

# Amrita Bazar Patrika

BI-WEEKLY EDITION--PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY

VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY MAY 21, 1905.

NO. 40

## CHYAVANA PRAS

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Indian National Congress.  
Sir Maitra's Welcome Address.  
Sir Henry Cotton's Presidential Address.

The Social Conference.  
H. H. The Gokhale's Inaugural Address.  
Hon. Mr. Parekh's Presidential Address.

The Hon. Mr. Chandra Varkar's Address.  
Indian Ladies' Conference.  
Mrs. Ranade's Speech.

Mohammed Educational Conference.  
Mr. Morrison's Presidential Address.  
Industrial Exhibition.

The Hon. Mr. D. Thackeray's Speech.  
H. E. Lord Lamington's Speech.  
H. E. Lady Lamington's Speech.

Sir Pherozshah Mehta's Speech.  
Temperance Conference.  
Sir Balchandra Krishnaswami's Address.

Mr. Samuel Smith's Speech.  
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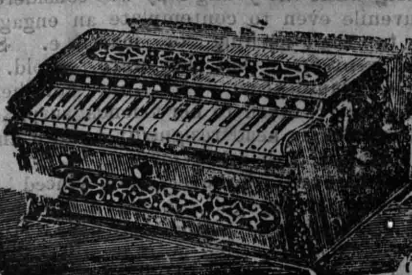
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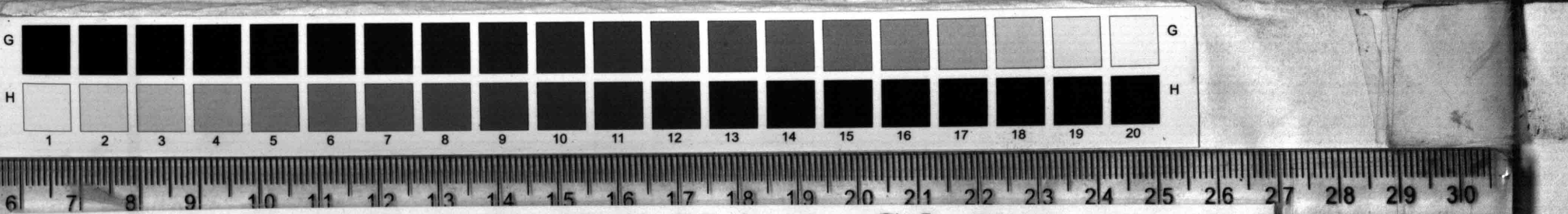
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## KANGRA VALLEY.

## LALA LAJPAT RAI'S PERSONAL VISIT.

I have just returned from a visit to Dharamsala, Kangra and the neighbouring villages. Below I beg to give my impressions of what I saw, observed and came to know by careful enquiries made from trustworthy and reliable persons:—

## 1. (a) GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Devastation by earthquake in the Kangra District.

The ruin and devastation caused by earthquakes in the Kangra District is too vast and extensive to be described by pen or to be imagined by those who have not seen the affected area with their own eyes. In less than a minute, Nature seems to have done, what could not possibly be done by man even in centuries. Populous and large towns have been converted into heaps of ruins and present an appalling sight. Buildings small and low, "kachha" or "pakka," of bricks or of stones built on the rock, hill or below, have all crumbled down and are lying in such a state as if the whole thing had been crushed into pieces by numerous hammers from top to bottom bringing down wood, iron, bricks, stone, mortar of mud together, and making one heap of all of them. It was a strange and painful look that the devastated towns presented especially to me who had seen them before the earthquake. The grander, the loftier, the more substantial a building, the more complete and sudden has been its fall and the greater the loss it inflicted in coming down on its owners or occupants.

In towns having hundreds of buildings not a single structure is left to give shelter to man or animal. Impossible as it is to describe the general look of places affected and brought down by the earthquake, the following facts might serve to give the reader a general idea of the loss caused.

## (b) AREA AFFECTED.

The area affected consists of 3 complete Tehsils, viz., Palampur, Kangra and Kulu; parts of Tehsils Dera and Hamirpur, and the Native States of Mandi and Lambagraon. Kangra Tehsil consists of 134 villages including 1,028 Tikas (hamlets).

Palampur Tehsil consists of 114 villages including about 1,000 Tikas.

Sir Charles Rivaz estimates the area to be 700 square miles but I am afraid he had not by that time (i. e., when he wrote his report) full information about the Sub-Division of Kulu. Even now the information about Kulu is not very full, and each day brings to light the greater extent of the damage done and the larger area affected therein. According to my estimate the number of villages—Tikas (a local term for hamlets) affected will come to over 3,000. The Kangra Tehsil consists of 1028 Tikas all of which have been affected. The same may be said of Palampur. If the hamlets affected in other Tehsils be added, the total number may exceed 3,000. The affected area includes the towns of Dharamsala, Kangra, Jwalamukhi, Dera, Sujanpur, Palampur, Kulu, Baij Nath, Paprola, Bhawana, Nagrota and Dowlatur.

## LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN KANGRA TEHSIL.

It is difficult to give even an approximate estimate of the loss of life and returns and figures are yet coming in and there are places in the Sub-Division of Kulu of which we have little information, if any, at all. The Tehsil of Kangra alone, excluding the town of Kangra and the Civil and Military Stations at Dharamsala, is said to have lost no less than 10,257 human beings. The loss of life at Kangra is roughly estimated to be in no case less than 2,000. The official returns do not take into account the large number of pilgrims that were there on account of the days being particularly auspicious for the worship of the goddess. The Civil and Military Stations of Dharamsala are said to have lost about 3,000 persons.

To this may be added the loss of cattle which is over 20,000. Excluding the towns of Kangra (with Bhawan) and the Civil and Military Stations of Dharamsala the number of houses fallen in the Kangra Tehsil is believed to be over 40 thousands. The loss of property in Kangra town could not be less than 20 lacs.

In the Palampur Tehsil the loss of human lives is said to be about 6,000 souls and that of cattle very near 16,000. I was informed by a friend that in one Revenue circle consisting of 14 villages the loss to property was estimated at a figure exceeding 9 lacs.

## SUJANPUR.

In Sujanpur town the number of houses fallen is estimated by a gentleman who is acting as the Secretary of a Local Relief Committee, to be 1,600.

From this one may form some idea of the loss of the life and property caused by the earthquake. My own idea is that when full information is available the figures of loss will be appalling.

## RELIEF MEASURES.

The official measures taken for the relief of Districts have been given in detail by H. H. The Lieutenant-Governor in his report published in the "Civil and Military Gazette" of the 5th May.

All I intend to do is to add a few more facts which will throw additional light on the relief measures hitherto taken; but before I do so I would like to give expression to the sense of gratitude which the people in the Valley feel towards His Honor, who exhibited his sympathy by personally inspecting the worst part of the affected area, and whose kind enquiries of the people and promises of help went a great deal in putting heart into them. Amongst European officials the next name which is being freely mixed with that of Sir Charles Rivaz in the blessings of the population is that of Major Lane, the Civil Surgeon of Dharamsala. Amongst Indian officials the man who has given substantial proof of his having right royal blood worthy of the historic community to which he belongs is Tika Rajindra. But for him and the indefatigable exertions of Dr. Vaishno Ram many lives that have been saved would have been lost. I am sure many more Indians could have been saved out of the debris if some of the brave Gurkhas could have been spared in time to dig out the living interned, several of those who had been buried were heard crying for help but in vain as there was no one ready at hand to dig them out. This is about Dharamsala.

At Kangra the only influential person left to do the work of rescue was Lalla Diwan Chand, Contractor. Diwan Bishan Das, Bar-at-Law, however, reached the place on the evening of the 4th, and both of these gentlemen did what they could to help the survivors and dig out the living-buried. No official help reached except on the evening of the 7th, when Major Smith arrived at Kangra with the necessary authority to do the work of rescue but unfortunately he had only one

chouldario with him, no labourers, no provisions and no tools. The Tahsildar of Dera was the first man to reach there with 50 labourers on the morning of the 8th. On his arrival on the evening of the 7th, Major Smith found that the Treasury was intact and guarded by the two or three surviving Police constables, the only one remaining alive of the whole police force on duty in that Police Station. On the morning of the 8th commenced the work of rescue and relief, on the 9th a woman was dug out alive, the 14th a living goat and on the 27th a living "chikor" were dug out; which shows that many more lives could have been saved if diggers had been found in time. It is impossible to tell how many lives were lost for failure or inadequacy of digging hands and tools. Of the private relief parties the first to reach Dharamsala, and Kangra was that of Bakshi Sohan Lal of the Lahore Arya Samaj. He reached Shahpur on the 7th April, Dharamsala on the 9th and Kangra on the 10th, i. e., only two days after the Government relief operations began. How far the Government rose equal to the occasion, at Kangra at least, may be judged from the fact that bodies are being dug out there even up to this day. Two were dug out in my presence on the 6th of May, i. e., 32 days after the earthquake. It is believed that a large number of bodies are still lying in Bhawan close to the temple. The work of digging bodies is being creditably shared by private relief parties. In the villages too a large number of cattle are still lying buried in the debris. It appears that no relief in the way of help for the digging of corpses of human beings and dead cattle has been given in the villages. On my way to Kangra from Dharamsala I passed through a village, Matur by name. There I happened to meet a family of agriculturists consisting of one female and two males. Of the males one was an old man of about 60 and the other a young man of about 30. The latter had his leg broken and the former his shoulder bone dislocated. Both these were set right and splinted by the Arya Samaj doctors, but when I saw them the old man had removed his splint and had an extremely dirty bandage of old torn rags round his arms. The woman had her foot burned. All three were incapable of doing any digging work, and so the courtyard where they were sitting was full of bad odour and smelt of a most nauseating and sickening smell. On enquiry I found that a bullock was buried under the debris and the members of the family being incapable to dig him out no extensive help was forthcoming to do the needful. Now this was a typical case of neglect. Very little if anything at all seems to have been done for the villages. It is true that in some places medical aid has been provided; in others a few mounds of ration and a few hundred "sikkis" have been distributed, but beyond this no help has been given to the villages generally, except in a number of road side villages to exhumate the dead bodies of men and cattle and to build their houses. It is true that in most of the villages the people have done this for themselves. Being so near the rains (in fact it has several times rained since the earthquake) they are very anxious to have some sort of shelter for themselves and their children, and therefore in almost every step in this desolated area you find signs of resigned activity in building huts and shelters. The people seem to have forgotten all their losses and appear to be so grateful for what has been saved. From Dharamsala to Kangra a distance of 12 miles, which I walked on foot from 3-30 p.m. up to 8 p.m. I heard no cries of woe nor any signs of mourning. But it broke my heart to observe that this time the roads gave a look of being lonely and deserted, having no little ones to break the monotony of Nature with their gay songs, playful jocularities, and freaks of childish ingenuousness which I witnessed on the previous occasion when I passed through that area in 1903. The fact is that children seemed to have suffered the most. Even the women-folk seemed to be resigned to God's will. In the whole affected area traversed by me I saw no mourning except when I reached the Kangra Bazar where for the first time I saw an old woman crying piteously, and a little further on in the same locality I noticed a middle-aged woman with a child in her lap sitting on the ruins of her house and weeping bitterly for the loss of her dear ones. Oh! what a sight! It was sufficient to melt a heart of stone. What a population to have as subjects! Any Government on the face of the Globe would be proud to have people like this and would be prepared to do everything possible for the amelioration of their miserable state, but is not our Government very humane, wise and liberal as they let these people live in peace and security. Should they not be grateful because they are allowed to cultivate their lands and sell the produce to the highest bidder in the market? But this is only by the way. To resume my narrative, I have grave reasons to doubt if the liberal concessions ordered by Sir Charles Rivaz and the Punjab Government will really benefit the people. Some of them have already built their huts, others are actually building the same; the Revenue Officer is said to be pressing hard for repairs to "Kuhls" (natural water courses) being completed by the people themselves. Till now nothing has been done to help the people in cutting their crops and bringing the produce home before the rains set in. No pecuniary help has yet been given to any Indian whether in towns or villages. In some places the entreaties for help are reported to have been met with a show of temper and a shower of abuse on the part of an officer who may better remain unnamed.

May we beg of the Government of Sir Denzil Ibbotson to depute some experienced native B. A. Cs. who know the District well, such as Lala Nathu Ram who was for many years the Superintendent of the Jullundur Commissioner's Office or Lalla Sansar Chand or Lalla Amir Chand Johar, or others whose names are better known to the Government than to us. At this time it will be more in keeping with the sympathetic policy laid down by Government to have old, experienced hard working and sympathetic native officers than young civilians who do not know much of the country and its people or its habits and who quite unconsciously and unwillingly may even in small matters be liable to injure the tender feelings of a suffering population and thus make the situation more painful for those who are already afflicted with the wrath of heaven. If there was ever a great need of relief being administered with sympathy and consideration it is now, and if there was ever an afflicted area which required extremely considerate treatment it is the District of Kangra in its present trouble. The people in this District are not yet completely demoralised and do still preserve some remnants of noble Aryan instincts, will be more than clear from the fact that many cases have come to my notice in which old

and decrepit men and women, and naked starving youths every inch needy and in trouble have refused to accept charity on the ground of religious scruples. Can there be much danger of charity being misapplied and misused in a population like this? Several of our workers have related to me with tears in their eyes the stories of charity being absolutely refused by men and women who were themselves in absolute destitution and did not know how and wherefrom to make a meal and how to cover their bodies. Bravo! noble souls! Hinduism is proud of you and will I trust leave nothing undone to help you in your affliction.—The "Punjabee."

## Notes on the Russo-Japanese War.

## LAND CAMPAIGN.

THE FIGHTING NEAR KAIYUAN. Important news has reached London to the effect that the Japanese army in Manchuria is about to make another great turning movement against the Russian forces.

It is stated that the advance will be made on both flanks, following the lines of strategy which were so successful at Mukden. It is certain, however, that the Japanese are keeping their plans to themselves and that they are unlikely to move in the direction expected by the Russians.

Some idea of General Linievitch's position if he again retreats is given in an article on the Russian Lines of Communication in the "Fortnightly Review" for May by Mr. Julius M. Price, the war correspondent, who says:

"A glance at the map will show how desperate will be the position of Linievitch if by any chance his line of communication should break down—for the only place of any importance whatever between Harbin and Karinskaya in the Trans-Baikal is 'Manchuria Station,' some 584 miles distant on the Siberian frontier, and which is but a big straggling railway junction, with only a small and unimportant settlement round about it. In fact, one may safely say that until Chita is reached there is really no town sufficiently large to enter seriously into any strategic calculations."

## LINEVITCH REPULSED.

## 200 RUSSIANS KILLED.

The following telegram, dated Tokio, April 26, has been received at the Japanese Legation in London:—

"Russians with five battalions, sixteen squadrons, and one battery, attacked on the 24th April neighbourhood of Kaiyuan, but they were repulsed.

"Our casualties were 38. The enemy left 200 corpses.

"The enemy, who advanced towards Changtu with six battalions and sixteen squadrons and towards Hsiao-tai-shue with twelve squadrons and one battery, retreated northward."

General Linievitch telegraphs:—

"Our outposts on the 22nd inst. forced the enemy to evacuate successfully the village of Nan-chen-su and the village of Ne-man-pao-meng, which was fortified. The Japanese occupied a fortified position three versts (two miles) south of Ne-man-pao-meng. The fire of our artillery and the appearance of our detachment opposite the left flank forced the Japanese to retire in haste on Kaiyuan. On the retreat they burned a provision depot in a village.

"On the 23rd inst. our troops forced the enemy to retire to the town of Kaiyuan.

"On the same day our advanced posts, after beating back the enemy, approached Changtu, which was found to be strongly fortified and occupied by the Japanese. Our artillery opened fire on the town from the east. When it became evident that the town was occupied by a considerable body of men our troops retired.

"Our cavalry destroyed the telegraph between Kaiyuan and Changtu."

## A NEW FLOWER.

We have received an interesting account of a new flower, called "Sutan," now in view in the Victoria Gardens. The flower bears a name which even in these desecrated days is a stinger, the "amorphophallus campanulatus." The flower is on view near the cupola which formerly contained Lady Frere's statue, and the common or garden name of the plant is the Telinga potato. The plant is a perennial, tuberous, herbaceous one, found wild in damp places in the plains of India, and is largely cultivated as a vegetable. In the course of his description of the plant the Superintendent says: "The flower is, like that of the other plants of the same natural order, peculiar in structure, quite different from that of ordinary flowers. It consists of a large modified flower leaf or bract, called a "spathe" enclosing an elongated fleshy axis, with numerous unisexual flowers of both sexes crowded on it, called "spadix." The flower starts directly from the tuber long before the leaves appear, in April or May, as a small conical bud, which gradually elongates and grows larger in size, and takes about forty days to fully form and open, when it is about one foot three inches high, and a foot in diameter, and larger in older plants. The flower possesses other qualities besides great size, and is apparently the reverse of what we associate with flowers; indeed, judging by the description, a handkerchief with scent on it would be a wise accompaniment for the visitor who desires to inspect the flower. The Superintendent, in his description, adds: "When the inflorescence is fully formed and the flowers ready for fertilisation, it exhales a very overpowering, fetid smell, resembling that of putrid flesh or decaying fish. The smell and the colour of the inflorescence, which also resembles that of carrion, viz., mottled green, yellow and purple, are not without a meaning in the life of this plant, namely to attract carrion flies for effecting cross fertilisation. The flies, deceived and allured by the smell and colour of the flower, flock in large numbers around it, not only find a suitable place for laying their eggs in the large and spongy club or appendix, but also a copious supply of food in the immense quantity of pollen which issues from the male flowers. The juice of the plant is used as a counter-irritant in rheumatism. This interesting botanic specimen is on view for a few days at the Gardens."—Advocate of India.

## GOLFERS WHO MARRY THEIR CADDIES.

## STORIES OF LOVE ON THE LINKS.

That Cupid lurks even among the golf-stick has been proved over and over again by the many proposals which have been made on the links, but it has been left to our American cousins to give us instances of fair golfers falling in love with their caddies and eventually marrying them.

The most recent case of his romantic nature happened last year, when Miss Nancy Hert, a sixteen-year-old golf enthusiast, started exclusive Newport society by running away with the young man who it was supposed had been acting merely as her caddy. But the fact was the two had been in love with each other for more than a year. The stern parents of both however, had forbidden their meeting, for the lover was scarcely eighteen, while the young lady was considered too juvenile even to contemplate an engagement to say nothing of marriage. So the flat went forth that they were to hold.

No communication with one another, and Miss Hert, much to her friends' surprise, bowed her pretty head resignedly to fate and spoke no more of her boy lover.

Soon afterwards, however, she evinced a strange passion for golf, joined a Newport club, and chased the elusive ball over the Rhode Island downs from morning till night. She had hired a caddy whom she called "James", and to whom she paid the not extravagant sum of 25c. per hour. It was noticed that this young man was apparently afflicted with weak eyes, for he wore smoked glasses, but, as it afterwards turned out, there was "reason," Miss Hert continued to pursue her favorite pastime with unremitting zeal for six months or so, and then—she disappeared. She had been seen on the very day of her vanishing making a particularly creditable "drive," but after that all trace of her had been lost. The caddy was looked for, but he also had vanished, and then, for the first time, it was feared that they had run away together.

Twenty-four hours later the postman left a little scented note at the house of Mrs. Hert, in which the young lady begged to be forgiven for eloping, adding that she could not give up "James." She stated that the young gentleman had made a most excellent caddy, and this had finally decided her to link her life with his. As she wrote they were speeding westward on what promised to be a very happy honeymoon. If her parents would send their blessing she felt that

## THEIR JOY WOULD BE COMPLETE.

The blessing, it is satisfactory to learn, was sent in due course, and when the couple returned they were received with every mark of affection. Since her marriage, however, the young bride confesses that her husband hasn't shown half the anxiety to carry her clubs that he did formerly, but this, of course, is only natural.

A case in which a girl developed an almost mad infatuation for the boy who carried her golf-sticks was reported from Lakewood, a fashionable winter resort in New Jersey, about two years ago. The youth, who was nineteen years of age and an Irish lad of particularly handsome features, was not lacking in education, and his dark grey eyes and gentlemanly manners soon attracted the attention of Miss Gladys L., a lady of twenty-three, who was possessed of unlimited wealth and generally looked upon as

## A PRACTICAL AND UNSENTIMENTAL WOMAN.

But love comes to all alike in time, and it soon began to be noticed that the good-looking caddy found particular favor with her. She paid him handsomely on condition that he "caddied" only for her, and after he had been performing this pleasant duty for six months or so she persuaded her father, a wealthy railway magnate, to give him a position in his office.

The youth, who had his head screwed on all right, attended to his duties so conscientiously that he gave every satisfaction and was soon promoted. Meanwhile the infatuated young lady found many an opportunity of seeing her "protégé," and eighteen months after the young man had been received into her father's office the two eloped and were made one by an accommodating magistrate. The romance was a two days' wonder, but in spite of the gloomy forebodings of those who look upon "unequal" marriages in the light of calamities, the alliance has turned out very happily. The young husband as soon afterwards reinstated in the office of his forgiving father-in-law, and if things continue to run as smoothly in the future as they have in the past it is prophesied that the ex-caddy will

## SOON BECOME A PARTNER IN THE FIRM.

The young couple are devoted to each other, and neither is ashamed of the somewhat unusual manner in which the marriage was brought about.

Many golfers are aware that in the States it is by no means uncommon for go clubs to employ girl caddies, and they will not therefore be surprised to learn that the custom has already resulted in at least one romantic wedding between a player and a "lady caddy." This interesting romance happened less than four months ago, and was brought about by one of the happy chances which Fate occasionally hides out.

It appears that the Ladies' Golf Club of Syracuse (which employs girl caddies) had an important tournament on hand early in the season, and just before the match commenced on the second day a pretty girl of about seventeen approached the secretary of the club and stated that her little sister, a child of fourteen, who was employed by the club, was ill, and that if she were allowed to take her place she would be obliging then.

## THE FEE WOULD NOT BE LOST.

The secretary, who is a somewhat strong-minded woman, looked at the pretty face of the substitute, and, forgetting all about the gentlemen visitors who were present, at once consented to her taking the absent one's place. Then the match began and it had not been in progress long when one of the onlookers, a gentleman over thirty, espousing a pretty and somewhat fragile-looking girl dragging along the golf clubs of what he

## CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY GIVES SATISFACTION EVERYWHERE.

"I have been selling Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my retail shop of this place for six years," says Adolph Abrahamson of Durbanville, Cape Colony "I find it so gives satisfaction with the people who use it and it is the best value for money remedy I handle." For sale by ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE KEEPERS PRICE, 1/6, 1/3, 1/2.

ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE KEEPERS PRICE, 1/6, 1/3, 1/2.

termed "a 200lb. member," strolled up to her and insisted on carrying the bag in spite of vehement protestations. The girl, who had lots of spirit, angrily declared that if he insisted on carrying the sticks she would leave the field and then as she frankly explained, her fee would be forfeited. The good-natured man then comprehended the situation and continued to walk beside her finding her society a good deal more entertaining than that of anyone else he had ever met. He soon found out that she was well educated and in fact she told him that she was

## A TEACHER IN A PRIVATE SCHOOL.

When the match was over he begged to be allowed to see her home and was so tactful in his request that at last she consented. To make a long story short the gentleman soon found that the more he knew of the "lady caddy" as he insisted on calling her the greater became his admiration and the end of it was that he proposed was accepted and a month later the two were married. The young bride has since been received everywhere for she is of good family and the fact where for she is of good family and the fact that she met her husband while acting as a golf caddy has by no means lowered her in the eyes of sensible people.

## TIPPERA NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Commilla, May 15.

## A SENSATIONAL THEFT CASE.

Cases of theft are occurring almost every night. The other day, a pretty big burglary was committed in the house of Babu Jyotendra Nath Sen, B.L., pleader, when properties to the value of about Rs. 300 were stolen. That very night another theft was committed in the house of Jagat Babu, a Kavraj. A Muchi, residing at the riverside had come out to satisfy a call of nature, when a peculiar sound that was produced by a handle striking against the side of a steel trunk, attracted his notice. Apparently a thief was passing by with a trunk on his head. The Muchi at once secured the man and would not let go his hold, though he was dealt a severe blow by another ruffian from behind. The Muchi then raised a hue and cry and as a result, neighbours came out and secured both the offenders. What was the surprise of the people assembled when they discovered that the offenders were no other than two of the town Chowkidars! People have been vaguely connecting these people with the cases of theft that are so frequent. The conduct of the local Police in connection with the investigation in this case, is anything but satisfactory. Our popular District Magistrate Mr. Scroop himself has come to realize the situation. As a result, he would not have the police do anything with the investigation of the case but directed everything to be done by the Magistrate.

## DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

Distribution of prizes to the meritorious students of the local Zila school came off on the 5th of May. The District Magistrate Mr. Scroop presided. There was a great fall in the number of students attending this institution. The Head Master Babu C. H. Chatterjee in his Annual Report attributed this to the introduction of the vernacular system in the lower classes. That system has been found not only to be highly unpopular but also productive of bad results. The authorities might well be pleased to consider this fact with a view to the discontinuance of the system.

## A TRUE TEACHER.

Babu Jogesh Chandra Roy Chowdhury, B.A., late Head Master of the Eliott-gingee H. E. School, has been appointed as the Second Master of the Commilla Yusuf I. E. School, and he joined his post a month ago. We are very glad to find that Jogesh Babu has become much popular with the boys by his mode of teaching and amiable disposition. His sense of duty and mode of teaching to which the success of the school is mainly due, are simply commendable.

## THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

## INCREASE OF THE STAFF.

The arrangements just sanctioned by the Secretary of State for strengthening the Survey Department of India are of some interest to the domiciled community as they include the creation of additional appointments in the provincial branch, which is recruited in India by a selection of candidates from amongst those who have passed the qualifying examination. In all there are to be six imperial (military), and twenty provincial officers in excess of the present establishment, all to be appointed in India, besides three specialists in map reproduction to be sent out from Home. This increased establishment is to render it possible to keep the enormous series of the existing trigonometrical maps up to date. These maps are many of them becoming antiquated but the pressure of new and constantly growing work has rendered it impossible to tell off a sufficient number of officers from the existing staff to cope with the revision portion of the undertaking. The increase has nothing to do with the work of the committee which peregrinated India last cold season to look into the entire question of improving the organisation of the Survey Department. No other country in the world has so distinguished a Survey Department as India, or offers such good careers for surveyors. Young officers on entering the Indian Survey Department start at once on about Rs. 500 monthly. Officers of the provincial branch begin on about Rs. 120 monthly with the prospect of ultimately rising to Rs. 600 or Rs. 800, those of four years' service of late having averaged something like Rs. 300 monthly. In the present case ten of the new provincial appointments are to be filled this year and ten next year, while the military appointments, of which about two-thirds are for Royal Engineers and one-third for Indian Army officers, will be filled as suitable candidates present themselves.

## CHILDREN WHEN TEETHING.

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

ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE KEEPERS PRICE, 1/6, 1/3, 1/2.



THE  
Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, MAY 21, 1905.

## THE ALIPUR TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR'S CASE.

This manner in which the case against the tramway conductor Raza has been disposed of by Mr. Judge Pope of Alipur will have the effect of demoralizing all the tramway conductors in Calcutta. If the Tramway Company could engage European conductors, it would have been all right, but the pay is too small to tempt other than a "Native" to that post. The tramway conductor Raza was practically sent to jail for four weeks by Mr. Swan, the Sessions Judge, Mr. Pope, has however reduced the sentence to one of a fine of Rs. 5. But why was the conductor convicted at all?

It was, says the Judge, because, the conductor had assaulted Captain Ronayne with a brass rail. But how was it proved that conductor Raza had used the brass rail against the Captain? It was, because, says Mr. Pope, Captain Ronayne had said so; and the Judge's notion is that it is impossible for the Captain to invent this story, evidently, because, he is a European. Is it then the opinion of Mr. Pope that a white man never exaggerates—nay, even in a criminal case in which he is personally interested? But this very case shows that Captain Ronayne did give place to his fancies now and then. The Judge himself admits that there are discrepancies in his statements. Thus Captain Ronayne says on oath that Raza had dealt a murderous blow at his left arm with a brass rail. But Mr. Judge Pope does not believe this story.

What we find is that Captain Ronayne told two stories. One was that Raza had assaulted him with a brass rail; and, secondly, that the former had inflicted a terrible blow on his left arm with that formidable instrument. As, in the opinion of the Judge, Captain Ronayne was incapable of inventing a story, Mr. Pope was bound to believe both stories as true. Strangely enough he accepts the first, and rejects the other. Is this not funny? And just see what extraordinary arguments were employed by him to disprove the statement of the Captain that he was severely struck on his arm. Says Mr. Pope in his judgment:

"The blow, too, seems 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 why not hold that no blow at all was administered to the left arm, when Colonel Peck, who took down immediately after the occurrence, a description of every injury said to have been received by Captain Ronayne, not only mentions of injury on the left arm, but swears that the Captain "did not complain of having been injured on the left arm?" The Judge, however, does not adopt this reasonable course, apparently for the reason that, in that case, he would have no option left but to acquit the prisoner! What he does is to argue the matter in the following queer fashion.

The Judge says that if Raza had committed a murderous assault on the Captain, it would have left some marks on his person. Besides Colonel Peck, the principal witness of Captain Ronayne, who examined his so-called injuries, declares that the Captain's right hand was injured. So though no trace of any mark was found on the left arm of Captain Ronayne of the so-called murderous assault, and though it was not decided which arm had received the injury, Captain Ronayne declaring, if not immediately after the occurrence but subsequently, that it was the left, and his principal witness, Colonel Peck, deposing that it was the right, arm which had been hit—Mr. Judge Pope felt no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that there is no doubt about the left arm being hurt on the simple ground that it would be impossible to conceive that Captain Ronayne would invent the story!

But, as stated above, Captain Ronayne actually told two stories, one of which, in the opinion of Mr. Pope himself, who has such extraordinary faith in the truthfulness of a European witness, was invented, or else he would not have rejected it. Indeed, it is a fact that, in his petition of complaint, Captain Ronayne said that he had received a "terrible blow" on his left arm, and the blow was dealt by the conductor with a brass rail. The Joint Magistrate Mr. Swan also believed that a "terrible blow" had been administered on the left arm, and it was for this reason that he sentenced the conductor to practically four weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Pope, however, throws both Captain Ronayne and the Joint Magistrate over-board, and comes to the decision that a blow had no doubt been administered on the left arm but it was not "severe".

Here is then a number of complications. When Colonel Peck came to the rescue of Captain Ronayne at the tramway depot, the latter complained of injuries in various parts of his body except the left arm. This is the deposition of Colonel Peck on oath. Subsequently, when Captain Ronayne lodged a formal complaint against the tramway men, he solemnly declared that his left arm had been severely injured with a brass rail. But if he was really so assaulted, some marks should have been left on his arm. But there were none at all! Mr. Judge Pope himself expressed surprise that there should be no mark in the left arm.

How did this happen? The point struck the Judge when Mr. Garth, on behalf of the conductor, brought it to his notice. Mr. Pope thought it inexplicable and therefore sought an explanation from the pleader who represented the Crown; but the latter frankly admitted his utter incapacity to account for this strange event. Mr. Pope was thus placed on the two horns of a dilemma. He was at a loss to explain how no marks were left behind if a brass rail was used. He was also not prepared to admit that the left arm was not struck. He had thus to perform an impossible task. And he succeeded in his attempt by putting himself in the most ridiculous position possible. For, he had to go against the principle laid by himself for his own guidance.

The principle that Mr. Pope laid down was that a European could not invent a story. Yet he believed one story of Captain Ronayne and disbelieved his other. Then

again, by holding that the blow on the left arm was not a severe one he placed both Captain Ronayne and Mr. Joint Magistrate Swan in a very awkward position; for, while the one swore that he had been most severely hurt on the left arm by a brass rail, the other, after a careful judicial enquiry, also came to the same conclusion. Judges who are disposed to administer justice, not in the light of law and evidence but according to their own cherished beliefs and disbeliefs, are bound to make themselves ridiculous by their absurd findings and bring discredit upon the administration.

Our contemporary of the "Statesman," who is not to be seduced from his path of duty by any consideration whatsoever, has, as usual, taken a sound view of the case. Our contemporary says: "Several important points are involved in this affair and we find it difficult to accept the judgment on appeal as satisfactory." Certainly the judgment will provoke amazement all over the country, and we fear it will be difficult for the Tramway Company to induce its conductors, after such a decision, to demand fare from their European passengers. Why should they go to do it when there is a chance of their being assaulted first, and fined or imprisoned afterwards?

The "Statesman" next observed: "The fact disclosed at the trial showed that the provocation came from Captain Ronayne and that the first assault was committed by him." Mr. Pope in his judgment does not refer to this point at all. "It will be generally agreed," the "Statesman" goes on to say: "that the Magistrate would have done far better to dismiss the case." "Max" in "Capital" is also of the same opinion. The young Joint Magistrate, Mr. Swan, who originally tried the case has his excuses in his youth; but the experienced Sessions Judge of Alipur has none whatever.

## HOW GOVERNMENT IS ENCOURAGING LITIGATION.

GOVERNMENT Resolutions on the administration of important departments now-a-days are worse than useless. They are not only very short, but dry and uninteresting and contain no or very little information on necessary points. The reader may remember that, recently, the general public were a good deal exercised over the results of certain Sunderbun forest cases tried by the Magistrate of Khulna. We brought some of these cases to light as they showed relentless vigour on the part of the authorities. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose drew the attention of the Government to the scandal, and the Lieutenant-Governor partly admitted and partly denied the truth of the allegations made in these columns. For ready reference we shall publish the questions of the Hon'ble Member and the answers of the Government:—

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose asked:—

"(a) Has the attention of Government been called to a paragraph in the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika' of 19th November last (1904) about the way in which forest cases are being dealt with in Khulna?"

"(b) Is it true that the trying Magistrate tries these cases on board the steamer belonging to the Forest Department without giving any opportunity to the accused persons to defend themselves?"

"(c) Is there any truth in the impression which prevails at Khulna, as reported in the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika' of the 26th November last, that an order has been issued from some high authority to severely deal with the offenders against the Forest Laws?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Barle replied:—

"(1) The attention of Government has been drawn to the paragraphs in the newspaper referred to.

"(2) Forest cases are usually tried at the head quarters of the district and at the Sub-divisions; but the District Magistrate has taken up some cases himself and these he has sometimes tried locally; and he has sometimes used the steamer belonging to the Forest Department to get to the spot. The Commissioner has advised the District Magistrate not to make use of the steamer in question for that purpose in future. It is not true that these accused persons have not been given opportunities of defending themselves.

"(3) No order has been issued from high authority that offenders against the forest law should be dealt with severely. But owing to numerous thefts of forest produce from the reserved forests, which have occurred, great loss has accrued to the Government. The Forest Department, in taking these cases into court, presses for the adequate punishment of offenders who are found guilty. This procedure has been adopted under the best legal advice. It is hoped that the necessity for taking special measures in respect of these cases will soon cease.

"So, according to the Government, 'it is not true that accused persons have not been given opportunities of defending themselves.' Of this, however, hereafter. But, is it not strange that, though the Government of Bengal has just published its annual report on the Forest Administration for 1903-4, it has not a word about the forest prosecution in the Sunderbans? Indeed, the reports as barren of important events as is the one with every other Government Resolution. The following extract from the Forest Report will however show why the Forest Office and the local authorities displayed such unusual zeal and activity in hauling poor before the Magistrates for the so-called thefts of forest produce, and why the latter dealt with them with ferocious severity:

"5. Breach of Forest Law.—The number of breach of the forest law reported was 2,923, as against 3,556 in the previous year. The heaviest decrease occurred in the Sunderbans Division, owing to a change in the system of working in that Division. Attention was drawn in last year's Resolution to the decrease in the number of cases taken into Court. It is stated that the Conservator was doubtful whether the practice of compounding cases of Court had not been carried too far in some Divisions, and that the question whether Divisional Officers should not in future be required to resort more freely to the Courts was being considered. On enquiry it was found that the practice referred to had in fact been abused in some Divisions; and orders were issued making it more generally obligatory on Divisional Officers to suit cases to judicial decision."

It is thus openly admitted in an official document that it is the wish of the Government that forest cases should not be compounded, but taken in Court! Now, is this an evil or a blessing? Of course it is an evil. If anything is eating into the vitals of the nation it is this cancer.

It is a greater evil than drink. And yet the Government felt no hesitation in helping this evil by asking Forest Officers to resort to it as often as possible to law courts! The same spirit also pervades the reply of the Hon'ble Barle to the questions of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose. Mr. Barle admits that the Forest Department presses for severe sentences, and that it has been doing with the permission and the knowledge of the Government. Need now any body wonder why did so many forest cases crop up in the Sunderbans and why were the people involved in them dealt with such pitiless severity?

With what zeal did the Forest Officers carry out the instruction of the Government will appear from the following facts of a case tried at Khulna sometime in November last:

One Nassim Gazi and a few others were hauled up before the Court of Babu Jnanendra Nath Pal, Senior Deputy Magistrate, Khulna, on a charge of appropriating wood from Government reserve forest without license. As the case was a trivial one, the trying Magistrate asked both the parties to compound it. It so happened that Jnanendra Babu was not in Khulna on the date fixed for the hearing of the case. It was therefore transferred to the file of Deputy Magistrate Atul Babu, when the following interesting and instructive dialogue took place in his court:—

"Deputy Magistrate.—Is the case compounded?"

Forest Officer.—No, the case cannot be compounded.

D. M.—Well, what loss do you think has been sustained by the Government?

F. O.—It may be from annas four to the extent of a rupee.

D. M.—How much are they willing to pay as compensation?

Pleader.—They are willing to pay even Rs. 50 for that purpose.

D. M.—And even then the Forest Officer is not agreeable?

Pleader.—No.

D. M.—Then what is it that the Shahib wants?

Pleader.—He wants imprisonment for the accused. Mere fines won't satisfy him."

The case was finally transferred to the Court of the local Sub-Deputy Magistrate. The accused prayed for mercy. The Court however sentenced them to one month's imprisonment each with a fine of Rs. 10.

Thus, though the poor men were charged with misappropriating wood worth only four annas, they were sent to jail, in spite of their readiness to pay Rs. 50 or even two hundred times the amount as compensation, simply because nothing short of imprisonment would satisfy the forest authorities. A greater scandal than this cannot be conceived. We cannot, however, blame these authorities, for they had no help but to carry out the instruction of the Government which was that cases must not be compounded but the jails should be filled with as many breakers of forest law as possible!

Be it stated here that the people in the Sunderbans have been appropriating the produce of the forest from time immemorial, and it will take many many years to convince them that such appropriation is theft, and that they are not within their rights to use wood which grows naturally and luxuriantly in the Sunderbans. And what a grasping policy! The Government will not allow the people to utilize even a few annas worth of fuel for their domestic purposes! The Octopus holds its prey with its eight tentacles. The Government has many more to fleece the people with this instruction, exercises a demoralizing influence over the Magistrate. He did and keep them under its firm grip.

So the case stands, thus. Forest produce is being used by the people from time immemorial. The Government wants to stop that, and for that purpose, asks the Forest Officers to resort to law courts in every possible case and never compound one; nay it also insists upon heavy sentences. The Forest Officer, armed with the instruction of the Government, and the latter finds himself quite helpless. The case, quoted above, will show how the Forest Officers not only larded it over the Khulna Magistrates, but compelled them to send the accused to jail. If this is not laying an axe at the root of the impartial administration of justice, we do not know what it is. In a future issue we shall cite a few more cases to show how some of the Magistrates in Khulna simply carried the mandates of the Forest Officers, though the latter were parties to these cases.

What we beg to submit is that, as the Government here is despotic, it ought to have some sympathy for the people. Is the Government so obtuse as not to see the blood-thirsty spirit permeating its advice that cases must not be compounded; that they should be taken to the court as frequently as possible; and that rigorous imprisonment should be insisted upon the accused when the trying officer is disposed to impose fines? God save the people from such unsympathetic rule!

## THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION A WASTE PAPER.

One of the great, and we must say also the most mischievous, works of Lord Curzon is to give an interpretation to the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 which is utterly opposed to the construction put upon it since the days of its promulgation. That construction was that the English people, through that Proclamation, had conferred all the rights of British citizenship on the Indians. As a matter of fact, not only had the Indians themselves but every responsible statesman, Viceroy, and Secretary of State, attached that meaning to the famous document. When a different meaning was sought to be given to it, Lord Ripon protested against it with all his might. It remained with Lord Curzon first to ignore that document, and then to treat it as a waste paper by giving an absurd meaning to certain expressions in one of its terms. This done, the path has been now paved for the purpose of ostracising the natives of the soil from even petty appointments in the public services, and introducing European and Eurasian element into them, as largely as possible.

How does the present regime venture to reserve appointments exclusively for Europeans and Eurasians, without committing a violence upon the provision of the Proclamation laying down that the British Government would not be guided by racial considerations in distributing offices? Lord Curzon's reply is that the British Government never made any such promise. Here are His Lordship's words:—

"I am familiar with both these documents, and I also remember—which those who quote them sometimes forget—that the Queen's words contained a qualification, intended to modify their generality, and limiting their application by the necessary tests, firstly of practical expediency and secondly of personal fitness."

Lord Curzon's interpretation of the Proclamation has embodied the rulers of the present day to trample its terms under foot in a most flagrant manner. Dr. Wallace, late President of the Anglo-Indian Association, thus delivered himself on the point in the "British Indian Record":—

"The Proclamation of Queen Victoria, though virtually a pure and lovely document, is an ethereal, airy, maribund, as a corpse. It has been left to Lord George Hamilton and to Lord Curzon to break the Victorian Proclamation to mar its beauty, to clothe it with a garment of duplicity and to convert a solemn Heaven-born pledge into a hollow mockery."

Is it then a fact that the English people and Queen Victoria cheated the Indians by holding out some false promises? Can it be true that the Indians are nobodies in the world; that they have no status and rights, and that they are no better than slaves whose destinies are absolutely at the disposal of British officials?

This important point ought to be settled once for all. For, Lord Curzon's recent measures, reactionary and retrograde as they have been all along the line, are no doubt due to his notion that the Indians have no political rights other than those which the British administrators may kindly choose to bestow on them. If Lord Curzon had not sought to poolish the provisions of the Proclamation, the Police Commission would not have ventured to suggest that the Police Superintendents should be recruited from England, or the Government of Bengal would not have dared to reserve a number of appointments in the Secretariat and in the Board of Revenue for the sole benefit of Europeans and Eurasians.

The first duty of every Indian is thus to establish the fact beyond a shadow of doubt that the Proclamation of 1858 conferred all the rights upon the natives of India which Englishmen enjoy. Mere arguments are not likely to accomplish this purpose; for Lord Curzon and his supporters are interested in keeping the Indians in the position of a conquered people, and they are, therefore, not at all disposed to accept the true meaning of the Proclamation. To convince Lord Curzon that he is mistaken we have to convince the English people that the Proclamation is not a piece of waste paper; and to convince the English people, we have to combine in hundreds and thousands, and place our case before them. Every Indian, capable of understanding the grave importance of the question, ought to come forward to enter a protest against the unreasonable interpretation sought to be given by Lord Curzon to the terms of the Proclamation. Luckily we have now many millions who understand such things, thanks to the training which British rule has given to the people of India.

The position which Lord Curzon wishes to accord to the Indians is ridiculous. It is this that these three hundred millions, though as civilized as the people of England, have no rights; that they have nothing which they can call their own; that they are like gypsies in a foreign country, without a home, and a hearth, and allowed to live simply by the sufferance of their rulers.

Every nation will prefer death to a miserable existence under such conditions. Even the Indians, though so fallen, will not care to live under these circumstances. The impression which is ingrained in the hearts of all Indians is that they are only British subjects—the brethren of Englishmen. Lord Curzon would now seek to remove that impression by an arbitrary explanation of a sacred document, the Magna Charta of the people of this country. The Indians, though dead, cannot permit that without a protest, and a vigorous and united protest too.

In our last article on the Carlyle Circular, we promised to cite a few more cases to show how Commissioners are not always fit to undertake the social duties, which the Government is going to thrust upon them. Here is one. Mr. D., a European Magistrate, lived openly an immoral life in a certain district of Bengal. The District Judge, also a European, and a married man, did not mix with him. The Commissioner of the Division, who was a bachelor, however, called at the Magistrate's place. The Commissioner thus cut the Judge. What was the Judge to do? Fortunately for him, Sir John Woodburn, then at the head of the Government, sided with the Judge and set an example. During his visit to the district in question, not only did Sir John decline the Magistrate's invitation to dinner, but he did not ask him to dinner at his party in the Circuit House!

In those days, the Judges and other officers looked up to the Government for precedents and instructions, but now the Commissioner is going to be made an autocrat in social matters. No doubt that there are and were a few good Commissioners who are and were types of perfect gentlemen—men like Messrs. Carstairs, Williams, Lutman-Johnson, Inglis, Collins, Macpherson and a few others. But there are and were also Commissioners like Mr. Halliday, Mr. Marindin, and several others who would break the social law by not inviting important Indian officers to dinners or by expecting Judges to dance attendance at their arrival at, or departure from, stations. Well, if the effect of the Carlyle Circular is that the Commissioner will on such occasions have the same honor and respect as the Lieutenant-Governor, well and good; but then the Commissioner's advent and departure will have to be notified to the Judge.

There are other matters which would complicate this question. Now-a-days there are Provincial service men who are becoming District Magistrates and District and Sessions Judges. Some of them live in the old style and would not care to mix with European society, and they are undoubtedly wise men. Yet there must be some rules by which their social calls and returns should be guided. There are others among them who would live in European style except that they do not bring out their wives. They are anxious to mix with European society. Among these some may be of good and some of bad character. There may be a third class among them who would live like Europeans and bring out their wives.

Now, how would the relation of these second and third classes with European society be governed? If English ladies would sometimes object to dine with Indian gentlemen if they were not prepared to bring out their wives, and Indian ladies who come out would sometimes seriously object to mix with Indian officers of doubtful character, if they would not be accompanied by their wives. It is absurd to say that these relations can be determined by the Commissioner, or even by the Government. In any case, the social duties are so complicated that unless Sir Andrew Fraser can frame a perfect code of social laws and take upon himself the task of controlling his subordinates with strict impartiality—an impossible feat we suppose—any attempt to settle social differences through the Commissioner will only lead to further unpleasantness.

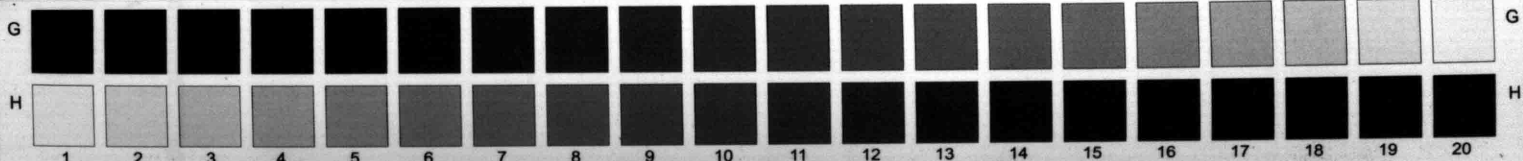
This reminds us of an incident which actually happened at Burdwan in 1904. In that year an Indian Sessions Judge, who was junior in standing came to Burdwan to relieve temporarily another Indian Sessions Judge, who was senior. It was a practice with the former to return the calls of gazetted officers of the Provincial Service after they had called upon him. The latter since his elevation to an appointment reserved for the Indian Civil Service had never returned the calls of his Provincial Service brethren, and he was of opinion that, as European Judges and Magistrates do not return the calls of the Provincial Service men, the Indian Judges and Magistrates should follow their example. The relieving junior Judge did not agree in this view. He said he was not bound by what European Judges and Magistrates do, but he had his own sense of courtesy and propriety in the matter and he would be guided by it. Of course, if ill health or old age prevents the Judge or the Magistrate to return their calls, it is another thing; but as a principle it must be maintained that these calls should be returned.

At a discussion between these two Judges as to the propriety of their conduct, each maintained that he was right, and the matter was referred to Mr. R. C. Dutt as a friendly adviser, and Mr. Dutt agreed with the view that the calls should be returned. The senior Judge then proposed: "Let us refer the matter to Mr. Cotton" (Mr. Cotton was then the Chief Secretary and in the olden days the Government was supposed to decide any point of difficulty). Mr. Dutt fired up and said: "I would not be bound by Mr. Cotton's ruling in a matter like this. I have my own sense of social duties in matters like these. Those who think that because the Lieutenant-Governor is the ruler of the Province, he is therefore also the law giver of social duties of officers under him, do not realize the absurdity of their proposition." Well, take the Burdwan case. We know of Magistrates and Judges who not only do not return the calls of Deputy Magistrates, Muniffs and Sub-Judges but who do not offer them chairs to sit. Will Sir Andrew Fraser make any rule to prevent such outrageous conduct?

One can easily imagine that, as soon as it was announced that there had been a friction between Lord Curzon the Viceroy, and Lord Kitchener, the Commander-in-Chief, all high officials, connected with the Government, were annoyed. When Mr. Brodrick was interpellated on the subject, and asked whether Lord Kitchener had submitted his resignation or not, he did not say "yes," but neither did he venture to deny the allegation. From this, it appeared to the public that not only was the rumoured friction not a myth but it was of a serious nature; for, Lord Kitchener had threatened to resign in case his scheme was rejected. An official communiqué, telegraphed to us, from Simla and published elsewhere states that the disagreement has no foundation in fact. The diplomatic language in which the contradiction is clothed, however, instead of removing, only confirms the suspicion that their two Lordships are far from in the best of terms. From a telegram wired by our Allahabad correspondent and published elsewhere, it would seem that the friction has become so serious that Field-Marshal Sir George White has been summoned to England in connection with this affair. The natives of India have little interest in this quarrel. It is quite true Lord Kitchener wants a large sum of money to carry out his scheme, and this means that if Lord Kitchener carries his point, the country will be ruined. But if Lord Curzon can not protect the revenues of India, its poverty will necessarily further increase; and when Lord Kitchener submits his bills, the Government of India will be obliged to disburse them. India like Russia has no gold bars to meet its contingencies. We are therefore really at a loss to understand where would the money be coming from if the scheme of Lord Kitchener were sanctioned.

The Independent Labour Party held a Conference on April 25th where Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., proposed a resolution condemning the action of the Viceroy of India in refusing to receive the resolutions of the National Congress. He also protested against the impoverishment of the Indian people in the interests of British officials and capitalists. He further demanded a representative Government for India. These resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Independent Labour Party. We have said more than once that this is also the attitude of the social Democrats, headed by Mr. Hyndman, towards India. This means that the vast majority of Englishmen are for a representative Government in India. Yet this country has not yet been able to make any headway for two reasons. One is that, not knowing our true friends we have cast in our lot with the "respectable" Liberal Party, who are very much Tories at heart. The other reason is that, the British Empire is now governed in the interests of the officials and capitalists. So the position of the vast majority of Englishmen is not better off than that of the Indians. These lower millions in England are day by day gaining in influence, which means that there is yet hope for the lower millions, both in England and India.

This reader is aware how Babu Abhay Charan Bose, Head Clerk, Cantonment's Office, Allahabad, incurred the displeasure of his official master, how criminal proceedings were taken against him, how he came out of his troubles unscathed, how he was suspended, how he submitted a memorial to the





Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, seeking protection, how he was ordered to be reinstated, and how the Cantonment Magistrate practically defied the order of the Lieutenant-Governor, by compelling him to take 10 days' leave. We now learn from the "Citizen" of Allahabad that the Cantonment Magistrate is going to refer the matter to Government as if he has the authority to question the correctness of the order of the Lieutenant-Governor. We have now to see what action is taken by Sir James LaTouche upon the apparently disobedient conduct of the Cantonment Magistrate. Truly, says the Allahabad paper, that a strong administrator like Sir A. P. MacDonnell is sadly wanted to keep over-zealous officials in the United Provinces under proper control.

The Chingleput District Conference, which was held in Trivellore on the 11th May, passed a resolution to the following effect: "That this Conference desires to place on record the sense of its deep appreciation of the liberal and sympathetic administration of the Chingleput District by Mr. G. W. Dance, I. C. S., and regrets that circumstances should have intervened which compelled him to leave the District at a time when the people are affected by distress, consequent upon the absence of rainfall." If Mr. Dance is really what he is represented to be in the resolution, he must have considered the 11th of May as one of the most happy and proud days of his life; for the highest reward of an administrator is the appreciation of his services by the people who are placed under his charge. And it is quite possible for every Indian Magistrate to secure the good will and love of the millions who are entrusted to his tender care. He has to make no personal sacrifice to make himself appreciated—all that he is needed to do is to show some sympathy and kindly feeling towards the people and use the power enjoyed by him for their good to some extent. Indeed, the most notable feature of the character of the Indians is that they are satisfied with small merces. But alas! the possession of large power is so demoralizing in its effects that Magisterial vagaries have almost become the order of the day.

ALLUDING to our article on the Government notification reserving the 30 per cent of the appointments in the Bengal Board of Revenue for the Europeans and the Eurasians, the "Statesman" refers to "the Lieutenant-Governor's complaint to the constant opposition to Government measures on the part of the Indian Press." "The latest object of attack," says the "Statesman," "is the Government Notification," alluded to above, and "the Amrita Bazar Patrika" leads the attack." Our contemporary observes:—

"There is, as we need hardly point out, one important question to be decided before it can be conceded that this outcry is justified, namely, whether the 30 per cent referred to represents more or less than the average percentage of posts hitherto filled by natives of India."

Our contemporary, we fear, has missed the real point at issue. It does not matter in the least whether the proposed 30 per cent represents more or less than the number of posts that have hitherto been in the possession of the natives of the soil. But the question is, whether or not it was unjust and a violation of pledges if a fixed percentage of appointments were exclusively reserved for a particular community, not that its members are more competent, but because they belong to a white or a semi-white or a quarter-white race. This is a deadly blow at the very constitution of a civilized Government, which, in the matter of the distribution of public offices, ought to be based upon the principle of merit, and not of colour, class or community. As a matter of fact, not only in section 87 of the Parliamentary statute of 1893, is it provided that no person by reason of his birth, creed or colour shall be disqualified from holding any office in the service of the Government of India, but there is a clear provision in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, laying down that merit, and not racial consideration should guide the Indian authorities in disposing of public appointments in this country. We do not see how it is possible after such distinct pronouncements to reserve the appointments for the sole benefit of any particular community. Then again, it was distinctly laid down in the well-known Circular of 1879 that it was pure Indians and Statutory Indians, and not Europeans, pure or domiciled, who alone were entitled to all posts in special departments carrying salaries of Rs. 200 and upwards. The term, "Statutory Indians," means the Eurasians and the sons of those Europeans who have domiciled themselves in India for three generations. The Europeans, who are excluded from even posts carrying Rs. 200 and upwards, have thus "a fortiori" no claim whatever to petty clerkships of Rs. 40 and upwards. Yet, the Notification says that, along with the Eurasians, the Europeans should also have a share in the 30 per cent appointments in question. This means gross injustice both to the Eurasian and the Indian community. So, from whatever point of view the Notification is examined, it will be found that it violates all principle of justice, fairness, morality, and good government. Of course the people cannot help if the Government breaks its own pledges and declarations; but the authorities have to respect themselves. Rightly or wrongly, the Government had pledged to pursue a certain policy—a policy which was regarded as liberal, just and sympathetic. It cannot now introduce an opposite policy without laying itself to the charge of committing a dishonourable act. As for the allegation that all decency has been thrown to the wind by the present regime, all that we have to say is that no previous Lieutenant-Governor had dared to have anything to do with a retrograde measure of this sort which is bound to create an uproar in the country. Fancy the monstrosity of the arrangement! The number of Eurasians and domiciled Europeans in Bengal is not above fifty thousands among a population of nearly eighty millions. That is to say, the proportion is one to sixteen hundred; and yet thirty per cent of the appointments have been reserved for the former! We appeal to the "Statesman" not to sanctify the creed that he follows, namely fair dealing to all, when discussing these delicate questions.

We know that one is a hero to his valet. The Carlyle Circular was a valuable document so long it was a secret; but now that its contents have been made public, it has become an object of satire and ridicule all over the country. Yesterday we reproduced a nice skit on the subject from "Capital." Another, a crushing one, is reproduced elsewhere from the "Englishman." People, however, must not forget that the Circular was the result of the combined intellectual efforts of the most experienced members of the ablest service in the world. Is the British race really degenerating? That is the question which has of late been exercising the minds of the people in England. There is no doubt, however, that the brains of those who are carrying on the administration of this country are showing sure signs of decay. Fancy the Lieutenant-Governor of the most advanced Province in India, all the Commissioners of the Divisions and the heads of all departments sat together in the cool climate of Darjeeling, and, after a solemn deliberation, produced a document which is characterized as a "mouse" by the "Englishman," and a "plague-rat" by one of our correspondents!

Says the "Hindu Patriot": "We have been receiving complaints against the way in which the Government School of Arts in Calcutta is at present being conducted. The main grievance is that the Principal, Mr. E. B. Havell, has taken it into his head that the students need not be taught higher art. He has accordingly made arrangements for teaching only technical art whether the students like it or not. This has disappointed many students who have joined the school with the object of learning higher art, such as portrait and landscape paintings in oil and water colours. The technical arts and industries have their value and the Government and the people are taking steps to improve them. The Government School of Arts should not therefore cease teaching higher art."

The reader will remember we noticed the same complaints in these columns about a month ago. Before the days of Mr. Havell, the present Principal, special attention was given to the teaching of higher art in the institution; the rate of school-fee in the higher art as well as in other classes was Rs. 3 per mensem; but, under Mr. Havell, the fee of the students of the former class has been raised to Rs. 5. But though the fee has been nearly doubled no permanent teacher has been engaged to afford the students proper and systematic instruction. A glance at the school prospectus will make it clear to any one that Anatomy and Landscape-painting form part of the courses of instruction prescribed for the higher art student; but, would it be believed, these two useful and interesting branches of study are not taught at all? Then the modelling class has in a manner been abolished; higher modelling has altogether ceased to be a subject of study; while lessons are occasionally given to the students in elementary technical modelling only. The master of the modelling class receives his pay as modelling teacher, though he never teaches modelling. He does the duties of the technical design master. In short, under the present regime, not only is the method of imparting instruction for training up the advanced higher art students adopted, but what is followed is calculated to discourage the same. Here are a certain facts which will speak for themselves. On the eve of the annual examination, notice is issued to the effect that students who intend to join the higher art class need not apply for scholarships or freeships, but scholarships or freeships are to be applied for only by boys desiring to continue their study in the technical art class. If any student of the technical art or any other lower class desires to go up to the higher art class, he is required to pay the amount of money due by him as his school fee for the period that he has enjoyed his freeship, if he be a free pupil or to refund the sum of money which he has received as his scholarship, if he be a scholarship-holder. No wonder if, after all this, an impression is gaining ground that Mr. Havell has been slowly and silently laying the axe at the very root of the study of higher art; and that the Calcutta Government School of Art, which was steadily extending its sphere of usefulness and achieving marked popularity and prosperity under his predecessors, is in a state of deterioration, under its present Principal. The matter has naturally caused deep discontent in the public mind, and deserves the serious consideration of the Government.

A STRANGE and interesting bear story has reached us from Bishnupur (Bankura) and we give it a prominent insertion. Basantpur is the name of a village within its jurisdiction, where lives an old Brahmin lady. Now, it so happened that a Mr. Bruin, who was of uncommonly large size, apparently took it into his head to cultivate her acquaintance. At last, one evening, he made off for her house and met the lady at its entrance. Owing to her defective eye-sight, she took him for a stray cow and abused him in unparliamentary language for trespassing into her house. This want of courtesy on the part of the host enraged Mr. Bruin, who wanted to teach her a lesson then and there. He rushed at her and caught hold of one of her hands; and the woman swooned away with a heavy groan. Mr. Bruin, leaving her in that condition, entered into her room. At this time a neighbour came to the spot, and realizing the situation, locked the room from outside. Mr. Bruin on his part engaged himself in taking a careful survey of the contents in the room. In the meantime, information was sent to the local thana, and, within a few hours, some sportsmen came to the scene. A portion of the thatch was removed and, from that vantage position, Mr. Bruin was shot dead.

Writing on mines in the Yellow Sea, accidents from which were referred to in telegrams the "North China Herald" says:—The danger of mines has not been exaggerated; rather, it has been the endeavour of everyone concerned to minimise the danger, for obvious reasons. No one wishes to unduly alarm passengers, shippers and insurers. Last year we were told that the anxious look out men were mistaking empty barrels and bully beef tins and fishermen's buoys for mines; but this year there has been no possibility of pretending that the sea between the Miaotou Islands, and a point some distance south of the south-east promontory is not strewn with these dangers. Many junks and fishing boats have fallen victims to them, many of them have drifted ashore and been exploded, accidentally or purposely.

## ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(UNDER THE EDITORIAL HAND OF MR. J. H. D. S. S. S.)

London, April 28.

### THE INDIAN EARTHQUAKE.

Mr. Clements's promised pamphlet on the terrible earthquake in N. W. India has appeared, and by means of diagrams he shows that the disaster was the result of the combined pull of the moon and sun. I forward to the Editor a copy of the small pamphlet. Mr. Clements is still fighting for the recognition of his discovery in regard to various terrestrial phenomena, and, in common with hundreds and hundreds both in India and in England, laments the sad death of Mr. William Digby, whose assistance to the scientist in the statement of his case was markedly shown in the excellent work, "Natural Law in Terrestrial Phenomena," as well as in many other ways unknown probably to the general public. Sir Henry Cotton writes this week to the "Times" on the subject of the earthquake, with especial reference to the shocks that are feared subsequent to the principal one. Speaking from personal experience of the great earthquake in Assam in 1897, he seeks to allay uneasiness, and states that the after-shocks have nothing dangerous in their character. "They are, in fact," he adds, "absolutely necessary in the ordinary course of things, as by their means the disturbed earth's crust is gradually settling itself into its final stable position, and each after-shock means the removal of one residual weak point." I may mention that, with regard to the earthquake which occurred in the Midlands of England last Sunday morning, that I was in the region of the disturbance, but felt nothing of it. Several friends, however, testify to shocks which were, fortunately, only slight, and did not cause serious damage anywhere. Mr. Clements has again worked out calculations as to the position of the moon and the sun at the time, proving that the event again substantiates his theory.

### THE TRANSVAAL'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

The political event of the week has been the publication of the Letters Patent amending the constitution of the Transvaal, and the opinions expressed with regard to it, and the State document vary according to the political bias of the critic. Broadly speaking, a distinction is made between self-government and responsible government. It is the first step only that has been taken, and upon the working of the measure of freedom given will depend the full concession to the Colonies to manage their own affairs without the control of other authorities. The Orange River Colony is left alone altogether for the not very satisfactory reason that it is better for it to await the object-lesson which the Transvaal, under its new conditions, will afford. The points on which limitations are placed on the Transvaal Assembly include both administrative and fiscal measures, and are the source of much adverse criticism. The Inter-Colonial, a body composed of nominated members from the Orange River and the Transvaal, and over which the Assembly will have no control, continues to have power over the railways, the South African Constabulary, the land settlement schemes, and the service of the £35,000,000 loan. The new Assembly has no power of initiative with regard to taxation. On these points great dissatisfaction is felt, for, as Mr. Outthwaite, to whom reference has frequently been made in this Letter regarding matters South African, has observed, a form of self-government, which withdraws from popular control matters of so vital to the interests of the community, "can only be regarded as a sham." Mr. Lyttelton's covering letter shows that the measure is only regarded as temporary; but, as Sir Bartle Frere once wrote of the Natal Constitution, "The hybrid affair here lets in just enough of independence to checkmate the best of despots, but not enough to make the independents feel responsible for what they do." The matter is to be brought up for discussion in the House of Commons at an early opportunity, and the Government may expect severe criticism on their Transvaal Constitution which, with a show of granting much with one hand, withholds with the other the reality which is vital.

Writing to a Ceylon contemporary regarding the damage done by rats to a 50 acre young field of coffee in Ceylon in 1876, a planter says that "it was thought a pack or two of pariah dogs in charge of a sporting cooly with a tom-tom would drive the rats away. This was tried and a bushel of rice weekly to eight dogs allowed; but this had to be given up after a month or two, as the dogs got so thin they hadn't a bark in them, nor even a rat!"

The employment of No. 1 Company of Sappers and Miners in repairing the roads in the Kulu Valley, damaged in the earthquake, is now under discussion between the civil and military authorities, as the conditions under which they are to be used have to be settled in the first instance. The statement that the company has arrived at Simla is incorrect, though arrangements for accommodating them temporarily in camp there en route to Kulu have been made.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, before Mr. J. Sanders, Slater, Inspector Hassan charged William Lee, a freeman on board the steamship Winchester, now lying in the Victoria Dock, with criminal intimidation and with assault. The evidence showed that on Sunday afternoon the accused went to the saloon under the influence of liquor and asked Captain Walton, master of the ship, for money. On the Captain refusing to give him any money, the accused said he would take up his quarters in the saloon until the Captain saw fit to pay him. The accused subsequently went to the fire part of the ship and had a struggle with some of the men. He again returned to the saloon and on seeing the steward there asked him to open his box and get his razor from it. The steward objected, whereupon the accused overhauled his box took up his razor, and turning to the steward said, "Now, then." The steward moved aside and kept the accused at a distance by walking round a table which was between them. The accused threw the razor down and lifted a chair. The second officer then came in, and the accused struck him. The second officer thereupon closed with him and with the assistance of other men held him down until Inspector Hassan came on the scene and arrested him. The accused said he was drunk at the time and did not know what he did. The Magistrate in disposing of the case said that the accused was a danger on board the ship and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment on the first charge, and to twelve weeks' rigorous imprisonment on the second.

## High Court.—May 19.

### CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Pargiter and Woodroffe.)

### ALLEGED THEFT OF JUTE.

In January last, one Tazan Mondal lodged a complaint before the Sub-divisional Officer of Serajgunj, alleging that, while he was bringing jute in a boat to a place where he could steep it, one Abed Ali and 3 others forcibly stopped the boat and took the jute off the boat and steeped it near their house. The Sub-divisional Officer on 28th February convicted Abed Ali and three other persons of unlawful assembly and theft and sentenced them each to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. An appeal was preferred before the Sessions Judge of Pabna but the appeal was dismissed.

Babu Shama Churn Roy who moved their Lordships on behalf of the petitioners urged that the judgment of the Sessions Judge was not in compliance with law. Their Lordships issued a rule on the District Magistrate of Pabna to show cause why the judgment of the Sessions Judge should not be set aside and the appeal re-heard on the ground urged by the learned vakil.

### A SUB-INSPECTOR IN TROUBLE.

One Kafiluddin Ahmad, who was a Sub-Inspector of Bengal Police, was examined as a witness for the prosecution in a case of abduction before the Sessions Judge of Runoor. When his examination was going on, the Government Pleader declared him to be a hostile witness and was allowed to cross-examine Kafiluddin. At this stage of the case, the Judge told Kafiluddin that if he did not answer the questions promptly, he would be sent to jail. Kafiluddin was frightened and confused on hearing this threat; he began to tremble and, whilst in this state of mind, he made certain contradictory statements on account of which a proceeding was drawn up against him under section 476 Cr. P. C. and he was sent to the Magistrate for trial on a charge under section 193 I. P. Code. Eventually Kafiluddin was placed before a Deputy Magistrate for trial, who convicted him under that section and sentenced him to imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to a fine of Rs. 300. As a result of this conviction, Kafiluddin lost his appointment. There was an appeal before the Sessions Judge who upheld the conviction and sentence.

The learned Vakil who moved their Lordships on behalf of Kafiluddin urged that the Court below should have held that the evidence given by the petitioner was not intentionally false and that the contradictory statements were the result of a confused state of mind brought about by the threatening language used by the Sessions Judge before whom the petitioner was examined.

Their Lordships thought that a Sub-Inspector of Police should not have delayed in that manner in answering questions in cross-examination, and it was not likely that he was confused while deposing before a Court of law. The application was rejected.

### ABETMENT OF THEFT.

Babu Baikanta Nath Dass obtained a rule on behalf of one Nuranath Doctor calling upon the Deputy Commissioner of Dibrugarh to show cause why the conviction and sentence passed upon the petitioner should not be set aside. The petitioner was placed on his trial before the Assistant Commissioner of Dibrugarh on a charge of having abetted in the commission of theft of paddy. He was convicted under sections 379, 109 I.P.C. and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50. Against that the petitioner moved this Court.

### A RULE GRANTED.

Babu Dasaratni Sanyal moved on behalf of one Lalbehari Saha and others against an order of a Deputy Magistrate of Firdpur making over possession of a disputed and to Bejoy Sankar Sikdar and others first party in a proceeding under section 145, and in which Abinash Chandra Sikda and others, including the petitioner, were the second party.

One Dinanath Saha took settlement of the disputed land from one Satish of the same village and while preparing to erect a building a discussion occurred amongst the members of the Sikdar family, the Zemindars and parties in the proceeding. There was a split between the members of the Sikdar family. The police went to the spot and reported the case for drawing up a proceeding under section 145 Cr. P. C. Accordingly proceedings were drawn up and the case was made over to a Deputy Magistrate for trial. While the case was proceeding the trying Magistrate expressed a desire to have a local inspection as it was, according to him, not safe to rely upon the evidence adduced. Then on 26th April the Deputy Magistrate declared Satish Saha and Dinanath Saha of the 1st party to be in actual possession of the disputed land.

It was urged that the Deputy Magistrate acted without jurisdiction in adding a local inquiry himself and basing a decision on the result of that inquiry on that assumption that he had jurisdiction, certainly he was not authorised to make a ring enquiry as he did in this case.

Their Lordships issued a rule on the District Magistrate of Firdpur to show cause why the order of the Deputy Magistrate dated 26th April should not be set aside on the ground urged by the vakil on behalf of the petitioners.

Among the numerous projects of the railway authorities hawnow in hand is a new railway station at Rangoon.

A most extraordinary case of delay in the hearing of an appeal, caused by the negligence of a District Judge, has just come to light in Colombo, where an appeal from a decision of a District Court came on for hearing. The action of the District Judge in not replying to a letter, addressed to him by the Registrar of a Chief Court, for 18 months, which repudiated his reason for having altered the date on certain judgment records, called for some severe remarks from the Chief Justice. His Lordship explained to Counselor appellant that his attention should have been called to the matter when the Judge did not reply within a reasonable time. It would have then written to Government to interdict him from work till he paid to the Lordships' enquiry, or would have treated the matter as a contempt of court.

## INDIAN NOTES

### A STORY WITH A MORAL.

The Ootacamund correspondent of the "Pioneer" relates an incident that occurred the other day, in which the three little sons of Lord and Lady Amphil played a prominent part:—"In the course of their rides abroad the youngsters seem to have trespassed into a reserved forest and there helped themselves to three sticks—perhaps to quicken the paces of their lazy ponies. This action was viewed by a Forest Ranger in charge with great disavour, and, in the plenitude of his official zeal, he rated the children roundly and concluded by telling them he would hand them over to the Police on the offence being repeated. The eldest boy resented such treatment and reported what occurred to the Private Secretary, who brought it to the notice of the District Forest Officer and promptly obtained the punishment of the over-zealous Ranger by his transfer to another range. On His Excellency learning the facts, the boy was made to reward the Ranger for his independence out of his pocket money, and the Collector directed to make the payment, which was formally done in office and during official hours."

### ECONOMIC CONDITION OF INDIAN VILLAGES.

Since the Poona Sarajanik Sabha instituted a detailed inquiry into the economic condition of typical villages in the early seventies, no unofficial organization has attempted the difficult and responsible task in any Presidency. But the recent famines have brought the economic question to a head, and consequently the Indian Famine Union of London recommended the holding of such inquiry to the Government of India. But the Government has refused to move in the matter. Accurate information is, however, urgently needed, and we are glad that it has been reserved to a District Association in the South to set an example in this respect. At the Third Chingleput District Conference, which is organised by the above-mentioned Association, both the Chairman of the Reception Committee—Mr. P. Theagaraya Chetti and the President—Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Row, C.I.E., referred to this matter of the village inquiry in thoughtful language and we are pleased at the prospect of the inquiry being soon an accomplished fact. Mr. Theagaraya Chetti said that the programme of work sketched out by the Association includes the different members of the Association visiting particular portions of the District, comprising not less than ten villages, and collecting statistics as to the true conditions of the people, their wants and requirements in order to find out the best means of improving their economic condition and placing the results of their investigation before the Association.—"Indian People."

### A VIEW CONFLICTING WITH COMMON SENSE.

A complaint was filed by one Dur under sec. 498 I.P.C. in the Court of the Resident Magistrate Sujawal (Sindh) against 6 persons, 3 of them being respectable Syed ladies. On receiving the complaint and examining the complainant on oath the Magistrate issued bailable warrants in the process prescribed by col. 4 Schedule 2 of the Cr. P. Code against all the accused including the females. The accused engaged the services of a pleader and an application was made to the Magistrate to exempt the females from personal appearance in Court under the combined operation of Secs. 204 and 205 Cr. P. C. The learned Magistrate rejected the application on the ground that the 2 sections did not apply in so far that he had issued warrants against all the accused. From this order of the Magistrate the females filed a revision application before the Sadar Court presided over by Mr. F. C. C. Beaman praying that they be exempted from appearing in Court, and got the exemption. Here is the full text of the judgment, which characterized the Magistrate's action as "making an imaginary difficulty out of nothing":—"The Magistrate seems to have made an imaginary difficulty out of nothing. The two rulings to which he refers have nothing to do with the present point. That is that the Magistrate has issued a warrant, where he admits that on fuller information he would have preferred to have issued a summons. Had he issued a summons there could have been no difficulty since the language of the statute is precisely plain and unambiguous. But as he did issue a warrant it would appear to follow that as long as that remains in force the Magistrate is precluded from exercising the discretion that would otherwise be vested in him under section 205. In adopting this view, a view I may remark plainly conflicting with common sense and the reason of the case, the Magistrate seems to have overlooked sec. 75. He has the power under that section to cancel his warrants and substitute summons for them. Thereupon he will be able to accede to the reasonable and well founded request of the petitioners to be exempted for the present at least from personal attendance. Rule absolute."

### RAJAH BROOKES' ANNEXATION.

Later details received by cable from Labuan with regard to Rajah Brooke's expedition in North Borneo, recently reported by Reuters, state that the Rajah of Sarawak entered Lawas, accompanied by a military escort.

The Rajah declared that he assumed all (sovereign) rights there. The Pangeran (chief) of Lawas passively submitted to the Rajah's claims, but he declined to acknowledge his nephew's position (as regulated by the Rajah).

The Rajah intends to reside in the district for three months.

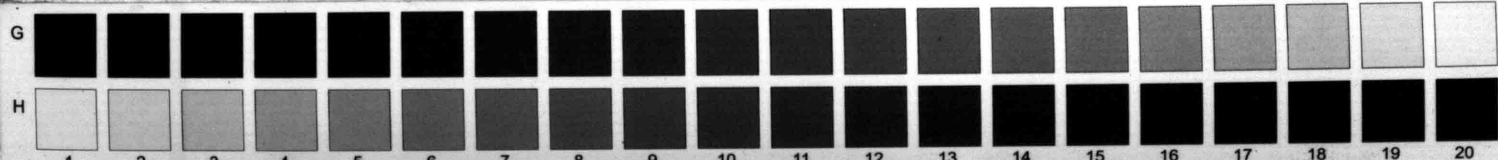
To-day the Rajah left for Brunei; it is not known with what object.

In connection with the visit of the Rajah of Sarawak to Brunei, the Sultan is calling all the Pangerans to a conference to arrange an amicable settlement in regard to Lawas.

The inhabitants of Lawas generally hail the Rajah's assumption of sovereign rights with satisfaction.

Two European exploiters alone express their dissent.

The question of granting pensions and gratuities to the Government servants who fell victims to the recent earthquake, has been taken up by the Punjab Government. It is understood that three months' pay will be allowed as a gratuity as was done after the Assam earthquake.





## Calcutta and Mofussil.

**Special Passenger Conventions on the E. B. S. R.**—The provision of ventilation and wooden screens in the native female waiting rooms at stations in the Rajburi District of this Railway has been sanctioned. —"I. Engineering."

**E. I. R. Developments.**—We hear that sanction has been accorded to the opening, for public traffic, of the third line between Debpur and Boichhi stations, subject to certain restrictions imposed by the Consulting Engineer, Calcutta. —"I. Engineering."

**Station Improvements.**—The provision of waiting sheds at Kankinara, Tittaghar, Khurda, Dum Dum Junction, Ballygunge, Sodepur, Agartara, and Belghuria, has been sanctioned, and will remove a long standing inconvenience of local passengers on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. —"I. Engineering."

**A Divorce Suit.**—At the High Court before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen, an Attorney applied for leave to amend his petition by adding the name of the co-respondent in the suit of Adulphus vs. Adulphus. This was a suit filed in January last for the dissolution of marriage by the husband against his wife. His Lordship granted the application.

**A Jute Case.**—At the High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale delivered judgment in the case of C. R. Hills and others vs. Kali Charan Roy Chowdhury and another. This was a suit brought by the plaintiffs against the defendants claiming damages for non-delivery of jute according to contracts. His Lordship decreed the case for 17,500 as also brokerage claims in favour of the plaintiffs with costs.

**Found Hanging.**—A young man named Huri Churn Pal, was found hanging in the room of his mistress in Cornwalis Street, on Thursday last. It is said he had a quarrel with a woman who lived under his protection. For sometime past he could not pay her and for this reason, she said that she would cut off all connection with him. This preyed heavily on his mind. He entered into the room whilst she laid herself down on the verandah. When she rose she found him hanging. The body was removed to the morgue and the Coroner was informed.

**Plague Figures.**—There were 24 attacks and 19 deaths on the 18th, which were thus distributed:—Burlollah 1 attack; Sukens Street 1; Bara Bazar 1; Colootollah 2 attacks and 2 deaths; Muchipara 1 and 1; Bazar 1 and 1; Puddopuker 2 and 2; Taltollah 1 and 1; Entally 1 attack; Ballygunge and Tallygunge 1 and 1; Bhawanipur 6 and 6; Kidderpur and Ekbalpur 3 and 2; Watgunge and Garden Reach 2 and 2; address uncertain 1 and 1. The total up to date from 14th April 1898 is 49,017 attacks and 45,499 deaths. The mortality from all causes was 66, the quinquennial average being 79.

**A Damage Suit.**—At the High Court on Friday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen, an Attorney applied for the admission of a plaint on behalf of Mr. Kumud Nath Sen Gupta. Barister-at-law, against Babu Dwarka Nath Gupta of Muradpur in the District of Bankipur claiming Rs. 10,000 as damages. It was alleged that the defendant wrote a letter to the Hon'ble Mr. B. L. Gupta, Legal Remembrancer, father-in-law of the plaintiff, in which he (defendant) defamed the latter. His Lordship admitted the plaint and ordered written statements to be filed.

**Complaint against a Ry. Engineer.**—A case of incendiarism with assault is being tried in the court of the District Magistrate, Tipperah, in which one Guru Charan Mooki is the complainant and Mr. Stapleton, Assistant Engineer, Sayestaganj, A. I. Railway is the accused. The facts of the case are these. There was a dispute between the complainant and the accused regarding the situation of the former's dwelling house, which the latter included within the jurisdiction of the said Railway. The complainant refused this right by calling himself the tenant of a zemindar. A quarrel ensued in course of which the Asst. Engineer was said to have set fire to the complainant's house and assaulted him.

**A Row in a Japanese Club.**—On Friday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Gopal Chander Mukerjee, on behalf of a Japanese gentleman and his female companion, applied for and obtained a summons against two Chinamen, under the following circumstances. The allegations were that the applicants went to a Japanese club with a view to meet a friend, who had arrived from Japan. They were seated inside a room in the hotel, when the two defendants with seven or eight Chinamen picked up a row with the hotel-keeper over the payment of coffee supplied to them. They then rushed into the room where the applicants were seated. Applicants remonstrated with them for the intrusion. On this, the defendants alleged to have assaulted the applicants with their clenched fists. The defendant No. 2 bit the second applicant on the right hand. She cried out and some policemen appeared and the defendants with their comrades, cleared out. The court examined the applicants, ordered the issue of the summonses against the defendants on charges of trespass and assault.

**Carlylese.**—The amusing Circular of the Government of Bengal, warning all officials below the rank of commissioners, to behave like good boys to one another and to people around them, and that, unless they do so, they will be criticised and scolded by Commissioners, who are required to watch the "social" no less than the "official" interests of mofussil society, would not have looked so comical, if it could have been kept secret. Having leaked out, however, in spite of the Official Secrets Act, contact with the air of public opinion has developed its "goody goody" qualities, somewhat as chemical action throws off the rust from iron. One journal reviews the circular with mock gravity; while another pokes fun at it without disguise. The worst of it all is that the unfortunate Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, who is compelled to sign documents, whether he likes them or not, will be the means of imparting to "Carlylese," which has hitherto spelt rough and manly tilting at humbug and wrong, the newer but not "nicer" meaning of nursery whining among little boys and girls, inviting them to behave better in future. —"Indian Engineer."

**Breach of Contract.**—At the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen, an Attorney applied for the admission of a plaint on behalf of Messrs. J. Thomas and Co., against one Kali Charan Roy Chowdhury for the recovery of Rs. 14,000 as damages for breach of contract. His Lordship admitted the plaint.

**Powers to Munsif.**—The permanent Munsifs at Alipur and the Munsif of the 1st Court of each of the outlying stations of Baraset, Baraipur, Basirhat, Diamond Harbour and Sealdah in the district of the 24-Paraganas are authorized to take cognizance of proceedings under the Indian Succession Act, X of 1865, which cannot be dealt with by District Delegates, arising within their respective jurisdictions.

**Alleged Criminal Trespass.**—On Wednesday before a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mr. K. Satin charged Mrs. MacDonald with using insulting language towards the complainant, was called on for hearing. The allegations were that the defendant removed a canvas partition from the wall of the ground floor where the complainant lived. Complainant remonstrated with the defendant. This annoyed her and she abused him. Babu Suresh Chander Mitter appeared for the prosecution and Babu Tarak Nath Sadhu for the defence. As there was some chance of this case being settled, the Court granted an adjournment till the 29th instant.

**Assam Weather and Crops.**—For the week ending the 9th May, 1905. Weather windy and rainy in the West of the Province; elsewhere cloudy. Rain in all districts. Pressing of sugarcane nearly finished; out-turn generally fair; planting commenced in most districts. Plucking and manufacture of tea continuing; prospects good in Darrang, fair in other districts. Ploughing for, and sowing of, early and late rice in progress. Sowing of jute still continues in Sylhet. Prospects of early transplanted rice in Sylhet good. Cattle disease prevalent in five districts. Prices of common rice—Silchar 18 to 19, Sylhet 17, Dhubri and Gauhati 16, Tezpur and Nowgong 15, Sisagar 14, and Dibrugarh 13½ seers per rupee.

**A Dacca Sensation.**—Says the "Dacca Probas"—A criminal case of rather unusual interest has been instituted by a European of Dacca against a guest of his, who is also a European. It appears from the plaint that the latter came to him in March last and put up at his house. Now, there being only 3 rooms, one a drawing room, one a dining room and one sleeping room, there was a discussion between the host and the guest on the night of the April 26th regarding some domestic arrangements, which became gradually so hot that the host was seriously assaulted by the other and the former had at last to save himself by escaping through a window. After the master of the house had left, his wife and the guest took to their beds. The guest and the host lived together in the house since then. On the institution of the case, the couple were on the point of leaving Dacca for Calcutta, when the accused was arrested and enlarged on bail afterwards. On the 10th May, the complainant brought a second case to the effect that he had deposited about Rs. 4000 in the Dacca branch of the Bank of Bengal in the name of his wife for the education of his children and this amount was withdrawn on the 27th April last by his wife with the help of his guest. The Dacca public is awaiting the result of the cases with considerable interest.

**Imports by Sea.**—During the month of April there was again a contraction in the value of imports by sea into Calcutta from foreign countries. In comparison with the first month of 1904-04, there was a decrease of 22 lakhs in the total value, which stood at nearly 329 lakhs; merchandise rose in value certainly by 22 lakhs, but receipts of treasure dwindled by no less than 44 lakhs. The very large imports of gold in April 1904 were not repeated in the past month, and there was a small decrease also in the demand for silver. Combining both merchandise and treasure, the month's trade is the smallest in value since December, 1903; merchandise in itself is the lowest value since June 1904 with the exception of February, 1905. The increase recorded in goods received has only been sustained by reason of the continued large demand for cotton goods, and also from the fact that in April 1904 imports of cotton goods were on a very low scale. In the past month both twist and piece goods have contributed to the rise of 4 lakhs; in value of cotton goods in grey piece goods alone the yardage was greater by 22 million yards. There was a better trade also in the numerous items embraced in the general term "other articles" and the value rose by 5½ lakhs. But with these exceptions the trade of the month was a very contracted one: in metals alone there was a falling off in value of 19½ lakhs, owing to heavy decreases in copper, iron, and steel. Mineral oils, railway materials, sugar and salt all show a very reduced trade aggregating decrease in value of seventeen lakhs.

**Dighur Rajkumari Lepor Asylum.**—The following are extracts from the annual report of the Rajkumari Lepor Asylum at Dighur for the year 1904:—The patients are being treated under the same system as in the past, viz., homoeopathy and free use of the oil of Neem which cured as many as 21 patients during the year. A gentleman from Arrah told us that he claims for his father to have discovered a cure for this fell disease, offering to try this medicine on the patients, 6 of them are being experimentally treated with it. They have taken it for more than a fortnight without any appreciable result. The local Assistant Surgeon has been keenly watching. It is however too early yet to pass any definite opinion on the efficacy of the medicine. The call for funds for the extension of the accommodation required at the Asylum remains as responded to as ever. Besides this the Committee require about Rs. 70,000 in order to make the institution self-supporting and it is to be regretted that this amount has not been raised as yet. The Committee have however been able to vest, during the year under report Rs. 4,000 in the Treasury Charitable Endowments to the Government of Bengal—a fact which ought to inspire confidence in the economical and practical management of the institution. The Committee had with a view to secure the permanency of the institution, appealed to the aharajas, Rajas and various other zamindars of Bengal for monthly aid but they regret at till now they have been able to enlist the support of only two of them viz., the enlightened and broad hearted Maharajah of Cooch-Ber and the Raja of Gouripur in Assam. There is no dearth of educated and liberal minders in the province and the Committee hope that they would lend their helping hands to the maintenance of the institution, a solid basis.

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, May 18.  
It is rumoured in St. Petersburg that Admiral Rozhdestvensky has collapsed from nervous prostration and is anxious for recall. —"Englishman."

London May 18.  
King Edward has been appointed Admiral of the Spanish Navy.

London, May 17.  
The sailing yacht race from Sandyhook to the Lizard for the Kaiser's Cup began at noon to-day. The start was postponed yesterday owing to fog. There are eleven entries of eighty-six to 647 tons. There are two British yachts: the Earl of Crawford's Valhalla and Lord Brassey's Sunbeam; eight American and one German.

London May 18.  
The yachts in the race for the Kaiser's Cup had a light wind at the start which favoured the schooners. The Valhalla drifted across the line an hour behind the leader. The yachts have disappeared in the fog.

London May 18.  
King Alfonso replying to the congratulations of the Senate on his birthday referred to his forthcoming marriage in connection with his visits to France and England.

## GENERAL.

London, May 16.  
The demonstration was renewed at St. Petersburg yesterday, several thousand workmen marching in the streets, making seditions cries. The Cossacks aspersed them with whips. May Day disturbances took place at Ufa, Ekater and Inodr which were similarly dispersed.

London, May 16.  
A bomb thrown at Riga last night severely wounded a police inspector and killed a policeman. The second policeman while pursuing the assassins, was shot dead.

A regular bomb factory has been discovered in Odessa. A few bombs have also been seized in other towns.  
The Police failing to disperse a socialist demonstration at Warsaw last midnight, an infantry patrol fired a volley wounding a number of persons.

London, May 16.  
The Japanese transport mentioned yesterday was the "Kikomaru": the crew were saved.

London, May 16.  
Reuter wires from Tokio to-day that it is reported a German force has occupied Haichu, situated in an extensive bay, northward of the old channel of the Hongho, and that they have raised and saluted their flag there. This has caused a sensation at Tokio.

London, May 17.  
The Sultan has received Count Tattenbach, on the second day after his arrival which is unusual expeditiousness. Count Tattenbach declared that he had been sent to greet the Sultan as the independent sovereign of a free country. The Sultan replied he had set his heart upon strengthening the traditional friendship between Morocco and Germany.

London, May 17.  
A fourth Baltic squadron is ordered to be in readiness to sail on the 14th June.

London, May 17.  
Admiral Jonquieres has returned to Saigon on board the "Guichen."

According to information received at Saigon Admiral Rozhdestvensky displays unmitigated contempt for the international crisis in connection with the neutrality question, and declares he will act as he thinks fit independently of all other considerations. The Japanese transport "Sheiputsumaru" which struck a mine, was beached at Elliot Island on the 13th instant.

London, May 17.  
The decision of France to send a special mission to attend the wedding of the Crown Prince of Germany excites comment as indicating an endeavour to allay the irritation arising over the Morocco question.

London, May 17.  
Mr. Brodrick in the House of Commons, said the Government of India has acted within its discretion in declining to transmit the resolution of the meeting held in Calcutta on 10th March protesting against Lord Curzon's policy. He received a copy from the Chairman of the meeting, and did not propose to take action thereon.

London May 18.  
The Commonwealth Minister of Commerce after full investigation is unable to recommend the granting of bonuses to encourage cotton growing in Australia.

London, May 18.  
Reuter wires from Tokio that the departure of Rozhdestvensky northwards renews the popular expectation of an early action. It is thought likely that he will make a demonstration in the vicinity of the Pescadore or Formosa, and then enter the Pacific, making for Vladivostok.

London, May 18.  
Reuter wires from Tieling that the Japanese have completed the changing of the gauge of the railway to Tieling, and that a supply of trains are now running from the south. They are also rapidly pushing on construction northwards and replacing the destroyed bridges.

London, May 18.  
Steamers arriving at Singapore report having seen the Russian fleet forty miles from Cape Varella on the 15th and 250 miles east-north-east of Varella on the 16th.

## NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

## ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

London, May 6.  
Admiral Fitzgerald, on the active list of the British Navy has contributed to the "Deutsche Revue" an article dealing with Anglo-German relations, which has caused sensation in Berlin. He describes Germany's hostility to England and speaks of the probability of the former country attacking the latter in the event of trouble on the Indian frontier. He expresses the personal opinion that if war must come it is better that it should break out to-day than be postponed for a number of years until Germany is stronger. The German Navy League is utilizing Admiral Fitzgerald's remarks in support of a further agitation for an increase in the German fleet.

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION. BOER CRITICISM.

General Botha, the Boer leader, has circulated throughout the Transvaal a resume of the new constitution printed in the Dutch language. He declares that universal dissatisfaction and indignation is felt at the deep distrust of the public of the Transvaal Colony evinced by the British Government in the limitation and restriction of the new scheme of administration, and says that this distrust is particularly connected with the Boer element of the population. He complains of the denial of the constitution for the present to the Orange River Colony and that the granting of autonomy to the Transvaal Colony has been withheld against the wish of the vast majority of the people in the two States. He strongly contends against the nomination of a fourth Transvaal legislature and that it will always suffice to turn the scale in voting in favour of a Government and enable disastrous proposals like the £3,000,000 war contribution to be easily carried. General Botha finally asserts that the limitation of the powers of the Transvaal House have made the legislature a mere debating Society instead of a serious Parliament.

He hopes that the constitution will be speedily changed, and presses the conviction that the prosperity of the Transvaal Colony can only be assured by the British people and by the Government placing a manly trust in the people of the Transvaal.

## RUSSIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

It is reported that the St. Petersburg Government proposes to sell to a Franco-Belgian Company the three most prosperous Russian State Railways for eighty millions sterling.

## SURRENDER OF PORT ARTHUR.

Startling revelations have been made to the Commission sitting at St. Petersburg to investigate the circumstances connected with the surrender of Port Arthur. Evidence was given to the effect that Mrs. Stoessel, the wife of the Russian Commander, owned forty cows and was feeding them on bread, while the garrison was short of rations, and the price of milk was two shillings a bottle. One officer testified that he paid General Stoessel seventy shillings for a turkey.

## INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

## THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

Lahore, May 19.  
The meeting of the Senate of the Punjab University has been called for Tuesday, the 30th inst. The business to be dealt with includes a number of suggestions made by the Syndicate for the purpose of discussing the body of revised regulations which have to be submitted to Government. The suggestions in question aim at curtailing unnecessary discussion, and their adoption is recommended because it is necessary that revised regulations should be laid before Government as early as possible before the beginning of October next. Other business on the agenda contains rules relating to the travelling allowance to Fellows from out stations attending the Senate meeting. As recommended by the Syndicate the appointment of Mr. Winfield as principal of the Law College, on a salary of Rs. 750 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 per mensem to Rs. 1,000 per mensem in five years is made.

## FLOODS IN KASHMIR.

Lahore, May 19.  
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)  
Owing to the excessive rain of the last few days five bridges between Kohala and Baramulla have broken and the Kashmir road is otherwise severely damaged. The best possible arrangements are being made for the transmission of the mails, but the public are warned that for some days to come serious delays are probable and that it is unlikely that passengers will be able to travel to or from Kashmir for at least ten days to come.

## CROP PROSPECTS AND WEATHER.

Simla, May 19.  
The crop prospects for the week ending the 13th May last show that the irrigation supplies are abundant in Madras Presidency, except the Circars and in the hills. The total number on relief in Bombay during the last week were 3,022. Hailstorms have again caused damage in Peshawar and in Kashmir. The weather is rainy and the floods have inundated the crops and a great damage is feared.

## HINDU DHARMA PRAVARDHINI SAVANA.

Allahabad, May 19.  
The second anniversary of the Sanatan Hindu Dharma Pravardhini Sabha at Prayag was celebrated with great eclat under the presidency of Mahamahopadhyay Pandit Ramnirsa Shastri Benares and Pandit Lakshmi Prajnamaji of Etawah from 14th to 19th May at the magnificent temple of Munshi Ramprasad. The pandal was artistically designed and tastefully decorated by Pandit Jagannath Sharma. Addresses were delivered by renowned speakers. Rs. 6000 were subscribed on the spot. The Secretary blessed the King-Emperor and the British Govt. for religious liberty enjoyed by all Hindus. The delegates and others being thanked by the Secretary and the Vice-President the meeting closed.

## PARS FROM THE "PIONEER."

Allahabad, May 19.  
Colonel Deane, Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Provinces, may proceed home on leave in July.

It is probable that, in the next Calcutta session, commercial and railway matters may come up for consideration in the Legislative Council as several old enactments need amendments.

The Bhutan Government have expressed their extreme gratification at the honour granted to Tongsa Penlop by the bestowal of K.C.I.E.

A slight disturbance between police and some Pathans belonging to the Ammunition column is reported from Kirkee. During a fair held in lines of men, a few days ago, it appears that 3 Pathans assaulted a man, cutting his head open. The police succeeded in knocking one of the assailants, whom they took to lock-up. While engaged in making enquiries for other two men, they were set upon by a number of Pathans and belaboured with sticks. In the meantime, another party of Pathans went to police station where after a scuffle they succeeded in releasing their comrade 8 or 9 arrests have since been made.

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE EARTHQUAKE AGAIN.

Simla, May 19.  
A sharp shock of earthquake was felt here at five minutes past two this evening but no damage is reported. The Geological experts hold that occasional shocks though unpleasant will continue to be felt for some time yet.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. L. Hallward, is appointed as Director of Public Instruction, Assam, vice Dr. Booth reverting to Bengal. The services of Lt. Ross is placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal. Captain Prince is appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Peshawar. The services of Captain Barry, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

Mr. A. Howard is appointed Biological Botanist at Pusa.

Mr. Jones, Meteorological Reporter, Madras, is granted two months' leave. Mr. Littlehales of the Madras Presidency College, officiates.

Captain MacKenzie is posted as Agency Surgeon, Wana and Captain Anderson, as Agency Surgeon, Kuram. Captain Winter, Consul at Turbati Haidari is granted leave for two months and eight days, Captain Watson remains in charge.

Mr. Rivaz, Assist. Accountant General, United Provinces, is granted six months' leave.

Mr. Worgan, Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal, has been granted privilege leave for 21 days.

During the absence of Mr. Goodburn on leave Mr. O. Shea, Deputy Post Master General acts in the first grade and Mr. Homer in the second grade.

Mr. Robert James Chalmers is appointed Chief Locomotive Draughtsman and is posted to the N. W. Railway.

Mr. J. W. Lockwood is confirmed as Chief Engineer Nuzda-Muttra Railway with the rank of officiating Superintending Engineer.

Mr. White officiates as District Locomotive Superintendent O. R. Railway.

## THE GOVERNOR AT KOLHAPUR.

## A SUCCESSFUL SHOOT.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by General Sir A. Hunter, Colonel J. Forbes and Major Lee, Acting Military Secretary, left Wathar on the night of the 10th instant for Kolhapur, where they arrived at 7 a.m. the following morning. The party, after partaking a light breakfast, started at once in motor cars to a camp which had been prepared for their reception at Dodapur, a distance of some 40 miles, where they were welcomed by Mrs. Ferris. Excellent "khubber" was here found to have been obtained, and shortly after their arrival a beat was organized in a part of the jungle, some eight miles from camp.

Shortly after the commencement of the beat, a large tiger broke out on the extreme right of the guns. Colonel Ferris fired, and the tiger fell to the shot, but recovering himself slowly moved in the direction of Colonel Forbes' tree. The latter fired, hitting the tiger through the shoulder. He proved to be a fine beast, measuring 9 feet 5 inches and in first rate condition.

After a few minutes' rest, the party started to return to camp, and while walking down the hill which was here somewhat steep and covered with fairly thick jungle, cries of "bear" were heard immediately in front of his Excellency, who at once ran in the direction of the shouts and succeeded in getting a shot at a bear which promptly rolled over dead. Two more were seen making off through the jungle one of which fell to the shot of Lieutenant Stocker, who managed to put in a lucky shot at a longish range.

The following day the camp was moved to Samburkundi, and a beat was organized, which unfortunately, however, proved blank. The thickness of the undergrowth rendered beating extremely difficult although everything that was possible was done by the excellent staff of shikaris supplied by H. H. the Maharajah, who himself took a keen personal interest in the proceedings.

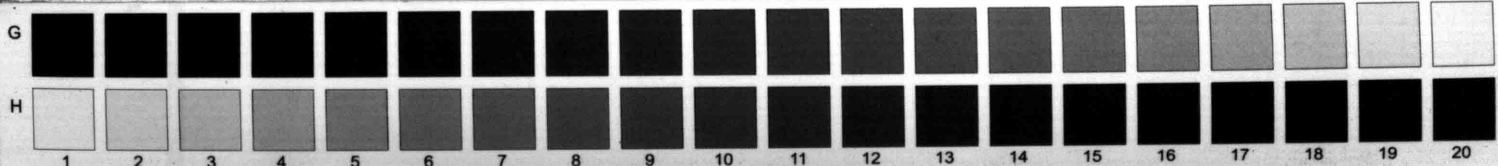
The morning of the 13th brought "khubber" of a tiger, and some bison having been located. A beat was accordingly arranged. The tiger came almost up to one of the guns, but kept a large rock between himself and Nemesis, and eventually broke out of the beat unassailed. Suddenly two bull bison broke on the right of the line of guns and fell to Colonel Forbes, who had been posted there. A sambar also appeared within shooting distance of his Excellency, who, however, did not consider him warrantable, and so he retreated unscathed.

News came in from some of the shikaris that a bison, which at the very commencement of the beat had been in serious conflict with a tiger, had remained behind heedless of the batters' endeavours to bring him up to the guns. His Excellency decided to go back and look for him, and, accompanied by General Hunter and Colonel Ferris and gun-bearers, armed with hatchets, to clear the veriest semblance of a path, proceeded to the spot where the bison was last seen. He turned out not to have moved far from the scene of his encounter, and fell a victim to his Excellency's rifle.

Early the following morning an unsuccessful beat for the previous day's tiger, which had already established his character for cunning, took place, and after breakfast his Excellency the Governor accompanied by H. H. the Maharajah, Colonel Ferris and Major Lee, rode to Dodapur. Here motor were waiting to convey them on their return journey to Kholapur, whence having taken leave of his Highness and the Political Agent his Excellency returned by the evening mail to Wathar en route for Mahabaleswar.

The Durbar of the Cooch Behar State has decided to convert the present 2 feet 6-inch gauge of the State line into metre gauge. —"I. Engineering."

Madras has been declared an infected port, and the Plague regulations, which are in force in the ports of Bengal, have been enforced in the ports of Orissa and Chittagong, against vessels arriving from that port.





## NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is said that the Madras Government has suggested the following gentlemen for appointment as Chief Justice of Travancore:—Mr. H. Narayana Rao, Professor in the Madras Law College, Mr. Sadasiva Aiyer, Sub-Judge, and Mr. Kalu Uradia, Sub-Judge.

It seems possible that the construction of still another Government office on the site of the Kennedy House estate in Simla will be put in hand during the current year. Provision to the extent of Rs. 50,000 has been made for the work in the Budget.

The Nizam attains his fortieth year in June, and in accordance with a curious custom in Hyderabad of celebrating the jubilee on the 40th and not the 50th birthday, the public intended celebrating it in grand style. His Highness, however, has requested that all festivities be postponed till the visit of the Prince of Wales.

Chemical investigation is making great strides in the detection of poisoning in cases which, a few years ago, would have been entirely beyond discovery. The Chemical Examiner to the Punjab Government, according to an official report just published, has proved the existence of arsenic in the ashes and burnt bones of two corpses out of seven of which these remains were sent for examination.

The Central Provinces are beginning to wake up, and are cultivating ambitious hopes of a great industrial future. Mineral exploitation is the key-word. The Central India Mining Company, Limited have commenced prospecting for manganese ore at Ramtek in the Nagpur district, where a new company has also been formed called the Indian Manganese Company, Limited. In fact right throughout the Nagpur Division and Jabulpore, and Chindwara there are indications that serious mining work is being prosecuted.

A slight disturbance between the Police and some Pathans, belonging to the Ammunition Column, is reported from Kirkee (Poona) during the fair held in the lines of the men the other night. It appears that three Pathans assaulted a man, cutting his head open. The police succeeded in arresting one of the assailants, whom they took to the lock-up. While engaged in making enquiries for the other two men they were set upon by a number of Pathans and belaboured with sticks. In the meantime, another party of Pathans went to the police station, where, after a scuffle, they succeeded in releasing their comrade. The police have since arrested eight or nine of the offenders who will be charged shortly before the Magistrate.

The Board of Trade "Journal" draws attention to the Convention between the United Kingdom and Japan respecting commercial relations between Japan and India, which was signed at Tokyo on the 29th August last, and has now been ratified. The Convention provides for the mutual extension to the produce and manufacture of either country of "the lowest Customs duties applicable to similar products of any other foreign origin," and the privileges and engagements of the Convention are to be extended to such of the Indian Native States as may be entitled to be placed on the same footing as British India. The Convention will remain in force until the expiration of six months from the day on which one of the High Contracting Parties shall have announced its intention of terminating it.

A lady, writing from Baramulla (Kashmir), on the 19th instant to her sister in Rangoon, relates her experience of the journey from Murree at about the time of the earthquake. At one stage of the journey, where the road has the mountain on one side and a deep precipice with the river Jhelum at the bottom on the other side, she with her four children (all girls) had to alight from the tonga and tranship bag and baggage to a tonga on the other side of where there had been a land slip, and the road was blocked. In walking over, while the youngest daughter and the youngest child were cautiously stepping over the rough way a boulder weighing full a ton came down the hill side, and dropping only about two feet in front of them bounded down into the river far below. A second later and the boulder would have landed on the two. After transshipping and making a start, the party felt a shower of fine grit of pebbly matter striking them in the face. The tonga-driver, an old hand on the road and having vast experience of these matters, whipped up his ponies and made them travel for all they were worth. The tonga had not proceeded a quarter of a mile when the lady and her children in the back seat saw the whole hillside come crashing down on to the road, which, but five minutes before, they had been driving over. The party fortunately reached Domul, the next staging bungalow in safety by the five o'clock the same evening.

It is stated that Admiral Rozhdestvensky managed to considerably reinforce his engine-room and artificer staff whilst he was at Madagascar. When the fleet arrived at Nossi Be it wanted a lot of overhauling, boilers needed repair, engines generally looking to, and in fact an all-round clean up and renewal. The engine-room personnel was increased by a large number of ex-officers and petty officers of Greek, German, Italian, English, Scotch, Argentine, and Chilean nationality, who, it is said, soon taught their trade to the inexperienced crews of the Russian ships. To-day these crews, thus strengthened, are probably excellent. The foreign mercenaries, who are handsomely paid by the Russians, must needs constitute an important element of strength in a battle.

A young Eurasian named J. W. Taylor and a Pathan have just been sentenced by the Magistrate at Dehra, the former to four months' simple imprisonment and the latter to six months' rigorous imprisonment on charges under the Arms Act. Taylor consigned a package from Dehra to Thal on the Belucian Frontier to a fictitious European address. The Railway Police acting on information telegraphed to the destination station, had the package opened, when it was found to contain two rifles. On further inquiry it was ascertained that Taylor was a tool in the hands of the Pathan, who paid occasional visits to Dehra and on his domicile being searched a large sum of money, presumably for the purchase of the fire-arms, was discovered. It was also established by an examination of the railway books that Taylor had on previous occasions booked packages to frontier stations.

## NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

(Japan Times').

## THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

A telegram received by the Foreign Office quotes a Wolff's Telegraph despatch to the following effect:—

The Russian squadron has anchored some ten nautical miles north-west of the Amami islands. The Dutch squadron in the Far East has been ordered to proceed to the above islands.

The Staff of Vice-Admiral Rozhdestvensky, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Second Pacific Squadron, consists of 16 officers and one civil official, and the Chief of Staff is Captain Crabbe de Kolong. The Admiral's flagship is the "Souravoff." Two other Commanders of the squadron are Rear-Admiral Enkvist on board the flagship "Admiral Nakhaimoff" and Rear-Admiral Von Foerstersahm on the "Osloya."

The "Tokyo Asahi" appreciatively recognises the training which the officers and men of the Russian Squadron seem to have had in coaling on the high seas during their voyage from home. To cover the distance between Nossi Be and Singapore in twenty-four days is a creditable achievement. Moreover, the squadron does not appear to have touched at any coaling station en route, so that the vessels must have coaled on the high seas, only of course, on calm days. This feat cannot be done without some training.

## FOREIGN WARSHIPS IN THE FAR EAST.

The "Tokyo Asahi's" Shanghai correspondent writing on the 9th inst., reports that the British war-vessels "Glory," "Iphigenia" and another have left Hongkong for the south.

According to the latest investigations, the disposition of the foreign warships in the Far East on the 10th inst., was as follows:—

The main force of the British Squadron consisting of 21 war-vessels was at Hongkong. In addition there were two British warships at Shanghai, two at Wei-hai-wei, seven on the Yangtze, two at Canton and two at Singapore. The "Iphigenia" left Hongkong for Singapore on the 9th.

The main force of the U. S. Squadron, consisting of seven warships and 15 gunboats, was at Manila and in addition three warships have recently arrived there. The flagship "Wisconsin" and three warships were at Hongkong, two on the Yangtze, one each at Canton, Shanghai and Chemulpo. The battleship "Ohio" has also lately been added to the U. S. Squadron in the Far East.

The main body of the French squadron at Saigon consisted of 20 warships. There were also two at Canton, one at Haiphong, four on the Yangtze and one at Shanghai.

## VLADIVOSTOCK.

It is reported that the defences of Vladivostock are being hurriedly prepared. The cruisers "Gromoboi" and "Rossia" are always under full steam, and an additional number of mines have been laid at the entrance of the harbour. The women and children have left the town and a state of complete siege prevails there.

With regard to the stronghold, another report states that there are at present some 100,000 troops at Vladivostock, reinforcements arriving there from Europe at the rate of 1,000 a day. At the beginning of the war, there were no more than 27 guns of large calibre (old style), as well as disappearing guns. Now the number of guns, including revolving and small calibre guns, has reached 500. Vladivostock in fact has been converted into a strong fortification.

North Korea is harassed by Russian troops, who are dispatched thither in order to requisition live stock.

The "Tokyo Asahi" learns that Lieut.-General Vorontz, Commander of the Vladivostock fortress, has been transferred to the War Office at St. Petersburg, and has been succeeded by Lieut.-General Kasbek, Commander of the Warsaw fortress, who recently arrived at Vladivostock. In addition, there have been several changes among the high military officers in European Russia, including the appointment of Major-General Porivannoff as Second Assistant Chief of the Russian Military Staff Office.

## GENERAL STOESSER ACQUITTED.

A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Paris "Petit Journal" states that General Stoesser has been acquitted by the court-martial appointed to judge his surrender of Port Arthur, of all responsibility for the fall of the fortress. The Court passed severe sentences on Admiral Alexieff and General Kuropatkin for the lack of foresight which was the cause of the unprepared condition of the place when the war broke out.

## RUSSIA'S FINANCIAL STRAITS.

NEW TEN MILLION LOAN. The Russian Government has been compelled to appeal to German financiers for another loan owing to the very moderate success of the recent internal issue. The latter was taken up largely by municipal institutions, which to meet their liabilities had to draw on the State Bank.

The conditions of the new loan, which has been negotiated by the firm of Mendelssohn, will be more severe than the former issues. The amount is understood to be 200,000,000 marks in five per cent. Treasury bonds at nine months. The sum will be distributed among the banks which participated in the last loan.

## STATE OF RUSSIA.

## A SECRET PARLIAMENT.

A secret congress, attended by 140 delegates of the Liberal Press, representing 120 journals and reviews, which has been sitting in St. Petersburg since the 18th April, has been brought to a conclusion.

The representatives of seventy-four organs decided to form a Press Union, the objects of which will be political.

The special correspondent of the "Telegraph" comments on the meetings as follows:—"The object of the Parliament was in the first place to be prepared for such coming events as the elections to a Constituent Assembly and other innovations, and in the second place to help to bring them about. Hence it passed certain resolutions expressing the views of the Russian people on the principal political problems, and then adopted a platform for a permanent league of journalists and literary men, which will in turn elect delegates to an executive of the Russian nation, henceforward to be known as the League of Leagues."

"All were agreed that, come what might, the autocracy must go, and that, however much they might differ on other points, they would work harmoniously together to that end."

end. It was interesting to watch the way in which these men and the ladies, leaning contemplatively back on their stuffed chairs or forward on the green baize table, would start as if electrified into physical action by a speech declaring that "no more change of government can now satisfy the Russian people. What we want, demand, and shall have is a total reconstruction of the framework of the realm."

## THE RUSSIAN ARMADA.

That history is repeating itself will be seen, says the "Nichi Nichi," if one compares the state of things prevailing in Russia to-day with that recorded of Spain of three hundred years ago. For note the points of resemblance, says it: The union of politics and religion placed above, bureaucratic administration, the absolutism and persecutory taxation, which both tend to press down the people's activity and economic development; the policy of aggression and aggrandisement and the spirit of self-importance and arrogance, just because of the extended territorial possessions; the facts that the line of politics followed is at variance with the principles of true economy, and that the practice actually indulged in are a mere mockery of high sounding, religious and moral doctrines freely preached—all these manifestations are what one notices of Russia to-day as historians did of Spain, and to make the coincidence complete, Russia, in spite of all these vagaries, still keeps on dreaming of her national prosperity as did Spain once before. Having carried the comparison, the journal of course sees, next, in Rojstevsky's fleet the shadow of the "invincible armada," the annihilation of which marked the fall of the Spanish Kingdom and bureaucracy. The journal says, further there is much of Elizabethan England about Japan of to-day, in the position we are placed in and the great national powers to which we have become awakened.

The "Kokumin" says that Admiral Rojstevsky is in such a position that he must of necessity find a haven for taking in coal, water, provisions, etc., before he reaches Vladivostock, as it was 25 days ago that he with his fleet left Nossi-be and because also he must expect to be met by Admiral Togo before he reaches the only port Russia now possesses in the Far East. Where will it be? The journal gratefully notices that the United States Government, on hearing of the passing east of Malacca Strait by the Russian fleet, has promptly issued instructions in the sense that in all their possessions the rules of strict neutrality shall be observed. In that circumstance there remain for Rojstevsky only French, Dutch or Chinese ports to choose for his purpose. While the journal believes that none of these countries will be inconsistent in their conduct as to render assistance to the Russian fleet, it hopes that the Government will be on the alert lest Russia may profit herself by imposing upon their friendship.

The "Jiji" says the coming east of the Russian fleet cannot fail to once more excite our suspicion as to France's neutrality, though on the whole the Republic has so far managed to steer safe of serious charges. Nor does it think that France will be so destitute of self-respect as to show her partiality to Russia by allowing Rojstevsky's fleet to rendezvous at Saigon or one of the Indo-China ports. But if France is scrupulous in her maintenance of neutrality, Russia is not, and should Rojstevsky choose to make a stay in one of those ports, the force of circumstances will compel us to regard it as a Russian naval base and act accordingly. In the latter event the consequences will be serious, and the journal hopes that France is well advised on that point. It further sounds a similar warning both to China and Holland.

## LUMINOUS CRUSTACEANS.

At the last meeting of the French Academy of Sciences there was read a paper concerning an interesting device for netting along the ocean bottom at depths of 9,000 feet. This net has been devised by M. Gouttierre, director of the Océanographie Laboratory of Monaco. Among other marine fauna raised from a depth of 9,000 feet by this net was a highly curious species of prawn, identical with a species dragged by the Prince of Monaco at 15,600 feet. For the rest this prawn is a regular scientific sumptuary among the crustacea, seeing that besides being endowed with eyes at depths where other species find them useless, he must needs provide himself with a sort of autogenous electric lamp, with which he stalks abroad full of airs and graces until his natural enemies, attracted by his "beacon," make a swoop which enables envious and non-luminous neighbours to moralise with spiteful glee on "the pride that shall have a fall."

## EXPLORATION OF ICELAND.

Many of the students of Harvard College are much interested in the exploration of Iceland, and accordingly they are making arrangements for two expeditions to the island. According to Dalziel, the main object of each party of explorers will be to unearth traces of prehistoric man in the wild island, whose inhabitants belong to the Scandinavian race. Members of the two parties are announced to assemble at Leith, Scotland, on July 8, and will embark two days later on a steamer, whose destination will be Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, which has a college medical, and divinity schools, an observatory and a library.

## BLACK VS. WHITE.

Mr. F. G. Pillay, an Indian merchant in Durban, was arrested the other day on the charge of being out at night without a "pass." The prosecution alleged that the accused being black in colour, could be classed as an Indian coolie and as such must provide himself with a pass. The defence pointed out that though black, Mr. Pillay was a "free Indian merchant" and possessed landed property also. The Magistrate acquitted Mr. Pillay of the charge, remarking that it was safe for men like Mr. Pillay to obtain a "Mayors' pass." An edifying instance of the British sense of justice indeed!

A Russian Commissioner has gone to meet the Shah of Persia and accompany him to Bagdad.

## THE CARLYLE CIRCULAR.

## REJECTED AMENDMENTS.

## A SUPPLEMENTARY CIRCULAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

As the Carlyle Circular, lately issued, seems wanting in detail, following supplementary instructions are placed at the disposal of Government for use with the Carlyle paper:—

1. Drinking.—Pending the collection of statistics from mollusc clubs, Railway companies and wine merchants, Government is not prepared for the present to lay down any hard and fast standard in regard to the amount of liquor which may lawfully be consumed by its officers. But Commissioners in deciding any case which may arise in the meantime should be guided by the following general considerations:—Firstly, age and service of the officer under observation; secondly, officers of and below the rank and standing of Assistant Magistrates might be permitted daily indulgence to the extent of one peg of standardised measure to be regularly inspected and certified by the Commissioner. Officers of above this rank but below that of Commissioners might be allowed two pegs of similar regulation and duly weakened. No officer other than a Commissioner should be permitted to exceed this generous allowance except on production of a certificate signed by a Medical Board that the officer in question has satisfied it by practical tests that he can do so without detriment to his work and annoyance to his fellows. Other factors which would properly be taken into account would be nationality and local circumstances, e.g., a Scotchman producing a birth certificate attested by two Missionaries of the same nationality might properly be permitted a somewhat more generous allowance of the wine of his country than his brother officer from the other side of the border. As illustrative of the principle of local circumstances, in Eastern Bengal in view of the ample supply of drinking water, the lawful demand for alcoholic stimulants would obviously be less than in a cold hill station, to which by the way beer drinking should be restricted. A discretion as to their own consumption is for the present left to Commissioners, Government trusts it will not be necessary to recall it.

2. The question of gambling is less difficult. This is a vice for which no half and half measures can be tolerated. It is understood that in some stations it has not been unfrequent for Commissioners to initiate—not always to their own advantage—young assistants in the mysteries of an obscure game known as Bridge. While enjoining that this practice must be at once discontinued, Government suggests that small classes be established for acquiring proficiency in "Old Maid," Snap, "Beggar my neighbour" and other intellectual games having a tendency to promote the general hilarity. In these games the decision of the Commissioner shall be final and undisputed. It is notorious that the possession of horses predisposes to horse-racing and, therefore, to gambling. Such possession should therefore be discouraged, and the superior advantages of bicycling, ping pong and walking exercises widely advertised. Government informed that in some of the "beautiful though somewhat secluded station, where opportunities for healthy diversion are not sufficiently appreciated, the more senior officers—especially those of the Judicial persuasion—indulge in above half-penny pitch and toss, thimble-rigging and the like. These are most discreditible and reprehensible forms of gambling, and Commissioners should do their best to eradicate them by paying surprise visits to the districts concerned, and endeavouring to substitute for them the more harmless amusements described above. Much too may be expected from practical demonstrations by the Commissioner in person of the pleasure obtained from judicious rope-skipping, leap-frog, and pick-a-back. The practice of taking tickets in sweeps, lotteries, etc., is to be strongly deprecated. In the larger stations Government would not raise serious objection to the Commissioner taking for himself and the station one ticket in the Derby Sweep, reporting the same with number of the ticket for verification to Government.

3. The civilities.—These may be divided into two classes:—(a) Civilities between station residents, (b) civilities between official and Indian gentlemen and gentlemen. In regard to the first Commissioners are required to insist as a "sine qua non" on a high standard of quiet hilarity and mutual friendliness being maintained all hours and in all seasons by the officials under his control. Excuses for failure to each this standard of home sickness, ill-health, overwork loneliness and the like are to be treated with the contempt they deserve, and the Commissioner is hereby empowered to demand an explanation in writing for any official subordinate failing to make or return the usual salutations in a manner indicative of a real spirit of true friendliness and genial cordiality. The general friendliness and hilarity of the station may be promoted by chaharsa gleesinging with or without musical accompaniments, the reading in expurgated editions of books selected by the Commissioner and his wife and needle-work parties. In social intercourse the use of Christian, pet or nicknames is to be discouraged as leading to familiarity or estrangement. The prefix "Mr." should never be omitted. This applies also to intercourse with natives who should always be addressed as Mr. rather than they do or do not prefer the title of Babu, Moulvi or Raja. This is necessary as a difference in formal appellation is consistent with the principle of true equality between the two peoples. If the Commissioner has personal observation or on complaint has reason to believe that any two or more officers are not possessed of that amount of friendliness which is expected of them he should require their attendance before the station residents and insist on their shaking hands with each other and elected residents for the space of half an hour for at least six consecutive days. It is does not produce the desired effect, is advice of the law officers of Government should be taken in the matter, and the offenders kept under the close and continuous observation of the local police. In regard to intercourse with native gentlemen, the following suggestions are thrown out. They are not intended to be taken as exhaustive as indicating the maximum degree to which the spirit of friendliness can be carried.—Officers should be encouraged to invert for themselves small amenities on the unindicated. The official should invariably rise when receiving or dismissing his guests, and during their presence should adopt a pure calculated to set them at their ease, e.g. by standing on one leg in corner of the room. He should be careful not to bring the least indication of a desire to bring the interview to an end but should allow his

guests to follow the oriental practice and consult their own inclination alone in the matter of their departure. These remarks also apply to visitors appearing before the official in Court.

4. The Moralities.—Government has already explained in some detail the powers and position of the Commissioner in regard to what may be called the moralities. It is perhaps needless to point out that it follows as a necessary corollary to these instructions that he will be aided, in the responsibility laid upon him by his wife or in default, temporary or otherwise, the female senior member of his household not below the age of 18 years, e.g., mother-in-law, aunt or grand-mother. Government gratefully acknowledges that in the past it has not been infrequent for ladies to voluntarily take upon themselves a responsibility for the morality of the station subject to their husband's administrative control, and to make it their business to become acquainted with all details relative to the same. All therefore that is now needed is to give official sanction to this praiseworthy practice, which is hereby done. The matters which will more particularly come within the cognisance of the Commissioner's wife are all flirtations, engagements prospective or to be desired or averted and the like. In the discharge of the important duties entrusted to her, it is suggested that the Commissioner's wife may associate with herself a small working committee consisting of the senior Judicial officer's wife and such other lady not below the age of 40 as may be able to satisfy her that she possesses the powers of observation and narration requisite for the post. It is unnecessary to remark that the wives of officers of all departments will have an ex-officio right to invoke the interference of the Commissioner's wife or ladies' committee and Government feels confident that this will not be asked for in vain. It is a recognised axiom that responsibility carries with it its prerogatives as well as its duties. Official sanction is therefore hereby accorded to the enjoyment by the Commissioner's wife of certain privileges which have hitherto only received the sanction of popular consent—voluntary or otherwise. There are the undisputed right to read first all books and papers of the local book club, keeping them for such time as she, her family including nurse, may require them and to tear out of the same all advertisements of fashions and the like as she, her family and the said nurse may have need of. Removal of other printed matter should only be occasional. To have first choice of the club tennis courts, and of the joints supplied by the local mutton club, and a call on the entire ice supply of the station in the event of a burra khana.

5. The above instructions do not apply to Calcutta, Darjeeling or other hill stations where the Government may or may not resort, which will be under the direct administrative control of Government itself.—"Englishman."

## THE CALCUTTA ORPHANAGE.

## ALLEGED KIDNAPING.

On Friday before Moulvi Buzal Karim, Third Presidency Magistrate, a young Mahomedan youth named Yacoub, Kunja Behary Bose, Ashutosh Ghose and a woman of the town named Giribala, were re-arrested on a charge of having kidnapped three girls, Sirojini, Saibalmi and Khetra from the Calcutta Orphanage. Mr. Hume, Crown Solicitor conducted the prosecution and Mr. Rhoda Bux, Barrister-at-law and Mr. Manu, Advocate General, defended the accused. The girls were taken from the orphanage by the three girls and the woman. The girls were taken from the orphanage by the three girls and the woman. The girls were taken from the orphanage by the three girls and the woman.

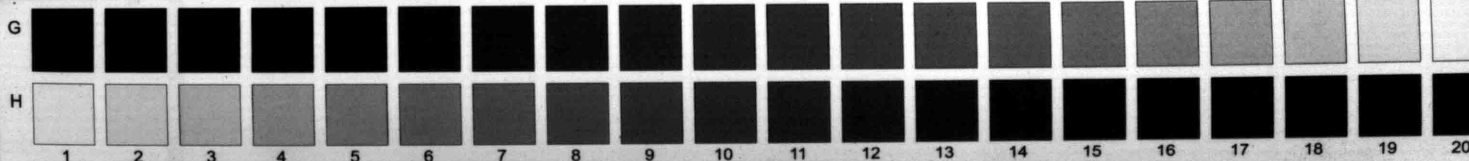
The following witnesses were examined:—Janoda Bawa on being examined said:—I am a woman of the town. I know Giribala. I lived in the same house with her for about 7 months. I saw these three girls. I saw them in the house, where Giribala lived about a month and a half ago. Two Babus came there with the three girls at about 9.30 p.m. I shall be able to identify one of the Babus. (Identified accused No. 2 Kunja Babu). They went up and accused No. 2 called out Giribala. She came and pointed out a room to them. I then went to see the girls in the room, but Giribala said: "Why you come here? You have no business with them." I was not allowed to speak to the girls by Giribala. On the next morning, I saw three girls in the house. They stayed there till 4 p.m., when the police came and took them away. Accused No. 2 was there with the police.

Jogal Bawa on being examined said:—I am a woman of the town. I know the fourth accused Giribala. I lived in the same house with her. I saw these three girls. I saw them in a room of the house, where I and Giribala lived. It is about more than a month ago. I saw two Babus taking the three girls with them to the second story of our house. I will be able to identify the two Babus. (Identified Kunja Behary Bose and Ashutosh Ghose). There was a light in the staircase. They went up and the two Babus called Giribala. Giribala came. I went up to see who they were. I stood on the verandah. Giribala with a light in her hand guided the two Babus and the three girls to a room. Giribala told me: "What are you looking at here? Go away." I and two other women were there. On the following morning I saw the three girls. They left our house at 4 or 5 p.m. The police took them away.

Baladin Kulwar on being examined said:—I know accused Nos. 2 and 3. I am their tenant. The name of accused No. 2 is Kunja Babu and that of No. 3 is Ashu Babu. I know these girls. About a month and 24 or 25 days ago, I saw these three girls in the timber shop of accused Nos. 2 and 3 at 9 or 10 p.m. They were seated in a room in which accused Nos. 2 and 3 were seated on a chowki or takpash. Accused No. 3 sent for me at that time for the rents due from me and so I went there. The three girls were seated on a mat on the floor, and Ashu Babu demanded the rent from me. I said "I will pay after two days." In the morning, when the three girls went to the privy, one Mongal accompanied them with water. I asked Ashu Babu if they were his daughters. Ashu Babu said "They are not my daughters but they are women of my country. They have come for bathing in the river. They will stay here for three or four days and, after worshipping goddess Kali, they will go away." Accused No. 2 was also present there at the time. I don't know how the girls left the house.

To the Court:—I made these statements before the police on the day the girls were caught.

After the examination of the witnesses, the case for the prosecution was closed. His Worship asked Mr. Hume to give evidence as to the age of the three girls to-morrow (this day) and adjourned the case accordingly.





## INDIAN NOTES

## DUSTSTORM IN LUCKNOW.

"After several days of oppressive heat a violent duststorm occurred in Lucknow on the night of the 16th May accompanied by lightning and thunder; a little rain fell towards the close. The weather continues cloudy.

## EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUNDS.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has written to invite the assistance of S.R. James Digges La Touche in procuring subscriptions to the fund for the relief of sufferers by the recent earthquake in the Kangra Valley. An appeal for subscriptions has accordingly been made by the Lieutenant-Governor to residents in the United Provinces. The subscription list is to close on the 1st July.

## SPORT IN HYDERABAD.

His Highness the Nizam, Hyderabad, accompanied by his Staff, left Hyderabad Station on Monday on the 15th by special train for Nainampet, in the Pakhal District, where the royal preserves are located. His Highness will probably stay out till the rains break, and is certain to account for a few tigers. Mr. Karandji Jamshedji, Private Secretary to his Excellency the Minister, has been in the jungles for the past fortnight and has accounted for two tigers already.

## THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERY.

Colonel Foss, representative of the London Pearl Fishery Syndicate formed with the object of leasing the rights of the Ceylon Pearl Fishery if possible, states in an interview with the "Times of Ceylon", that he has ascertained there can only be a very small fishery next year, after which long series of blank years may have to be faced. The recent successful fishery was such a one as has not occurred in two hundred years and may never occur again. The local Government has derived therefrom a very large sum which naturally reduces the value of beds by the removal of eight millions mature oysters from the banks, the nature and result of which none can foresee. The question of transplantation is also entirely peculiar. Colonel Foss considers the Ceylon Government is asking too much, in fact three times as much as the scientific people at home think the fishery is worth. No lease has yet been granted. The Ceylon Government is proceeding with the deliberation.

## THEFT BY A EUROPEAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, before Mr. J. Sanders, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Minahan, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged one Thomas William Clarke, a young European, and manager of the Railway Hotel at Grant Road, with the theft of Rs. 250 belonging to Mrs. Margerie Katherine Kingdom, otherwise known as Mrs. Haddon. From the complainant's statement it would appear that she met the accused at the London Hotel at Grant Road, at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning and from there they proceeded to the Railway Hotel, also at Grant Road, where they had sundry drinks. After leaving the Railway Hotel they drove to Victoria Terminus, where they had some more drinks. The last drink overpowered the complainant and she went to sleep. She awoke about 6-10 a.m. and found accused and her money missing. She made a report to the Police. Clarke was arrested by the Railway Police, and produced Rs. 137-8, part of the money stolen, together with sundry articles of wearing apparel which he purchased with the money. Accused in his statement said that complainant had given him the money to purchase clothes etc., preparatory to matrimony with complainant. He now offered to return it in full. The Magistrate said he disbelieved accused's story. His own impression was that the money had been dropped from the complainant and that accused had picked it up. He convicted accused of theft and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150, in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

## TIGERS ON THE PLATEAU.

An Ootacamund correspondent writes to the "Madras Times" under date the 13th:—"The want of rain on the slopes has had the effect of driving wild animals up to the plateau, which accounts for the several fine specimens recently bagged, and while on the subject I cannot do better than give your readers an account of an adventure the Rev. L. Froger, the Principal of St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, had with a tiger on his way up to Ootacamund yesterday. I quote his letter to a contemporary:—"This morning I was riding on a bicycle from Wellington to Ooty by the Kotagiri road. It was 8 o'clock, and I had already made about two miles from the place where the Ooty road meets the road from Wellington to Kotagiri. I had reached a spot almost level, and was quietly examining the scenery, when I perceived on the mountain side, about 200 yards above me, something which seemed to be a tiger sitting on a rock. As I was looking a little bewildered and doubting the evidence of my eyes, the animal sprang down the rock, and I plainly distinguished his striped skin. I hoped he was frightened and would run away, but, to my horror, instead of that, he made straight for me. He could not have missed seeing me, as the hills at that spot are quite bare, and with my white hat I was a conspicuous object on the road. There was no tree, nothing but ferns and boulders. Fortunately the way began to slope down, and I darted away like lightning. Then it occurred to me that if the tiger, instead of following the road and turning round the hill as I did, took a short cut. I was done for. I began to tremble and lost the control of my machine and was on the point of being hurled down into the valley, when the minnence of the danger brought me back my coolness. I steadied myself all at once, and though I had a very narrow escape, I managed to keep on the road. I went on, constantly looking back to see if the tiger was on my track. In a few minutes the road became so steep that I had to stop and besides was out of breath. I knew that I must have gained some ground, but still I did not feel safe till half an hour later, when I met two natives and told them of my adventure. I can assure you I had a bad quarter of an hour, during which I thought I should never reach Ooty alive.

## THE RECENT CIRCULAR.

(With Apologies to Herr Karl Oyle.)  
Commissioner on tour visits a mofussil station and while taking a morning ride meets the judge.  
Commissioner: "Good morning, Winstan. Fine morning isn't it? By the way would you mind my alluding to a subject I feel it is my duty to speak to you about. I am told you are given to that unfortunate habit of playing cards too regularly and that you sometimes win and lose as much as five rupees a game. I won't go so far as to say that sitting up at night may interfere with the execution of your work, but I must ask you to think of the example you are setting. Think my dear fellow of the thousands around you who are looking to us for guidance and protection."  
The judge is on the point of exploding.  
Commissioner: "Pray excuse me, there is another matter. Your wife too, I am told, has invested in a Derby Sweep Ticket, and there have been remark made about the way she speaks to her Ayah. You know as Head of the District—"  
Judge: "As what?"  
Commissioner: "As Head of the District, you have read a circular which I am pleased to say I had a large share in—"  
Judge: "Look here Sir, you might be the headless trunk of a dozen districts but I want you to understand that my house, my ways and my wife are my own. She and I intend to do whatever pleases us best, and—oh, go to the d—"  
Rides off.

The Commissioner with a frown, which speedily clears, reaches the house of the Collector with whom he is staying and is told the District Superintendent of Police is awaiting him.  
Commissioner: "Good morning, Jones. Seasonable weather isn't it? Is that your pony I saw outside?"  
Jones explains that it is one of his polo ponies.  
Commissioner: "Oh yes, yes" (Rubs his chin reflectively). "Now, don't you think that too much time may be wasted on polo? Time better spent, say in riding round your thanas after dark and paying surprise visits to your outposts? You know as Head of the District I am bound to point—"  
Jones explains there is no polo on just now and ponies are a necessity to him for his work.  
Commissioner: "Quite so, quite so; but the noise, the excitement and the shouting, all this must strike our Aryan brother very seriously. A more sober and dignified demeanour, my dear Jones, one a little like the one I study." (He strikes an attitude.)  
Jones hurriedly turns round to brush a fly off the back of his coat.  
Commissioner resumes: "And I am assured that you take as many as two whiskeys and sodas after a game, and perhaps one at the club. Now would not ginger-ale or lemonade quench your thirst just as well? You will pardon me, won't you? Oh, would you mind when you go out to speak to your men, one of them neglected to salute me this morning. Perhaps it would be as well if you enlisted some kind of punishment to instil a sense of proper respect."

Jones explains that this very man was punished for insubordination, but was acquitted on appeal by the Commissioner himself, and departs.  
The Doctor calls.  
Commissioner: "Oh, good morning, Browne, delighted to meet you. Fine profession yours, noble work, wide and varied opportunities of doing good."  
Browne explains he might be able to do more good if he was more liberally treated in the way of proper hospitals and a better educated class of subordinates.  
Commissioner: "Ah, just so, just so. I am afraid, we all cannot have what we want. It is our privilege to grumble to say. There was reference made to me the other day to the effect that you charged a man rupees fifty for attendance. It seems a large sum, even though you had to go a day out of your station. You know as Head of the District, etc., etc."

Browne explains he would rather not have gone for four times that sum and has given his fee to a charity.  
A prominent lawyer and the owner of a principal newspaper is announced. The doctor slips round the corner.  
Commissioner, rising and washing his hands with an abundance of invisible soap and water advances with a smile.  
"So good of you to come. I have not enjoyed call like this for a long time. Well, how is business? Thriving, eh? Getting longer every year they say. Sit down and have a cigarette. It does me good to see you. O you won your last case. Grand speech that of yours, and fifty thousand at the end of it, I suppose. You lawyers are lucky dogs with your country residences and your race horses. But it can hardly be true that the parties were nearly ruined over the case?"  
The lawyer grimly explains that this sometimes happens in law.  
Commissioner: "Sad! sad! but the fortune of war. Just you go? Well, goodbye, and thank you much for the driving daks for to-morrow. Very nice of you to have placed them at my disposal."

The Commissioner and the Head of the District sit down to write his co-confidential reports. "Capital."

During the week a woman of Ootacamund gave herself up to the local police as having murdered a young man in self-defence, alleging that he had attempted to take advantage of her. The police, however, are not satisfied with her explanation and others are suspected, and further arrests have been made.

There has been a good deal of excitement among the Jain lawgivers of the Spandabad Cantonment, in connection with a temple called the "Jai Mandar" in the heart of the station. Sixty-five of their number petitioned a Cantonment Magistrate to restrain Heer Chaud Poonam Chaud Marwari from interfering with the Priest, who with his anacors, had officiated at the temple in question for several generations. The Court-house was filled by the Jain community on the 5th instant, when the Court ordered that notice should be served on the defendant to appear on the 8th, show cause against the petition. On the 7th the orders were passed permitting the petitioners and the rest of the Jains to hold a meeting, with Mr. Ramgopal as President, and to arrive at a settlement that would be satisfactory to all the worshippers.

## Matters Commercial

European enterprise is awaking seriously to the prospects of the rubber industry in Burma. A Rangoon house has secured from the authorities a large area of land on favourable terms in the Shwegyin district which they intend to push on vigorously.  
Dealers in forest produce may be interested to learn that in the Tumkur district the Mysore Forest Department has large quantities of the following produce collected from the State forests in 1904-05 for disposal: Soapnuts wax tamarind honey marking nuts etc.

A recent official report records that experiments carried out during the year 1903-04 in the cultivation of jute show that jute should be out for fibre before it is dead ripe and that liberal cultivation and probably also rotation of crops, result in a better return of fibre.

Forest produce dealers on this side of the country may be interested to learn that the Burma Forest Department are disposing by the middle of June of the monopoly of collecting royalty on firewood and charcoal in the Pegu Forest Division for the period, July 1905 to June 1906.

The Burma Government are obtaining the services of an expert from Home in connection with a scheme which has been under consideration for some time for the manufacture of wood and bamboo for purposes of paper-making. The expert will report on the possibilities of developing an industry after carrying out experiments with the workable material in the Province.

The revenue from coir, the produce of the Aminivi Islands in the South Canara district of the Madras Presidency is beginning to form quite an important item in the "miscellaneous" land revenue of the Madras Government. In 1903-04 some Rs. 33,000 were realized from that source and the industry is believed to be capable of a good deal of expansion.

An Agricultural Experiment of interest now being carried out in the Madras Presidency is the establishment of stations in the South Arcot, Chingleput, Madura and Salem districts for the trial of mechanical pumps for irrigation purposes. If these experiments prove successful they are likely to be widely extended in the Southern Presidency where the cultivators ought to benefit considerably from them.

In Coorg in Southern India the forest authorities have been endeavouring to establish an industry in the collection and preparation of gum kino (Pterocarpus Marsupium), but the opinion is that this is unfortunately not much room for an extension of production in the Province as the demand is very limited and the market easily flooded. A consignment of some 80 lbs. of dried kino from Coorg sent to the Government Economic Products Department at Calcutta elicited a satisfactory report, the samples having been declared to compare favourably with any produced in India.

The Ceylon Agricultural Board have decided to promote silk cultivation in the Colony, recent experiments having proved conclusively that silk of excellent quality can be raised in Ceylon. Samples of cocoons raised at Peradeniya from European seed were classed by a European expert as second only to the best Italian silk. The first step ordered by the Board is the creation of a silk-rearing establishment on lines suggested by the Inspector-General of Agriculture in India, so that we are to have credit for any success there may be achieved in establishing the industry in Ceylon.

Dealers in phosphates in India may be interested to learn that the total amount of phosphate obtained from the valuable quarries at Christmas Island in the Straits Settlements and shipped from thence during the past year (1904) was 17,757 tons as against 10,096 tons in the year preceding. But for rough weather which prevented loading in December last a further quantity of 1,500 tons might have been got off from the island. Of last year's exports 30,771 tons were dried and 40,986 tons undried phosphates. During the year improvements in the manner of tipping phosphate from the pier to the ship resulted in over 1,000 tons being shipped in one day.

DEVAKI  
OR  
THE STORY OF A "SATI."

In an ancient Indian city on the river Jumna, when the current has tended towards the right bank and the water is low, there is an expanse of sand to be crossed by the daily bathers, before the stream is reached.

On this the pious mendicants spread out their mats, and quietly await the dote of grain the passers-by are sure to supply. There are others who have equally embraced poverty, but who perambulate the city—begging. At night, however, they too seek the bank, which they consider holy ground.

Now at this place of resort, some time before the Mutiny of 1857, there lived two bankers, brothers, Chuni Lal and Moti Lal; men of good character, honourable in their business, and benevolent to the poor. Moti was of a thoughtful, taciturn disposition, and in this respect a contrast to Chuni who, well-fleshed and of full habit, took his days' work or his day's leisure with unalloyed cheerfulness, and had plenty to tell and to hear, with his gossip, who stopped at the large recess, where he sat at his books. But though Moti Lal was of slighter build than his brother, he was possessed of the elegant, lithesome frame, common in his race if not in his calling; whilst his chiselled features had a gentle impassive expression, particularly taking. His wife, a good looking and modest girl named Devaki, was devoted to him in every way, but had given him no family.

Moti, from a boy, had always been interested in shrines and holy places and religious festivals; and as, at a similar age, an English lad would have been excited at walks on stilts, or an Italian with a monkey, he regarded with awe those who, for a penance, held an arm aloft permanently, or stood amongst fires, or had renounced human speech, or affected gifts of prophecy or even thaumaturgy.

The sterility of Devaki was naturally a source of disappointment, but instead of rendering the husband dissatisfied or leading him to think of another union, it only supplied an additional reason to the many which had been long brooding in his mind, that his failure of spirits and love of solitude indicated that he had a call, a special call to the ascetic life.

But if the denial of children was viewed by her husband as a discipline intended for himself, poor Devaki was not prepared for such acquiescent submission. She still dreamed of a day when she should place a little son on the knees of him she loved so

much, and thereby secure a warmer return of affection, and strengthen a sympathy which would render their domestic life a joy to both of them. But the gods, so closely associated by the Hindus with every household incident, had first to be appeased, flattered and persuaded.

Women in India, even quite young ones, often go on pilgrimages; they travel in large companies; relations, more or less near, are found ready to accompany; and there is protection in the nature of the errand itself.

Devaki had more than once visited some of the minor holy places in the hope of an alleviation of her defect; but to her great disappointment, no good results ensued. At length she determined, with the full permission of her husband, to join a small caravan of pilgrims hailing from the south, which was bound for the Himalayas, there to seek out, by difficult ascent, the cradles of the twin rivers so sacred in their associations, so beneficent in their bounty—the Ganges and the Jumna; to worship them where, amidst ice and snow, they issued from their not widely divided peaks.

Exposed to the biting cold, the rarefied air, in a scene unfamiliar and amazing, its features indicating, even to the eyes of science, a stupendous exercise of Force; and prostrate as Devaki lay before weather-beaten shrines on the brink of the glacier, the stunned woman from torpid plains brought her petition before she knew not Whom, vaguely surmising from the silent peaks of snow, even from where she was, still higher and more distant—that the fairy tales of her theology left behind all, a mysterious Being beyond her comprehension, and indifferent to her prayer. And as she rose and gazed around, a chill struck into her heart to think how inconceivable her desire, how unapproachable He, from Whom its fulfilment was asked.

It was during the absence of Devaki from her home that Moti informed his brother, from whom he had not concealed his strong leaning towards the ascetic life, that his intention had reached such maturity that he could no longer delay to abandon the world, which had faded from him like a dream, on awaking; and that he proposed taking his seat by the river, before his wife returned, lest the pain of parting from her should in any way weaken his resolve. The story of the Neoplatonic philosopher who refused to have his likeness taken, because it would be honouring a body he had found the principal obstacle to spiritual growth, well illustrates the morbid mental condition which had suggested to Moti Lal that poverty, exposure and inaction were the best means for subliming the thoughts and subduing the desires. But Moti had no aspirations of feats of penance, or expectations of attaining overbearing piety.

His part of the country was greatly devoted to the cult of Vishnu, under the forms of Rama and, with less fervour, that of Krishna; and his hereditary business of banking, his marriage and connection with the world, had prescribed for him a humbler course. He had joined, indeed, the sect called Ramayuts, but this did not involve more than frequent invocations of the Avatar he adored, and when he retired from society, the abnegation of caste.

Chuni, on hearing how near renunciation was, ventured to suggest that it would be well to wait to see whether Devaki had undergone any physical change. But Moti remarked, with a sorrowful smile, that if he had a son, his piety would not have been equal to the sacrifice he was called upon to make; and it was better he should avoid temptation. More Chuni could not do; he dared not, for the life of him, oppose a wish inspired by the gods. He had been taught from childhood to expect misfortunes, if he attempted so impious a task. And so, after receiving Moti's directions about property, and preparing necessary documents, and promising also the affectionate protection of Devaki, Chuni embraced Moti for the last time. A propitious date had been chosen by the family Brahmin, and at midnight, the brothers started for the river. At a little distance, they stopped and looked back at the old house with its carved facade, where they had been boys together. But what was the use of tears? Onward, through the silent streets and the silent sleepers—for many had brought their cots outside; onward, past the night watchmen, and through narrower lanes, where some jackal was in search of offal, and skulked off to join his troop, who greeted his arrival with desolate howls; onward, onward, to sandstone steps leading down to the bed of the sacred Jumna. And there, Moti sat down in his coarse mendicant attire, with his gourd drinking-cup by his side, and his necklace of wooden beads falling on his bosom, and turning towards the water, commenced a murmur of "Sita-Ram, Sita-Ram, Sita-Ram," in the strange batology of his religion.

The choice had been made, and the solitary return of Chuni completed the incident. Once afterwards, in the winter months, a constituent coming on pilgrimage from distant Ujjain, brought a draft to the tanning house. The portly Chuni was seated in his recess opening on the pavement.

"And where is Moti Lal?" cried the visitor.  
"Have you not heard? In the sand," was the reply. For a moment, the stranger cast breath, and staggered, but with an effort, became calm, and chose a new topic, instead of one not admitting of discussion.

When the renunciation had been decided upon, the proposing ascetic had particularly enjoined that Devaki, on her return should be given to understand that her husband had gone to inspect a branch-firm in Rajputana; that she should be left to find out for herself what had really become of him, and that there was to be then no condoleance with her, nor were the circumstances of his voluntary mortification to be justified or explained, or even unnecessarily mentioned.

And Devaki came home from her pilgrimage. The awe created by the immensity of the mountain scenery faded gradually, and her interest in the more domestic legends she had heard read from the Bhaktamala, revived with power. Her fellow travellers, too, bent on omitting no usages at smaller shrines, on the return journey, both by their precepts and practices helped to replace her thoughts in their usual groove.

And when Devaki looked on her tour, she seemed to have performed great things, and she felt full of hope and elated by expectations.

Hearing of her husband's absence, she calmly and patiently awaited his re-appearance. It may seem strange that the women of the house should not have tattled of what had taken place; but it had been impressed upon them that the affair was one of supernatural agencies, and that any interference would be visited by misfortune and punishment. Devaki usually went to bathe, with

a few others, to a rather secluded spot on the river bank; but one morning wishing to distribute alms, she joined the larger throng and passed amongst the rows of mendicants. In due course, she caught amongst their faces one so intensely familiar to her that she became momentarily bewildered, and unable to grasp the fact of recognition. She was hot and cold in rapid succession, and faint and breathless, and then her faculties recovered themselves, and her situation was revealed to her. She was virtually a widow; her husband had devoted the remainder of his life to the unseen powers; and it would be grievous sin to attempt to divert his thoughts from the objects on which he had placed them. She hurried forward bathed in the sacred river, scarcely conscious of what she was doing, and staggered home, a heart-broken woman. Never again did she join the main body of bathers, and indeed secluded herself as much as her religious ritual would permit, performing menial offices in the house but allowed by Chuni to distribute largess amongst the poor from a fund left for the purpose, by the ascetic. And at her request, means also were provided to enable her to feed consecrated bulls and privileged monkeys to lay down milk for snakes, and even to supply ants with sustaining sugar.

The dull years passed away; for Moti, the solitude of the sand; for his wife, household labour borne with a dead heart; until both the time of a great disturbance came, and British authority, for a season in 1857, was withdrawn from the holy city. The merchants and more important shop-keepers employed matchlock men at their own expense to protect their property; and one banker, an influential person of great wealth, exercised such powers of administration as the circumstances allowed. This arrangement, however, was abandoned, on the arrival of a body of armed Mahomedans who took the upper hand, but were anxious to conciliate the Hindus, and in consequence, careful not to interfere with any functions usual in a place so celebrated as the goal of long pilgrimages.

In the midst of these political troubles, Moti was stricken on his mat by the river-side with serious illness. His fellow-mendicants laid him in one of the arched recesses, adjoining a broad flight of steps leading down from the bank, and supplied him with water and grain. It was known to his family that he was ill; but he had repudiated all relationships, and they dared not interfere with the penance of his self-sacrifice. His natural gifts of shape, and the well-constructed, though lightly built frame, if developed and strengthened by exercise and open air, might have led to good health, or even long life. But a brooding disposition, and the circumstances of his sedentary calling, added to a distaste for amusement or excitement, predisposed a delicate organisation to suffer severely from an attack of pleurisy, brought on, by the damp of the rains; and which, even though thrown off, induced a feverish decline, that in England would be classed with consumption. Devaki could not tend him, could not assure him of her love, could not assuage his sufferings by a woman's tenderness. She would be held she felt certain, by her compeers as an unblest, barren creature, who could not retain her husband's affections, nor provide him with a son to perform the annual rites of remembrance after his death, nor aid in perpetuating his race. Oh! the pity of it. That her husband should pass from her, and no one know how much she had loved him; that his name should not be associated with hers; nor herself remembered for any deed of piety such as had dignified his later life, and would undoubtedly gild his premature death.

And then a sudden idea struck her which filled her desolate heart with joy. If the idea had occurred to her a year before, it would have ended in a vague longing, because the deed it suggested was then incapable of accomplishment. The religious act of becoming a Sati or true wife, and burning on a dead husband's pyre, had been long prohibited by the foreign Government. But in the present rough and free time, might not former deeds of devotion be reinstated—might not the rules be transgressed which there was no longer authority sufficient to enforce?

Devaki hastened to some leading Brahmins, and informing them of all the circumstances of her case, made the proposition to them, that under their guidance and orders she should be privileged, when Moti died, to share his obsequies of flame.

The priests hesitated for a while, but soon bethinking themselves of what an acquisition of power a defiance of the Caucasian law would produce, they gave Devaki every encouragement. There was in the environs of the city a little grove forming part of a wooded tract, and the trees of which were gnarled and haggard; whilst among their roots were, here and there, to be found ancient slabs, and on them, rudely sculptured, the soles of a woman's foot. Each of these slabs marked the spot where a widow had shared her husband's funeral. This grove, surrounded by younger growths, was fixed upon by the Brahmins as a suitable locality for the revival of a ceremony which had formerly always been a marked occasion for the display of their authority.

Moti in his illness had no chance; neither remedy nor nursing was offered, and he died as indeed he would have wished to die, like a neglected animal.

And then the hour of what she deemed her triumph came to Devaki.

On a pile of firewood soaked with clarified butter, within the precincts of the grove that has been mentioned, was laid the emaciated body of the dead mendicant. And around

"PLAGUE IN MY TOWN."

HORROR—Striking scene of DEATH, wailing of people from all around, torments of WINDOWS and orphans, and jeopardy of my prime of YOUTH all bewilder in mind. Every heart is sunk in utter despair, every countenance wears unmistakable indications of dejected spirits, every lip expresses fear of being DOOMED the next moment.

This wholesale woe and worry has driven me to my WITS' END.

OH HEAVENS! Could we seek immunity from Plague—death itself—who with a open jaws is DOGGING OUR FOOTSTEPS TO SUCK LIFE OUT OF US.

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that pile walked a woman wrapt in a single sheet of purple cloth, with light in her eyes and smiles around her mouth; and as she walked, she distributed flowers, and gracefully bowed to an immense crowd, which had filled every point of advantage for witnessing a spectacle unseen before by most. A deep hum of applause and benediction seemed to flow around her as she moved. She circled the pyre the due number of times, and then bidding farewell to her relations, and entrusted by some of them with little presents for dear ones who had already entered the silent land, with perfect calmness, she took her place beside the remains of Mout. J. D. Sherer in "East and West."

#### INTERESTING ITEMS.

A Greenland whale, is equal in weight to eighty-eight elephants or 440 bears.

The cost of the war to Russia has been practically £1,500,000 per week since hostilities began.

A greenhouse of bamboo, which is in use in Japan, is said to have great power of resisting the waves, and does not rot like ordinary wood.

What is claimed to be the largest egg farm in the world is situated in Hancock, New Hampshire, America. It contains 800 acres, with 3,400 hens penned in 600 houses.

The vitality of the snail is remarkable. One that was glued to a card in a museum for four years came to life on being immersed in warm water. Some specimens in the collection of a naturalist revived after they apparently had been dead for fifteen years.

The longest span of any bridge yet erected will be placed in the cantilever bridge now under construction across the St. Lawrence River at Quebec. This bridge is being constructed with two approach spans of 210ft. each, two shore spans 500ft. in length, and a great central span of 1,800ft., which is the longest yet built by 90ft.

When serving a customer with oysters, Mrs. Althorp, wife of a Kettering fishmonger had the good fortune to open one containing no fewer than ten pearls. Her attention was called to the remarkable contents of the oyster, which was one of a consignment from Liverpool, by a pearl falling out, and she consequently laid the bivalve aside, and served others to the customer. An examination then revealed nine other pearls. The find was submitted to two local jewellers, who pronounced them to be pearls of excellent quality. They vary in size from a large pea to a little larger than a pin's head.

In South Africa a plant of the genus Mesembryanthemum, growing on stony ground, so closely resembles a pebble that it has been picked up in mistake for a stone. Another species of the same plant growing on the hills round the Karro produces two leaves about as large as ducks' eggs, having a surface resembling weathered stone of a brownish grey colour, tinged with green. These plants look like stones but for a short time they put forth bright yellow flowers. Still another species of the same plant resembles the quartz pebbles among which it grows.

An interesting specimen in the way of sun-dials may be seen in the gardens of Stainboro' Castle, near Barnsley. The dial here is laid out on the flat garden ground, the Roman figures and lines being formed of closely-cropped box borderings. One of the thickest of yew trees cut into exact shape forms the pin of the dial, which in the summer months is covered from the ground to the apex with a thick growth of leaves, and stands about 12ft. high. In spite of the fact that this unique sun-dial has been growing for nearly 200 years it is still in excellent condition, and, moreover, compares favourably with those of modern construction so far as its time-keeping propensities are concerned.

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People, stricken down by diseases, will be good enough to write to us, with full description of their ailments, and prescriptions from competent Kabiraj of this firm will be sent to them free.

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ya, Retired Sub-Judge writes:

"I am glad to be able to say that the medicines prepared by Kabiraj KESHAB LAL ROY, Superintending Physician of the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, are genuine."

Babu Amar Nath Basu, Zamindar,  
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"I can very strongly certify as to the genuineness of the medicines prepared at the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, and to the extraordinary care with which KABIRAJ KESHAB L. ROY execute his treatment upon me."

Babu Madhu Sudhan Das, Retired  
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"I placed some of the members of my family under the treatment of KABIRAJ KESHAB LAL ROY. In some of the cases he has shown exceptional skill and discretion in curing them. There is no doubt that the medicines prepared at the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA are genuine, otherwise they could not act so miraculously."

Babu Dina Nath Roy, Assistant  
Manager of the "Patrika" writes:

"My grand daughter had been suffering from chronic dysentery attended with fever and other complications. When some of the eminent physicians failed to cure her, I placed her under the treatment of KABIRAJ KESHAB LAL ROY, who, I am glad to say, cured her within a very short time. The case of my grand daughter has convinced me that Ayur vedic medicines, if properly prepared, are most efficacious for chronic diseases."

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cures Gonorrhoea, Gleet and kindred Genito-Urinary diseases that are long, defective, and skillful.  
Puts an instantaneous stop to discharges however painful and obnoxious.  
Is a deadly enemy of Gonococci, the Gonorrhoea-bacillus.  
Has not hitherto been known to fall in any cases however complicated.  
Removes immediately all complaints about urination.  
Is equally effective in chronic and acute cases.  
Destroys the susceptibility to stricture, retention of urine, penicillitis, and other horrible effects of gonorrhoea.

At once removes all agonising symptoms not to speak of itching inflammation and ulceration of the organ affected.

Restores, without fail, the vital power, buoyancy and the normal desires.

Brings life to the living dead.

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One of the Leading Medical Journals the "Indian Medical Gazette" says:—"We have no hesitation in saying in cases of Gonorrhoea, that R. Laugin and Co's Healing Balm is a safe and reliable therapeutic agent and one of the best medical men and the general public may, without any doubt, depend."

Dr. K. P. Gupta, Col. J. M. S. M. A., M. D., F. R. C. S. (Edin) S. S. C. (Cambridge) J. P. H. D. (Cantab) late Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, etc. says:—"Healing Balm is almost a specific for Gonorrhoea and may be safely and strongly recommended for that troublesome and obstinate disease."

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HAS CONVINCED MANY EMINENT PHYSICIANS & THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE THAT

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—EITHER ACUTE OR CHRONIC—

ATTEND WITH  
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One dose will give immediate relief and, if continued for some time, will radically cure the disease.

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Do you know why so many men die of cholera in our country? Because they have no foresight. When the disease actually breaks out they run in a hurry for a medical man; but also when he calls life is dispensed of. Keep a phial of our Anticholera and you will be able to weigh its worth in gold. It is the best specific for cholera. Anticholera is also a preventive. Price one phial 6 as. 3 phials 1-1-0. Dozen Rs. 4. Postage and V. P. extra.

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It also cures all sorts of organic disorders.

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This is one of the best medicated oils of which the Ayurvedic Sastri is famous. This is a marvellous remedy for all sorts of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Muscular pains, Nervous debility, Shooting pains, Dislocation of the check-bone, Tetanus etc.

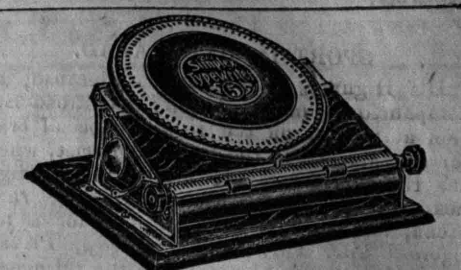
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All sorts of King-rums will be cured by using this medicine for 2 or 3 days. Like most of the medicines for Ringworms, it does not contain mercury and any other injurious materials.

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Mark a new era in these writing machines. Then do practically the same work as the most expensive machines, yet the price is within the reach of a l.

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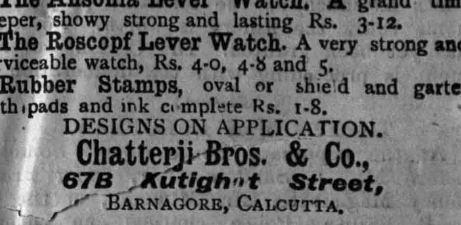
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Con. 2 merits of selected terms of Kollid Gold frames, etc. newly received. To secure a suit able pair, please apply for a price list containing particulars on signs of Messrs. MULLICK & CO., Opticians,  
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THE UNRIVALLED BLOOD PURIFIER & TONIC.

It is a sovereign remedy for the radical cure of all kinds of syphilitic, mercurial and other poisonous sores which



## AN WELCOME MESSAGE. AN APPEAL TO THE SUFFERERS.

There are many who are suffering from many diseases, and who must have tried innumerable Medicines without any results whatsoever.

THEREFORE

WE VERY EARNESTLY REQUEST THEM TO USE, BUT ONLY ONCE.

*The following widely tried Remedies which has never failed,*

AS THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS WILL TESTIFY.

### A FEW WORDS.

In placing this List of valuable Medicines before the public, we think we should say a few words about "Patent Medicines." We are aware that there are many men who do not look at Patent Medicines with a favourable eye. It is a grave mistake on their part, there is absolutely no doubt about it. They confuse "quack medicines" with "real and genuine patent medicines." Medicines prepared by quacks do immense injury. They should be avoided as poison. But those new medicines, discovered or prepared by well-trained and highly educated medical men should always be welcomed, as they are the results of their long researches and experiments. Such medicines are real "Patent Medicines" and they do incalculable good to the public. They are invariably infallible and they are **certain cures** of certain specified disease or diseases.

The Medicines given in this pamphlet have been very rightly named—"the kings of Patent Medicines," as they have been found after years of experiments to be the **certain cures** of the diseases named. There is no wonder about it, as they are not "quack medicines," they are discovered and prepared by a well-trained and experienced medical man, Dr. K. M. Sircar. They have been experimented on for years—they have been used by thousands of men—they have been distributed gratis broadcast all over the country, and they have been never found to fail even in one single case, as

Thousands of Testimonials  
will Testify.

We therefore beg most earnestly to request that those who are suffering from the diseases mentioned in this pamphlet, should not lose a moment to use the remedies specified therein. Avoid all "quack medicines" as poisons,—do not be seduced by glowing and tempting advertisements.—Be careful to use genuine medicines and only real **Patents**. Give these medicines but one trial and they will speak for themselves.

A

FEW KINGS OF PATENTS.  
**THE GREAT FEVER REMEDY,  
SUDHA-KISORE.**

This great specific for fevers is now widely known and widely used. Within the course of a few years it has attained a high place amongst the fever medicines, either Allopathic, Homeopathic, Ayurvedic or Hakimi. It has been used in thousands of cases and it was invariably successful.

### And Why?

Because it contains the **INGREDIENTS**—those substances only,—which can cool the heated blood. We are sure that every one is aware that fever is brought about by the heat-generated in the blood, either by external poisons or by internal disorders. If fever is to be stopped, this heat must be removed and the blood must be brought to its natural state.

Quinine and other medicines no doubt are able to stop fever, but cannot always bring the blood to its natural state. Even if they can do it, they cannot keep it long in that state. Thus we find that fever is hardly ever completely cured. If once it enters into the system, there it remains,—though by the use of various medicines,—it remains only suppressed; and breaks out at the first opportunity.

Then again every one must have seen that by the use of these medicines, some other diseases are generated. If fever is suppressed by the use of those medicines, dizziness and other more or less serious maladies must appear. To get rid of one mischief, you create half a dozen of other mischiefs.

To overcome these difficulties it was thought expedient to devise a formula which would be suited to all cast and creed and in all climates and we have much pleasure in announcing that after several years continual experiment a remedy has been found in

**SUDHA-KISORE.**

*In ten thousand Cases*

It has been used and proved to be infallible.

Therefore do not waste your hard earned money in worthless medicines, but use

**SUDHA-KISORE**

The only reliable Fever Medicine.

We guarantee

*Permanent & Radical cure.*

**THIS FEVER SPECIFIC**—Radically cures all sorts of fever, acute or chronic, Malaria, ague, tertial fever, jungle fever, periodic fever, fever brought about by nervous prostration, gonorrhoea, dissipation, in short fevers of all sorts or kind with or without enlargement of spleen and liver.

**THIS FEVER SPECIFIC**—Can be used in both cold and hot stages of fever. It can be safely used even by the most delicate Children. As it contains both anti-feverine and tonic ingredients, it should be continued for some time after the stoppage of fever, for it will restore the debilitated constitution to strength and health.

Those who are suffering from fever, with Diarrhoea or Dysentery should not use this medicine. Price per Phial 8 ans.

**KISORE SARSA.**  
PREPARED BY DR. K. M. SIRCAR.



None is required to be told now a days that SARSA is the greatest BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered in this world. No other Medicine can eradicate from the blood the fearful effects of the venereal poison. There is nothing else,—no other second medicine,—that can rebuild a broken down constitution,—can give a lease of life,—can make a lean, decayed, sickly man strong and stout.

But it is unfortunate that Pure unadulterated SARSA can hardly be got in this country, though hundreds are advertised in the market. With a good deal of trouble, expense and enterprise, we have procured the *genuine Sarsa Roots* direct from the island of Jamaica in which place only they grow; they cannot be had anywhere else; and thus we have been enabled to place *Real Genuine Sarsa* before the public. One trial will suffice to show that our **KISORE SARSA** are not to be compared with any other,—they are far superior to any sold in the market. One bottle of this SARSA is equal to dozens of others. One or two phials of this wonderful Sarsa, we guarantee, will radically cure all sorts of Sores, Sinus Venereal Eruptions, Lassitude, Loss of Energy, Weakness of the Brain, Prostration, Melancholia, Giddiness, Depression, Emaciation, hard Respiration, Palpitation, Loss of Memory, Loss of Vitality and Manhood, Gout, Rheumatism and all other symptoms due to impurity

and weakness of poisonous blood. We only ask for a trial. It will gain its own reputations. Price per Phial Re. 1, dozen Rs. 9. Packing and Postage extra.

**GONORRHOEA MIXTURE.**

*(SANTALINE.)*



"Gonorrhoea is incurable" is the general cry. But we say with all the force that lies in us that *It is curable* though not by quack or ordinary medicines. It is a most painful and persistent disease, therefore it requires very *Special Specific* to radically cure it.

After a good deal of researches and experiments, we have been fortunate to discover this medicine which has been tried by thousands of

sufferers and every one of them has been radically cured, as their unasked testimony will show. We need not say that this very dangerous disease brings into the human body innumerable painful Maladies such as Rheumatism, Lambago, Diabetes, Inflammation of the bladder, &c., which gradually ruin the constitution, and finally cause an early death. We earnestly request those who are still suffering from this fell disease to try *only once* this great Mixture; and we guarantee that only a few doses will remove all burning sensation, stop the passing of pus, discharge of blood, and all other symptoms of acute or chronic Gonorrhoea. It has never failed and it will never fail in any case, however persistent and however hopeless the case might be. Please try but once, and you will be astonished with the result. Price Rs. 1-8 per phial, dozen Rs. 15.

**MONTE-VETA**

Spermatorrhoea, Gonorrhoea or Diabetes, &c., finally cause debility and loss of vital power. Nothing could be more painful than this malady; for it deprives man from the best pleasure of life. A house without the sweet faces of children is almost like a dreary desert. Many try many things to regain their once lost vital power,—but they are generally disappointed. To these miserable men, we strongly recommend this wonderful magic-lilée Specific. If this cannot help them, nothing else will. Hopeless people should not lose a moment to give this wonderful Medicine only one trial. It has gained a world-wide reputation. Price Rs. 2 per phial, dozen Rs. 18.

**RINGWORM OINTMENT**



Ringworm is such a persistent disease that it is very difficult to cure it. It is due to certain very subtle microbes which must be completely destroyed before this nasty skin-disease could be radically cured. Dr. Sircar, being a Specialist in skin-diseases, discovered this Ointment after a good deal of researches. Those that have tried many medicines are strongly recommended to try this one. In thousands of cases it has been used and was always found successful. Price As. 4 per box, dozen Rs. 2-8.

**GUARANTEED! CURE!!**

PRICE REFUNDED WITHOUT EFFECT.

**A. Sur's Dyspepsia Drops.**

Is an infallible remedy for dyspepsia, diarrhoea, Indigestion, Cholera and all sorts of disorders of the bowels. We earnestly solicit every household member to keep a phial of this medicine. Specially in this Cholera Season. This medicine is a miraculous cure for the above diseases and never proves a failure. Price Ans. 8 per phial.

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*This preparation has no match in the market.* Can be freely used by those suffering from all sorts of tooth complaints. Prevent Unnatural fall of any teeth. Price 5 pice.

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Is a charming cure for Ring Worm and all kinds of skin diseases. Price 2 Ans. per tin.

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Cures acute and Chronic Gonorrhoea promptly. Price Ans. 8 per phial.

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Has cured thousands and thousands of those suffering from Vitiated blood with effects from mercury and hereditary diseases, 50 years standing, without any complaint.—This is a preparation of Ghee and of some Indian Vegetables only.—It is a speciality to save the Generations from irruption of mercury.—(All correspondence are dealt confidentially.) Price Ans. 8 and Re. 1 per pot.

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Removes fever of any description whatever. A speciality in malarious and long standing fevers. Price Ans. 8 and 12 per bottle.

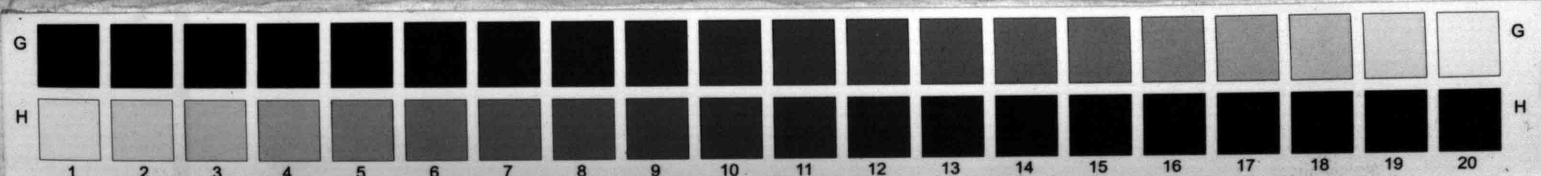
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Is the best remedy for chronic Rheumatic pains of any description. Price Ans. 8 and 12 per phial.

Can be had of **P. C. GHOSE & BOTHER,**  
11, Bonamali Chatterjee's Street, TALA,  
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**THE GREAT ALLOPATHIC STORE.**

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And read this. It will once and for all give you confidence in the vastness, the importance, Bonafide nature, of Great Eastern Watch Co.'s business. For ten years Great Eastern Watch Co., have been adding to their reputation as a bargain seller. For ten years selling Watches, Clocks and all manners of fancy articles at astonishingly low prices. Reducing prices, increasing quality, adding improvements as fast as new method and new inventions have cheapened production.

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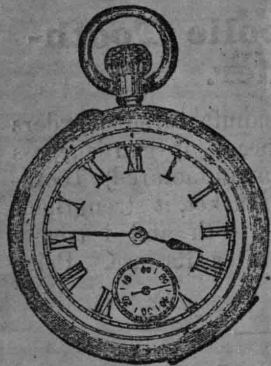
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Openface Keyless Gents' size, jewelled accurate and perfect time-keeper, guaranteed for 5 years.

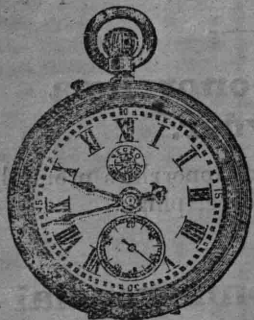
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American make, richly engraved or plain case, lever and compensation balance, keeps excellent time, guaranteed for 6 years.

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Best white metal Hunting engine turned or engraved case, double dome, good serviceable, well finished and splendid time-keeper, guaranteed for 5 years. Ditto Silver case Rs. 8.

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

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Nickel case fine lever movements jewelled throughout regulated to heat, cold and position showing in addition to the time of an ordinary watch, the day of the week, the day of the month, the month and the phases of the moon by an automatic mechanism. Ditto Silver case openface Rs. 20.

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## HEART SHAPED WATCH

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

May be used as a pendant Watch.



Beautifully finished throughout, set with strong gilt movements, jewelled, pretty and substantial. Guaranteed for 4 years. Reduced price:—In black oxidised case, Rs. 12 only. Guaranteed for 5 years. Ditto Silver case Rs. 18.

WATCH HOLDER BROOCHES. In Oxidised case Rs. 2. In silver case Rs. 2-8.

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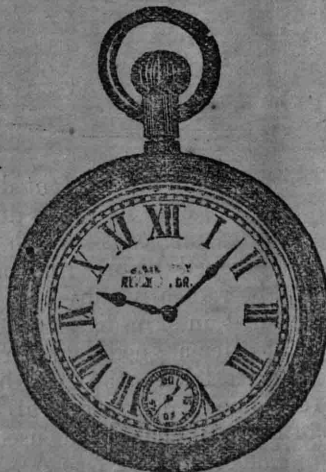
Reduced Price Rs. 7-8.



Silver openface keyless Gents' size, accurate time-keeper engraved or engine-turned case, very fancy looking, guaranteed for 5 years. Ditto Hunting Rs. 10.

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Strong, well finished cases with metal double dome without exception the finest watch never known, much recommended, openface, crystal glass, grand time-keeper. Guaranteed for 5 years.

## THE CENTRE SECOND CHRONOGRAPH WATCH

Reduced Price Rs. 5.

Strong Electroplated cases gilt plate cylinder movement jewelled, keywind or keyless, useful for Doctors, Jokers and every household. Guaranteed for 4 years.

The attempt to introduce English breed, lime, oak and mountain-ash in the Kulu forests has failed. The Punjab Forest Administration Report for last year states that all the trees have died. The Spanish chestnut, however, has been successfully introduced and is bearing fruit well, especially where planted in clumps.

## THE POPULAR LEVER WATCH

Reduced Price Rs. 7-8.

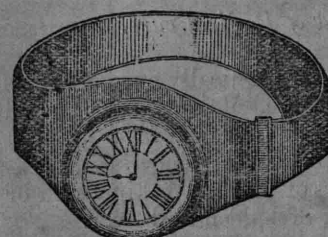


Popular Lever watches are so well known throughout India that it is hardly necessary to draw again the attention of our customers, to their sound principles and careful finish, which make them advantageous articles to handle. They are excellent time-keepers being combined with lever escapement. Guaranteed for 7 years. In nickel case open-face Rs. 7-8. Ditto Ladies' size Rs. 10. Ditto Silver case Rs. 13-8. Ditto Ladies size Rs. 16.

The Ladies' size may be used on the wrist.

## GENTS' & LADIES' WRIST WATCHES.

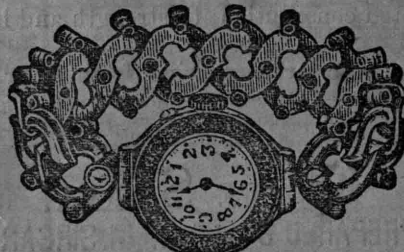
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The Ladies' and Gents' wrist watches with best leather straps. Superior quality, strong, accurate and perfect time-keepers, guaranteed for 4 years. Ditto Silver case Rs. 6. Ditto Superior quality Rs. 10.

## SELF CLOSING BRACELET WITH WATCH

Reduced Price Rs. 12.



The Bracelet of the future will fit Wrist of any size, most comfortable in wear in whatever position placed on arm or wrist never slips and cannot be lost as there is no snap to come unfastened. Ditto Silver case Rs. 15. Ditto 18ct. Gold case Rs. 25 to 30.

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Reduced Price Rs. 15.

Winding once a week openface keyless silver case strong accurate and perfect time-keeper, guaranteed for 10 years. Ditto Hunting Rs. 17.

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Suitable for presentation. Richly Engraved Case, jewelled strong and highly finished movements, thoroughly well balanced and keeps excellent time all through. Guaranteed for 4 years. Openface Ladies' Gold Watch. Reduced price Rs. 18 only. Gents' Gold Watch, Reduced price Rs. 25 only.

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

## CHAINS.

As we are constantly bringing out new patterns of Sterling Silver, Gold cased, Nickel and Albo chains and increasing our stock, which thereby renders it impossible for us to have them included in a Catalogue, we will be pleased to quote price for any article required.

## NICKEL, ARGENTINE AND FINE SILVER WATCH CHAINS.

**Nickel Chains.**—Are guaranteed pure Nickel throughout, they are not merely brass or steel Nickel plates which turn yellow or rusty before long.

## White Metal Chains.

Have all the appearance of a real silver chain, white throughout.

**Silver Chains.**—Are English made 935/1,000 Sterling Silver and "Hall marked" on each link.

Sterling Silver Charms and compass Rs. 1-8 to 10.

## No. 1. TWISTED FETTER. SCREW AND TRACE.

Argentine Rs. 1-8. St. Silver from Rs. 8

## No. 2. GRADUATED CURB

Nickel Re. 1. Argentine Rs. 1-8.

St. Silver Rs. 8.

14 and 18ct. Rolled Gold from Rs. 7 to 10.

## No. 3. DOUBLE CURB.

Nickel Re. 1. Argentine Rs. 1-8.

St. Silver from Rs. 7.

14 and 18ct. Rolled Gold from Rs. 7 to 10.

## No. 4. SNAKE.

Nickel Re. 1. Argentine Rs. 1-8.

St. Silver from Rs. 7.

## No. 5. FETTER AND KNOT.

Argentine Rs. 1-8. St. Silver Rs. 7.

## No. 6. DOUBLE FETTER TRACE AND KNOT.

Argentine Rs. 1-8. St. Silver Rs. 7.

## No. 7. FETTER SCREW AND TRACE.

Argentine Rs. 1-8. St. Silver from Rs. 7.

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Argentine Rs. 1-8. St. Silver from Rs. 7.

## No. 9. TWISTED FETTER AND CURB.

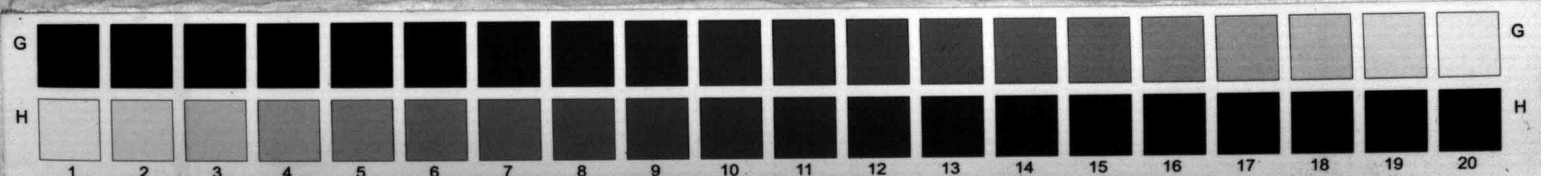
Argentine Rs. 1-8. St. Silver from Rs. 7.

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Argentine Rs. 1-8. St. Silver Rs. 6.

N. B.—Purchasers of 3 Watches will get postage and packing free. Do. 6 Watches will get a watch free. Except Edward Lever watch.

THE GREAT EASTERN WATCH CO.,  
207, UPPER CIRCULAR ROAD, SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.





## LABOUR IN BENGAL.

## SUPREME GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

Simla, May 17.

The Government of India has addressed the following letter, dated 4th May, to the Bengal Government:—I am directed to forward a copy of the 22nd resolution passed at the recent conference of the Indian and Ceylon Chambers of Commerce recommending that an enquiry should be made into the causes of the serious deficiency in the supply of labour available for employment in connection with organised industries in India, and in doing so to explain that the Government of India propose for the present to confine the discussion to the question of the supply of labour for mills, factories, mines and similar industries in Bengal and for the handling of goods at Calcutta. The complaint as to the shortness of labour does not appear to be well founded in many parts of the country, but the Government of India are satisfied that difficulty is frequently experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of labour for the mines and factories in Bengal, as well as for the handling of goods at Calcutta. So far, however, as the Government of India are able to judge, there is no shortage in the amount of labour available, and it appears to them that the congested tracts of Bengal and the United Provinces should afford an ample field for the recruitment of labourers of the class which is chiefly in request. It is recognised that one of the main causes which have operated to produce a scarcity of labour is the fact that unskilled men now demand a higher rate of wages than they were formerly prepared to accept, while the wages of skilled operatives have probably increased more than proportionately. The spread of the plague has also dislocated the labour market during recent years. Apart from these causes, however, it appears to the Government of India that the difficulties which are at present experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of labour are in a great measure due to the fact that employers of labour are not aware of the most suitable places in which to recruit their men; that they are not always sufficiently alive to the need for adopting certain necessary precautions in order to retain them after recruitment; and that the labourers, as a class, are ignorant of the advantages which they would derive from accepting service in the larger commercial centres. The Government of India incline to the opinion that if steps were taken to remove the defects which have been alluded to a much larger amount of labour than is at present available would be forthcoming.

## OF GREATEST IMPORTANCE.

The question is one of great importance as affecting both the industrial development of India and the encouragement of the poorer classes of the community to depend on means of livelihood other than agriculture, and the Government of India consider that the State may legitimately assist employers of labour by bringing them into closer touch with the available supply which there seems to be good reason to believe exists in the congested districts of Bengal and the United Provinces. In order to effect this it will in the first place be necessary to ascertain the localities in which efforts may profitably be made to recruit fresh labour, and afterwards to explain to the classes whom it is desired to attract the advantages to be derived from employment in the commercial centres of India. The Government of India are satisfied that this work cannot be undertaken by the Collectors of Districts unaided. It requires more undivided attention than these officers, who are fully occupied with the administrative duties which at present devolve on them, could devote to it, while in some instances they may possibly be unduly apprehensive as to the effects on the agricultural prosperity of their districts of the recruiting operations. For these reasons the Government of India consider that any enquiries into the conditions affecting the supply of labour should be conducted by a special officer deputed for this purpose. I am to suggest that if His Honour the Lieut. Governor agrees with this proposal, steps may be taken to depute a member of the Indian Civil Service to conduct the enquiry in Bengal. The first duty of the officer selected would be to acquaint himself on the spot with the conditions under which labourers work in the mills, factories, and mines in Bengal, and in handling goods at Calcutta, and to ascertain the precise requirements of the employers of labour. The next step to be taken by him would be to make detailed inquiries in the districts when labour appears to be available and to determine in what tracts the varying requirements of employers can be satisfied. In conducting these inquiries he should pay particular attention to the means to be adopted by employers in retaining labour which they had been successful in attracting. This point was already alluded to and it is one on which the Government of India lay great stress. They are of opinion that no system will be successful unless this matter receives much more attention than has hitherto been bestowed on it.

## THE CAWNPORE EXPERIMENT.

The experiment which has already been made at Cawnpore, for instance, of providing quarters for operatives in model villages should, the Government of India consider, be followed in other large centres by employers of labour, and they would also recommend the adoption of a system under which each batch of labourers recruited from a distance would be represented by a sirdar or mistri who would be recruited with them, and who would, in virtue of his authority over them, be able to represent their grievances to his employers and to protect them from oppression on the part of the hands already engaged in the factory, mill, or mine. The reports prepared by the officer selected for this work would be forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce interested with a view to giving them information as to places in which particular kinds of labourers are to be found in order to assist the employers in their recruiting operations. It would, probably, it appears to the Government of India, also be advisable to arrange that the Collectors of Districts, where labour is considered to be available, should be required to submit reports at regular intervals, preferably half yearly, to the Local Government, stating whether the circumstances at the particular spot for recruitment are satisfactory. These reports would also be transmitted to the Chambers. It is considered, however, that these details may more suitably be settled later on, when the Government of India are in possession of His Honour the Lieut. Governor's opinion as to the desirability of deputing a special officer for the purpose of making the enquiries suggested. I am to say that a similar letter has been addressed to the Lieut. Governor of the United Provinces, and to ask that, if His Honour has no objection, an officer appointed by him may be authorised to communicate freely with the officer appointed by the Lieut. Governor of the United Provinces.

## CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

## VICE-CHAIRMAN'S CHARACTER VINDICATED.

The adjourned second ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta was held on Wednesday at the Town Hall at 4 p.m. Mr. C. F. Payne, the acting Chairman presided and there were present about 30 Commissioners, Babu Priya Nath Mullick being conspicuous by his absence.

## INTERPELLATIONS.

Mr. H. E. A. Cotton asked the following questions:—

- (1) Whether it is not the fact that increase of salary in the Budget for every year are calculated to the end of the following February and not to the end of the following March?
- (2) If so, whether this does not conclusively show that the salaries entered in the Budget of all employees, whether entitled to increment or not, are calculated to the end of the following February and not to the end of the following March?
- (3) Whether if this is again the case, it does not follow that where a sum covering twelve months' salary has been entered in the Budget, the first month for which that salary is payable is the March of the current year and the last month the February of the following year?
- (4) Whether, if the Budget Special Committee of the Corporation recommended and the Commissioners in Meeting accepted the entry in the Budget for 1905-1906 of a sum of Rs. 1,200 to meet an increase in the Vice-Chairman's salary of Rs. 100 a month, it is not perfectly clear that the date from which the increase is to commence, is the first of March 1905.

The Acting Chairman made the following replies:—

1. Yes.
2. Yes.
3. Yes.
4. The facts being as stated, it is perfectly clear.

Babu Radha Churn Pal asked the following questions:—

- (1) Has the Chairman received a letter No. 155 dated 22nd March 1904 from the Honorary Secretary, Vaishya Sabha, drawing his attention to the remarks of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor about the condition of Barabazar suggesting the Marwari Community to set to work "in consultation of the Municipal authorities for improving that quarter of the city," and praying in accordance with His Honour's direction that advantage be taken of the late fire at "Maidapati" to widen the Maidapati Lane as well as opening of Bysack's Street to Durmahatta Street, which the Sabha says is hanging for a long time and offering at the same time if desired, to submit a scheme for the improvement subject to Chairman's approval?
- (2) Was any reply or even an acknowledgment given to this letter during the last 13 months which was forwarded through the Ward Commissioner, Kumar Dinendra Narain Roy? If not, why not?
- (3) Did the Chairman receive four months after (on 18th July 1904) a reminder from the Honorary Secretary, Vaishya Sabha, drawing special attention to the letter of the 22nd March on the suggested improvement and suggesting the Chairman that effect may be given to the wishes of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor "for the improvement of the locality"?
- (4) Was any reply or even an acknowledgment given to the aforesaid reminder during last 10 months to the Honorary Secretary of the Sabha? If not, why not?
- (5) Will the Chairman kindly state what has been done with the letter, whether any action has been taken or intended to be taken with reference to the suggestion made for the improvement of the locality?

The acting Chairman replied as follows:—

- (1) Yes.
- (2) No.

The letter in question was forwarded by Kumar Dinendra Narain Roy with a notice of motion for the meeting of the General Committee which was to be held on the 25th, March 1904. Kumar Dinendra Narain Roy was present at this meeting and knew what action the General Committee had taken in the matter which therefore made it unnecessary to send a formal intimation to him or through him to the Vaishya Sabha.

- (3) Yes.
- (4) Yes.

(5) The proposed improvement was found to be too costly and was abandoned, it being thought that the matter would more properly come under the Improvement Scheme.

Babu Latha Churn Pal asked the following questions:—

- (1) Has any plan of the premises No. 3, Sovaram Bysack's Street showing the portions which contravene the law been prepared? If so, when, by whom, and to whom has it been submitted, and by whom approved? Was it not stated in the proceedings of 27 March that the portions to be demolished are the portions which contravene the law? Is it a fact that the plan was prepared in the Municipal Office and was shown to the Magistrate in his private capacity and iterated according to the suggestions made by him. If so, why this was done, and if done, was this a proper way of communicating with a Judicial Officer who had already decided the case and passed judgment on it?

- (2) Has Sewpersaud Poddar been supplied with a copy of such plan if not, why not?

- (3) Has any estimate of the costs of demolition been made? If so, has it been submitted to Sewpersaud Poddar, who is to pay the cost of demolition, and if it has not been so submitted, why?

- (4) Is it a fact that the Chairman has commenced demolishing certain portions of the premises No. 5, Sovaram Bysack's Street with the help of the police without giving Sewpersaud Poddar a copy of the plan showing such portions and without submitting any estimate of the costs to him, though he had been repeatedly asking for such plan and estimate?

- (5) Is it a fact that the portions sought to be demolished are occupied by tenants and no notice has been given to them?

- (6) Is it a fact that the tenants wanted a reasonable time to vacate the premises and the Chairman refused to grant such time and has made holes in the roof to force the tenants to leave.

- (7) Will the Chairman please to lay on the Table the plan of the portions of the building which he considers contravening the provisions of the Municipal law.

- (8) Is it a fact that the portions which the Chairman has ordered to be demolished were not shown in the plans originally made by Mr. Bromley, the City Architect? Will he kindly produce the original plan which was prepared by the City Architect before any consultation was made with the Magistrate.

(9) Is it not a fact that Sewpersaud Poddar has so far faithfully observed his part of the settlement of his case, and has he not paid the whole costs incurred by the Corporation amounting to Rs. 13,000, and has he not withdrawn the Civil suit instituted by him in the High Court against the Corporation?

The acting Chairman replied as follows:—

1. Yes. Immediately after the resolution of the 1st March, but it has subsequently been modified in certain respects. It was prepared by the City Architect. It has been submitted to and approved by the Chairman. Yes. It was so stated in the proceedings. A draft plan was shown to the Municipal Magistrate and altered in one respect according to a suggestion made by him but that alteration was not included in the final plan. It was shown to him as the City Architect was in doubt as to the interpretation of a certain part of his judgment. I consider that the City Architect was right in consulting the Magistrate in the matter.

2. No. The draft plan was shown to Babu Sheo Prosad Poddar, but he was not given a copy of it for two reasons, (i) because the order of demolition was on the Chairman and (2) because a final decision as to certain portions of the plan was not arrived at till yesterday.

3. A complete estimate could not be made but the Contractor estimates that it would not exceed Rs. 1,000. Babu Sheoprasad Poddar was informed of this by me personally on the 10th instant.

4. It is a fact that demolition of a portion of the premises has been commenced. As regards the plan and estimate replies have already been given.

5. Some portions sought to be demolished are occupied by tenants. Sheo Prosad Poddar was asked on the 5th instant to give his tenants notice to vacate and he alleges that he did so.

6. It is a fact that some of the tenants wanted further time to vacate the premises. It is not a fact that the Chairman refused to grant them time. It is a fact the holes were made in the roof of the house. These holes were over one room which was vacant and over one room which was occupied. As far as I remember the occupants of the latter did not ask for time. The occupants of the second floor asked for time and their rooms were not touched.

7. The plan is laid on the table.

8. No. It is impossible to produce this original plan as the alterations suggested by the Magistrate were incorporated in it at the time, and the plan as it was originally prepared has ceased to exist.

9. Yes.

## VICE-CHAIRMAN'S INCREMENT OF SALARY.

The Chairman laid on the table two letters, one written by the Chairman to the Bengal Government and another received by the Chairman from the officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, conveying the approval of Government to the resolution of the Corporation increasing the salary of the Vice-Chairman. Babu Nilambar Mukerjee from Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 1,500 a month with effect from 1st March 1905. The Chairman also laid on the table a note on the subject. The note and the letters referred to above are given below:—

Certain remarks were made at the Corporation Meeting of the 3rd May 1905 with reference to the fact that the Vice-Chairman's increase of salary was dated from the 1st March 1905 and not from the 1st April. I have therefore ascertained the circumstances under which the date was fixed. They are as follows:—On the 10th March 1905 the Budget Special Committee considered the question of providing in the budget for an increase of the Vice-Chairman's salary. When the matter came up for consideration the Chairman asked the Vice-Chairman who was attending the Meeting to retire. In his absence the Special Committee considered the question and carried a resolution: "that the increase of salary of the Vice-Chairman be recommended to the Corporation and that the sum of Rs. 1,200 for the increase be entered in the budget." I quote from the resolution recorded by the Reporter in pencil. The resolution as finally recorded in the Minutes was as follows:— "The proposal that an increase of salary of the Vice-Chairman, Babu Nilambar Mukerjee, be recommended to the Corporation, and that the sum of Rs. 1,500 for the increase be entered in the Budget was put to the vote and carried." The Meeting Clerk in revising the draft altered Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500. This alteration is an obvious mistake. The clerk explains that he was thinking of the amount of the salary and not of the allotment for the increase when he made the correction.

The Special Committee in passing this resolution had before them the Chairman's budget and the General Committee's budget neither of which contained any provision for an increase of the Vice-Chairman's salary.

They therefore had nothing before them to suggest that an increase of Rs. 1,200 and not Rs. 1,100 (as the budget year runs from the 1st March to the 28th February as far as salaries are concerned) should be included. The inference from this was that the increase would run for 12 months during the budget year 1905-06, i.e., that it would take effect from 1st March 1905. Accordingly on page 65 of the revised budget as prepared by the Special Committee it was noted that the increment would take effect from the 1st March 1905.

This revised budget was considered and passed by the Corporation on the same day as the increase of the Vice-Chairman's salary was decided upon, namely on the 20th March 1905. It has been said that it was definitely suggested that the increase should take effect from the 1st March 1905, but the suggestion was not accepted by the mover and the resolution was carried on the distinct understanding that it should take effect from the 1st April 1905. I am unable to say whether this is the case or not; but it is not recorded in the Minutes. The resolution therefore not stating the date from which the increase was to take effect and the budget which was passed at the same meeting stating that it was to take effect from the 1st March 1905 the Local Government was asked to sanction the increment from that date. The letter to the Local Government and the reply thereto are printed in "extenso" as desired.

The following letter was written by the Chairman to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal:—

I have the honour to inform you that on the recommendation of the Budget Special Committee held on the 10th March 1905 to increase the salary of the Vice-Chairman, Babu Nilambar Mukerjee from Rs. 1,400 to 1,500 a month, the Corporation at the Special Meeting held on the 20th March 1905 unanimously sanctioned the increase under Section 25 (2) of Act III of 1899.

2. Babu Nilambar Mukerjee has held the office of Vice-Chairman since January 1896 and for the past three years from 1st March 1902 to 28th February 1905 has been drawing Rs. 1,400 a month.

3. In accordance with Section 25 (3) of Act III of 1899, I have the honor to solicit the approval of the Local Government to the increase with effect from the 1st March 1905.

The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, addressed the following letter to the Chairman under date 11th April, 1905:—

With reference to your letter No. 18304-M. dated the 22nd March 1905, I am directed to convey the approval of Government under Section 25 (3) of the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1899, to the Resolution of the Corporation increasing the salary of their Vice-Chairman, Babu Nilambar Mukerjee from Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 1,500 a month with effect from the 1st March 1905.

Mr. Cotton began by saying that he was unavoidably absent from the last meeting and could not say what happened on that occasion on the subject of the Vice-Chairman's salary. But from the reports and editorials in certain papers he came to know that some very unsavoury remarks were said that have been made by Mr. Bertram against their Vice-Chairman. But he never believed that either the reports or the remarks were correct. He hoped that Mr. Bertram should inform them that he did not make the remarks which had been attributed to him in the public press. He neither used those words nor meant those imputations. Babu Preonath Mullick had asked a number of questions. The number and the tone of questions showed that he was in a high state of frenzy. But the answers given to his questions showed that the whole matter had been settled out of any doubt. There was no anomaly. It was the practice that all increments and other payments were made from 1st of March and the same procedure was adopted in the case of the Vice-Chairman. Some of the Commissioners had given undue importance to a stupid mistake made by a Babu in office. The clerk, or his own initiative changed Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,400. Were they justified in blaming the Vice-Chairman for the fault of the clerk? They all knew that the Vice-Chairman was a most respectable person and it was not expected that he should take Rs. 100 wrongly. He hoped that Babu Preonath before putting the questions should have enquired all about the matter. He then moved the following resolution:—"That the increase of the salary of the Vice-Chairman Babu Nilambar Mukerjee do date from the 1st March 1905 in accordance with the previous practice of such cases and that the letter of the Government of Bengal be recorded."

Mr. Bertram in seconding the motion said that he never made that shady transaction at all. As far as he was concerned he never made any savage attack on his friend the Vice-Chairman. Next month the printed report would be placed at the hands of the Commissioners and they would be able to see that no such remarks were made by him as was said by the public print. Referring to the remarks of a certain paper he said that it was news to him that he was induced with race prejudice. They were aware that all his proteges in the Corporation were Bengalees. He had always supported the Vice-Chairman and there was no reason why should he go out of his path. As for the press comments he said that his skin was excessively thick and it had no effect on him. He hoped that the resolution which he had the pleasure to second would bury the controversy.

Roy Sitansh Ray Bahadur was sorry that Babu Preonath Mullick was not there when the character of the Vice-Chairman was vindicated by the Commissioners. He said that Babu Preonath should not have cast such aspersions on the character of the Vice-Chairman who is respected both by the Indians and the Europeans.

Babu Amulyadhone Addy said that he was the mover of the resolution sanctioning the increment of pay to the Vice-Chairman. It was not settled then whether the increase would take effect from March or April. In the ordinary course of business increments were given from 1st of March and he could not see why it would not take effect in the case of the Vice-Chairman.

Babu Radha Charan Pal said:—

It is an indisputable fact that the budget year for salaries commences from 1st March and ends on 28th February as the salary of the March of every year is payable in April following and therefore where 12 months salary is budgeted the first month for which the salary is payable cannot but be the month of March. Look over the Budgets and you will find that the salary of every officer for the month of March from Chairman downwards is entered in the Budget of the following year, and the increase where granted for 12 months has been calculated from 1st March. Evidently those who raised this question were under the misapprehension that the Budget year for salaries commences from 1st April and ends on 31st March instead of 1st March to 28th February, which is really the case. The Deputy Chairman Mr. Duval got his increment from 1st March and even the Vice-Chairman got his previous increase from 1st March in 1902-03 under exactly similar circumstances, when the increase was prepared by the Chief Accountant under the direction of Mr. Barrow, the officer deputed by Government to reorganise the Department and when the Vice-Chairman had nothing to do with the Budget. No question was then raised. As a matter of fact not only in the Municipality from days of yore but also in the Government establishments the salaries for every year are calculated in the Budget from 1st March to 28th February and if this is not done the on 1st April could not be paid. The Vice-Chairman has served the Corporation for the last 10 years with conspicuous ability, unsalaried for the month of March which is due to impeccable honesty and a devotion which has extorted the admiration even of his opponents. He had served in a higher sphere. He had governed a frontier Native State and had established such a reputation for ability and incorruptibility in that sphere that two successive Viceroy's had marked by personal tokens their regard and esteem for him. Even no less a Secretary of State than the Marquis of Salisbury expressed his appreciation of his services. Such a man I say, do not deserve to be calumniated without enquiry.

The Chairman said that he was glad that the character of the Vice-Chairman was vindicated.

Mr. Cotton's motion was then put to vote and carried.

After transacting some other formal items the meeting adjourned till Wednesday next.

## PARLIAMENT AND INDIA.

Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., writes to the "Times":—

"Sir,—I was not able to get on my amendment to the Address on the condition of India, and I should be glad to have the opportunity through your columns of saying a few words on the very serious problems that confront us on the government of that vast country."

The mass of our people know almost nothing about the internal state of India. Very few members of Parliament visit the country and study earnestly the condition of the people. Most of our party leaders on both sides of the House are "colossally ignorant" of India. The Secretary for India is usually one who has never seen the country he administers, and his advisers are retired officials who reflect British views, not those of the Indians. The result is that great mistakes have been made and will be made in the future which might be prevented by full Parliamentary discussion.

It is now almost impossible to obtain this, as party interests and party intrigues monopolize the time of the House, and India does not lend itself to such treatment.

Let me say, as the only British member who attended the Indian National Congress in Bombay last December, that I was much impressed by the growing discontent of the Indian people at the neglect of their affairs by Parliament. They have what they believe to be serious grievances; they are ruled entirely by a foreign bureaucracy; and they feel that they are entitled to lay their complaints before Parliament, in whose justice they still believe, were it but possible to put their case before it. I was much impressed by the ability and moderation of the Congress. It contained over 1,000 delegates from all parts of India. The proceedings were in English. Some of the speeches were as good as any delivered in Parliament, and a more orderly assembly I never witnessed—not a breath of disturbance, though 10,000 people were frequently present. Only the extremity of blindness would treat such a demonstration with contempt; and I wish to say in a very few words what I was denied the opportunity of putting before Parliament.

Higher education has made wonderful progress in India. 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 those of average M.P.'s. They naturally ask that they should have a fair share in the government of their own country. We pay over ten millions annually to British administrators, in salaries and pensions, and some 2½ millions to a far greater number of Indians, nearly all in the lower grades of the service; and I feel the time has come when a larger use must be made of Indian agency in the higher service of their country.

There is no desire to get rid of the British Government. All educated Indians know well that their country cannot stand alone in the world. They know that the strong arm of Great Britain secures them from foreign aggression, and anarchy at home; but they all hold that the time is coming when India should get a place in some degree corresponding to the Colonies—that is, that it should have a voice in its government, its commercial policy, and its domestic legislation; that the time has arrived when we should take the ablest of its sons into partnership with ourselves, and construct a Government not wholly British, but truly Anglo-Indian.

I fully recognize the difficulties of the situation. Nothing is harder than to get we races to work harmoniously together. Even Britons and Boers failed to do so in South Africa, though very similar in blood and religion. The demands made by the Congress are for the most part not impracticable. Some of them could be granted without any peril to go on. Yet difficult as it is it must be tried. The demands made by the Congress are for which, I think, would improve our administration:—

- (1) Place at least three first-class Indian gentlemen on the council of the Secretary 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 Simla one distinguished Indian to sit on what we may call his Cabinet; and

- (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 then have the inestimable advantage of having Indian opinion at first hand.

These moderate reforms would give great satisfaction in India, and they would contain in germ the seeds of other reforms.

But the greatest of all questions is the deplorable poverty of the rural population. I suppose three-fourths of the 300 millions of India live by agriculture, or small handicrafts dependent upon it. The majority of the cultivators are deeply in debt to the money-lenders, paying 12 per cent., or more interest on their debts. The terrible famines of the last few years have greatly increased these debts. They are, indeed, in a condition of hopeless serfdom, having nothing that they can call their own. These debts are in many cases irrecoverable, and the money-lenders are also not infrequently on the verge of bankruptcy. I believe that in many parts of India a voluntary composition of debts could be made, if the Government would advance a quarter or a third of the amount; and it could recoup itself by charging interest and a small sinking fund upon the amount advanced.

But such is the childish tendency of the Indian ryot to go into debt for marriage and funeral expenses, that it would be necessary to give him inalienable rights to his land and farming stock, and protect them against distraint for debt except to the State. One can only hint at the steps to be taken in a brief letter like this; but I have discussed the question for 20 years with some of the ablest of our administrators, and with the representatives of Indian opinion.

The Government that can accomplish this and give fixity of tenure, and, if possible, a permanent rate of assessment to the Indian ryot, will go far to keep India loyal for ages to come.

