at the courts in the city of Benares, and running along the Raja bazar road, the Municipal office road and the Bishesarganj road to the Kashi railway station, also in or along such other roads within the area of the local authority as may from time to time be approved in writing by the local authority.

authority.

The following paragraph is going the round of the home press and originally appeared in a leading Dublin paper: —Franch analytical chemists have discovered that pearls reduced to powder or dissolved in strong solutions form an excellent cosmetic for the human skin. At first this assertion may appear somewhat in the light of a joke, but it in reality is absolutely true that a society has now formed itself in Paris along certain savants for the commercial exploitation of pearls as principal ingredients in all kinds of toiletwashes, creams and powders. It appears that certain parts of this precious secretion of the cyster contains an acid of showing large and the contains and the contains a secretion of the cyster contains and provides the contains and the contains and the cyster precious secretion of the oyster contain an acid so chemically pure as to possess an incomparable remedy against wrinkles, and for the general brilliancy of the skin. A new shop has now been opened on the Boulevard called "La Perie," where these toilet articles are sold. Not only are entire pearls ground down to powder, but many parts of the oyster shell which are not used by jewellers are used also by the expert chemist. There is now according to a Ceylon contemporary a direct communication between Parts and oyster fisheries around Ceylon, and in the Persian Gulf, for the importation of this produce into France.

Central Homœopathic Pharmacy.

Homosopathic medicines—each dram 5 and 6 pice.
Cholera and Family box with 12, 24, 30, 48, 66
and 104 phials of medicines, a guide and a drop
conductor Rs. 2, 3, 3-10, 5-3, 6-4, and 11-8,

respectively.

Do you know why so many men die of cholera in our country? Because they have no forest thought. When the disease actually breaks out they run in a hurry for a medical man; but alas when he calls life is dispaired of. Keep a phial of our Anticholerica and you will be able to weigh its worth in gold. It is the best specific for cholera.

Anticholerica is also a preventive, Price one phial 6 as. 3 phials 1-1-9. Dozen Rs. 4. Postage and V. P. extra.

atalogue—free on application,
OHATAERJEE & FRIEND,
go, Beadon Street, Calentia,

A RIOTING CASE. TWO ZEMINDARS SENT TO JAIL. (From Our Own Correspondent.)

Jubbulpore, May, 14. the most heavy sentences passed by Mr. Greany, our Assistant Sessions Judge, on all the accused in an ordinary rioting case. The accused are two well-known indar—brothers—of Kuttra Belkheda

and 5 of their servants. All of them have been convicted under Sec: 147 and sentenced to different terms of rigorous imprisonment. The two brothers have gorous imprisonment. The two brothers have been sentenced to 9 months' each. The story of the prosecution is as follows:—The complainant and the accused (brothers) are cousins. All of them are Pattidars (sharers) of the village, Orna, the place where the rioting was committed. Both of them hold "Sir" land in the village. There is also another Pattidar of the village named Mussmt. Khumano. She also cultivates "Sir" land. Bisu Nath Sing's (accused) cattle used to trespass on the "Sir" land of the complainant and Khumano. The latter once seized the cattle of the accused and sent them to the pound. and knumano. The latter once seized the cattle of the accused and sent them to the pound. The complainant ordered a hut to be erected on his "Sir" field for the watchman to protect the corps from the cattle of B'su Nath Sing. These two acts enraged the accused, and he, with the intention of avenging these acts, drove about 150 cattle into the field of Khumano. A quarrel ensued between 20 or 25 men of the accused and the servants of Khumano. As the accused and his servants Khumano. As the accused and his servants saw the complainant standing near his hut, they rushed at him and beat him and his servant with lathies and both of them fell senseless on the ground. The complainant also says that Bism Nath Sing struck his servant with an axe. From the story of the complainant, it would appear that the offence was not of such a serious nature as to call for such heavy sentences. The refusal by the police to "challan" the case lends much support to the simple nature of the offence. support to the simple nature of the offence. The severity of the sentence utterly in disregard of the status of the accused, has disregard of the status of the accused, has caused some surprise, and this has been hightened by another circumstance. Soon after the delivery of the judgment Bisu Nath Sing and his brother applied through a pleader to the Sessions Judge, for bail, but the application was rejected. To their surprize, they found Mr. Greany was sitting by the side of the Sessions Judge, when the bail application was being argued. The people are wondering to know what business Mr. Greany had to be present at the time. The accused have engaged an emiment counsel of the Allahabad Bar (Mr. Colvin) to argue the appeal, which comes on the 17th instant. As appeal, which comes on the 17th instant. As

STEEL TRUNK MANUFACTURE IN INDIA.

the evidence in the case.

(Communicated.)

Before the year 1895, tin trunks were manufactured in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Allahabad and other parts of India and their trade was mostly confined to the illiterate class of workmen who, instead of making improvements in their line of manumaking improvements in their line of manufacture with a view to compete with the English-made stael trunks which were then sold at a very high price, were entering into a ruinous competition among the fellow Indian manufacturers and thereby ruining themselves and the trade, while the foreign trade in trunks was left quite untouched and unmolected.

In 1895, seeing the increasing demand of steel trunks and their importance and usefulness, while travelling, and finding the Indian manufacturers of tin trunks then existing quite incompetent to compete with the foreign ma nufacturers and to save our country's money from passing into the hands of the foreigners, the idea of manufacturing them in India first entered into the mind of Babu Ratna Chand B. A., Vakil High Court of Allahabad. He thought, that unless the minds of education

He thought, that unless the minds of educated youngmen of our country, who after completing their education, are generally inclined to prefer the yoke of service rather than to exert their brain and faculties to improve the Indian industries and lead an independent life, are diverted to take an active interest in such things, there is no chance whatsoever of success and of improving the economic condition of our country. ing the economic condition of our country.

To set the example, he explained his patriotic views to his elder son, Babu Ram Chand, (the head partner of the firm of Messrs. Ram Chand Bros., now known as the Pioneers of Steel Trunk industry in India), who had then just completed his education and was about to adopt some course or other for his future life and advised him to start a trunk factory must to follow the foot start a trunk factory not to follow the foot-steps of ordinary tin smiths and enter into a competition with them, but to make improvements and to turn out trunks of best quality in order to compete with the foreign manufactures.

At last, the factory was started for making tin trunks in February 1895, and a small capital was invested with a view of making experiments. It is here needless to mention the numerous difficulties which came in the way of Babu Ram Chand in dealing with the workmen and managing the factory but it will suffice to say that all those difficulties were overcome in a very short time by taking an active part and learning the work himself and thereby becoming independent of work-

In short, after full one year's experimenting and incurring a good amount of expenses, the desired fruit was attained, i.e. in March 1896, the first steel trunk was made by Ram Chand with the help of one of his workmen.

As a rule, one man exerts and the rest of them profit by its the series and the rest of them profit by its the series and the rest of them profit by its the series and the rest of them profit by its the series and the rest of them profit by its the series and the rest of them profit by its the series and the series are th them profit by it; the same thing happened in this case. The workman who was instructed by Babu Ram Chand in steel trunk making, was offered a higher pay and a large amount of advance by another party, who, finding it to be an entirely new business was very much desirous of doing it and at last

his services were secured.

Within a short time in this way the work-

men running from one place to another, the steel trunk factories and workmen began to spread in Allahabad.

After about two years, the workmen not contented with what they were getting at Allahabad, some of them went to Bombay and there they introduced the steel trunk industry for the first time.

Within next two years steel factories were

Within next two years, steel factories were started at Lucknow, Cawnpur, Delhi, Lahore and different other places.

Now, throughout India, hundreds of men, women and children are making their livelihood on steel trunk industry, the birth of the industry being due, more or less to Babu Bates Chand Bros. Yakil High Court and

his sons Messrs. Ram Chand Bros. Having attained this satisfactory result of their tool and still desirous of achieving their their toil and still desirous of achieving their object of competing with the foreign manufacturers, which of course was difficult to do, while at Allahabad, Messrs. Ram Chand Bros. have started a Branch Factory at Calcutta and for this special purpose they have imported a complete set of trunk working machinery from England which will shortly be fixed at their Factory at No. 155/5 Cornwallis Street.

shortly be fixed at their Factory at No. 105/5 Cornwallis Street.

The trunks at present turned out by Messrs Ram Chand Bros. have been pronounced by many to be in no way inferior to English-made trunks. But, as soon as their machinery is set up we are sure their trunks would be just equal to English-made and them they will find but little difficulty in achieving their long desired object of competing successfully with the English trunks.

NATIONALITY OF FISHES. In an article on this subject in "Chambers's Journal," Mr. F. G. Affao says how any kind of fish originally found its way into a landlocked water without present outlet is a question that can be answered only by a areful investigation of whether some outlet did not previously exist. The species may have been introduced by man, or, like Topsy, it may have got there no one knows quite how. But of its remaining—since, unless released by a flood, or suffocated by a drought, or snatched by an otter or caught by an angler it has no choice—there can be no shadow of doubt. A similar restraint less only in degree leaves the greater part of river-fishes to their native water, for, with a few known exceptions, they are unable to survive in the brine. The eel, it unable to survive in the brine. The eel, it is true, goes down to the sea to breed; and the salmon and sea-trout, which may be a valid species or a form of brown trout travel backwards and forwards between the headwaters and the open sea. But the case of the salmon family is a special one, and men of science are even divided in opinion as to whether the family was in the beginning marine or domiciled in the inland waters. At any rate, several of its members divide their time between the two. These salmonoid fishes belong, with a single exception, to the waters north of the equator. The exception has a special interest for the fisherman with geographical knowledge, for it is a small New Zealander of slight economic importance, but attractive on other grounds, since ance, but attractive on other grounds, since its natural occurrence in the rivers and estuaries of that distant colony makes it an error to regard the acclimatised trout as the first member of the salmon family to live in

What is perhaps even more interesting to the student of distribution is that the little the student of distribution is that the little fish (Galaxias) which the early settlers in that country called "trout" is not a salmonoid at all, but is so dispersed over the Mercator map as to puzzle even the learned. It is truly the most southern of the freshwater fishes, for the thirtieth parallel south determines its northern range, and it is in fact found only in the streams of Cape Colony, Patagonia, and the l'alkland Islands and in the southernmost waters of Australasia. The case of sea-fish looks at first lasia. The case of sea-fish looks at sight distinct from that of the dwellers in rivers and lakes, for the free and open ocean seems without interruption from the North Atlantic to the South Pacific, and the uninformed might be tempted to expect to find the same fishes in both hemispheres: the schnapper and barracoota sporting round the Eddystone, and our plaice and pollack in the fish-shops round Sydney Harbour. But those who have fished in both places know how different is the harvest of the sea ten thousand miles apart. The visitor at Margate is told by the inevitable longshoreman who al-ways tenders such lore in return for potenat the pier-head and faces just west of north he is looking straight across at Greenland. What is more certain is that you can stand on the Land's End, and, in imagination gaze across four or five thousand miles of sea to the coast of South America withou a single charted island between. Yet between Penzance and Paramaribo considera tions of temperature impose barriers in the path of the restless fishes as forbidding as it they were walls of rock.

Even in so small a tract of sea as which lies around the island in which we live, there are apparently impassable barricades. The wolf-fish, whose ugly head may be seen on most days of the year at Scarborough market or Berwick quay, would probably attract a crowd if exposed for sale on Plyamouth Barbican. Per contra, the pilchard, which shoals in its hundreds of thousands in Cornish moonlit bays, is rarely, if ever, seen alive on the coast of Yorkshire. The mackerel seems to resent a Fahrenheit temperature appreciably below 45 degrees, and the greater Mackerel-fisheries consequently belong to the southern shores of Britain and Ireland, whereas the herring is more in eviwhich lies around the island in which we live, land, whereas the herring is more in evi dence in the northern waters.

IRISH ISLAND BATTLE.

200 POLICE ENGAGED.

An eviction battle, recalling the stormiest days of the Irish Land Agitation, has taken place between 200 picked men of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the entire popula-tion of Dursey Island, a bleak speak in the Atlantic sixteen miles iron Castletown, Bere-haven, County Cork. The two hundred pages men were sent to evict Daniel Healy, an age men were sent to evict Daniel Healy, an aged peasant. They only did so after a desperate encounter with the other occupants of the island—some thirty-five families—who met them on landing with a fusillade of stones, and then fought a hand-to-hand conflict, in which fixed bayonets and the butt-ends of rifles were freely used.

Healy, the peasant who was the cause of the extraordinary conflict, owns a patch

the extraordinary conflict, owns a patch of land on which he keeps four cows, his only source of livelihood. His rent is £9 15s. source of livelihood. His rent is £9 15s. a year, but he has paid none for four years. The evicting force of 200 men in charge of a country inspector, three district inspectors, and accompanied by a resident magistrate, left Bantry at nine o'clock on Tuesday night on board the Government steam tug "Gamecock." They took so large a stock of provisions with them that a band of men spent several hours stowing them away on board. In the early hours of Wednesday morning the tug stole down on the island. The police were expected, and the islanders had prepared for their coming by fortifying the east landing-place, one of the two accessible places on the invogorating climate enhance the sportman's day or his week's shooting.

LANDED BY STEALTH. There is, however another landing-place on the west side of the island, which is only practicable in the calmest weather. Here thirty policemen, under the charge of Inspector Armstrong put off in boats and landed unknown to the islanders. It was a clever tactical movement for this force covered the landing of the main body at the east side stage. The islanders were completely taken by surprise. They had not expected that the police know their cove, and their powers of effective resistance were considerably neutralised. They concentrated at the past stage—men, women, and children. Every ablebodied person in the island had a missile—of some sort. racticable in the calmest weather.

As the boatloads of police approached they were met by a fusillade of stones and rocks from the human batteries on shore. Then Inspector Armstrong's covering party attacked the islanders from behind. They shoved, buffeted, and jostled the defenders, anxious at first to hurt as few as possible. Very quickly the fight became vicious. The parties fell on one another and the widest excitement followed. The men in the boats shouted and blew their whistles, and it seemed and if their companions would have a had time. as if their comrades would have a bad time before they could land.
WOMEN AS DEFENDERS.

WOMEN AS DEFENDERS.

The men fought the police on shore with their fists, while the women and children kept up a running fire of stones on the men in the boats. The police fought at first with their batons, and laid about them vigorously. Some of them fixed bayonets and used them, while others used the butt-ends of their rifles. One man jumped into the sea and swam along the shore to escape the batons of the police. Another attempted to grapple with a policeman, and received a terrific blow from a baton on the temple. After this his from a baton on the temple. After this his assailant lunged about him with his bayonet, and the half-stunned man, in attempting to ward off a thrust with his bare hand, received a terrible gash. At last sheer weight of numbers told. The islanders were overcome, and they were allowed to disperse, with aching heads and limbs. Then the rest of the force was landed, and the all-conquering 200 having varioushed the islanders, advanced to evict Daniel Healy. The actual eviction was a pitiful affair, unrelieved by a touch of colour. Healy is an old man living with his wife, his son and daughter-in-law and their two children. The wretched cabin is the

two children. The wretched cabin is the only home they have ever known, and they clung to the place with its oozy walls and swimming floor with the inherent devotion of the Celt for his home.

The 200 police halted outside the house. The agents of the landlord were the first to enter. Healy approached them and pleaded for a settlement. His proposition was flouted "The law must take its cot." said the agent. "Clear out everything!" Then the sheriff's men started to remove the furniture.

DROWNED GARRISON.

To add to the pathos of the scene a steady

DROWNED GARRISON.

To add to the pathos of the scene a steady downpour of rain had set in. The young mother gathered her infant from the cradle, while a kindly neighbour took charge of the other child—an ailing mite of three who had been ill for some time. The melancholy party dragged out of the house crying bitterly, while one by one their few goods were thrown after them and scattered in the rain round about the house. Then the police having accomplished their work departed. They left a force of thirty men in charge of the island.

The unfortunate garrison had a miserable time on Wednesday night. Their temporary encampments which they had erected amid the downpour of rain were flooded. They were forced to rise in the night and dig deep crenches round the camp to carry off the floods which threatened to swamp them. A tremendously high sea ran all day, completely cutting off all communication with the mainland. If the incessant rain has injured the provisions laid in by the police the little garrison must depend on their enemy for food.

LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE IN THE U. P.

The Report on the operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in the United Provinces has been commended by the Lieutenant-Governor for not being ed by the Lieutenant-Governor for not being encumbered with voluminous appendices of statistics, and for its general compactness. Amongst the agricultural projects mentioned in the report the one which promises to be of the greatest use to the rural population is the development of depots for the supply of seeds on a co-operative basis, and it is hoped that the measures now in train under the newly-appointed Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies for the establishment of a new system may prove successful An tive Credit Societies for the establishment of a new system may prove successful. An important subject, the improvement of the breeds of cattle, has received attention for a longer period than seed depots, but so many difficulties in this case have to be overcome that the progress made has been inconsiderable. The work has suffered to some extent from the weakness of the superior staff, the Deputy. Director's time some extent from the weakness of the superior staff, the Deputy Director's time being very fully occupied in other branches of work: it is hoped that an assistant veterinary officer will shortly be appointed who will be able to confine himself chiefly to the subject of cattle. From the development of the agricultural school, the Lieutenant-Governor says he looks for the most practical benefits. Not only is the supply of a better class of officials for the subordinate revenue service secured, but there are indications of service secured, but there are indications of service secured, but there are indications of a demand arising for non-officials as land agents and managers of estates. Similarly, training of experts in sinking wells and boring for water is likely to provide employment of the most useful nature both within and outside the department. His Honour hopes to be in a position shortly to extend this system which has proved so successful and popular since its introduction.

BIG GAME SHOOTING.

A Kotagir correspondent writes to the

A Kotagir correspondent writes to the "Madras Standard":—Our local sportsmen have been having a very good week. We may consider ourselves fortunate in having may consider ourselves fortunate in having so many straight shooting shikaris in our midst, if only to keep the dangerous game in check. The game bagged this week is as follows:—Mr. J. A. Kinloch, two bears to a single shot; Mr. A. M. Kinloch, sumbhur stag; Mr. Jarvie, a panther; Mr. Campbell Gompertz, a panther and a buck. There are numerous panthers and tigers around, consequently "kills" are always being reported. Nobody who has not shot on these hills can fully realise the difference between the sport here and in the "low country." No sportsman should leave this country until they have had a sambhur stalk. Game is not quite so plentiful as it once was, but it is

THE DALBHUM RAJA'S CASE.

Correspondent writes to the "Englishman' from Ranchi :-

Mr. H. N. Morison, Barrister-at-Law appeared before Mr. Siacke, Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, on behalf of the Raja of Dalbhum to show cause why the Government should not take charge of the Raja's estate. Mr. Morison suggested that it would be advisable if the so-called heir who asked the Government to take over the estate and the Government, as represented by the Commissioner, were to settle issues with him as he (counsel) did not know on what grounds the Government alleged they had a right to deprive the owner of his es-

The pleader for the alleged heir expressed his consent to settle definitely the grounds upon which it was alleged the Government could claim to take over the estates, but the Commissioner said he refused to be the Commissioner said he refused

bound by any issues.

The case having been adjourned till Monday Mr. Morison said that the Government claimed to deprive the ruling Raja of his estate, which comprised over 300 square miles of territory under Act VI of 1876. That was an Act passed to meet exceptional circumstances which then existed and as the preamble showed, was an Act for the protection of holders of property in Chota Nagpur. As was stated in Council when the Bill was under discussion the object of the Act was to protect the ignorant chiefs from unsurpers. They used to sign their names to any document, and the money-lenders put down an enormous rate of interest. They waited a few years until their debts had mounted up to scores of times the amount of the capital, they then filed suits—the estates were put that the enormous and purchased by the results. they then filed suits—the estates were put up to auction and purchased by themselves. The warlike and ignorant tenants did not understand the change of ownership and murdered anyone who tried to take possession. These were the recited reasons of the cojects of the Bill. The facts here were so different that it might well be said the Act instead of being used for the protection of the Raja was being used for his spoliation. His predecessor in title had run into extravagant debts and had been deprived of his estates. When he died the present Raja was a disputed heir. The Encumbered Estates Department who held the estates refused him any help. He was a poor man. To maintain his title he had to borrow money at ruinous rates because he could not show fused him any help. He was a poor man. To maintain his title he had to borrow money at ruinous rates because he could not show title. The late Raja's widow filed a suit to have it declared she was heir. A cousin also filed a separate suit. Both these suits had to be taken up to the Privy Council when the present Raja eventually wor. He had been obliged to defend his propert and title for 18 years through constant litigation. Having proved the victor and having hal his estates handed over to him he raised a sum of these lakhs of rupees to consol date his previous borrowings. This loan he had raise at reported it was a pendent loan. This ave the Government no cause to come dow in him and say "You are squandering the state we shall take it away from you." But the he had settled the loans he had been for the lakes of rupees. The Raja had

The Commissioner in reply said he could take the estate over even if it took sixty years to pay off the debts. He added that he repudiated the estimates of the Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. Morison said that from this assertion and from the declaration of the Commissioner that he refused to be bound by any issues the attitude of the Government was this: "We do not care what our grounds are we shall take over the estate." If this was so shall take over the estate." If this was so at was a waste of time arguing and he would advise the Raja to question the action of the Government in the Civil Courts. If the Government's action did not come within the four corners of the Act and the Government deprived the Raja of his property the Government would be a trespasser and the Civil Courts would give him his remedy. Mr. Morison said his client was an elderly man careful in his dealings, and with a good business ful in his dealings, and with a good business head. No one had yet suggested that he was extravagant or given to had habits. In fact, there was no allegation of his being an extravagant or wasteful man.

The Commissioner interposed by saying that the Government were not the complain-

The Commissioner interposed by saying that the Government were not the complainants. The complainant was the heir.

Mr. Morison replied that the complainant had made no charge of extravagance. It was idle to say the Government were impartial. The complainant only alleged that in order to deprive him of his future benefits the Raja had borrowed money. This gave no cause of action even if it were true, for the Raja could sell his estate, lock, stock and barrel, and no one could say a word. This had been ruled by the Privy Council. He could now lease out his estate in portions, pay off the debts with the money and neither the present or the alleged heir could say a word, for the only thing that gave the Government jurisdiction was the word "debts." There had to be large debts contracted at ruinous rates or the Government would deprive an owner of his property if he owed five rupees which would be an absurdity. Mr. Morison further said that the complainant had no locus standi as he had to show he had no locus standi as he had to show he would be the heir if the Raja died intestate, and he proved the Raja had made a will and appointed another relation his heir.

The Commissioner after hearing the argu-

A SAFE MEDICINE.

Mothers of small children need not heer to to administer Chamberlain's Cough Re-medy. It contains no opiate or narcotic in any form and may be given to a baby with as much confidence as to an adult. It al-may cures and cures quickly. For sale by The Chambert AND STORM KREPERS PRICE, . Re. 9 Re.

ments by the pleader for the petitioner said he would write his neport to the Board of Revenue who would pass orders.

Mr. Morison asked to be supplied with a copy of the report which was nefused. In conclusion Mr. Morison said that the country conclusion Mr. Morison said that the country was rich in minerals and capitalists were ready to sink money in it so as to develop its natural resources. It was a serious matter for Government to say. "We shall not allow this district to be developed." If the lease were allowed to stand the Raja and his successors would have large income and at the end of the lease his property would be handed over to him free from encumbrances and with established mines in working order and its capacity developed in a way neither he nor the Government could effect. If it was the intention of the Government to keep the country in a backward state the sooner the country in a backward state the sooner this was officially declared to be the policy of the Government the better.

TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

The new Constitution for the Transvaal provides for the creation of a Legislative Assembly consisting of from thirty to thirtyfive elected members, and from six to nine official members, those latter being executive officers. It is to meet at Protoria, and its maximum duration is four years. The main features of the Constitution are as follows:

No representation for coloured subjects; single-member constituencies on the basis not of population but of voters; equal number of voters to each electrical district; a commission of three to be appointed to create the electoral districts, with power to adopt in settling boundaries a margin of 10 per cent of the quota of voters; ex-burghers over the age of 21, whose names were on the voters' lists of the South African Republic to continue to exercise the franchise without pecuniary qualification. The qualifications of voters are: The age of 21, six months' residence in the colony with occupation of premises of the value of £100, or annual value of £10, or proportionate joint occupation; a salary at the rate of not less than £100 parned within the colony; no person to vote in more than one district.

The following are disqualified: Persons convicted of treason or murder: any person victed of treason or murder; any person imprisoned without the option of a fine within three years preceding negistration of voters persons in receipt of public relief. English is to be the language of the Legislative Assembly; but, subject to the President's consent, any member may use Dutch. Members are to be paid at the rate of £2 for each day of the session, with a limit of £200, and every member is to take the oach of allegiance to King Edward. Some interval, the Colonial Secretary declares, must precede the Colonial Secretary declares, must precede the concession of full self-government, as its immediate grant is not, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, as yet practicable. Full self-government will become more prac-ticable when the two races have with equal rights of citizenship lived and acted somewhat longer together, and when bitter memo-ries have become softened by the healing effect of time.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MANUAL

the had settled the loans he had been if to make, there were still suits pending for nearly three lakhs of rupees. The Raja hal thereupon executed a lease for 25 years in favour of a Mr. Mathewson for one lakh of savour of a Mr. Mathewson for one lakh of said to be an improvident lease. Mr. Mathewson had transferred his rights to a synthemson had transferred his remaining in America, and to organise and work out a system of Primary Education in Travancore, in which manual training in America, and to organise and work out a system of Pr TRAINING. god deal of care will have to be taken regading the nature and kind of manual traininthat is to be imparted. The caste system is a real obstacle to the advancement ancoromotion of the kind of technical educatin under contemplation. Thus, it will not e easy to induce a high-caste Hindu to taketo carpentry or smith's work. Though ther is a good deal of talk on public plat-formabout the dignity of manual labour, it is of as largely recognised in practice as it ought to be. In these circumstances, good eal of tact and eleverness, and an intima knowledge of the social conditions of the country will be required in the pioneeng of such a new scheme of education

> T TALED WITH THE CREATOR,' SAYS EVANGELIST.

SPECIA CABLE TO THE AMERICAN.

London April 15 .- "For four hours I wa privileged o speak face to face with the Oreator, a man speaks with a friend.
Then it sened as if I again returned to

Thus Eve Roberts, a young collier who has evagelid Wales so completely as to effect a mor and religious revolution, spoke to W. T. Sad, the London editor. Mr. Stead made trip to South Wales to inter-

view him.

Tells f Remarkable Vision.

When the juring editor asked him how he began his ork, he said:

"For a longime I was much troubled in my soul, by thinking over my heart and my soul, by thinking over the failure of uristianity. Oh! It seemed such a failure—ch a failure, and I prayed and prayed, but othing seemed to give me

But one nightfter I had been in great distress about th I went to sleep, and at I'clock in the orning, suddenly I was waked up out of y sleep, and I found myself, with unspeable joy and awe, in the very presence of highty God.

Speaks Four Hours.

"And for the spe of four hours I was privileged to speak to to face with Him, as a man speaks fa to face with a friend. At 5 o'clock it seed to me as if I again returned to earth."

returned to earth."

"Were you not draing?"

"No, I was wide take. And it was not only that morning, bevery morning for three or four mont. Always I enjoyed four hours of that moderful communion with God. I cannot scribe it. I felt it, and it seemed to chan all my nature. I saw things in a difficut light. I knew that God was going to rk in the land, and not only this land, built the world."

POSTAL ACCOUNTS. (Communicated.)

After the enactment of the Indian Post Office Act and with the formation of Post Offices their accounts were necessarily required to be checked, and consolidated. With a view to do the above, Examiners of Accounts were appointed in each of the several postal circles. After practical experience it was however found necessary to stablish a central account and adjusting office, for whole India, and placed under the "Compiler of Post Office Accounts, India".

The name of the head of the office was changed into "Comptroller Post Office", when the necessity of audit was more and more

At last with the gradual development of Postal work, the introduction of Post Office Savings Bank as well as Postal Money Order system and the establishment of combined Post and Telegraph Offices, the work of the office was increased to a great extent. The office was in the year 1900 divided into four parts, the central office under the Comptroller himself and three audit officers at Calcutta, Nagpur and Delhi under three Deputy

From the above it will be seen that the work in connection with the Postal accounts have not only greatly increased but were found important, and the revenue of the Government has risen from an insignificant figure to a really appreciable sum. But the status of the office has ceased to be improved after the time of Mr. J. W. H. Sandell, who was perhaps the second Comptroller, the first being Mr. J. Dellon. Unlike his predecessor, Mr. Sandell used to supervise the work personally without being guided by any of his subordinates. He improved the office numerically and based it on a sound footing, after its transfer from the control of the Director General Post Office to that of the Comptroller and Auditor General. It was he who first compiled the Postal Account Code in 2 volumes in the line of the civil account code In his time the clerks had nothing to com-plain about. They used to get the casual leave upto the limit of 15 days in the year without production of any medical certificate. Promotions were given to them at every 3rd or 4th year, and generally like the clerks of the Civil Account Offices they were better treated than now-a-days.

Mr. K. J. Badshah was the third officer occupying the chair. Although he was like his predecessors an independent man, but bing theretofore experienced in the execu-tive branch of the Postal Department, did not attach more value to the account work. He valued the quantity more than the quality of the work. He reduced the period of casual leave from 15 to 12 days in the year, and introduced new rulings for the late attendance not to the great disadvantage to the subordinates.

Mr. Anthony, the next incumbent, was always guided by any one having access in his room, and to the misfortune of the poor subordinates they were placed virtually under the control of a number of men who delighted

the control of a number of men who delighted to oppress them in every possible way.

In his time the rules for attendance were framed in one way and enforced in a different way to meet the wishes of those just above referred to and for such acts of oppression, your columns were filled up from time to time, with the matters concerning his office and administration.

The penalty for late attendance now in force is to deduct a day's casual leave in 4 days' attendance after 10-30 but before 10-40. Two days'attendance after 10-40 but before 11 a.m. and a day's attendance after 11. The attendance, is strictly at 10-30 without any grace, while that in the offices under the Deputy Comptroller is 10-35. These penalties were never remitted but car-

Now that Mr. L. E. Pritchard has been appointed, and as he has the reputation of being an able and experienced officer of the being an able and experienced officer of the Civil Account Office, and as he is reputed to be a kind and liberal man, it is hoped that the status of the office will be materially improved the memorial of the clerk to the Government of India, properly dealt with and the clerks themselves treated with the same leniency as their brethren in the Civil Account Offices are. By his actions during the last few days, he has evinced that the above hopes may be realised, provided that he is not misguided, and the lot of the clerks is not too hard to admit of any clerks is not too hard to admit of any betterment.

A DARING DACOITY.

(From a Correspondent.)

Camp Mohoda, May 13.

A daring dacoity with attempted murder, occurred last night at 2-30 a.m., in our Railway Camp at Mohoda, District Manbhum, resulting in our night Chowkidar being dangerously, wounded and one of the

being dangerously wounded and one of the dacorts being captured.

The particulars are as follow: The Chowkidur, Mthabeer by name, while taking his usual round, round the gamp espied about 8 men standing near a house and digging their entrance through the wall. Alone as he was, his presence of mind did not forsake him. He rushed towards them with a lathi and gave the foremost three successive blows who reeled back a few paces and fell. The Chowkidar was on him n an instant regardless of the presence of the other seven, who meanwhile having desisted from their nefarious attempts were standing close by, electrified, at his bold and sudden action. The fallen dacoit came again to his senses and a hand to hand fight ensued between him and Mahabeer, who had him in his iron grasp. Finding their companion helpless, one of the standing seven, struck the Chowkidar with an axe which he had in his hand. The axe fortunately missed its in his hand. The axe fortunately missed its aim and slipped, forcing a gap of about 9 inches long and 5 inches deep through his left shoulder. It was then that the Chow-kidar, raised a hue and cry of "thief", "thief", "Murder," "help," and we got rousedfrom our sleeps and ran to his help. On their approach all the dacoits took to their heels. The Chowkidar is in a precarious condition. The man deserves recognition and rewards at the hands of the Government.

The "Novoe Vremya" attributes the reported movement of Chinese troops to Kulja and the military preparations in Afghanistan to British restlessness in India.

BUXAR NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Buxar, May 13.

THE HONY. MAGISTRATE'S CASE. The case of Haji Shah Mohamad Yasin, Honorary Magistrate of Buxar Independent Bench, against Sridaar Prosad and others of Chausa, came on for hearing on the 2nd instant before the Senior Deputy Magistrate of Arrah, Babu Satish Chandra Bose. It of Arrah, Babu Satish Chandra Bose. It wil be remembered that in this case, which was first filed before Mr. F. M. Luce, the late S. D. O. of Buxar, the accused Sridhar Prosad and others of Chausa were charged with attempting to bribe the complainant, who is a Honorary Magistrate in a certain case which was in his hands for enquiry. Fearing that they would not get justice there the accused moved the High Court for the transfer of the case to the file of some there the accused moved the High Court for the transfer of the case to the file of some other Magistrate of the District. After hearing both sides, the High Court ordered its transfer and thus it came to the file of the Senior Deputy Magistrate of Arrah. The Magistrate after taking down the statements of the complainant examined some of the prosecution witnesses. The complainant has cited one more witness, who lives somewhere near Lucknow, but who was in his service on the day of occurrence. He has been summoned as witness and the case is thus fixed on the 16th instant.

PRESENT STATE OF BUXAR TOWN.

The people of Buxar are very glad to have Mr. Williams as their Sub-divisional officer. Mr. Luce who left Buxar on 13th April for home on seven months' leave was often led by his subordinates and thus he was often misled into acts of serious consequences. Unlike his predecessor, Mr. C. T. Williams has, by his intelligent understanding of the facts, sound judgments and impartial administration of justice, has pleased the people during the short time of his arrival here. It is hoped that he will soon win their hearts by his just and pleasant manners, and will prove an Oldham or Allanson. But still he prove an Oldham or Allanson. But still he has got only second class powers. It will be great satisfaction to the people, if, in the interest of public justice, he will be soon vested with full powers of a Sub-divisional Officer. At present many important cases which are not cognizable by him are sent to the District for trial and this causes much trouble and inconvenience to the parties concerned.

THE POSTAL THEFTS AT ALLAHABAD.

Mr. Burkitt, Officiating Sessions Judge of Allahabad, was occupied on Saturday morning the 13th instant, with the case of the chaukidar Mahabir accused of being in possession of stolen property belonging to the Post Office. The three principal witnesses for the prosecu-tion, Mr. Douglas Straight, the D. S. P., who was responsible for the recovery of the lost articles; Mr. J. B. Barker, Postmaster at Allahabad; and Mr. Gill, the addressee of one of the stolen letters gave evidence simi-tar in substance to that given before the who was responsible for the recovery of the lost articles; Mr. J. B. Barker, Postmaster at Allahabad; and Mr. Gill, the addressee of one of the stolen letters gave evidence similar in substance to that given before the Joint Magistrate earlier in the mon.h. The accused's statements, however, differed very considerably. When his previous depositions were read out to him by the clerk, he denied all knowledge of them, but later retracted, though withdrawing the plea of guilty, maintaining now that he was the victim of a conspiracy, that a constable with whom he had quarrelled had schemed to get him into troube by having the stolen property placed in his house, and that he had been beated by the police in order to make him confess to crimes which he had never committed. He had witnesses to prove maltreatment. Two were named, and one of them was called. The tovernment Pleador elicited from this witness that he was standing in front of the Police Station at the time of the chaukidar's arrest, and overheard one of the constables say to the accused that if he would disclose the names of his accomplices they would let him go. Witness was unable to say how far off he was from the Police Station. The line of defence taken up by the learned gentleman appearing on behalf of the accused was that the stolen goods had been placed in his client's house. He also endeavoured to discredit the evidence of Mr. Douglas Straight by referring to an alleged discrepancy between it and that of Mr. Barkara. Another near the last of the clark to the recovery of the police they would let him the stolen goods had been placed in his client's house. He also endeavoured to discredit the evidence of Mr. Douglas Straight by referring to an alleged discrepancy between it and that of Mr. Barkara. Another near the last of the clark in the might of the stolen good is had been placed in his client's house. He also endeavoured to discredit the evidence of Mr. Douglas Straight by referring to an alleged discrepancy between the police in the stolen good o by referring to an alleged discrepancy between it and that of Mr. Barker. Another point which he sought to prove was that the word "secretion" in one of the two sections of the Penal Code under which the accused was charged, meant—it was not quite clear what, but anything other than that conferred upon it by derivation, and ascribed to it by common usage. This knotty question was eventually solved with the aid of a dictionary, and the case for the defence forthwith closed. The Government Pleader then addressed the jury of five. He pointed out that what they had to decide was whether the chaukidar knew that the articles "secreted" in his house were stolen property and as to that there was were stolen property-and as to that there was undeniable proof. The Judge, having summed up, placing the whole facts of the case and the sections of the Penal Code involved and the sections of the Penal Code involved clearly before the jurors, asked for their verdict. The first two unhesitatingly answered "Not Guilty," on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to prove that the accused stole the articles. The sections being again elaborately explained to them and being told that whether or not the accused stole anything was quite irrelevant to the stole anything was quite irrelevant to the case, they reconsidered their opinions; and eventually all agreed as to Mahabir's guilt. Judgment was reserved.

A license has been granted to Messrs. J. W. Darwood for the supply of electric energy for electric traction in the Rangoon Canton-

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INDIAN NOTES

A SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION. Tuesday evening last H. M. S. rk" left Colombo on her scientific ex-"Sealark" left Colombo on her scientific expedition. She proceeds first to the Chagos Archipelago, which will probably be reached in about a month's time. The last survey in the group of islands having been made 70 years ago, it is more than probable that considerable changes will have taken place owing to the growth of the reefs. Careful bological investigations will also be made in this locality. From Chagos the "Sealark" will go to Mauritius, which she expects to reach in August. A survey of Cargados, a surface reef to the south of the submerged Nazareth bank, will next be made, and the vessel will continue straight on to the vessel will continue straight on to Seychelles group. From there the "Sealark" will return to Colombo and is expected to arrive there in January next.
A TIGER SHOOT.

A TIGER SHOOT.

The Bombay correspondent of the "Indian Field writes:—News has been received in Bombay that a tiger has been troubling the neighbourhood of a village below the Ghats ten miles from Karjat Station on the G.I.P. Railway line. At present this tiger is confining itself to the villagers' cattle, of which it has killed over a dozen, but I hope it will not become a man-eater, if allowed by local sportsmen to live, like the Mumbra tiger, which is still at large. Three splendid opportunities now offer themselves to young local sportsmen who are longing to kill a opportunities now offer themselves to young local sportsmen who are longing to kill a tiger, as besides the Mumbra and Karjat animals, there is one at Wassind or Khardi close to Igatipuri: I shall be surprised if all these animals are not accounted for very shortly. The Mumbra tiger which Captain Hutchinson, I.M.S., and Colonel Dimmock, I.M.S., spent two days in trying to bag five weeks ago, is a most mysterious beast and has since eluded the guns of two other local sportsmen who went after it during the Easter holidays.

GREAT DISCOVERY AT PATIALA

GREAT DISCOVERY AT PATTALA Since Rai Bahadur Gungaram, C. I. E. has been at the head of the Public Works has been at the head of the Public Works Department at Patiala, he has initiated many a scheme by which the State is now reaping advantages. We cannot go into all these projects, but at the present moment will confine ourselves to the great find of marble in the district of Narnoul. While going through the districts, the Rai Sahib found that a very superior description of lime was obtainable in large quantities from Narnoul. He journeyed there and among other things found that marble was being excavated and sold in small quantities also. Further investigation has revealed that there are no less than sixteen quarries containing from pure white to jet black marble. The black is perfect, and some of the shades of grey are beautifully marked. Slabs from each of these sixteen quarries are being polished these sixteen quarries are being polished and sent to Government for His Excellency the Viceroy to see. We are sorry to read in the home journals that, the official interested with the construction of the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta has imbibed a prejudice against India marbles and has decided to use Italian stone in his work.—The "News

of India.

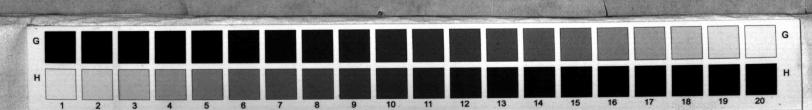
EARTHQUAKES AT KULU.

Babu Nerode Chunder Chatterjee then addressed the Court on behalf of the Crown. He contended that the charges referred to the same transaction and said that Section 239, Criminal Procedure Code, showed that such a charge was a perfectly legitimate one. In support of his contention he cited a case reported in 31 Calcutta Law Reports, page 1007, and said that the whole law on the subject had, been fully explained and supported in 15 Bombay Law Reports. He referred briefly to the facts of the case and said Raza was anxious to assault Captain Ronayne because the latter had not paid his fare.

Of late the Travancore Government have been showing a decided tendency in the direction of encouraging the manufacture of salt in the State. The first step taken to attain this object was the permission given to a contractor (from Madras) during the last administration. Since coming to Travancore the present Dewan, too, has been continuing the same policy. At a Conference held by him with the officers of the Salt Department, the question was discussed, and it was resolved to eventually stop the importation of foreign salt by the encouragement of locally made salt; to resuscitate and work the salt pans in and around Colachel, in South Travancore, and in course of time to leave the sale of salt to private enterprise. These resolutions of the Conference are being slowly and steadily carried Of late the Travancore Government have ference are being slowly and steadily carried out. The "Travancore Times" says that practical steps have been taken in that a firm of contractors has already started work and it is said that 100 pans are shortly to be worked. The prospect of getting good salt is assured and the enterprise gives every promise of success. promise of success.

A SAFE SPECULATION. 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 ever? There is no need of suffering from rheumatism for a mouth or six weeks incurring the expense of a large doctor's bill, when a few applications of this liminant, costing but a small amount will oure you. For all by ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE KEEPERS PRICE, I Be. 2 Re.



The birthday of the Great Sivaji Chatra-pathy, the founder of the Mahratta Empire in India, was celebrated in the Palace pre-mises on the 6th instant by the descendants of the Tanjore Royal Family. The pro-gramme was that of a social gathering of the sympathisers of the movement and consisted of the Tanjore Royal Family. The programme was that of a social gathering of the sympathisers of the movement and consisted of morning tea party, dinner and "harikatha," all of which were attended and enjoyed by the Palace people to whom the wholeday festivities were confined. Prince Chota Raj Sivaji and his brother, the grandsons of the last Sivaji on the throne, were also present. Towards the evening, there was a formal meeting at which speeches in Marathi, English and Tamil were delivered giving a character sketch of the Great Sivaji, and describing his military valour and personal virtues. There was nothing of a political character in the proceedings. The expounding of the Ram Dass Charitram, whose disciple the Great Sivaji was, proved a well-enjoyed finish to this happy day celebration. It was also resolved to repeat it every year. The poor were fed and clothed on the occasion.

PEARL FISHERIES IN INDIA.

A great deal more might be done than is done in India in connection with pearl fisheries, especially if people realised that mother-o-pearl shells fetch as much as £140 per ton in the London market! There may be no royal roads to fortune, but this bears such an angent people recemble to the control of the control o be no royal roads to fortune, but this bears such an uncommonly close resemblance to one that the experiment might be well worth while attempting. In the Mergui district of Burma the pearl fisheries are increasingly prosperous, and the local Government shares in their success, which is as it should be. What are known as pump licenses for pearling brought in a sum of Rs. 28,000 in 1903-04, which was an increase over the previous year notwithstanding that the season was a shorter one than usual. The exports of the products during the three years ended 1903-04 show that in the case of mother-o'-pearl shells the value has gone up from Rs. 77,400 in 1901-02 to Rs. 1,07,300 in 1903-04; green snail shells increased from Rs. 20,335 to Rs. 43,700; and green snail and sea slugs from snail shells increased from Rs. 20,335 to Rs. 43,700; and green snail and sea slugs from Rs. 1,815 to Rs. 2,700. The exports of trocas—known in commerce as "top shells,' however, practically ceased in 1903-04—their value having dropped to Rs. 4,930 from Rs. 28,843 in the previous year. It appears that there has been some talk of closing the pearling grounds, but the Indian pearlers are strongly opposed to it. Their contention is that there is no falling-off in the supply of shells, and that their losses, which invariably occur except when valuable pearls are found are rather more due to the deterioration of the class of divers than to shortness of are rather more due to the deterioration of the class of divers than to shortness of supply. It can hardly be wondered at that there should be opposition to closing down, for even green snail shells are worth £20 to £30 per ton; and trocas (conical shells), £14 to £18 per ton in London.

AN INDIAN DIVORCE SUIT.

DECREE NISI RESCINDED.

An interesting matrimonial case came up before Sir John Stanley, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Burkitt and Mr. Justice Aikman of the Allahabad High Court on a reference by the District Judge of Meerut, which was disposed of on Thursday last. Mrs. Aileen Crawson had applied for a divorce against her husband William Crawson, them stationed at Ghaziabad, on the ground of cruelty and adultery. The husband did not defend the suit in the Court of the District Judge, and on the evidence produced by the DECREE NISI RESCINDED. defend the suit in the Court of the District Judge, and on the evidence produced by the petitioner the District Judge passed a decree "nisi" on the 4th June 1904, and sent up the proceedings for confirmation of the same to the High Court. At the hearing before the High Court the husband brought to the the High Court the husband brought to the notice of the Court the fact that Mrs. Aileen Crawson had gone through the form of marriage with one Mr. Whaley at Lucknow, the ceremony being performed by a Wesleyan Minister on the 18th June 1904, and further alleged that the petitioner had been guitty of misconduct. Mr. R. K. Sorabji, Barrister-at-law, appeared for William Crawson and Mr. Satya Chander Mukherjee and Dr. Satish Chander Banerjee, Vakils, for Mrs. Crawson. Affidavits were filed by Mrs. Aileen Crawson and Mr. Whaley affirming that the ceremony, of marriage had been gone through publicly as stated above in ignorance of the

publicly as stated above in ignorance of the provisions of the Indian Divorce Act forbid-ding a marriage till after six months of the decree "nisi" becoming absolute, and that if they had had any information that Mrs. Crawson was not at liberty to remarry, the Crawson was not at liberty to remarry, the form of marriage would never have been gone through. The High Court, however, thought it necessary that a further inquiry should be made about the past conduct of the petitioner, and remanded the record to the District Judge directing further evidence to be taken on the point and his report. On receipt of the report there was a further receipt of the report there was a further hearing and the prayer of the husband with regard to a life policy standing in the name of Aileen Crawson and the custody of children was also considered.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judg-

ment of the Court said: "This is a reference under S. 17 of Act No. IV of 1869 for confirmation of the decree for dissolution of marriage, solemnised between the petitioner and the respondent, passed by the learned District Judge of Meerut on the 4th June 1904. The grounds of the petition for divorce are the alleged commission of adultery by the respondent with several women, and also such acts of cruelty as without adultery would have entitled the petitioner to a divorce "mensa et thoro." The learned District Judge who heard the evidence was satisfied of the truth of the allegations made by the petitioner, namely, that the respondent had sommitted adultery, and that he had been guilty of such acts of cruelty as we have stated. When the case was last before us we, for the reason set forth in our order of the 13th February 1905, deemed it necessary to direct the learned District Judge to hold a further inquiry in regard to certain allegations of misconduct made by the respondent against the petitioner. The result of that inquiry has been submitted to us, and we have considered it and the additional evidence placed upon the record. The learned Judge finds that the petitioner committed adultery with one John Trapand, at Rangoon. We are of opinion that this adultery on her part is fully established by the evidence on the record.

"There is also a circumstance which was brought to our notice at the previous hearing. The decree "nisi" was passed on the 4th June 1904, and notwithstanding the probabilities. ment of the Court said: "This is a reference under S. 17 of Act No. IV of 1869 for con-

ing. The decree "nisi" was passed on the 4th June 1904, and notwithstanding the prohibition contained in Act No. IV of 1869 against the remarriage of a divorced person at any time within six months after the decree "nisi" has been made absolute by the

High Court, we find that the petitioner went through the form of marriage at Lucknow, with a man of the name of Whaley, on the 18th June 1904, that is exactly one fortnight after the decree "nisi" had been passed. Explanation as to this has been given by affidavits by both the petitioner and the man Whaley with whom she went through the form of marriage. In those affidavits they depose Whaley with whom she went through the form of marriage. In those affidavits they depose that they went through the form of marriage in entire ignorance of the law which prohibits a formal marriage within the period which we have stated. The petitioner states that she believed that she had been relieved by the decree "nisi" from her former marriage and was entitled to remark. states that she believed that she had been relieved by the decree "nisi" from her former marriage and was entitled to remarry. Looking at the publicity of the fact of the marriage, as to which we have no doubt, we give credence to the statement of the petitioner and Whaley that they acted "bona fide" believing that the petitioner had been released by law from her previous husband. We might have overlooked the conduct of the petitioner in going through this form of marriage at Lucknow, but in our opinion we ought not to overlook the fact that the petitioner herself had been previously guilty of adultery. It is true that the learned District Judge finds that after the adultery committed by the petitioner in 1890 she and the respondent (husband) lived as man and wife in 1900 and 1903. Notwithstanding this, which are off opinion that this is a case in which we should in the exercise of our discretionary power refuse to confirm the decree for disso-

power refuse to confirm the decree for disso-lution of marriage, on the ground that the petitioner herself has been guilty of adult-

petitioner herself has been guilty of adult-ery, especially as from a perusal of letters of the petitioner which are on the record we feel little doubt that the parties are in collu-sion in wishing to be divorced. "There is a matter to which we feel bound here to call attention. As we have said, the second marriage was solemnised one fort-night after the decree "nisi" had been passed contrary to the provisions of the Act to ontrary to the provisions of the Act to which we have referred. This marriage was solemnised by a Wesleyan Minister who is licensed to solemnise marriages under Act No. XV of 1872. He was aware that the petitioner was a divorced woman and, therepetitioner was a divorced woman and, therefore, as it seems to us, it was incumbent upon him to make proper inquiry and ascertain when she had obtained her divorce so as to ensure that he was not solemnising a marriage contrary to the provisions of law. Had he made any inquiry, presuming as we do, that he is acquainted with the law he would not have ventured to solemnise he would not have ventured to solemnise the marriage. The provisions of the Act are perfectly clear. Section 57 provides that not sooner than six months after the date of the order of the High Court confirming of the order of the High Court confirming the decree for dissolution of marriage made by a District Judge have expired may the parties remarry. In this case it follows that the form of marriage which has been gone through by the petitioner and Whaley is a mere nullity.

"We erfuse to confirm the decree "nisi" and dismiss the petition of Aileen Crawson. Having regard to the circumstances of the case we make no order as to costs."

After judgment had been delivered Mr. Satya Chander Mukerjee brought to the notice of the Bench the fact that his client Mrs. Crawson had been left in a very curious position. As the effect of the judgment, her former marriage subsists and her present marriage is a nullity, and it would be very difficult to advise her as to what she should

The Chief Justice.—"That is certainly so but I am afraid we cannot help your client in this matter."

Mr. Justice Burkitt.—'It appeared perfectly clear to us that neither the husband nor the wife wanted the other, and that is one of the reasons why we refused to confirm the decree. We could do nothing else."

There has been no further development of the Afghan Khassadar and Samatzai incident and all differences will probably be amicably

Rai Bahadur Nava Gopal Sarkar, who has been doing special duty at the Simla Foreign Office for the past six months, goes back to the Central Provinces as Extra Assistant

Estimates are being prepared showing the losses suffered in the fire at Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, last Sunday, both as regards the building and the property destroyed in rooms that were gutted. It is feared these will exceed two lakhs of rupees.

An interesting experiment of destroying the wildly grown lamtana shrubs in Coorg forests by means of wild elephants was to have been tried last year, but the threatened disease on the Mysore border to elephants led to its postponement. The forest authorities hope to extract the shrub without leaving the stump as root by timber dragging during

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Rao Bahadur B. G. Sathe, Poona writes:

"My wife suffered from Dyspensia for a long time,
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K. G. Kelkar Esqr., B. A., Principal, Poona Training College, writes:

"I was suffering from Acidity and Colic. Rao Bahadur B. G. Sathe recommended to me your Sudha Churna and got a bottle of it for me from you. I am using it and am glad to say I have got rid of my combleints."

Pershypath Sing Poon.

Raghunath Sing Esqr., Pest Master, Hoshangabad, writes:

"Kindly send two bottles of Sudha Churna, as
I have derived much benefit by its use or Constipa
tion, as also my friend to whom I gave the Churna."
Babu Umesh Chandra Kotal, Sub-Registrar

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

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

Babu Lakshmi Narayan Ray, Mursidabad,

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

Babu Karunanidhan Mukherjee, Hon. Ma-

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

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

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

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

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

"Your Sudha Churna, I am glad to say, has proved wonderfully efficacious in a very troublesome case of Flatulent Colic. Kindly send one large phial at your earliest convenience."

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Babu Lakshmi Narayan Ray, Mursidabad, writes:

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

Babu Krizhna Prosad Maitra, Zemindar and Hon. Magistrate, Malancha, Sonarpur, writes:

"I am glad to say that I have derived much benefit within a couple of days of its (Sudha Churna's) use and have every reason to believe that by continu-

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Destroys the susceptibility to stricture, retention of urine, pennifistula, and other horrible effects of

At once removes all agonising symptoms not to speak of itching inflammation and ulceration it the

Restores, without fail, the vital power, buoyancy and the narmal desires

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