

# Amrita Bazar Patrika

BI-WEEKLY EDITION--PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY

VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY MAY 25, 1905.

NO. 42

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Ranghat

21 May 1904.

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 Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi.

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DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have supplied to me on order on the occasion of my daughter's marriage, have all been of approved design and of neat workmanship. I cannot but too highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was completed. With thanking you for the same and wishing you success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst. Commr. Haligan, Sylhet. Dated 3rd January 1890.

Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boalia has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable. He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and fair. I deserve encouragement and patronage. He is trustworthy in his dealings with his customers.

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UNITED PROVINCES GAZETTE  
MAY 20.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. J. J. McLean, District and Sessions Judge, Meerut, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from the 20th May.

Mr. H. Williamson, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Bareilly, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 28th April.

Pandit Jawala Parshad, Magistrate and Collector, Etah, privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 3rd June or subsequent date.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Notification dated 27th April, appointing Babu Sheo Parshad, Deputy Collector, Paritahgarh, to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, vice Mir Saiyid Husain, granted leave, is hereby cancelled.

Babu Khetnar Mohan Ghose, Munsif, 1st grade, to be Assistant Sessions Judge, and to exercise jurisdiction in the Court of Sessions of the Allahabad division vice Babu Ram Dhan Mukerji, retired.

Rai Maharaaj Narain Seopuri, Bahadur, Deputy Collector, Muttra, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Etah, vice Pandit Jawala Parshad granted leave.

Babu Khetnar Mohan Ghose, Assistant Sessions Judge, from Allahabad to Aligarh.

Inspector F. T. Harris, of the Basti District Police to hold charge of the current duties of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Basti in addition to his other duties, and to exercise the general powers of a District Superintendent of Police within that district.

Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Khan, District and Sessions Judge, on return from leave to Meerut.

Maulvi Muhammad Ahmad, Deputy Collector, on return from leave, to Meerut.

Agha Abu Turab Khan, Joint-Magistrate, on return from leave, to Ghazipur.

Munshi Kunj Bihari Lal, Deputy Collector, on return from leave, to Azamgarh.

With effect from the date on which his services are replaced at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Mr. L. B. Goad, District Superintendent of Police, to Basti district.

Notification dated 25th April transferring Kunwar Kamta Parshad, Deputy Collector, from Ballia to Gonda, is hereby cancelled.

Babu Raj Narain Brahmwar, Deputy Collector, from Ballia to Gonda.

The Reverend D. A. Canney, Chaplain, from Moradabad to Chakrata.

Mr. L. B. Goad, District Superintendent of Police, from Basti to Ghazipur.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. Keane, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, is hereby empowered under S. 231 of the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901, to determine, enhance and abate rents under section 87 of the said Act.

Babu Brij Lal, Settlement Deputy Collector, Dehra Dun, is hereby invested with powers under subsections (5) and (7) of section 227 of the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901.

## IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Mr. N. L. Bhattacharya, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal, has been appointed, on return from leave, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Mainpuri Division Lower Ganges Canal.

## BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH.

Rai Bahadur Bepin Behari Chakravarti, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to the charge of the Fyzabad Division Provincial Works.

## EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

From 27th to 30th January 1905, Pandit Ram Lal Jha, 11th Master, District School, Bareilly, officiated as 10th Master of the same school on Rs. 85 per mensem, vice Munshi Tirvi Sahai.

The following temporary promotions to take effect among the teachers of the District School, Fyzabad, from the date each officer takes charge of his new appointment:

1. Babu Shyam Bahadur sub. pro tem, 8th Master, to be sub. pro tem, 7th Master on Rs. 50 per mensem, vice Babu Kanai Parshad, B.A., S.C.

2. Munshi Hari Har Parshad, sub. pro tem, 9th Master, to be sub. pro tem, 8th Master, on Rs. 40 per mensem, vice Babu Hari Har Parshad.

3. Babu Bhola Nath, sub. pro tem, 10th Master, to be sub. pro tem, 9th Master, on Rs. 40 per mensem, vice Munshi Hari Har Parshad.

The following officiating promotions to take effect from 1st May 1905:—

1. Syed Ali Hasan, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sultanpur, from the Rs. 125 to the Rs. 150 grade, vice Babu Ganga Sahai Shinghal, B. A.

2. Babu Gur Dayal Singh, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Agra, from the Rs. 120 to the Rs. 125 grade, vice Syed Ali Hasan.

Munshi Ishri Prasad, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Allahabad, from the Rs. 80 to the Rs. 100 grade, vice Babu Ganga Sahai Shinghal, B. A.

## PSYCHOLOGY OF MONKEYS.

At the third sitting of the International Congress of Psychology here to-day, Professor Sciamanna delivered an important lecture on the psychic functions of the cortex of the brain. Many years of study and practical investigation have led him to the conclusion that thought and volition were not localized, but were general to the whole of the brain.

The professor produced two living monkeys, a male and a female, from which he had removed the right and the left lobes of the brain, with the result that though the movement of the limbs was affected, their psychology was unchanged.

Their habits had been carefully studied by the lecturer long before the operation, which had caused no change in what he described as their personality. This afternoon the monkeys were killed with chloroform and their brains removed, to be examined by scientists to-morrow.

An American doctor, Miss Louise Robinson, produced an electrical apparatus by which she caused a rabbit to become unconscious in a manner similar to that produced by chloroform.

## TEN GIRLS IN ONE.

A young girl who has developed ten distinct and independent personalities—who has shown herself to be physically, mentally and morally, not one, but ten wholly different creatures—has caused a genuine sensation in English scientific circles.

She is a riddle which medical authorities confess themselves unable to solve. At first incredulous, these authorities now accept the evidence offered that this extraordinary girl has a brain and nervous organization so constructed that she not only believes herself to be—as in the case of insane persons sometimes—but actually is, successively, several separate individuals.

The London Lancet, most conservative of medical journals, admits that this is an important treatise on the subject, and confesses inability to solve the riddle. It cites the phenomenon of "circular insanity," in which alternating personalities are manifested, but notes that in such cases there is little or no interruption in memory.

This marvellous girl, however, while living in any one of her multiple personalities, retains no memory nor consciousness of the others. To her father and mother, even, she is a succession of ten children of apparently different ages, wholly different in temperament, which have only the customary family resemblance to each other.

## BEGAN WHEN SHE WAS THIRTEEN.

The period covered by the original manifestation of these ten personalities began in 1895, when the girl was not quite thirteen years old. Now, at the age of twenty-two, the most satisfactory of these personalities has been so carefully encouraged and developed that the other nine manifest themselves seldom, and are growing less and less distinct.

Until recently, during ten years of these extraordinary manifestations, the family physician, Dr. Albert Wilson, kept the case under his exclusive medical observation. He hesitated to challenge the incredulity of medical societies with a report of it until he had devoted years to close study of it. Finally he laid the result of his observations before the Medico-Psychological Association and later to the Psychological Research Society.

The former, at first skeptical, investigated and agreed that the phenomena were as reported by Dr. Wilson. The association was unable to offer any explanation. The Psychological Research Society have just now included the case in their published proceedings, the result being a furor of discussion in all sorts of scientific meetings and journals.

In accordance with professional ethics, the name of this wonderful girl—or ten girls in one—is withheld. She is described as being in every way a normal child until shortly before her thirteenth birthday, when she suffered from a severe attack of influenza. Going out into the cold air during convalescence she had a relapse, and for two days lay at the point of death. The crisis past, she gradually recovered her strength, when suddenly one day in April, 1895, her parents were hardly able to recognize her.

## AS A LITTLE BLIND GIRL.

Although in fair health now, she became suddenly a little blind girl with an intense craving for oranges and lemonade and a dread of snakes, which she believed to be all about her. She remembered nothing about her original personality, not even her own name. Dr. Wilson regarded the case as one of acute mania, with manifestations having no precedent in medical history. A month later there was a sudden change in the girl's condition that amazed him more than ever. She recovered her sight, but appeared to be a simple child of half her real age. She could write, but did so in the reverse of the usual manner—what she wrote could only be read by holding it up to a mirror. Her mother called her by name, hoping her memory had returned.

"Annie, Annie," repeated the girl, "There is no Annie here."

"Why, Annie, that is your own name."

"No. I am not Annie," said the child, with a shake of her head.

"What is your name?"

"I have no name; I'm just a thing."

"Try and remember; you are my little girl, and your name is Annie."

She paid no attention, but finally when her mother addressed her as "a thing," she answered promptly and appeared much pleased.

During this period, which also lasted about a month, the girl improved very much physically, though there was no improvement in her mental condition. In her mind everything appeared to be reversed. All at once in the beginning of July the third personality asserted itself.

## EATS HER CLOTHING AS FOOD.

Annie was able to read and write properly, though she had no memory of past events. Her nature had changed entirely. She was very passionate, with exaggerated appetites. She was not satisfied with ordinary food and had to be restrained from devouring whatever she laid her hands on.

Once her mother found her in soiled attire engaged in voraciously chewing her outer garments.

"I was so hungry," she said, "and my dress tastes so good!"

She begged that a favorite waist might be prepared for her supper, just as naturally as one would ask for a steak or mutton chops.

In August these manifestations suddenly subsided, and the girl became a totally different individual—different from any of her previous personalities.

She was a genuine deaf mute. Repeated tests showed that she could not hear loud noises close to her ears. More remarkable still, though without any previous experience, she was able to converse in deaf and dumb language. At first neither the family nor the physician could believe that she had any definite meaning. When a deaf mute was called in by way of experiment they were amazed to see that he and the girl understood each other perfectly.

She had no recollection of ever having heard a sound, or of having conversed in any other manner. She seemed perfectly sane. It was plain that she was a wholly new personality—to all intents and purposes a born deaf mute.

## ONLY THREE YEARS OLD.

The fifth personality developed in the following December. She now had sight and hearing, but in her mind—which lacked completely the faculty of memory—everything was reserved Black was white and white black. She wrote forwards, but spelt backwards. When told that she ought to know better she replied:

"No, I'm too young."

"How old are you?" she was asked.

"Three years old."

In fact, though she understood all that was going on around her, her appearance and manners were those of a full-grown child of three.

She was paralyzed in the legs at this stage, but one day, all in a moment, the paralysis left her. She leaped from her bed, ran nimbly upstairs into a vacant room, threw herself on her back on the floor, where she revolved like a top on her shoulders with her feet in the air.

She thought she was a fly buzzing about on the ceiling. She varied this performance by trying to walk up the walls of the room. She would not talk, but made a buzzing sound with her lips. This lasted for a few days, when she suddenly became normal and was her original self, with no memory of having been anything else.

## A SWEET CHILD, WHOLLY IGNORANT.

But in the following May her character totally changed. She was now a sweet and lovable child, but wholly ignorant of acquired knowledge of any kind. She could neither read nor write—could not even spell the simplest words. But her character was so lovely that, on the advice of Dr. Wilson, the family determined to encourage this personality in the hope that it would develop to the exclusion of any others.

So her education was begun at the beginning, and all possible efforts made to promote her happiness, so that there might be no mental disturbance calculated to again change her nature. The result was successful in the main, but not until four more short-lived personalities had been developed.

In the first of these, in June, she resembled her normal state, remembering clearly her early childhood, but nothing since or during her illness. Two weeks later a sudden fit of convulsions caused a complete loss of memory. She was like a child carried during sleep into unfamiliar surroundings.

She recognized her father and mother, but not in that relationship. To her they were "Tom" and "Marry." She accepted them as playmates whom she seemed to remember well, though in her normal state she had had no playmates of those names. When asked where she had made the acquaintance of "Tom" and "Marry," she answered:

"How do I know? I was born yesterday."

## A BABY WHO TALKS FRENCH.

After three days she began to acquire a very short temper. In October the ninth personality—an irritable and exacting one—was completely developed. She was like an infant and had to be taught to walk. She talked like a baby, and most marvellous of all, in the French language, of which she had known nothing in her normal state.

The last developed distinct personality, was observed in December, 1896. For several weeks she was blind and an imbecile, but with a sense of touch so exquisite that she could distinguish lines pencilled on perfectly smooth paper. When the pencil was put into her hands, blind as she was, she would draw with wonderful fidelity any object with which she was familiar by touch.

This state lasted only a few weeks. Then, much to the delight of her family, the lovable personality—No. 6—returned, to be assiduously cultivated, as before. It was encouraging to notice that she remembered what had occurred while she was previously in this state! From that time on, though there were brief intervals in which other personalities returned, the latter grew gradually less distinct and of shorter duration until, now—according to the scientific reports—the girl, as "Personality No. 6," is a normal and healthy young woman, with no recollection that she was ever anything but "No. 6."

As pointed out by the London Lancet, instances of dual personality are recognized phenomena. There are cases on record of men and women who have suddenly developed a new personality, left their former surroundings, and entered upon an entirely new existence among strangers, with no recollection of their previous state. The marvellous thing about the case in question is the multiplicity and variety of the personalities developed, including faculties wholly foreign to the normal state.

Authorities agree that the case of this girl proves that the human brain has mysteries to which the key has yet to be discovered.

## THE CZAR'S KITCHEN.

## MOST EXTERAVAGANT IN EUROPE.

The most extravagant housekeeping in Europe is that practised at the Czar's Court. The sums spent there in eating, drinking, and servants are simply colossal. The kitchen is French in all its details, and more than one eminent Parisian restaurateur made his first fortune in the Czar's employ before we started business at home. In fact, the heads of these household departments rapidly become wealthy men.

The kitchen, pantry, and housekeeping arrangements are all under the charge of the Court Marshal, Count Benckendorf, but the real general in command is a Court "forager," as he is called, once a chef, now an official with the rank of colonel, with a Court uniform, a cocked hat, spurs, sword, etc., while his breast is decorated with stars and orders. This awe-inspiring individual must take a special oath of allegiance and fidelity, in view of the risk that he might otherwise arrange for poisoning his Imperial master.

In this man's chancery, there are twelve secretaries and four under-foragers, twenty-four upper-lackeys, thirty-four lackeys, eighteen under-lackeys and fifty-four lackey assistants. At the heads of the kitchen are two chefs, each with the salary of a Cabinet Minister, besides perquisites. They are both Grenchmen. They, in turn, are assisted by four under-chefs, thirty-eight ordinary male cooks, twenty apprentices, and thirty-two kitchen boys.

A department in itself is the pastrycook's, presided over by a chief baker and two dozen assistants. And yet the Czar eats the simplest food, preferring above all else native Russian soups like borsch and stich. The cellars are filled with 25,000 dozens of wine of all sorts. The Czar himself takes a glass of claret and a little champagne—nothing more. Fabulous sums are spent on rare fruits at seasons when they can only be forced. A rouble (about half a crown) each for strawberries is not uncommon, nor is twenty-five roubles for a peach.

## A SAFE MEDICINE.

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

PRICE, 1 Re. 2 Re.

## VARIABLE STARS.

## AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

The discovery of nine hundred new variable stars, is not a chance one, but the result of a carefully-planned, long continued astronomical campaign. Or to vary the figure it is no sudden windfall of good fortune, but the publication of a balance-sheet showing the profits after a long period of steady business. The astronomical observatory of Harvard College, Boston, Massachusetts, is the most enterprising in the world, and one token of its enterprise has been the establishment of an annex in the southern hemisphere at Arequipa, Peru, at a height of more than 8,000ft. above the sea level.

One obvious advantage of this southern annex is that many of the investigations carried on at Harvard College have been extended to the whole of the southern heavens as well as to those regions with the range of observation from the latitude of Boston. Another has been that the great height at which the Arequipa observatory is placed gives it a special suitability for photographic researches; the lower, denser strata of the atmosphere being surmounted impressions of faint objects are obtained on the sensitive plate with shorter exposures. Both these advantages are well exemplified in the work now under consideration.

## THE SOUTHERN SKIES.

The southern heavens hold two objects which have no counterpart in the northern; these are the two Magellanic Clouds, or Nubeculae; to the naked eye two faint and nearly circular luminous clouds. The Nubecula Major is the brighter of the two, and about fourteen times the apparent diameter of the full moon, or two hundred, times its area. The Nubecula Minor is about seven times the apparent diameter of the moon, or fifty times its area; it is in this smaller cloud that the recent discovery has been made.

It is not only in their shape and size that the two Nubeculae are so peculiar; they are yet more remarkable by their constitution. Sir John Herschel describes them as consisting "partly of large tracts and ill-defined patches of irresolvable nebula and of nebulae in every stage of resolution up to perfectly resolved stars like the Milky Way, as also of regular and irregular nebulae properly so called or globular clusters in every stage of resolvability and of plus tery groups sufficiently insulated and condensed to come under the designation of clusters of stars."

In short, every type of celestial body, whether of those classes which we find peculiar to or most crowded in the Milky Way, or of those which have a marked antipathy to it, are found intermingled in closest proximity to each other in each of the Nubeculae. It is evident," Sir John Herschel goes on to say, "that the Nubeculae are to be regarded as systems sui generis, and which have no analogues in our hemisphere." In the Nubeculae, if anywhere, we see stellar systems exterior to our own. The smaller Magellanic Cloud has yet one further feature of noteworthy importance: it stands in a strikingly empty region of the sky. To quote Sir John Herschel again, the access to the Nubecula Minor is on all sides through a desert.

In the course of the photographic researches carried on at the Arequipa observatory during the last nine or ten years, principally by Professor Solon I. Bailey, one remarkable result appeared from the study of the photographs of certain clusters of stars. Some of these clusters proved to be extraordinarily rich in stars whose brightness varied. Thus the cluster Omega Centauri showing three thousand stars, within an area about twice that of the full moon, yielded one hundred and twenty-eight, with a variation of half a magnitude or more. Professor Barnard puts it that "as many as a hundred variables have been found in a space in the sky that would be covered by a pin's head held at the distance of distinct vision."

## ONE IN TEN VARIABLE.

So rich are some of these cluster—that in one instance 9 per cent. of the component stars are variable in another 14 per cent., a ratio enormously higher than that found for stars in general. Nor is this all; the character of the variation in these "cluster variables" is in a large proportion of cases quite different from that of ordinary variable stars. The period is short—from twelve to twenty-four hours in a great proportion of cases—and it frequently consists of a sudden flash into greater brilliancy, a flash recurring with the time precision of the revolving light of a lighthouse. Stars outside these clusters which show a short period variability generally change by a temporary diminution of brightness, a diminution evidently caused by a partial eclipse due to some great planet revolving close to the sun. These cluster variables show the very opposite phenomenon; the staple brightness of the star being its least, and the variation consisting in a sudden access of brightness. The secret of this style of variation is still a mystery to us; still more why it should be characteristic of stars in clusters.

This most interesting discovery of nearly a thousand of these enigmatical objects within the narrow area of the smaller Nubecula gives a striking illustration of the efficiency of the methods adopted at Harvard College and of the far-reaching power of photography in astronomical research. The original photographs were taken in the mountain observatory of Arequipa, probably with the Boyden refracting telescope of thirteen inches aperture and sixteen feet focal length. But the measurement and reduction and the detailed scrutiny of the photographs are carried on at the parent observatory at Harvard College, in the American Cambridge, and there this discovery appears to have been made.

## A SAFE SPECULATION.

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

PRICE, 1 Re. 2 Re.

## IRRIGATION BY PUMPING.

Bellary, 19th May.—At the Agricultural Exhibition pavilion yesterday evening, Mr. A. Chatterton delivered a lecture on Irrigation by Pumping. There was a large attendance and the lecture was translated to the ryots present by Mr. O. H. Gowd.

In the course of his lecture, Mr. Chatterton detailed various schemes which had been undertaken to demonstrate the utility of irrigation by pumping, and proceeded to state:—

The cost of sinking or digging wells in the Madras Presidency amounts to more than Rs. 100 per acre of land that can be watered from them under the existing system. All the evidence that we have gathered so far tends to support the conclusion that if adequate pumping power be available to remove the water from the well during the later stages of sinking, the well can be got down to a much greater depth than is usually the case, and the daily yield from the well will be much greater, as it is possible to draw water from an immensely greater volume of water-bearing rock. Adding the cost of the engine and pump to the cost of the well we shall certainly arrive, in favourable cases, at the result that the capital cost of supplying water from wells for irrigation will be much less per acre than when the work is done by the ordinary native methods. I am often told that a well has a plentiful water supply and that it will never dry up; and my reply to such assertions is, how was the well originally sunk? At some time or other in the course of the year, or at the end of an extremely dry season like the present, the water supply must have been reduced to the capacity of the means employed of unwatering it; that is to say that if you employ one, two or three kavala's to bale out the water from the well during the process of sinking, the water supply to the well is limited to the pumping power employed in the sinking process. At other times it may be very much larger, but as a permanent supply you cannot reckon on more than you obtain at the time the well is completed. By using comparatively powerful engines and pumps the water supply may be enormously increased, and it is in this direction that I am sanguine enough to think we may be able to achieve very great results. At Melosapuram the well before we started had certainly not more than five acres of cultivation to supply, yet now it is capable of supplying 30 acres of land of garden produce. At Villapuram we have a well which will probably irrigate 200 acres of land, and at Manamadurai another yielding enough of water for about 100 acres of land, whilst at Cuddapah the two wells, side by side, are now furnishing water sufficient for between 30 and 40 acres of land. When we compare these results with the average in the Presidency, which is less than two acres per well, either we have been singularly fortunate in the selection of our wells or there is a great deal of truth in the theory that where there is a supply of water available the quantity of water which a well will yield depends almost entirely upon the pumping power employed to sink it. A very large number of applications reach me every week for assistance in improving the water supply from wells, accompanied by statements to the effect that if I so advise the applicants they would be glad to put down engines and pumps either at their own expense or by means of loans under the Land Improvements Loans Act. It is impossible to visit many of these places and I have been endeavouring to find some simple means of testing a well which will enable me at once, and without personal inspection, to ascertain whether it is worth while examining it. The method which I have worked out is very simple, and capable of being carried out by any intelligent person who can make a few measurements accurately and note the time with a watch.

The cost of lifting water with a 3½ H. P. Engine and a 3 inch pump, as actually worked out, is 1 anna per 1000 gallons on a lift of 25 feet. This is certainly capable of reduction by more than one half in the case of larger installations. Putting it in another way, the results of Cuddalore and Melosapuram show that the costs of irrigating an acre of land with one inch of water is approximately Rs. 1-4-0.

## COTTON IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Expert opinion has come to the conclusion that the chances of growing really long-stapled cotton in the United Provinces on any extensive scale are small indeed. "Our ten years' experience of the improvement of the local cotton by selection and better cultivation is most discouraging," is the verdict of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture; for, he proceeds, "the improvement is so very small and there is no reasonable hope of this cotton ever rising to such a grade that it can be classed even as a medium-stapled. In any case at least twenty years will be needed to secure any material improvement; and it must be remembered that improvement gained by selection and cultivation is lost very quickly if the treatment is not maintained. All attempts to cross our local variety with long-stapled American cottons have so far ended in failure, as not a single seed is known to have set either at Cawnpore or at Saharanpur." What is really wanted, says Mr. Morrison, is a medium-stapled cotton of a hardy type "which could be spun profitably in this country." As for Manchester and its Association they had better apply elsewhere.

## SWARNA BANGA.

This is an infallible remedy for all sorts of gonorrhoea, Diabetes, Albuminuria and other diseases of this nature. It makes one stout and strong and sharpens one's memory.

Price Rs. 4 for 14 pills and Rs. 7 for 28 pills.

## BRIHAT MASH TOILA.

This is one of the best medicine Th. sfo which the Ayurvedic Sastra is famous of. It is a marvellous remedy for all sorts of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Muscular pains, Nervous debility, Shooting pains, Dislocation of the cheek-bone, Tetanus etc.

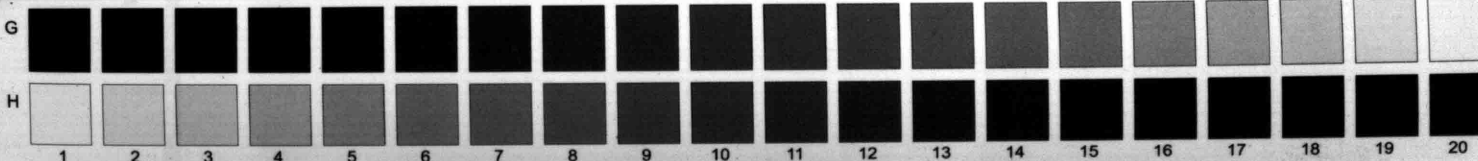
Price half-a-poua Rs. 4.

## DADRUDABANAI.

All sorts of Ringworms 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.

Price, 6 annas per box and Rs. 3-12 per dozen.

Manager, BHARAT VAISJAYANILAYA, SHAMBAZAR CALCUTTA.





THE  
Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, MAY 25, 1905.

## THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION.

"SO FAR AS MAY BE."

LORD CURZON professes profound respect for the Royal Proclamation of 1858; but, both by his acts and utterances, he has been doing his best to undermine its very foundation. Indeed, he is the first Viceroy who claims to have made a discovery, which had escaped attention of all his predecessors, namely, that there are certain expressions in one of the terms of this famous document which practically nullify the "pretensions" of those who believe that the late illustrious Queen had meant that the Indian and the European subjects of the British Crown were equally eligible to all appointments in the public service of this country. His discovery lies in the meaning to be attached to the words, "so far as may be," embodied in the Proclamation. When two Indian Hon'ble Members of the Viceroyal Council referred to the Act of 1833 and the Royal Proclamation of 1858 in their last budget speeches and complained that offices were being distributed in violation of the terms of those two sacred documents, Lord Curzon sought to silence them with the following remarks:—

"I am familiar with these documents and I also remember—which those who quote them sometimes forget—that the late Queen's words contained a qualification, not indeed modifying their generosity, but limiting their application by the necessary tests, firstly of practical expediency, and secondly of personal fitness. These were the words: 'It is our will that so far as may be, our subjects of whatever race or creed be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge.'"

We must note here that the credit of being the first discoverer of the meaning of the words, "so far as may be," is not exactly Lord Curzon's. For, Mr. Pennington, an ex-Madras Civilian, who, after having eaten Indian's salt for thirty years or more, is yet eating her salt as a pensioner, has settled in England and is doing all he can to injure the interests of his bread-giver in his own way, brought to the notice of the English public through an English paper in 1903, and tried to show, with the help of these expressions, that the Queen did not mean anything particular when she promised to open the doors of Indian Public Service to the people of India. That Lord Curzon should seek his inspiration from a very mediocre Madras Civilian for the purpose of undermining the Queen's Proclamation can hardly be believed. All the same, it is a fact that Mr. Pennington put exactly the same construction upon those expressions as Lord Curzon has sought to do.

But did it not really occur to the Viceroy that, by explaining the expressions in the way he did, he reduced the Proclamation into a mere waste-paper, and the Queen an insincere sovereign? We quite understand him when he says that personal fitness is a necessary condition for holding a Government post. But, what does His Excellency mean, by the expressions, "practical expediency"? If he means anything it is this, that the late Queen said one thing, and meant another! We have, however, a far higher respect for the late sovereign. Our firm conviction is that, she was a noble woman; that she hated such a word as "expediency" in the name of which dirty things are often done by statesmen and diplomats, and that she was incapable of creating a false impression by a mere play of words.

But what is most astounding is that Lord Curzon should apply the words, "so far as may be," only in the case of the Indians. How could he do it? In the words quoted above, the Queen does not particularize any special class of her subjects. What she says is that, "so far as may be," all her subjects of "whatever race or creed" should be "freely and impartially" employed when they are found to be competent. The plain meaning of which is that, Her Majesty directed the Government of India to employ as many men as it could, irrespective of race or creed, only on one condition, namely, that they were qualified to discharge the duties imposed upon them. This applies equally to Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, and all Indian races alike.

What Lord Curzon, however, would have the public believe is that these words, "so far as may be," were meant for the Indians only, and that what the Queen wished was that the Government of India should appoint only a limited number of Indians to a limited class of offices. No, my Lord, that was and could never be the wish of the late Sovereign. Even a child can see that Lord Curzon was not justified in putting such a construction upon the words, "so far as may be." The words apply both to Indians and Europeans and mean that only qualified men, so far as are available, should be employed irrespective of race and creed.

Here let us relate the story that we published a few months ago. The then Prince of Wales wanted to oblige a banker to whom His Royal Highness owed a large amount of debt. So, wishing to provide the son of the banker with a lucrative post in India, he wrote to the then Governor-General of India to remove "one Ali Khan the Black" who held the position of the Judge in Benares and put in there the son of his banker. The Governor-General, however, escaped by bringing forward the plea of "so far as may be." He wrote in reply that, Ali Khan was a distinguished lawyer, and therefore a fit person to be a Judge; but, it would be impossible for the ignorant son of the banker to discharge the duties of the Judge properly and he could not therefore be appointed as such. So, you see, the expressions, "so far as may be," do not entitle the India Government to favour an unworthy European at the sacrifice of a worthy Indian.

It may be asked why were the words, "so far as may be," used at all? The answer is, if they were omitted, the sentence in the Proclamation would have been practically meaningless. For it would have then stood thus:

"It is our will that our subjects of whatever race or creed be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge."

Now this Royal command, it would have been impossible for the Indian authorities

to obey. For, it was to the effect that all Her Majesty's subjects, who were qualified, should be freely admitted to offices in her service. But there might be millions of such qualified subjects, and it was impossible to find employment for all of them. Hence a limitation was necessary, and the words, "so far as may be," served that purpose very well.

It will thus be seen that the words, "so far as may be," were absolutely necessary to make the intention of the late Queen clearly understood, and that they do not bear the distorted construction sought to be put upon them, namely, that the object of the Queen was to set apart only a limited number of inferior appointments for the Indians, and fill up the rest with Europeans.

It is quite true that Lord Curzon declares that no Government including his own has ever deviated from the principles laid down in the Proclamation. But, his Lordship in his next sentence hopelessly contradicts himself. This is what His Excellency says:—

"But the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's historical references stopped short at 1858. He altogether forgot to mention the findings of the Public Service Commission, which deliberately laid down that the service in India should in future be divided into two branches, firstly, an Imperial Service called the Civil Service, to be recruited by open competition in England only, and, secondly, a Provincial Service recruited in India, and consisting almost entirely of natives of this country."

The cat is thus out of the bag—Lord Curzon has not the slightest respect for the Queen's Proclamation! In His Excellency's opinion the findings of some Anglo-Indian officials, who composed the Public Service Commission, were entitled to greater weight than the solemn declarations and pledges, made in the name of God, by the sovereign! Did we then exaggerate when we said that, from Lord Curzon's point of view, the Proclamation was practically a worthless document, which needed not the serious attention of the authorities in this country? His own acts and those of his subordinates show conclusively that such a belief now prevails among the ruling classes. Hence the promulgation of circulars in rapid succession, one after the other, providing for the "Poor Whites," on racial considerations, "throwing justice and decency to the four winds." And if the Proclamation is trampled under foot in this arbitrary way, then we are practically reduced to the position of slaves.

A FEW MORE REMARKS ON THE  
CARLYLE CIRCULAR.

Our chief objection to the Carlyle Circular is that it would enable the Commissioners to subordinate the District Judges. But the Anglo-Indian papers see in it the fun of the Commissioner playing the role of the "Civil Government" in his Division. Fancy the spectacle of a Commissioner regulating the number of whiskey pegs that the Magistrate should drink, or the way in which he should carry on his flirtation.

The other day we observed that it was rash on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor to promise that he would support the Commissioner whenever he found fault with an official in his Division. This very promise in the Circular shows how thoughtlessly was the document drawn up. For it would be impossible for His Honor to keep this pledge. Suppose the Magistrate or the Judge objects to the rule laid down by the Commissioner, and the Lieutenant-Governor has to decide it. The only course then open to him would be to give both parties a fair hearing, which would mean the discomfiture of the Commissioner now and then.

And if the Lieutenant-Governor finds the Commissioner wrong, will he still side with the latter? It will not be possible for him to do it for two reasons. One is that the Lieutenant-Governor will be bound to act with justice and fairness; the second is, if he goes against the subordinate of the Commissioner only for the sake of the latter, even though he is wrong, the Magistrate will be backed by the majority of the members of the service, and His Honour will have to yield ultimately.

It will be thus impossible for the Commissioner to play the role of the Civil Government, even with the help of the Lieutenant-Governor. It will be possible for him to frighten the District Judges; but the Magistrate will never agree to submit to the control of the Commissioner. The Commissioner who is wise will not care to meddle with their actions; and the Commissioner who does it will have to give up the practice discomfited.

The situation created by the Circular is so humorous that it is very natural that the Anglo-Indian papers should make fun of it. Picture to yourself the scene, namely, that a Commissioner, who himself was a Magistrate only yesterday, chastising gravely a District Magistrate, with a rod in hand, like our old Guru Mahashay in a village Pathshala or school, caning his boys, for certain social vices to which perhaps he himself had been largely addicted! "John," says the Commissioner to the Magistrate, "you are ruining yourself by gambling and drinking; you must give up your vicious habit." "But did not you, James, do the same when you were a Magistrate?" And are you even now free from these vices?" retorts Mr. John. What would Mr. James do under these circumstances? Of course, he can report to the Lieutenant-Governor; but, can His Honour take the side of the Commissioner if the latter is really as vicious as the Magistrate? And how can he enforce obedience if the Magistrate will not obey His Honour's decision?

Here is a concrete case. Only the other day one of our vernacular contemporaries published and proved from the record of certain big estates that substantial presents were received by a certain Commissioner during his tour at an enormous expenditure of these estates. The figures quoted by our contemporary read like romances, and the matter was received by the public with incredulity. The Government took no notice of the scandal, and it was not until a member of the Legislative Council sent up questions for interpellation to the Government that the Lieutenant-Governor sent for the interpellator and asked him to withdraw the questions, promising that he would ask the Commissioner to explain. The questions were withdrawn and the Commissioner issued an apologetic letter to the Zemindars interdicting "rudd" and presents. This paper explanation seems to have satisfied Sir Andrew Fraser, and yet we noticed the other day that the same Commissioner was

being royally entertained by another Zemindar. Now would it not be ludicrous on the part of this Commissioner to give a lecture to a Magistrate in his Division if he were found taking presents from a local Zemindar?

The fact is, as every District Magistrate is a possible Commissioner, he will not acknowledge the authority of the latter as his social superior. So this part of the Circular in which the Commissioner is asked to control the District Magistrate will remain a dead letter. The general public again are very little concerned with this social relation between the Commissioner and the Magistrates, and we said so in our previous articles. The real point is the prospect of the District Judges being subordinated to the Commissioner as judicial officers.

That this is the main object of the Circular is the pronouncement of a body of learned gentlemen who are the first legal authority in the land, namely, the Bar of the Calcutta High Court. Now a greater calamity than an attempt to undermine the prestige and the independence of the Judicial Officers cannot be conceived. Our wonder is that, any Judge of the High Court could be a party to such an arrangement. We sincerely trust that, both the Chief Justice and the Lieutenant-Governor will agree to the withdrawal of the Circular as soon as the members of the Bar submit their representation to them. The still better course for them, in our humble opinion, is to shelve it at once without waiting for representation from any quarter.

That the Circular will give rise to endless complications admits of no question. Just consider the following points. Under the Bengal and Assam Civil Courts' Act the Munsiffs and Subordinate Judges are under the administrative control of the District Judge. Suppose there was a charge of misconduct against a Munsiff. Under the law it is the province of the District Judge to enquire into it and report it to the High Court. What would the Commissioner's duty be under the Circular? If he has also the right to enquire into it, the result will bring all the evils of double Government. The Commissioner and the Judge might differ, and who is to be the ultimate authority, the High Court or the Government?

In cases of improper treatment of the people, it is also the High Court which ought to control the District and Sessions Judge, and the latter, the subordinate Judicial Officers. Cases crop up every now and then in which Munsiffs and Judges fall out with the Bar, and the invariable practice is to represent the matter to the High Court which deals with it. Has the High Court been found wanting that the power given to it by law is now sought to be conferred on the Commissioner by an administrative order?

Consider also the unfortunate position of the District and the Sessions Judge. He has not the same powers in a district as the Magistrate has, and his Judicial decisions may create many enemies against him. If his conduct is to be the subject of control and interference at the hands of the head of the executive, he will have no safety, and in his relation with the Executive Officers, he will be only a subservient creature in nine cases out of ten.

In these days of persistent cry of the people for the separation of the Judicial and Executive, it is a pity that Sir Andrew Fraser should have issued a letter which will have the effect of making the District and Sessions Judge of a District subordinate to the Commissioner, thereby dealing a death blow to his independence. Has the High Court of Calcutta gone down so low that not a single Judge could raise his little finger against the usurpation of power by the Executive as proposed in the Circular? If the law gives the administrative control to the High Court, has not that Court the ability to control its Judicial Officers? Why should the power be then wrenched from them and made over to the Commissioners? How has the highest judicial tribunal in the land fallen from its high state!

## A WORD ON BEHALF OF JESUS CHRIST.

BAHU SANKER NATH PANDIT has written a book "exposing the inconsistencies of the Bible"; but is it good policy to weaken the position of Jesus Christ and his teachings in the West which has already been hopelessly undermined by the advance of the so-called civilization of the modern time? It is said that the French Revolution deposed God; but now both God and Jesus Christ have been deposed in every country of the West, and this has rendered the existence of all weaker races in the world precarious. We have the profoundest veneration for Jesus Christ. It was he whose teachings chastened the fierce races of the West, and compelled them to bow down their haughty head before God and religion.

When the indigo planters oppressed the ryots of Bengal in the fifties and sixties, it was the servants of Jesus Christ, the missionaries, who sided with the latter. We wish Jesus Christ had been regarded with some veneration by the people of the West. That would have saved many a weaker race from annihilation. If Jesus Christ had any supreme hold over their minds, the Westerners, generally speaking, could have never become so fierce, relentless, blood-thirsty and selfish as they are now.

Europe is now an armed camp. The great object of every nation there is to increase its army, and navy; the highest ambition of every great European mind is to invent the most potent engines of destruction. Such things would not have been possible if Jesus Christ had not been deposed. Jesus taught peace and good-will to mankind; he taught that there was but one God who created all mankind, whose children we all were, and, therefore all men were brethren; he taught that the only way of attaining to salvation was by loving one another. What the civilization of the present day teaches is to look upon other people as opponents and lord it over them whenever that is possible.

The result is inevitable. What we now find is that a stronger nation subjugates a weaker one and makes the latter live and work for the comfort of the former. Nay, more, even a so-called free and independent nation is divided into rich and poorer classes. It is the latter who are made to labour for the former like slaves, though they belong to the same nation. All this is quite opposed to the precepts of Jesus Christ; and, it is not, therefore, to our interest to undervalue the teachings of the latter and the good

things in the Bible. Our interest lies in the other way.

Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose, in his great work, "Lord Gauranga," sought to prove that the Hero of his book was an Avatar. He took particular care however to mention that he had no desire to secure converts to Vaishnavism from Christians; he said he would be satisfied if the Christians, by reading his book, succeeded in regaining their faith in Jesus Christ. Yes, it would be a work, worthy of the Hindus who gave religion to the world, to send missionaries to the Westerners to preach Jesus Christ and his teachings to them, for they need such preaching sadly.

As a matter of fact, what a foolish life the people of the west are living now! They fight and die, leaving widows and orphans behind them. The Japanese have been forced to adopt this wretched life. When Mrs. Carnegie was asked to contribute to the fund for helping the Japanese widows and orphans,—the result of the present war,—she very pertinently said she was not going to help such thoughtless people who gave their lives in war leaving their widows and orphans to take care of themselves. The Westerners go to fight and fire upon fellow-beings who have done them no harm, and they do this for a petty salary. And do despots gain anything by trampling their fellow-beings under foot? On the other hand they themselves are carried away in the midst of their glory, against their will, to a place from where there is no return!

It was Jesus Christ, who restrained the people of the West; it was he who was the friend of the poor, the weak and the oppressed, and if he had been venerated as he ought to have been, the lot of humanity would have been happier. But though he came, the religion that he preached has yet to come; and when it comes, a new and better world will be opened to the view of the Western people. It thus does not serve our interest to expose the so-called absurdities of the Bible and the so-called pretensions of Jesus Christ. On the other hand, our best interest would be served by taking the Bible in our hand, and preaching Jesus Christ and his Christianity to the people of England, and the British administrators in India.

John Tamlyn, in his remarkable article in Mr. Hyndman's paper, "Justice," asks—"Christ has come but whence comes Christianity?" He says that, about two thousand years ago, a man came, regarded by some people as God Himself, who preached peace on earth and goodwill towards man; that men should use and enjoy the earth in common; that there is one God, and men are therefore all brethren. Since his day, Mr. Tamlyn goes on to say, a thousand crops of saints have preached the same doctrines. A million preachers in a million churches are preaching the same doctrine to-day. Yet peace on earth and goodwill towards men have not come!

Only the other day the Kaiser in a speech to Naval Recruits solemnly said that he feared that Godlessness was penetrating the German Army, and he hoped it would not be punished some day as the Russians were now being punished by the Japanese who were acting as God's scourge like Attila and Napoleon. As a matter of fact they talk of God and Godliness, and then act like devils. Church congresses and peace conferences meet, and prate about the horrors of war; yet, while they are prating, the nations seize each other by the throat, and before the prating has ceased they have once more let forth the life of thousands and have piled their corpses in heaps, food for the beasts and vultures.

Christ has come; but when comes Christianity? And how shall it come? And what shall bring it? It is very difficult to answer these questions.

Apparently, as Mr. Tamlyn says, the preaching of morals, ethics, or religion has failed. This has been tried, under the Christian dispensation alone, for nearly two thousand years. And the peace and goodwill are not evident. Their opposites, war and bloodshed, are as virile as ever, and the means for feeding them have been increased by Science a thousand-fold. Not the man who preaches the best sermon gets the most money, but the man who produces the best gun.

And while the kings and potentates listen to the best sermon at their peace conferences they are eager to compete with each other to buy the best gun, showing clearly that they believe in the power of the gun before the Gospel. And where the old gun could kill its ten, the new gun can kill its thousand; and the bloodshed that was done in a month, when the Christ walked the earth, is now done in a day—nay, in one hour—so potent, perfect, and effectual has man become in the business of destruction.

Peace and goodwill then have not grown with the preaching of the Gospel; but War, and the science of war, have grown in spite of the preaching of the Gospel.

But this is because those who preach Jesus Christ and his religion have no faith in them. And the result is that the capitalists will listen to appeal for peace, and applaud the same to the echo. But let a cloud appear no bigger than a man's hand, fraught with fear that their position of the world-market will be contracted; or fraught with hope that their portion of the same market may be expanded; and instantly the peace speeches are blown to the four winds and the peace orators are thrust aside, and the particular gang of capitalists, which fears danger to its market, or sees hope of increasing it, is in arms. War is declared, blood must flow. And even while they listen to the peace speeches they are careful not to neglect the securing of the best guns, the best ships, and the best men, and to keep themselves in readiness for instant war.

Lord Curzon accused the Indians of untruthfulness. Lying is certainly bad; but is it as bad as the invasion of peace-loving, unaggressive and unarmed country? A man who speaks untruth is a contemptible creature; but, a man who kills thousands of his weak fellow-beings is a hero! A minister who can cheat his neighbour is a diplomat; and a man in ruling position, who can reduce his fellows to the condition of slaves, is an able administrator!

The condition of the Indians can be likened to that of a bitch with a litter. If she is found to be alone with her young ones, jackals surround her with a view to carry the litter off. They dare not attack the puppies whom the mother guards with undaunted courage; yet, by a trick, they succeed in securing their object. One of the three or four jackals approaches too near the bitch suckling the puppies, when she attacks the foe; but this is the time for another jackal to mouth a young one

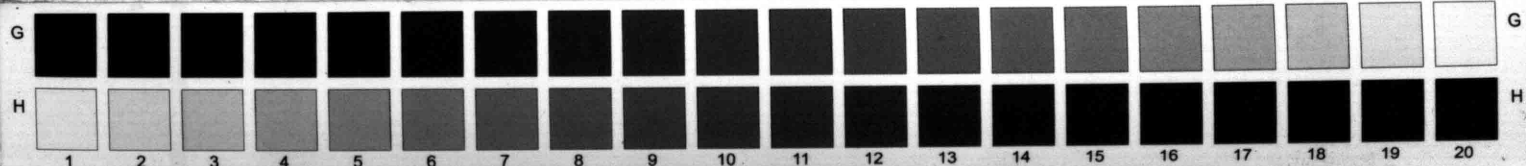
and run away with it. The infuriated mother naturally pursues this second jackal leaving the first, and when she is thus engaged, the other jackals seize the rest of the puppies left behind in an unprotected state, and appropriate them easily. The bitch attacked on all sides finds in the end that she has lost all her dear ones!

This reader is aware how in violation of the Act of 1833 and of the Royal Proclamation of 1858, appointments are being distributed, both in higher and lower public services in India, not on the ground of merit but that of racial distinction. In this way the Indians have been deprived of all chief posts in the Police Department; forty appointments in the Secretariat of Bengal have been snatched away from them and made over to the Europeans and Eurasians; while thirty per cent of the clerks, in the Board of Revenue, carrying Rs. 40 and upwards per month, has been most arbitrarily reserved for the "Poor Whites." The Indians have also been practically expelled from the Telegraph and some other Departments. In this way, they are being attacked from different sides and made to lose their birth-rights one by one.

A CORRESPONDENT now draws our attention to a Resolution of the Secretary of State for India published in the "India Gazette" of 18th February 1905 regarding the appointment of Assistant Engineers to the Public Works Department of India for the present year (1905). It provides for the appointment of not less than eleven men from British subjects of European descent "in addition to those to be made from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill." The latter has been abolished, and the natives of India seem to be entirely excluded from these appointments. True this Circular applies to the year 1905 only. But one can see that it is but a thin end of the wedge. Indians could get into the Department through the Cooper's Hill College. As a matter of fact, some Indians have entered into it by this channel. But while this door is closed forever, no substitute has been given which may enable the Indians to secure these appointments. In future, therefore, they would be nowhere in the Department. And we were told more than once by Lord Curzon that no Government had shown such unexampled liberality to the Indians in the matter of public offices as did the British! Quite so, for are not the natives of the soil driven even from the managements of private estates under the Government? It would be an act of most flagrant wrong if the Secretary of State for India did not modify the rules, and make some provision for the appointment as Assistant Engineers of the natives of India. No nation has ever been expelled so ruthlessly from the public services of their mother country as the Indians have been under British rule.

Our correspondent at Pallaghat (South India), informs us that Mr. Vishwanath Menon, the conductor of a local paper called the "Bharat Bandhu," has been served with a notice to show cause why he should not be prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act, for divulging a State secret. And what is this great state secret the disclosure of which threatens the existence of the Empire? Well, there was lately a meeting in the Pallaghat Municipal Council, in which the councillors passed a resolution praying to the Government to vest them with the power to elect their Chairman. Mr. Edington, the local Head Assistant Magistrate and the Chairman of the Municipality was opposed to it. He sent a Note to the Government in this connection, saying that the people of Pallaghat had not made such an advance in local self-government as to deserve the privilege of electing their own Chairman. Mr. V. Menon published this precious document in his paper, and for this he has been threatened with prosecution under the Official Secrets Act! No wonder; for, when the ruler of a Province, like Sir Andrew Fraser could declare that those who published his demi-officials were liable to be prosecuted under the new Official Secrets Act, why should not an Assistant Magistrate be under the happy notion that he could prosecute an editor for having published a Note which he had marked as "confidential"? We cannot persuade ourselves to believe that the Government of Madras will sanction such a foolish prosecution; all the same, the object of the local authorities is served. No newspaper in that quarter will after this care to publish even the most innocent public document in future.

According to a recent remark of Mr. Balfour, the problem of the British Army to-day is the defence of Afghanistan. Lord Kitchener undoubtedly shares in this view. He wants ten millions sterling to strengthen the British position in and near Afghanistan. Referring to this proposal of the Commander-in-Chief, we were led to remark that if his idea were carried out, the result would not mark him out for a friend, but a greater enemy to the British empire in India than the Russians. The idea is that the British and the Russians are to fight for supremacy in Afghanistan. But do the Afghans count for nothing? We have now many hundreds of Afghans doing business in this city. Ask any one of them and he will tell you that they no longer care either for the English or the Russians. They are all familiar with the achievements of the Japs and are quite confident that they will be able to give a better account in a fight with any European power than the puny Japs have been able to do. "The pigmies won," say they, "because they were armed with modern weapons of precision and they did not drink liquor. We were badly armed, and, therefore the Ingrez sometimes triumphed over us, but now we are in a better position and therefore quite competent to face any aggressor however strong." This being their feeling, the best course for the Government would be to let the Afghans alone for the purpose of settling their accounts with the Russians. Then there is another factor—India. Surely, it will be exceedingly unwise to ignore the people of this country altogether. Said Cromwell, "Put your faith in Providence but also keep your powder dry." In the same manner, it must not be forgotten that, though it may be a good policy to strengthen the British position in Afghanistan, the better policy would be to win over the three hundred millions of Indians to the side of England. If England and Russia fight for supremacy in Afghanistan, it is possible that India will look upon the scene with indifference? Such an event will throw hundreds of millions in India into a fever heat of excitement. Strengthen the position in Afghanistan as far as that is possible, but do not please impoverish India any further and deepen the discontent that





already prevails all over the country.

Here are the particulars of a sensational case taken from the "Agra Akbar." Babu Badri Prasad, a photographer of Agra, and Lieutenant Ford of Welsh Fusiliers, had a wordy quarrel. The latter thereupon took criminal proceedings against the former in the court of the Joint-Magistrate for using abusive language towards him. The accused produced witnesses to show that the complainant had no case whatever against him, but what of that? Was not Lieutenant Ford a Military Officer and a whiteman? And that was enough to satisfy the Joint-Magistrate that the complainant was incapable of making any statement on oath against a "native" which was not gospel truth. So did Mr. Swan think, when he convicted the conductor in the Alipur Tramway case. At any rate, the Joint-Magistrate not only convicted the accused but passed on him the exemplary sentence of 10 days' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 for simply using some unparliamentary expressions! The trying Magistrate is reported to have justified his severe sentence on the ground that the accused was a wealthy man and so a mere fine would have no deterrent effect upon him. It is thus a crime in this country to possess wealth! We are further told by the Agra paper that, while the case was pending, the Magistrate had received some letters from the complainant's superior, in which the latter urged upon the court the necessity of inflicting exemplary punishment on "natives." Now, if Forest Officers in Bengal are authorised to insist on Magistrates to pass severe punishment on those hauled up by them, and commit a contempt of court with impunity, why should not the officers in other departments in the N. W. Provinces do the same? Be that as it may, Babu Badri Prasad filed an appeal before the Sessions Judge, who upheld the sentence of fine but reduced that of imprisonment to one day's simple imprisonment. The case thus very much resembles that of the notorious Alipur Tramway conductor's case. Babu Badri Prasad has now to try the High Court. It is a wonder that, knowing full well that a court of law here will never administer justice properly in a case between an Indian and a European, there are Indians who would yet mix with the Europeans. The best thing for the former is always to shun a member of the white race.

From almost everywhere the same complaint comes, viz., a uniform tendency on the part of the District Magistrates to restrict the granting of gun-licenses. Is this attitude then a part of a general policy? In Mysore, a certain gentleman who had already been in possession of muzzle-loading gun, wanted to change it for a breech-loading one, and so applied to the Magistrate for a license for the latter class of gun. The Magistrate refused to grant the license on the ground that there were already too many breech-loading guns in the district, as if the District Magistrate was afraid of the consequence, which apparently was that the owners of these guns might attack the local authorities and loot the treasury! If we remember aright, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose was to have asked a question on the subject of gun-licenses but he withdrew it on the assurance being given to him that the Government would remove the grievance. It seems, however, no action has been taken in this connection.

AMONGST other mischiefs, done to the Indians by the Arms Act, it has reduced them to such a condition of helplessness that they are even unable to protect themselves from wild beasts, and the appearance of a leopard, tiger, or bear is enough to throw into a scare hundreds of villagers. The issue of the "Bankura Darpan" to hand complaints of the serious depredations of a man-eating tiger near Manikbazar which has already got a reputation for itself. Not only has it killed cattle without number but quite a number of men also; and so great is the alarm caused by the ravages of this man-eater that carts and pedestrians have ceased to use the Sonamukhi Road after dusk and the people of all the neighbouring villages take care to shut themselves up in their houses and never stir out from evening till morn. The Government must now run to the villages noted above to stop further loss of lives there!

The "Paridarshek" of Sylhet in its last issue brings forward some serious charges against the local jail administration. We are told the prisoners employed in the oil-pressing mill there are each of them required to produce 3½ seers of mustard oil daily. If this be a fact they are treated more like animals than human beings. The result is, we are told, many a weak prisoner breaks down after three or four days' work. On the 13th May, it is said, two prisoners are reported to have fallen down senseless while working the mill, and, on the 7th April last, a prisoner is alleged to have died from the effect of the heavy labour imposed upon him. The allegations are too serious to be passed over in silence. Indeed, it is essential not only in the interests of the public but also those of the jail administration that a searching enquiry should be held into the matter. What, we believe, is that it is the jail rules and not those who are in charge of the management, who are at fault. If we understand rightly, the jail regulations lay particular stress that the prisoners should be divided into different classes according to their health and strength so that each class might be given suitable work. If so, why should the prisoners, who are weak, be employed at the oil mill? If the jail administration of Sylhet has its explanation, we shall be glad to publish it.

At Peshawar the water power of a canal deriving from the Cabul river is shortly to

## ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 5.

### THOUGHTS FOR THE WEEK.

#### DISTRESSFUL COUNTRIES.

INDIA: "The brooding melancholy of that vast, that impoverished, that wretched population, always on the brink of hunger, and periodically decimated by plague and famine, is a picture of one of the most saddest and most hopeless problems of human existence and humane government."

IRELAND: "Ireland is sick almost to death. Her life-blood is pouring away; in 1801 the population stood at 5,395,456—166 persons to the square mile. In 1901 it stood at 4,458,775—137 persons to the square mile. Pauperism abounds; one out of every one hundred persons is an inmate of a workhouse, and one out of every forty-four only keep body and soul together by rate aid."

RUSSIA: "The evolution of the State has resulted in the destruction of Government and law in the only sense in which these words can be rightly applied, and in Modern Russia the State now represents a thinly veiled anarchy, maintained by force for the benefit of a degraded official class at the cost of the body of the people."

G. H. Perris, in "Russia in Revolution," published May 5th.

LONDON'S PROTEST MEETING. After the important cities of India—London. As was to be expected, the Indians resident in the United Kingdom intend to follow the example that has been set in the important cities of India; they will protest against the Viceroy's aspersions on the character of the Indian people and their sacred literature, and against the recent reactionary legislation. The meeting will be held on Saturday, May 13, at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, and will be presided over by the veteran, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. The signatories to the notification of the meeting are Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. M. C. Mullick, Mr. J. M. Parikh, Mr. S. Dost Mahomed, Mr. M. A. Ali, Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, Mr. M. N. Basu, Mr. S. M. Ashgar, Mr. T. Prakasham, and Mr. Parmeshwar Lal, as Hon. Secretary. The resolutions are forcible and to the point. The first and the longest is to be proposed by Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee. This is a very happy selection, for everyone knows that Mr. Bonnerjee's eloquence is inspired by feelings of deepest patriotism for India and the sincerest desire for her advancement. I may here interpolate the information that when I last had the pleasure of a talk with Mr. Bonnerjee I was delighted to see that his health was good; but he is compelled to keep rigidly to the Doctor's orders and abstain from excitement and over-work. This being so, the fact that he will move the important resolution at the Protest Meeting shows that in a case of supreme importance his duty to himself gives way to what he considers his duty to his country.

Mr. J. M. Parikh and Mr. S. Dost Mahomed are the proposers of the second and third resolutions, they too are well known in London as ardent patriots of their country, and are always ready to render her service. There is no doubt that the meeting will be largely attended and will not pass unnoticed in the Metropolis of the Empire. Following on those which have been held in India it will, despite official opposition, have a significant influence here. It is expected that the Members of Parliament interested in India, and others who are not "colossally ignorant" of the affairs of that country will be present. The Resolutions are as follow:

Resolution No. 1. "That this meeting desires to place on record its emphatic protest against the aspersions cast upon the character of the people of India, and upon their sacred literature, by His Excellency the Viceroy in his address before the last Convocation of the Calcutta University; and this Meeting further desires to record its protest against the general policy of Lord Curzon's administration, especially as evidenced by the following measures: The Indian Currency Act, by which taxation is covertly increased more than 40 per cent; the restriction of the rights of Local Self-Government; the Universities Act, which circumscribes the area and officialises the system of high education; the Universities Validating Act, which has legalised executive orders, the validity of which had been called in question; the Official Secrets Act, which was condemned as unnecessary and oppressive by the entire body of newspapers, English and Indian, and by representative bodies throughout the land; the proposed scheme of breaking up Bengal, which has been persisted in notwithstanding the universal and repeated protests of the people; the abolition of Competitive Tests in India, substituting official nomination for appointment according to merit; and appointments in some higher public services based on racial distinctions in violation of the Act of 1833, and of the Royal Proclamation of 1858."

Proposed by Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee. Resolution No. 2. "That, considering the open and complete estrangement and dissatisfaction of the people of India with Lord Curzon, it is extremely desirable and politic that Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty should be brought to an end both in the interest of the British Rule and of the people of India."

Proposed by Mr. J. M. Parikh. Resolution No. 3. "That a copy of these Resolutions be sent by the President of the meeting to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, the Leader of the Opposition and the Viceroy of India."

Proposed by Mr. S. Dost Mahomed. LORD KITCHENER'S POSITION IN INDIA.

The question, at issue between Lord Kitchener and the authorities both in India and in England has not only entered into the sphere of the press but into that of the House of Commons. Yesterday quite a lively encounter took place on the subject between Mr. Brodick and Mr. Dalziel, with one of Mr. Swift, MacNeill's interludes in addition. The following is the "Times" report of the affair.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA. Mr. Dalziel (Kirkcaldy) asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had any official information showing that Lord Kitchener was dissatisfied with the existing conditions attaching to his post of Commander-in-Chief in India.

Mr. Brodick (Surrey, Guildford).—The present system of Army administration in India has recently been the subject of correspondence with the Government of India and is at present under the consideration of his Majesty's Government.

Mr. Dalziel said the right hon. gentleman had in no way whatever answered the question, and asked whether there was any objection to Lord Kitchener's memorandum on the subject being laid on the table.

Mr. Brodick.—I could not possibly lay it on the table, because it forms part of a correspondence which is at this moment under consideration of the Government.

Mr. Dalziel.—Can the right hon. gentleman not answer my question?

Mr. Brodick.—I have already answered the question, Sir. It is quite contrary to all custom that correspondence relating to the Indian Government and the opinions of particular members of the Indian Government should be decided in this House when they are under consideration of the Government.

Mr. MacNeill (Donegal, S.).—Has Lord Kitchener tendered his resignation? Answer me that. (Laughter.)

No answer was returned. It may be mentioned that the irrepressible Irishman does not intend to rest content with no answer to his question. He has given notice that he will ask Mr. Brodick on Monday next the following question to be answered orally:

"Whether Lord Kitchener has tendered his resignation of the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India; and, if so, will the Secretary of State for India say whether that resignation, if accepted, will take effect in July next; and what is the reason of the tender of his resignation of the Indian command by Lord Kitchener?"

There is no doubt that the important question of army administration in India, raised by the Commander-in-Chief, has been considered by the Cabinet, and rumour has it that it has caused a serious division among the members. Mr. Brodick's reply to Mr. Dalziel was evasive yesterday; it remains to be seen whether his answer to Mr. Swift MacNeill on Monday will be equally so. It is a straw showing the way the wind blows, and it indicates that the matter is still pending, that, in fact, no definite conclusion has been reached as yet.

Our daily and weekly journals bristle with references to Lord Kitchener's protest, and though the general trend of opinion is distinctly in his favour, there are writers who uphold the dual system and the financial control over the Military Member of the Viceroy's Council. One of the most remarkable in this respect is "Anglo-Indian," whose letter appeared in "The Times" on Tuesday last. He frankly describes Lord Kitchener as "a square man in a round hole which he is too big for," and suggests that before enlarging and altering the hole to shape the man, and perhaps making it too big for his successor, it would be well to appeal to the strong good sense and feeling of the man to contract his straight and square angularities for a time till a square hole be found for him. "Anglo-Indian" maintains that Lord Kitchener's previous experience in solitary independent commands and his natural inclination render the control of the Military Member particularly irksome; he declares, in fact, that his capacity for organisation and skill in administration fit the Commander-in-Chief for the post of Minister for War in India. He protests against the upsetting of the whole constitution of the Government of India, and draws attention to the fact that the huge expenditure proposed by Lord Kitchener for the defence of the Afghan frontier of India may in years to come be rendered useless by the turning of that frontier by Russian pressure towards the Persian Gulf. That this view is not popular is shown by two letters appearing in to-day's "Times" from the Master of Elibank and from "Another Anglo-Indian." The former suggests that it might be well to revert to the system which worked with remarkable success before 1854 under which the administrative and executive functions of the Army in India were vested in a Military Board with the Commander-in-Chief as President. The latter emphasises the fact that responsibility rests with the Commander-in-Chief in case of disaster, while the Military Member, who may have been the real cause of the disaster by withholding the necessary sanction to the plans of the War Lord, is in the pleasant position of being officially irresponsible. Sir Edward Collen advocates a continuance of the dual control in order to ensure a certain continuity which would be impossible if full powers were vested in one person and that person were changed as must needs be the case from time to time. Sir George White's sudden return to England yesterday, although he hands over the command of Gibraltar early in June next, has given rise to the surmise that his visit may be in connection with the matter in dispute. It is not at all unlikely that the Cabinet may desire to hear his view of the case. However, before this Letter reaches Calcutta all doubts may be set at rest as to whether Lord Kitchener remains in India and is freed to a large extent from what he finds to be irritating control, or whether the "squarer hole" will have to be found for him.

"MILITARY NIGHTMARE" AND THE "ADVICE OF AN OFFICER."

With the military question looming large in the public view both in India and in England, the "Westminster Gazette," a few evenings ago, did well to devote its editorial to a sane consideration of "The Naval and Military Nightmares." The conclusion reached was that, in spite of alarmist reports in journals and magazines as to the deplorable state of British military and naval resources, the problems are as much political as military, and that while the military man's business is to consider all possible dangers as if they were imminent, the statesman's business, for the most part, is to see that they do not occur. This outlook on the affairs of India in view of a possible Russian invasion forms the conclusion of a thoughtful article which appears in the "Army and Navy Gazette" from the pen of Colonel St. John Fancourt. As a military man he discusses eventualities that may occur in Central Asia and on the Afghan border by aggression on the part of Russia; he does not minimise the extent and fierceness of such a conflict as must ensue if Russia and Britain drew the sword on India's frontier. But he advocates a policy which shall prevent such eventualities, and his remarks, appearing in a service journal, are noteworthy. He insists that the great Indian army and its power has not received the attention that

it deserves, and this power should place us in a position to make such terms with Russia as would admit of the defence of India being conducted on sound and economical principles. It has been shown, he observes, that the military commanders on both sides, with their ever-present fear of being attacked, are only too likely to drift into war unless some mutual understanding can be arranged. Russian military commanders are as anxious about their own frontier defences as India's Viceroy and War Lord are about those of the North-West. Our statesmen, adds the Colonel, should have no difficulty in arranging an understanding with Russia which should be mutually satisfactory and which would place India outside her influence for at least the next fifty years. Colonel Fancourt is not the only officer to advocate such an arrangement; Sir Thomas Holdich stands in England for this policy, which, however, does not commend itself to the eager "Forwards." But what a relief would it be to long-suffering India, if, instead of constant bickering, approaching to quarrelling, and acts of aggression on either side, Britain and Russia would each agree to work in Asia according to their own lines and in their own spheres of influence. With the easing of the enormous incubus of the military burden, agriculture and industries in India would have the opportunity and means to make progress, and, above all, the starving peasants would be able to keep a few more of their hard-earned pice in their own pockets instead of handing them over to their British rulers.

#### PLAIN SPEAKING ON INDIA'S BEHALF.

With reference to the resolution passed last week by the Independent Labour Party at their Manchester meeting in which Mr. Keir Hardie declared that India would be one of the subjects to be strongly pressed by that Party, an interesting letter appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" last Monday from Mr. C. H. Norman, a gentleman who occasionally writes to that journal and who seems to be searching after knowledge of the real India. In the letter of Monday he asks Mr. Hardie a most pertinent question. He says why did not single member of the Labour Party in the House of Commons attend the last Indian Budget Debate, why did not one of them speak? "One vote is worth a thousand adjectives or substantives however damatory they may respectively be." Resolutions are well enough in their way, but men of action as well as men of words are needed. To help by their presence those who are fighting an uphill battle for India in Parliament would show the Labour Members' real interest in India. There is considerable justification in the charge made by Mr. Norman. The Indian Budget debate is so weak and miserable an affair that the Labour members perhaps think they can exert their influence better in other directions, but it is emphatically true that every seat occupied on the green benches in the House of Commons when India is the subject of discussion is a real help to those who are striving to make the truth known that lies behind the official statement of the Secretary or Under-Secretary. It is to be hoped that the Labour Members will take this kindly thrust to heart when India is next before the House. It will be a test of their true devotion to India's needs. It may be added here that an effort is being made, in which Sir William Wedderburn is one of the moving spirits, to find out from every Member of the House of Commons having the least interest in Indian affairs whether it will be possible to arrange for meetings in his constituency to be addressed by the Congress delegates who are to come to England. Such a scheme, if successfully worked, would do much in systematically spreading a knowledge of things as they are in India. But the apathy of the general public, both in London and in the Provinces, is deplorable. Only last week I endeavoured to interest the editor of a Yorkshire journal in Indian affairs; he was polite, but declared that his readers had little, if any, connection with India, and their Imperialism was bounded by their personal interests. This is an instance of a widely-spread feeling; but the plan of action is to enlighten these self-centred people; to make clear to them their responsibilities with regard to India. The outlook may not be promising, but there are in some directions streaks of brightness. The visit of the delegates should herald a flood of light.

#### THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE INDIAN FARMER.

Though the weekly articles in the "Times" on "Indian Affairs" are in many senses extremely disappointing and as a rule are mere echoes of Calcutta and Simla with a spice of India Office traditions, yet every now and then, embedded in this official statement on Indian questions, one finds an unexpected recognition of the noteworthy characteristics of the people of India. This week's article presents a case in point. It is devoted to the subject of the agricultural problem in India, with special reference to the generosity of an American, Mr. Phipps, and the recent laying of the foundation-stone of the Pusa Institute by the Viceroy. In the midst of a long dissertation on the best means for improving agriculture in India, the writer speaks a good word for the much-abused cultivator, and declares that there never was a greater mistake than to look upon him as stupid. The passage is surprising, and deserves to be quoted in full; it will be read with interest by those patient cultivators of the soil in India who are accustomed to hear themselves severely criticised for their antiquated methods of work. Says the writer of the "Times" article:

"The Indian farmer, saturated with the traditions of many generations of hereditary cultivators, content to carry on his occupation on the lines of the past, is a difficult person to move. Yet he is the one man to be considered in any scheme of agricultural development. Without the enlistment of his interest and co-operation, all hope of improvement in his methods must be abandoned. The best means to reach him must be the first and most important object of any attempt to promulgate modern scientific discoveries in agriculture. He may be conservative and deaf to the persuasions of theory, which he does not understand, but there was never a greater mistake than to look upon him as stupid, or as anything but a shrewd practical man in his own business. Show him good results, obtained by methods and at a cost within his means, and no man is readier than he to follow those methods. He would have no truck with those who preached deep ploughing, as essential to good crops. He saw that he could not afford the heavy plough, that if he had it his woody cattle could not work

it, and his knowledge of the soil taught him that the deep furrow would often do more harm than good. On the other hand, when a simple iron sugar mill was invented for him, he was quick to recognize its superiority to the ancient wooden or stone mill which his ancestors had used from remote antiquity. He saw that it extracted more juice from the cane, that it could be worked with less expenditure of animal force, and that it was cheap enough for him to buy or hire. Less than 30 years since its invention, that mill has almost entirely superseded the old-fashioned machine in great tracts of sugar-growing country."

#### Calcutta Gazette:—May 24.

##### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. D. deM. Carey, I.C.S., is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the first grade, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Saran district.

Mr. Brajendra Nath De, Magistrate and Collector, Malda is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of the Hooghly district.

Mr. J. Vas, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jhenida Jessore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of the Malda district.

Mr. Akshay Kumar Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Brahmanbaria, Tippera is appointed to have charge of the Jhenida subdivision of the Jessore district.

Babu Rakhal Das Chatterjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tippera, is appointed to have charge of the Brahmanbaria subdivision of that district.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdullah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Tippera district.

Babu Narendra Kumar Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Shahabad district.

Babu Revati Mohun Chakravarti Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Mymensingh district on being relieved of his appointment as Special Excise Deputy Collector of the Darbhanga district.

Mr. C. H. M. Horne, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bhagalpur, is transferred to Ranchi.

Maulvi Abdul Muzaffar Abdul Ali Khan, Rural Sub-Registrar of Kalihati, Mymensingh, is appointed to act as Special Sub-Registrar of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Abinash Chunder Mitter.

Babu Krishna Lal Dey, Special Excise Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is transferred to the Darbhanga district.

Babu Basanto Kumar Raha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is appointed to be Special Excise Deputy Collector in the Hooghly district.

Maulvi Anisuzzaman Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Shahabad district.

Mr. R. C. Hamilton, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Saran, is allowed combined leave for six months.

Babu Syam Lal Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed furlough for three months.

Babu Baikant Nath Ray, Special Sub-Registrar, Hazaribagh, is allowed leave for four months and twenty-one days.

Babu Durgant Ray Chaudhuri, Special Sub-Registrar of Patna, is allowed leave for three months.

Babu Abinash Chunder Mitter, Special Sub-Registrar of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month.

Deputy Collector, on special duty, is allowed combined leave for six months.

##### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Abinash Chandra Chakravarti, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Patna, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jadu Nandan Prasad.

Babu Birendra Kumar Dutta, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Tamuk, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Harendra Narayan Guha.

Babu Ram Chandra Ghose, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Gaya, to be ordinarily stationed at Aurangabad, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Mirza Bedar Bakht.

Babu Jadav Chandra Sen, Munsif of Monghyr, in the district of Bhagalpur, is allowed leave for one month, with effect from the 8th May 1905.

Babu Hem Chandra Bose Additional Munsif of Kushtia and Ranaghat is allowed leave for fifteen days, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

Babu Nripendra Nath Sirkar, Munsif of Kushtia, is allowed leave for six weeks, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

Babu Asutosh Bannerjee (No. 1), Munsif of Comilla, is allowed leave for forty five days, with effect from the 25th May 1905, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Upendra Nath Datta, Munsif of Kendrapara, is allowed leave for five months and twenty six days, with effect from the 2nd April 1905, in supersession of the leave already granted to him.

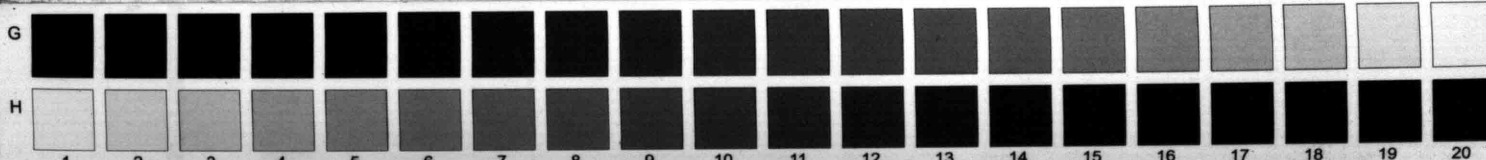
Babu Mohendra Nath Dutt, Munsif of Meherpur, is allowed leave for two months, with effect from the 5th June 1905, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

##### SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Babu Sushil Kumar Ghose, substantive pro-tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, 24 Parganas, is allowed an extension of leave for three weeks.

Babu Bissessar Das, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur Division, is posted to the Deoghur subdivision of the Sonthal Parganas district. Babu Lalit Mohan Bose, substantive pro-tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Tippera, is allowed extraordinary leave without allowance for sixteen days.

The growing importance of Burmese petroleum in the trade returns of India was recently alluded to in these columns. We are now in possession of the figures relating to the production of petroleum in the last twelve months throughout the entire world. The total amounted to 28,577,000 tons, which constitutes a record, being over 3,000,000 tons in excess of the quantity produced in 1903. America still maintains its lead among the producing countries, being responsible for over 52 per cent of the total production and showing a great increase upon the figures of the preceding year. This is due to the success attending the efforts for discovering new petroliferous territories—there being one new territory at Humble, in Texas, which is producing no less than 10,000 tons daily.





## Calcutta and Mofussil.

**Presidency Magistrate.**—Mr. Dawes Swinhoe, Barrister-at-law, is appointed to be a Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, vice W. A. Bonnaud about to resign.

**Sibpur C. E. College.**—Mr. T. H. Richardson is appointed to be a member of the Indian Educational Service and as a Professor of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

**Plague Statistics.**—On Monday, there were 26 cases and the same number of deaths from plague in the city, the total mortality from all causes being 63 against a quinquennial average of 79.

**Application for Probate.**—At the High Court yesterday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harington an Attorney applied for the grant of probate of the will of Manick Lal Seal, deceased. His Lordship granted the application.

**Lawlessness at Ballygunge.**—On Tuesday, Inspector M. N. Mookerjee of the Ballygunge Thanna charged one Gyan Chandra Bhadrar, a notorious "budmash" before Mouli Serajul Hug, Police Magistrate of Alipore with having murdered a Hindu girl aged about ten or twelve years. It appears that the accused had become a terror of the locality on account of his disorderly and boisterous habits. One evening while the accused was returning from a toddy shop with some of his companions he met the girl on his way and assaulted her so mercilessly that she was left senseless on the spot and her life was despaired of for some time. The Magistrate after recording the evidence of the prosecution found that a prima facie case had been made out against the accused and accordingly committed him to the sessions.

**A case of Bigamy.**—Our Hooghly correspondent writes:—One Shadul Bibee was the other day placed on her trial before Mr. G. K. Deb presiding over the Hooghly Sessions on a charge of having married again during the life time of her first husband. The facts of the case are these: The accused is a young woman aged about 20 or 21. Her parents used to live at Champdany. She was married, when she was 13 years old, to one Somori Shaik residing at Titagarh. She used to live with her husband some times and then ran away to her parents. One day in March last, one Jallus Shaik made the acquaintance of the woman and induced her to marry him. Thus the nuptial ceremony was duly solemnised and registered under the Mahomedan marriage registration Act. Her first husband Somori having got scent of the matter brought a criminal case against his faithless wife, resulting in her commitment to the court of Sessions at Hooghly. The evidence adduced against her being conclusive, she was convicted unanimously by the Jury and sentenced by the Judge to undergo three years' rigorous imprisonment.

**Mysterious Removal of Household Goods.**—The "Ananda Bazar Patrika" reports that the household goods of Mouli Mahomed Mafizuddin Mian of Islampur (Tippurah) are being daily mysteriously removed from his house. At first the inmates of the house suspected that the disappearance of the goods were due to thieves; but close observation soon dispelled the illusion. One night the family members all sat up the whole length of it to catch the supposed miscreants, but they were astounded to observe that a box was being removed—and lo! by no visible human hands. Indeed, there was not even the shadow of a thief in the house and yet the box was moving off of itself! Next night the visitants, reinforced by some sturdy neighbours, sat up again to fathom the mystery. Again the same strange sight appeared in their view. People now suspect that some preternatural beings are at the bottom of the affair, and the truth thereof seems to force upon conviction as much as the mysterious scene is being enacted now even in day time. It is now a whole month that the strange scene is being repeated from day to day.

**The Royal Visit.**—A meeting of the Special Sub-Committee appointed to make arrangements for the public meeting to be called by the Sheriff in connection with the approaching Royal Visit, was held in the rooms of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on Monday, the 22nd instant, the following gentlemen being present:—The Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apor, President of the Chamber, (in the Chair), Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji, C.S.I., Maharaj Kumar Tagore, Mr. W. T. Grice, Mr. F. J. Halliday, Mr. W. C. Madge, Mr. J. D. Nimmo, Mr. C. F. Payne, I.C.S., Mr. W. Parsons, Rai Rajkumar Sarvadhikari Bahadur, and Mr. Lookhart Smith. A letter was read from the Private Secretary to H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor to Maharaj Kumar Tagore, intimating that His Honour would be able to preside at a public meeting on the 1st of July, and it was accordingly decided to fix that date for the meeting. Draft resolutions were submitted to the meeting, and the list of speakers for the proposed General Committee and the Executive Committee were also framed and it was decided to call for subscriptions to the Reception Fund as early as possible.

**Systematic Trade in Stolen G. C. Notes.**—On Tuesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Inspector Purna Chander Lahiri of the Detective Department, prosecuted one Jogendra Nath Ganguli, Ram Chunder Boral and Shoshi Bhushan Dey, for receiving and disposing of at Benares a G. C. Note for Rs. 1,000, stolen in Calcutta, was called on for hearing. In this case, the first defendant made a confession to the effect alleging that he and his accomplices have during the last eight years, obtained possession and disposed of 37 G. C. Notes for Rs. 100 each, 18 G. C. Notes for Rs. 500 each and several notes of Rs. 100 each. He also admitted that he was convicted in Midnapore and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and stated that they got these notes from thieves at nominal prices and disposed them of at European shops and Hotels. Mr. Hume took a preliminary objection that the court had no jurisdiction to try the case in Calcutta. Babu Gyan Chandra Guha for the defence submitted that as the charge against the second accused was one of dishonestly receiving stolen property, that some body other than the second accused must have committed the offence of criminal misappropriation regarding the said property and that as the property was last in Calcutta the court was competent enough to try the case. The court after hearing the pleader, observed that it would try the case, which was then adjourned to the 6th proximo. Ram Chander Boral who was defended by Babu Gyan Chunder Guha was enlarged on bail while others were remanded to jail in the meantime.

**Police Portrait Examination.**—For the last few days the Police portrait examination is being held at the Alipore D. S. P. Office by Babus Debendra Chander Mookerjee and Siddeswar Chander Basu, Sub-Inspectors of Police, especially deputed for the purpose from the Bhalgopore Training Academy, under the supervision of Mr. F. L. Peters, District Superintendent of Police, 24-Purona. Sixty-three candidates have already been examined in three batches with the result that four Inspectors, twenty-four Sub-Inspectors and twenty-four Head Constables have passed the examination. The last batch consisting of twenty-five candidates are at present under examination.

**A Divorce Case.**—At the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale the case of E. R. Smith vs. Eva Gertrude Smith came on for hearing. This was a suit brought by the husband for the dissolution of marriage against the wife on the ground of adultery. The plaintiff was employed in the Sheriff's Office. The parties were married on the 13th January 1903 at St. James' Church. They had got no children. It was alleged that the respondent had committed adultery with one Mr. Wilkinson, an Engineer. The whereabouts of the respondent and the co-respondent was not known. Mr. Beak appeared for the plaintiff. The respondent was not present nor was she represented. His Lordship after examining the plaintiff and a witness on his behalf ordered decree "nisi" with costs.

**Inventions and Designs.**—Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Alexander Gray, engineer, proprietor of the firm of J. D. Jones and Co. Mica Works, 64, Dobson's road, Howrah, Bengal, improvements in the manufacture of mica non-conducting composition; Chever Krishnachar Subba Rao, Rao Bahadur, sub-assistant director of Agriculture, Madras, residing in Coimbatore, gravity pump; Percy Hulburd, engineer, of the Hulburd Engineering Company, 150, Leadenhall Street, London improvements in locks for railway carriage and other doors. Jay Van Tuij Daniels, Publisher, of Temple Chambers Temple Avenue, London, improvements in vibrating machines for therapeutic and like purposes; Albert Edward Pickering, signal inspector, East India Railway, Asansol, an improved apparatus for working railway level crossing gates from signal or other cabins with interlocking attached and attachment for signal lever frames combined; Manoolal Lala Chowdhari, watchmaker, Sholapur, improvements in warping machines; Malcolm Arbuthnot, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company, merchants, agents, and bankers, Madras Club, Madras, improvements in coffee crop carts.

**The Durbhanga Raj Estate Case.**—At the High Court, before Mr. Justice Stephen, the rule obtained on behalf of the defendant in the suit of Maharani Lakshambati, and Maharani Lakshmeswari vs. Maharaja Bahadur Sir Rameswar Sing of Durbhanga came on for hearing. Mr. Jackson, with Mr. Dunne and Mr. Sinha, instructed by Babu Ganes Chander Chunder, appeared on behalf of the defendant to show cause against the rule for the transfer of this case from the file of the Subordinate Judge of Mozufferpur to the High Court. Mr. Jackson first read the plaint and then the petition of the defendant and some other persons, from all of which it appeared that the allegations made by the plaintiffs were unfounded and untrue. Mr. Jackson submitted that when the plaintiffs filed their suit in the Mozufferpur Court, all the facts that they now put forward existed then; and having elected their own tribunal they could not now ask that the suit should be transferred to the High Court. They had not made out any ground for granting the application, and the rule ought therefore to be discharged with costs. Mr. Garth, instructed by Messrs. Manuel and Agurwallah, appeared for the plaintiffs in support of the rule. He contended that the plaintiffs could not have instituted their suit in Calcutta, inasmuch as the bulk of the property was situated outside the jurisdiction of the High Court, except one immovable property which the late Maharaja did not inherit, but had acquired himself. Supposing this case were tried at Mozufferpur it would come up to this Court on appeal and the expense of translating the documents would be enormous. In conclusion Mr. Garth submitted that if the case would be enormously prejudiced if the case were tried in a place where the defendant was king. He submitted that the rule ought to be made absolute. His Lordship, after hearing both sides, discharged the rule with costs.

**Injunction Against the Calcutta Municipality.**—The Additional Subordinate Judge of Alipore pronounced judgment in the appeal of the Corporation of Calcutta against Munshi Imadul Huq of Ohetia. The suit was for a declaration that the action of the Corporation in initiating proceedings before the Municipal Magistrate of Calcutta for the demolition of the corrugated iron sheds in front of the house owned by the plaintiff over the platform on the Municipal drain was illegal and "ultra vires." The plaintiff further prayed for an injunction restraining the Corporation from taking any step for demolishing the said structure. The Corporation defended their action on the ground that the Magistrate's order was a sufficient justification and as the said structure was a fixture which caused an obstruction to a public road or to the land which was vested in the Municipality, the Corporation was within its rights in adopting such a measure. The Munsiff in an elaborate judgment has decreed the plaintiffs' suit on the ground that the corrugated roofing rested on the iron pillars which rivetted on the masonry platform and hence it was not a fixture nor did it cause any obstruction as contemplated by section 341 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, especially as the said structure has been in existence for upwards of 40 years and that the objection if any was owing to the platform which the Corporation did seek to remove. The learned Sub-Judge in appeal affirmed the Munsiff's decision and upon the construction of various sections of the Act came to the conclusion of the Munsiff that the soil of the drain did not vest in the Corporation and that upon the fact and circumstances of the case the injunction was rightly granted. This case created a great sensation and the argument extended over two days by Babu Debendra Chander Ghose, senior Government pleader who appeared for the Municipality and Babu Ramtaran Banerjee for the plaintiff.

**Kidnapping.**—On Monday at the Alipore Criminal Sessions before Mr. Cox the Additional District and Sessions Judge one Girindro Nath Gangooly, Ram Chander Choba and Falu Dassee of Khordah were charged with having kidnapped a young Brahmin widow from her lawful guardian for immoral purposes. The accused were committed to the sessions by Mr. Birby, the subdivisional Officer of Barackpore. When the case was called on for hearing Babu Ashutosh Biswas, the Public Prosecutor, informed the court that he begs to withdraw the case and as there was no sufficient evidence to support the prosecution, the judge accordingly dismissed the case and acquitted the prisoners.

**Damage Suit Against the Calcutta Corporation.**—Babu Sri Chander Ray, Rai Bahadur, the additional Munsiff of Alipore delivered judgment in the suit in which Brajballa Dasi of 56 Jellipara Road, Calcutta, sued the Calcutta Municipal Corporation claiming damages for the demolition of her one-story building in the above premises, a portion of which viz: 44 square feet of land with building thereon had been acquired by the north-west Corporation for rounding off the north-west corner of premises No. 56 Jellipara Road. The Court after a protracted hearing awarded the plaintiff Rs. 450 as damage and granted the injunction prayed for. Babu Noreesh Chander Mitter, pleader, contended the plaintiff's cause and Babu Narayan Chander Ghose, pleader, contested the suit for the defendant Municipality.

**Alleged Causing Hurt.**—On Monday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Debendra Nath Das vakil, on behalf of one Shoshi Bhushan S.I., obtained a summons against one Kristo Dhona Pal, on a charge of causing hurt, under the following circumstances. The allegations were that the defendant owed some money to the complainant which, on being demanded, the defendant got angry, assaulted the applicant and thereby caused hurt to his eye.

**Government Canal Earnings.**—From the Official statement of the earnings of Government Canals in Bengal it appears that last year's results were considerably better than those of 1903-04. It is, indeed, becoming abundantly plain that more public money might with advantage be put into this form of enterprise. The total tollage earned by the major canals last year advanced to Rs. 1,98,232 from Rs. 1,79,631 in 1903-04, while the revenue derived from the minor canals amounted to Rs. 6,27,358 against Rs. 4,97,180 in 1903-04.

**A Tiger Killed.**—Says our Chittagong correspondent:—On 4th May last the energetic zemindar of Poragapur, Mohabar Ali Chowdhry, succeeded in killing a large man-eating tiger, which had been terror to the neighbouring villages since September last. It is said that no less than 50 heads of cattle and a Chowkidar were killed by the brute. The Chowkidar Sahab had twice attempted to bag the brute but without success. Mr. Wingate of the A. B. Railway had made several attempts but with no better result. On 4th May Kubber was brought to our Zemindar-Nimrod of two cows being killed by the tiger. The Chowdhry Sahab without losing time went to the place gun in hand. He took his stand near the house expecting the approach of the tiger. He had not to wait long, for after half an hour a full grown man-eater appeared from the jungle. No sooner did the brute come near the dead cow than Mr. Chowdhry fired. The bullet struck the brute just below the neck. Thus mortally wounded the tiger made for the jungle. The next morning the dead tiger was brought to the Zemindar's house.

**Alleged Outrage on a Girl.**—The Khulna paper publishes the proceedings of a case of horrible outrage on a girl of 14 summers. The complainant is the young wife of one Kailash Jugi of village Sahas in Dumuria who lives by hawking betelnut and pan leaves. He has also a small shop at his house. On 23rd March last he went to a neighbouring market to make purchases in the evening leaving his wife and old mother-in-law in the house. It is alleged that one Mecher Sheikh, taking advantage of the temporary absence of Kailash, went to the house of Kailash in company with several others and while the girl was passing by the courtyard they attacked her and forcibly dragged her towards the field. The cries of the girl drew the attention of her mother who soon followed them with lamp in hand. On seeing the mother of the girl the miscreants left her, but took away by force her "Mal" which she had on her legs. It is said that two of the miscreants who are undergoing trial before a Deputy Magistrate, have confessed their guilt.

**The Weather in Bengal.**—Pressure has fallen slowly on the Burma, Orissas and Orissa coasts, but has risen slightly elsewhere. The defect in pressure is to-day considerable in the Gulf of Martaban and is moderate elsewhere. Winds are south to south-west on the west coast of the Bay, westerly on the Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur and South Bihar, south to south-east in South-West and East Bengal and easterly in the United Provinces, Assam and the north of the Province; in the Gulf of Martaban they are still north-east. Force is moderately strong in the north-west angle as well as in the south of the Bay and at Diamond Island, but is elsewhere light. Temperature has risen slightly in South-West Bengal and Orissa and has fallen slightly in Bihar; mean temperature for Saturday was above the normal over almost the whole area. Humidity has increased in north Bihar but elsewhere changes are unimportant. Skies are generally overcast in Burma and Northern Bengal and are clear in the United Provinces, Chota Nagpur and are lightly to moderately clouded. Rain has fallen in Burma and a few showers in North Bengal and on the Ceylon coast; Tavy reports 2.43 inches of rain. Weather is suspicious in the south-east of the Bay, the steadily increasing north-east wind at Diamond Island pointing to a probable disturbance in the Andaman sea; elsewhere weather is fine. The sections of the Bay to which the flag signals respectively refer are marked I, II, III, IV, in the chart. R-unsettled and suspicious weather, moderate to strong winds, which apparently form part of a whirl or cyclonic circulation of winds, probably slight to moderate sea. B-ordinary weather for the season, light or moderate winds of direction about usual for the season, calm or slight sea. C-ordinary weather for the season, moderate to strong winds of direction about usual for the season, probably slight to moderate sea.

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

London, May 20.

Reuter at Peking says that the Russian "Charge-D'affaires" has informed China that the Japanese are proposing to remove the Emperor of Korea to Japan in contravention of the Simonosaki treaty.

## THE JAPANESE ON THE OFFENSIVE.

London, May 20.

Telegrams, received at St. Petersburg, indicate that the Japanese are assuming the general offensive.

London, May 20.

Admiral Jonquieres has left Saigon on board the Guichen. His destination is not known.

An official statement in Tokio says that the Japanese on the 18th instant repulsed three Russian columns advancing southward in the vicinity of the railway. Simultaneously 500 Russian Cavalry attacked Kang pin on the right of the Lao and were repulsed with heavy loss.

## GENERAL.

## ANOTHER EXPLOSION AT WARSAW.

London, May 19.

Just as General Maximovich, Governor-General of Warsaw, was about to leave the Cathedral after the Tsar's birthday service, a workman, while attempting to evade two detectives slipped on the kerb and fell, causing a bomb in his pocket to explode. The workman and the detectives, and a Jew, who was standing by, were blown to atoms and many others injured and the neighbouring buildings wrecked.

There were twenty-one wounded, three of them seriously, from the bomb outrage at Warsaw. The workman, responsible for the outrage, was a member of the Force Section of Socialists. The Police are conducting a house-to-house search and have made many arrests.

London, May 20.

M. Delcasse announced in the Chamber that Siam had accepted the frontier demanded by France and that the frontier would consequently be carried back from Cape Lembing to Paknam river.

London, May 20.

Rumours of the impending resignation of M. Delcasse are again revived.

London, May 20.

Mr. Lowther, British Minister at Tangier, has left Tangier for Fez accompanied by part of the Legation Staff, several specially appointed military officers and the Sultan's Delegate for Foreign Affairs. The Governor of Tangier accompanied the party for an hour's ride.

London, May 20.

Tenders are invited for turbine machinery of 23,000 horse power for the iron clad mentioned on the 29th ultimo, which will make her the fastest in the world.

London, May 20.

General Lacroix, Governor of Lyons, heads the French Mission to attend the Crown Prince of Germany's wedding.

London, May 20.

The unusually favourable reception of Count Tattenbach at Fez and one belief that he is prepared to make certain definite proposals to the Sultan, continue to make the Morocco question a subject of especial preoccupation in Paris and London, and communications are constantly passing between the two Governments.

London, May 20.

The Japanese House Tax Arbitration award will be delivered at the Hague on the 22nd instant.

London, May 19.

The City Corporation has subscribed fifty guineas and the Peninsular and Oriental and Indo-European Telegraph one hundred guineas each to the Viceroy's Fund.

London, May 20.

The "Cologne Gazette" in an inspired article declares that Germany does not desire to be saddled with endless annoyances resulting from a protectorate over Christians in the East, but does not recognise the right assumed by France, and points out that German subjects are under German jurisdiction.

London, May 21.

Marshal Oyama is deploying heavy forces against Linievitch's left, and is also getting in contact along the centre and right. It is not yet clear which wing is demonstrating and which will deliver the main blow. It is evident from Linievitch's preparations that he intends to accept a decisive battle.

London, May 21.

A Paris telegram from Saigon states that Admiral Rozhdvestvensky's auxiliary cruisers returned to the Annamese coast on Friday night, and are now anchored at Port Dayot outside the territorial waters. They are apparently seeking colliers. They are instructed to convey them to the main fleet which is reported to have gone to anchor at Hainan.

With reference to the steamer "Calchas," captured last July, the St. Petersburg Supreme Prize Court has decided to confiscate the cotton and the wooden beams; to ascertain the destination of the parts of machinery on board by enquiring of the owners; to release the steamer and the rest of cargo; and the uphold the legality of the seizure of the steamer in order to prevent pecuniary claims. An interesting point in the judgment is that cotton is pronounced contraband.

London, May 21.

An order issued by the Tsar dismisses Captain Klado from the service.

London, May 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says the report concerning the removal of the Emperor of Korea is officially denied.

London, May 21.

Marshal Oyama reports the repulse of two fresh Russian infantry, and cavalry attacks in the direction of Pakamen and Weirnan-paomen, north of Kaiyuan, on the 19th instant.

The Rescript of the Tsar creates a permanent Defence Council with a view to developing the fighting forces of the Empire and assuring uniformity of military and naval administrations. It charges a Commission under the presidency of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevitch to prepare a law on the subject.

London, May 22.

There is a notable increase of activity in the despatch of troops to Poland. The Far East detachments are starting daily composed of picked men from each regiment whose places are filled by reservists.

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, May 22.

A steamer has arrived at Hongkong which reports that the Baltic Fleet passed the Bashi Channel south of Formosa, indicating that Rezdvestchenski is avoiding the Posados and taking an indirect route to Vladivostok.

Admiral Birleff starts for Vladivostok on the 25th instant.

London, May 22.

A "Daily Chronicle" despatch from Johannesburg states that a thousand Chinese attacked the native compound, on the 14th instant, and killed two Kafirs and one Indian.

London, May 22.

A serious dispute has arisen between Turkey and Roumania owing to the imprisonment of two Roumanian School Inspectors by the Turks at Janina.

Roumania insists upon reparation and threatens otherwise to break off relations.

## INDIAN 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.

## HINDU DHARMA PRAVARDHINI SAYA.

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 Rammiera Shastri Benares and Pandit Lakshmi Pranjannaji 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. 5000 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.

## INTRODUCTION OF A STANDARD TIME.

Allahabad, May 20.

With regard to the adoption of a standard time in India, it is intended to introduce a desirable change in all telegraph, postal and railway offices on 1st July. In large commercial towns such as Calcutta and Bombay, the Government are prepared to introduce a standard time in their offices, courts, etc., if local opinion shows itself agreeable to accept this alteration.

## FRONTIER NEWS.

## ADVENT OF A NEW MULLAH.

Allahabad, May 20.

Frontier reports state that a new Mullah has appeared in the tribal country, who claims to work miracles and at the same time is appealing to the fanaticism of the people. He is causing some unrest among tribesmen, but has not yet the power which the Mad Mullah wielded in 1897 when a general "jihad" was preached.

## CONSEQUENCE OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

Allahabad, May 20.

Under instruction from the Surveyor-General of India, levels between Dehra and Mussorie are being re-observed with a view to testing whether there have been any physical changes in the country by reason of earthquake of 4th April.

## WEEK'S RAINFALL.

Simla, May 20.

The rainfall table for the last week shows that the week's rainfall has been normal or in excess over Burma and the greater part of the Peninsula, though it has been in defect at Port Blair. It has also been in excess over the West Himalayas and the north-west dry area, while it has been in defect over North-East India. At the close of the period, conditions were apparently unsettled over the South. Westerly winds and general rain were reported from Ceylon and Malabar.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Simla, May 20.

The Railway earnings up to 1st April continues to show a falling-off by over two lakhs of rupees when compared with last year's figures. The B. B. and C. I. and E. and Indian Midland had a substantial decrease in their earnings, while the G. I. P. and the North-Western Railways show better results.

## UNIFORM GOODS TARIFF.

Allahabad, May 21.

Mr. Douglas, Agent, E. I. Railway, is proceeding to Simla in connection with the proposals to simplify and make uniform goods tariff on Indian Railways.

## VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

Allahabad, May 21.

It has now been practically decided that the marble required for the Victoria Memorial Hall shall be obtained from the Indian quarries.

## BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Allahabad, May 21.

The Bengal Central Railway Company hand over their line to Government of India on 30th June. The terms of purchase by the State are repayment of capital at par.

## NEW ENGINES.

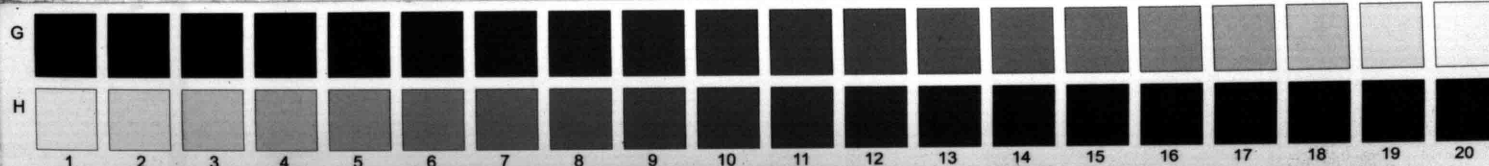
Allahabad, May 21.

Thirty new engines are under orders from England for the North-Western Railway.

## THE PURDA-NASHIN AND THE LAW.

Allahabad, May 21.

An important decision on the question of the liability of Indian purda-nashin ladies, with regard to business transactions entered into by them and on their behalf, has just been passed by the Allahabad High Court. A lady zemindar in the Allahabad district denied that she was in law liable to pay the amount of a certain mortgage bond said to have been executed by her. Her agent in the transaction was her husband, who was summoned and examined at great length by Justices Knox and Aikman. The decision marks a new departure in the law on the subject as it hitherto stood, for their lordships, while deciding that the mortgage transaction failed, nevertheless held that the lady zemindar was liable to return a consideration for the mortgage with interest.





## High Court, May 23

## CRIMINAL BENCH

(Before Justices Pargiter and Woodroffe.)

## "HOWRAH HITASHI" DEFAMATION CASE.

Mr. K. P. Bose with Babu Atulya Churn Bose moved their Lordships on behalf of Babu Gishpati Ray Chowdhury and Suresh Chunder Kayal, the Editor and the Printer respectively of the "Howrah Hitashi," a vernacular weekly, who were convicted and fined under Section 500 I.P.O.

On 5th February 1904, one Hira Lal Ghose lodged a complaint in the Court of the District Magistrate of Howrah charging Sub-Inspector Matilal Bose of Sankrail outpost and other Constables with having forcibly taken him to the thana and wrongfully confined him there and with having asked for a bribe of Rs. 50 for his release. There was a judicial enquiry, and, on report of the enquiring officer to the effect that there was a substratum of truth in the allegation, the District Magistrate submitted the report to the D.S.P., who in sending back the report remarked that the accusations were true but the facts were greatly exaggerated. On 16th January last, Sub-Inspector Matilal Bose lodged a complaint against the petitioners and prayed their prosecution under Section 500 I.P.O. for having published defamatory articles against him in their paper. It was stated in the paper that one Fakir Chunder Das died suddenly in the house of his brother-in-law Gagan and that an information being sent to the thana of his death, the Sub-Inspector instead of coming to the place at once, sent for Gagan and that, when he did not come, the Sub-Inspector proceeded to the village and tried to extort Rs. 50 from Gosto, a relation of Gagan and, when he failed, he sent the dead body to the Civil Surgeon for "post mortem" examination. The prosecution at first cited 21 witnesses but did not examine the brother-in-law, mother of Gosto and five others. Two of the prosecution witnesses deposed that the Daroga had demanded bribe. The Joint Magistrate who tried the petitioners convicted them of defamation and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 250 and Rs. 100 each. On appeal to the Sessions Judge the conviction was upheld but the sentence was reduced to a fine of Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 each.

It was urged that, in dealing with the question of good faith, the proper point to be decided was not whether the allegations put forward by the accused in support of the defamation were in substance true, but whether he had good reason to believe that such allegations were true; that the Sessions Judge had not properly considered the question whether the circumstances disclosed in the case showed that the petitioners published the imputations against the complainant in good faith for the protection of the public and as distinguished from the question whether they had been proved to be true. It was further urged that the Sessions Judge had overlooked the points that facts which when taken along with other evidence might be insufficient to establish the truth of the charges against the complainant in a Court of law, might yet have produced in the petitioners a bonafide belief that they were true and thus induced them to publish them with a view to protect the interests of the public.

## A LONG-DELAYED PROCEEDING.

On the report of a police inspector, dated 1st September 1903, Babu Kaliprasanno Bose Chowdhury, zemindar, and 5 others were ordered by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be prosecuted under sections 150, 154 and 155 I.P.O. on 17th July 1904. The Inspector submitted the above report of his own motion, without any investigation, and immediately after the disposal of a case of rioting attended with murder, which was tried in the Sessions Court of Dacca in which some of the petitioners were acquitted by the Sessions Judge. The petitioners were not the owners and never attempted to take possession of the Chur Nak-kata, where the alleged riot was said to have occurred. In accordance with the order of the District Magistrate warrants were issued against the petitioners. The proceedings instituted against the petitioner were made over to the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Munshigunj. After 7 adjournments the police submitted a list of witnesses on 18th October 1904, in which the Sub-divisional officer was cited as a witness. Accordingly the case was re-transferred to the District Magistrate. On 25th November the petitioners applied to the District Magistrate for the withdrawal of the proceedings against them on the ground that the demarcation proceedings, which were going on at that time, would finally settle all dispute relating to the chur on which the riot was alleged to have taken place. The District Magistrate postponed the case till the disposal of the demarcation case. On 3rd April 1905, the demarcation case having been finished, the District Magistrate passed an order for proceeding with the case against the petitioners and sent the same back to the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Munshigunj for disposal. The former officer who was cited as a witness, having been transferred in the meanwhile, Mr. Garth, who moved their Lordships urged that the District Magistrate acted illegally in taking cognizance of the case upon the report of the Police Inspector and that having regard to the lapse of time between the present proceedings and the alleged riot and having regard to the result of the trial of the petitioners by the Sessions Judge, the Magistrate acted improperly in directing the initiation of proceeding against the petitioners.

Their Lordships passed the following order:—  
Let a rule issue on the District Magistrate of Dacca to show cause why the prosecution against the applicants under sections 150, 154 and 155 I.P.O. should not be set aside on the ground that it has been instituted after a long delay and without any decision from the proper authorities whether it should be instituted at all or not or such other order passed as this court may deem fit.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justices Henderson and Geidt.)

## AN ACQUITTAL.

This is an appeal preferred by three persons, Udit Singh, Gendhari Singh and Kali Jha, against the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Monghyr. The appellants were committed to the court of Sessions on charges under section 147 and section 302 read with

section 149 I. P. Code. The trial commenced with the aid of assessors, but after hearing a part of the evidence, one of the assessors was exempted from appearance and the trial went on with the aid of the remaining assessor who found the appellants guilty of the charges framed against the appellants. The Sessions Judge convicted the petitioners under section 304 read with section 149 I. P. C. and sentenced the first two appellants to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and the third appellant to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment. They were also convicted under section 147 I. P. C. and sentenced each to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment, the two sentences running concurrently.

The facts are shortly these. There is a village called Kasai in Surajgarha thana. The village is divided into shares. The complainant was one Matukdhari, a servant of one Murli Sahu who had purchased 2 annas share of the village which was the subject matter of dispute between Mussammat Taso and Mussammat Ajhola. Murli Sahu alleged that the land was in his possession and that he had grown Mukai on it. On 5th August last while his men were watching the crops a large number of men headed by a servant of Mussammat Ajhola, armed with lathies, came to the field and began to cut and pluck the maize heads. Murli's men objected, whereon they were severely beaten by the mob, one man being so severely assaulted that it was alleged, he died shortly afterwards. The defence was that the whole case was a misrepresentation of the servants of the lady and that the complainant's party attempted to loot the crops. The defence further said that the man was not at all killed on the scene of occurrence but was subsequently murdered elsewhere by men of Murli after which the body was deposited in that field.

Mr. Jackson with Babu Dasarath Sanyal urged that the Sessions Judge had erred in finding that the disputed land was in possession of the complainant, that the Sessions Judge had erred in law in exempting one assessor from appearance and the Judge sitting with the other assessor was not a court properly constituted to try the case, and that the Sessions Judge should have held that the whole facts of the case had been distorted and misrepresented by the prosecution. It was further urged that the man was not killed on the scene of occurrence or in the manner alleged by the prosecution. Having regard to the fact that the marks of rope were found on the body of the deceased and that the explanation on that point having been discarded, the Sessions Judge not killed in the riot in the manner alleged should have held that the man was by the prosecution. It was also pointed out that the Sessions Judge was wrong in holding that there was no motive on the part of the prosecution for committing the murder in the way alleged by the defence.

Their Lordships after hearing Mr. P. L. Roy for the crown acquitted all the appellants and ordered their release.

## JAIL REPORT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

The following annual report on the condition and management of the jails in the United Provinces for the year 1904, has been published in the last U. P. Government Gazette.

The management of the jails in this province during the year 1904 maintained a high level of excellence. The death-rate, 14.5 per mille, was the lowest on record. The profits per head earned have been exceeded only once, in 1903. The number of escapes (3) was the lowest on record. No escapes occurred from any of the large jails; one was from the hospital of a fifth class jail; the remaining two were from extramural gangs. This is all the more creditable as the loss of the best convict workers owing to the Coronation releases is still felt. As regards these releases, the results continue to afford evidence of the care with which they were made. Of the 4,358 convicts released on the 1st January 1903 only 119 males and 29 females had, up to the end of 1904, been re-convicted.

Results such as these leave little room for comment of criticism by the Government. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to read that in the opinion of the Inspector-General, magistrates now recognize the inadvisability of sending juvenile prisoners to jail. His Honour agrees that it is not desirable, indeed it is unreasonable, to use the bad liveli- hood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code against juveniles. One or two such cases have been brought to the notice of Government, and the juveniles have been released and made over to relatives. It is understood that such cases are few being generally confined to juveniles belonging to wandering criminal tribes. Official visitors should report any cases of the kind to the Local Government for orders.

Major Macartagart's remarks as to the efficacy of different forms of punishments for jail offences will be carefully noted by Superintendents. They commend themselves entirely to the Local Government. The remarks about flogging are particularly instructive. The most experienced superintendents are those who use it least, and Major Hudson, the able superintendent of the Allahabad Central Prison, did not order corporal punishment in a single case during the year. It appears that habitual prisoners as a class do not account for much more than their average share of punishments, though a few incorrigibles are responsible for the worst offences. Good progress is being made in isolating habituals.

The low death-rates are the best evidence of the attention paid to the sanitary condition of the jails. Wherever any defect is suspected the question is taken up and is probed until a remedy is found. His Honour hopes that dysentery will be reduced to normal dimensions in the Gorakhpur, Benares, and Mainpuri jails.

Simla is having a spell of hot and sultry weather. There are no signs of the rains, and the chotabarsat may take a fortnight to set in.

Raja Jai Chand of Lambagraon, whose estates in Kangra have been ruined by the recent earthquake, is now on a visit to Simla. Sir Denzil Ibbetson received him at Barnes Court on Monday, and enquired about the progress of the relief operations in the affected areas, and expressed his intention to visit the Kangra Valley before long.

## Correspondence

## THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

To The Editor.

Sir, I have read with great pleasure Mr. Jordan's letter and your Notes thereon in your issue of the 12th instant. The last para of your Notes on Mr. Jordan's article is particularly attractive and interesting. "There are," you say, "a number of Bengali youths who are quite willing to run the business on the improved method if Mr. Jordan would take the trouble" to give certain information and put them in the way how to go about the business. I can speak for Mr. Jordan and inform the willing Bengali youths through your columns that if only half a dozen of such youths were to come and join me in my business of date Sugar manufacture and agriculture near Indore with any Capital which they jointly or severally can secure, I will have Mr. Jordan up here, set up his plant, and illustrate the superiority of his method. For an individual worker of the sex that I invite, any sum between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 will, according to Mr. Jordan's scheme, do. I need hardly assure you that I will spare neither pains nor money to impart a thorough practical training to the intending workers to commence business anywhere they would like. They would not have to remain many months with me for being convinced that there are great facilities for lucrative business in these parts where they would have the additional advantage of my company, advice, and material assistance of all sorts.

After the Conference held in April last at Calcutta, Mr. Jordan and I had a private meeting. Hearing from me all the particulars of the local conditions of these places, Mr. Jordan, true to the cause of seeing that his improved methods were introduced broadly in this country, assured me, more than once, that he would visit these places and indicate the possibilities of immediately starting his programme of work to manufacture improved "Gur" and sugar with advantage and profit. I have the authority of Mr. Jordan himself and my own personal experience to assure the persons who would wish to come here and to join me or to work by my side that they would realize for each of them an opening which is at once more honourable and profitable than the narrow venues, being gradually closed, of Government employments and of crowded professions.

It remains for me to add that as you understand the subject, and particularly my aim, objects, and works in these Provinces more than any other journal in this country that I know of, I would humbly request you to save me from the most absorbing and arduous task of replying to the numerous correspondents and querists most of whom are very anxious to know from distance the theoretical details of work, but they lack in real and practical earnestness to take it up. You know me, my intentions and my scheme too well for years past; and after my personal interview with you a few days ago, you have fully realized the grandeur of Mr. Jordan's designs and contrivances. Hence I request you kindly to take up the cause and to continue to agitate till a batch of workers actually come out to this country and initiate measures for improved agriculture and sugar manufacture in Central India.

Indore. Hari Das Chatterjee.

## REMINISCENCE OF THE ROLT CASE.

To The Editor.

Sir, Facts lie hidden in the bushes and do not easily manifest themselves to all. This is the moral we have gathered from the famous Rolt case. The report of the Committee, holding inquiry into the subsequent charges brought against Mr. Rolt has not been published, and we have only seen told that Mr. Rolt would receive the enviable sum of Rs. 15,000 and enjoy full one year's pay along with the braising climate of his native land and that he would in no distant time fill up vacancies like the one he held at Khagra. Mr. J. H. Lea, as the "Gazette" announced the other day, has also been promoted to act in the 1st grade of Collectors and Mr. Heard appointed Sub-divisional Officer of an important Sub-division. These are all very well and the average intelligence ought to live in perfect complacence. But we must confess we have not been satisfied with the manner of the trial of Mr. Rolt concluded in the High Court and far less with certain uncommon incidents that occurred during the Committee's sitting at Kishengunj.

The public can justly expect that in a case, in which a very respectable and responsible officer was charged with a very serious offence, the jury would evince a greater patience and would hear all the evidence the prosecutor wanted to adduce. Even the Hon'ble Judge presiding over the Sessions overlooked an important piece of evidence, when in his address to the prisoner in the dock, His Lordship alluded to the fact that the prosecution engineered the case after improperly getting hold of Mr. Rolt's private accounts with the Alliance Bank; but there was evidence of an unquestionable character on the record of the committing Magistrate to show that certain currency notes had actually been traced long before Mr. Rolt's accounts with the Bank were inspected. It is immaterial however now to discuss the evidence in the criminal case against Mr. Rolt. But one thing came out with absolute certainty that there was a just demand for the trial of Mr. Rolt and there was no culpability in this respect on the part of the local officers, particularly in the case of Mr. Lea, whose fault, if there was any, was rather one of leniency than of severity.

The Committee appointed to inquire into certain other serious charges against Mr. Rolt constructed themselves as a court at least in so far as their proceedings at Kishengunj showed. Although we fully admire the patience of the gentlemen constituting the Committee, we are bound to observe that in some of their actions the public admiration could not be unanimous. It did not probably look well for them to live in the same house with Mr. Rolt when the latter had a house of his own, and this incident had a very ill-effect upon the uneducated and half-cultured people of this backward district. Mr. Rolt himself took advantage of this and created an unwarrantable impression upon the minds of the common people figuring in the case as witnesses for the prosecution. Towards the close of the inquiry the prosecution adduced evidence, the correctness of which Mr. Rolt was compelled to admit though he denied at the first instance to show that he had given out that after the departmental inquiry was over both

Babu Nand Kishore Lal and Monvi Samscooza, Deputy Collectors, would be dismissed. Mr. Heard degraded, and Mr. Lea would have to go away on leave and would never become a Collector, and that Their Excellencies Lords Curzon and Kitchener had been taking interest in his case. This fact was brought out in open court but has not as yet seen the light of the day although there were representative of some papers present. It will be for the public to judge how rumour like these ventilated by Mr. Rolt had a prejudicial result in the minds of the common witnesses.

In the course of his address Mr. Rolt's Counsel used many unparliamentary expressions regarding Mr. Lea which the Committee should have resented, and his sweeping remarks against the Mahomedan community in general and the relations of the late proprietor of the Khagra Estate were not only objectionable, but unprecedented in a court. Another strange procedure adopted was that Mr. Rolt was allowed to put in certain papers marked "confidential" which the other party could not see.

We are still anxious to know how the Committee disposed of the proof adduced by the prosecution to show that Mr. Rolt induced the Court of Wards to purchase certain lands on the plea that after the removal of the Sub-divisional courts from Bhariadangi to Kishengunj the town would be extended to those lands, which has not been nor will ever be an accomplished fact, though the court have already been removed. We want to know the Committee's reasons for disbelieving the evidence produced in support of the fact that the cattle and gambling sections of the Khagra "mela" used to be settled at rents lower than what was actually paid by the farmers. It was satisfactorily proved from the papers of the Court of Wards that the "mela" fetched this year a much higher profit than what was obtained in Mr. Rolt's time. The figures quoted below will amply support our conclusion.

(During Mr. Rolt's time.)

1901-1902 ... Rs. 6,746

1902-1903 ... .. 9,450

1903-1904 ... .. 9,459

(After Mr. Rolt's time.)

1904-1905 ... .. 15,019

The public of Purnea have not certainly been satisfied with what has happened, and we think there cannot be any serious objection to the publication of the Committee's report.

Purnea. Justice.

## HYPNOTISM &amp; DISEASE.

## VALUE OF SUGGESTION IN THE CURE OF HUMAN ILLS.

"I would suggest," said Mr. Arthur Hallan, of the Psychotherapeutists or Mind-Healers, "that you come and see us at work."

From ancient Egypt to Bloomsbury seems a far cry, but there the Suggestive Powers at work. Thrice a week the lame, the halt come painfully to a certain square. Mothers bring children; a patient friend or sister, the "chronic invalid" of the family, and victims to all nervous diseases, all come to receive a "suggestion" that crutches and drugs and ointments are not necessary to healthy existence.

The waiting-room was crowded, the secretary busy taking names, and Mr. Spriggs, clairvoyant, who diagnoses disease, chatted cheerfully with the incoming patients, he and the other healers being at a slight disadvantage in that most of the cases are those given up by doctors.

## THE HYPNOTIST AT WORK.

In another room patients were being treated by expert hypnotists, some of them ladies; and certainly the methods "looked" pleasant. I sat and watched a treatment carried on for severe nervous shock, the patient being placed in an easy-chair, the operator seated in front of her. First the thumbs were held until a throbbing sensation was felt, when the hands were lowered to the knees. The operator, talking in an undertone all the time about the treatment, asked the patient to put herself into a passive condition and keep her mind a blank (not difficult for some people, one would imagine). The right hand was then quietly placed on the frontal region of the head with the thumb pressing gently between the eyebrows and the left hand over heart.

The patient began to look drowsy, and in a low, monotonous tone the operator told her that her eyelids were so heavy she could not keep them open. "Now they are closed," said the operator; "you cannot open them. You are sound asleep, in a deep sleep and under my control."

Here the woman tried to open her eyes, but the gentle voice went on: "You can't open them. Don't try to. You are sound asleep." Then followed "suggestions" calculated to help him get rid of her complaint.

It all looked very soothing. The woman slept on, but the talking had ceased. In a little while the operator said cheerfully, "When I count three you will wake up feeling quite refreshed, quite strong and well. Now, one, two, three."

The patient sat up in a rather dazed condition, but soon began to look quite spry, and told me she was gradually improving, after having unsuccessfully tried the usual treatments.

"Doesn't all this weaken the will?" I asked Mr. Hallam.

"Certainly not. I do not know a case under my control in which the intellect and will power has not improved. I carefully guard against any suggestions which would be likely to lessen moral responsibility, though I firmly believe it impossible to make anyone commit an act which he conscientiously believes wrong, nor could he be made to answer questions involuntarily. Undoubtedly hypnotism should only be used by medical men or those specially qualified."

Mr. Spriggs was busily engaged making passes on a young man who had been under treatment for nearly six months, and who for eight years had been seeking relief locally and at hospitals, only to be told that he would lose the use of his limbs altogether. However, there is he, steadily improving, with hope of ultimate recovery.

## MORBIDITY CURED.

There were some curious stories to be told of hysteria or simulation of disease. One little boy (not treated there) suffered from severe vomiting attributed to a bone he was supposed to have swallowed, and which he said he could feel in his body. He was kept under observation, and shortly told he had passed the bone from which time the vomiting ceased. Two years after he was caselessly unwell, whereupon the doctor made a slight incision in the skin and sewed it up again. The boy took a morbid pleasure in the wound, but quickly got well on being told it would cure him.

As an instance of newly-recognised latent power might be quoted the case of a cripple who threw away his crutches and ran up stairs to rescue a friend from a burning house. This was a case of auto-suggestion.

Mr. Hallam can tell of plenty of almost life-long cripples who have been cured by the society by being given the will to help themselves. I was shown a patient who had been helpless for twelve years, and unable to earn her own living, but who could now walk about and support herself.

"We don't abrogate to ourselves the power of healing, but help people to help themselves," said Mr. Spriggs. "Patients—good subjects—can be given power to suspend by their own volition the capability of feeling pain, but seeing the faculty of feeling pain is too valuable a safeguard against injury the power is only given to prevent pain in an act to be performed such as tooth drawing. The signal is very slight, sometimes consisting in putting the thumb end of the index finger between the teeth. A man once dropped some molten metal on his hand making a wound an eighth of an inch deep. It must, or rather would, have been, torture, but he remembered the signal, and felt no pain."

## NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

## OPERATIONS IN MANCHURIA.

GENERAL LINNIEVICH'S WEAKNESS.

The well-informed military critic attached to the staff of the "Russkaya Vedomosti" states with regard to the land operations in Manchuria:

"It seems that the calm, which has lasted six weeks, is now coming to an end. Oyama is preparing to commence his march upon Harbin, and the movement will be made as soon as the weather and the roads have improved. This is shown by his feverish preparations, which can scarcely be caused by the anticipations of a victory by Rozhdstvensky. We have already seen that Oyama has at his disposal routes which are nearly safe from the attacks of our cruisers. In the railway line Fusan-Seoul-Wifu, and the railway Wiju-Layo-yang Fusan is only a hundred miles from Sasho, or eight hours' journey. Even if Rozhdstvensky can blockade Fusan and Masampo, Oyama has still the circuitous route, via Nagasaki, Cape Shantung, Dalny, and Yinkow. Whatever may be the outcome of the naval battle between Togo and Rozhdstvensky it would be culpable carelessness to hope for the possibility of an interrupted communication of the Japanese armies with Japan. Two or three days in a month can scarcely have any influence upon the land campaign. This is proved by the experience of last year, when Bezabrazoff was cruising."

"Marshal Oyama stands firmly on the Continent of Asia, and has succeeded in emancipating himself almost entirely from events in the naval theatre of war, and the energetic preparations of the Japanese Commander-in-Chief indicate an intention on his part to deal us a decisive blow on land in the spring. These preparations are on a large scale. Their losses around Mukden and Tieling in the recent battles were 60,000, so that in the middle of March Oyama's army was reduced to 399,000. By the middle of April it would have recovered itself, and since then new reinforcements have flowed in. According to a Tokio despatch the Japanese are forming a new army, under the command of General Hasegawa. A seventh will probably be commanded by Nishi, who was at the head of the Second Division of Katakis army. This army will be comprised of fifty-two regiments, or thirteen divisions."

"When the Japanese preparations are complete, the total number of Oyama's troops in the theatre of war will be 610,000 men with 2,000 guns or machine guns, or 700,000, if the troops in the rear are added. If Oyama limits himself to an attack upon the army of General Linnievitch, the five former armies would be quite sufficient, but it is clear that Vladivostok, as well as Harbin, will be the scene of operations."

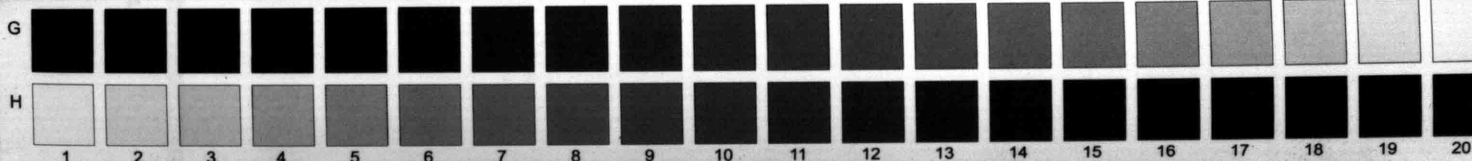
"The naval conditions are such that the Japanese must besiege Vladivostok as soon as possible, in order to prevent Rozhdstvensky from using our last base in the waters of the Far East. The Sixth Army of Hasegawa, three divisions of which seem to have landed already at Gensan, will soon move off northward, and try to force the river Tumen, afterwards besieging Vladivostok. In the beginning of March the remainder of this army was 200,000 men (about 130 miles) from the Tumen. General Andrieff, commanding the Russian troops in Vladivostok district, has moved 8,000 men to the Tumen, and this shows that it is his intention to delay as long as possible the Japanese advance."

"This plan of the Japanese for the opening campaign is beginning clear. Hasegawa's army of 100,000 men aims at forcing the passage of the Tumen and at laying siege to Vladivostok in the summer. At the same time that Oyama, with 500,000 will move against Linnievitch. For the success of this operation Oyama's main forces must occupy the line Chang-chun-Kirin simultaneously with the forcing of the Tumen by Hasegawa. Afterwards the newly-formed Seventh Army could move the more easily to Ninguta, and later into communication with the army besieging Vladivostok."

"It must be confessed that Linnievitch's forces are quite insufficient to arrest the advancing movement of Oyama's army. Our operating army in Manchuria has been reduced since February from 350,000 to 200,000 men. At the beginning of February new reinforcements arrived, and now Linnievitch's army numbers about 265,000 men. Since the end of March reserves have been coming from Russia to complete the Manchurian regiments that have suffered losses. The maximum number of troops that the Siberian Railway can transport is in no case more than 60,000 in a month. The Vladivostok garrison numbers about 45,000, therefore Linnievitch will be able to oppose to the 610,000 men commanded by Oyama not more than 370,000, and the garrison of Vladivostok will be less than one half the number of the besieging force of Hasegawa. With such an overwhelming superiority of strength nothing remains for General Linnievitch than to fall back upon Harbin. The fate of Northern Manchuria and of Vladivostok will then be decided at Harbin, and will it also be the final outcome of the Russo-Japanese war?"

The Railway Board is not idle; the members will leave Simla on four early next month, and Burma will probably be included in the tour programme.

The survey parties recently engaged in mapping the countries about Gomal in the North West Frontier Province will shortly go into recess at Mussoorie. The 15th Party under Captain Pirrie has already arrived there and the 11th Party will follow.





## PLAGUE IN INDIA.

There was a marked decrease in the number of deaths from plague in India during the week ended the 13th instant, the figures being 46,000 as compared with over 52,000 in the week preceding. The United Provinces accounted for more than half of the decrease, the deaths having at last dropped well below 10,000 weekly. As regards the Punjab, the downward curve in the annual mortality from the disease has scarcely appeared so far, though a slight diminution of 500 is recorded in the week. The returns still show between 29,000 and 30,000 deaths, and the centres of infection in the Province are so numerous that the usual big drop must not be expected until the middle of next month. In the United Provinces the improvement is consistent, for since the 22nd April the weekly mortality has declined from 16,637 to 9,220. One satisfactory feature is the steady decrease in the districts of the Bombay Presidency outside of Bombay City. At the end of last October those districts returned nearly 10,000 deaths weekly, the mortality for all India being then about 15,000. By the end of the year the figures had fallen below 4,000, and now they are as low as 800. In the same period, however, Bombay City has suffered from a recrudescence of the disease, the weekly mortality having risen from about 70 to nearly 700. This was quite unexpected, and the local authorities must have been seriously exercised as to the meaning of the first outbreak. Poona, which has suffered so greatly in the past, has escaped this time, for both the city and the district show no cases at all.

## ASSAULTING A PEON.

Mr. Mappin Walters, of the Madras Railway Company, appeared before Mr. W. E. Clarke, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Vardiah, a delivery peon attached to the "Madras Times" Office. The story for the prosecution was that on the 5th instant the complainant went to deliver a copy of the "Times" at the accused's house. The complainant, who knew that ferocious dogs were kept in the house, was afraid to go in and stood at the entrance of the compound, trying to call someone to whom he could deliver the paper; when a big dog, followed by three others, rushed out of a side hedge and attacked him. When he raised a cry the accused came out of the house, and catching him by the hair gave him three slaps on the ear, and also kicked him twice. When the case was called on, the accused admitted the assault, but denied that he had any ferocious dogs with him. At the time he assaulted the complainant, he said, he was not aware that he was chastising an innocent man, but took him for somebody who had trespassed into his compound. He also added that he was sorry for what had happened, and said he had written to the Manager of the "Madras Times", offering to make any reparation he could to the complainant. Mr. M. O. Alasingara Chariar, who appeared for the prosecution, replied that the circumstances under which his client had been assaulted were too serious to be lightly passed over. There was again another thing that the accused was responsible for, viz., that he knowingly kept a ferocious dog in his compound, which fact he was prepared to prove by citing a postman as witness, who had been bitten by the very dog in question about 6 months before. The case was thereupon gone into, but after two witnesses had been examined, His Worship adjourned the case till the 24th instant, when he directed the dog to be produced in Court for purposes of identification.

## GERMAN INDIGO.

The German Company known as the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, which manufactures the famous synthetic indigo, has an active agency in India, which distributes every year copies of the Company's Report. That for 1904 has now reached us, and it bears witness to the large operations of the Company. The profit for the year, however, was less than it was in 1903, £544,936 as against £588,787. The share and debenture capital of the Company, it may here be noted, is £1,550,000. The manufacturing operations of the Company are not, of course, confined to synthetic indigo, and that article alone does not determine the extent of its profit. In explaining the diminished return in 1904 the Directors remark:—"Although the figures for the past year have not reached those of the previous year, we do not think that the result of the year's working can be called unsatisfactory, looking at the condition of the business during the year. The adverse condition of the trade has in combination with the War in the Far East prevented a livelier development of the sales, while at the same time the severe competition amongst manufacturers of coal tar dyes caused a further decline in the prices and profits." On the subject of synthetic indigo it is remarked:—"The output of plant indigo last season again shows considerable reductions in all districts where it is cultivated. As regards the consumption, the synthetic indigo has successfully further repulsed its adversary; a few countries only which are difficult to get at still stick to plant indigo, but even there our product makes steady progress." The "few countries" which are difficult to get at are not named; and it is not easy to understand why synthetic indigo should be at any special disadvantage in such a respect. As regards Customs tariffs on indigo, natural and synthetic, it is stated:—"Everywhere synthetic indigo has been placed on the same footing as natural indigo." Further, the German Treaty with Austria-Hungary "allows alizarine and indigo to enter duty free"—we presume "indigo" here means German synthetic indigo. Does natural indigo enjoy the same privilege in Austria-Hungary, we wonder? We note a statement in the Report that Farbenfabriken Bayer and Co. and the Actien-Gesellschaft für Anilin-Fabrikation in Berlin, a Trust-formation that may have big consequences.

## GIVE CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM A TRIAL.

No other liniment affords such prompt relief from rheumatic pains. No other is so valuable for deep seated pains like lame back and pains in the chest. Give this liniment a trial and become acquainted with its remarkable qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by

ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE KEEPERS  
PRICE, 1 B. 2 R.

## ABOUT ANIMALS.

## GIRAFFE UNABLE TO SWIM.

The giraffe is the only animal which is unable to swim. This is on account of its long neck. Every other animal can, if put to it, manage to keep afloat.

## COLOURS BIRDS DON'T LIKE.

Red will annoy a turkey cock as much as a bull, but a sparrow will not let it disturb its mind. But if one shakes a blue rag in front of a caged sparrow's eyes he will go frantic with disgust. Sparrows and linnets, too, will refuse food offered them on a piece of blue paper, and dislike the appearance of anyone wearing a blue dress. Medium light blue affects them most, but blue serge they scarcely mind at all. Thrushes and blackbirds object to yellow, but will use red or blue dried grasses left about their haunts to build the outer layers of their nest. Yellow grasses they will not use.

## BIRDS' COURT-MARTIAL.

A remarkable natural history incident is related by Alderman E. E. Phillips, of Sydney House, Bath, an ex-mayor of the city. At the rear of his abode in the Sydney gardens is a large rockery, and one morning this week he witnessed the assembling of about a hundred birds.

They met on one tree, and appeared to hold a court martial on three wrongdoers. Suddenly they fell upon the three victims, who dropped dead into the gardens below. One had a broken and lacerated wing, another a lacerated wound in the throat, and the third a severe injury to the head.

Mr. Phillips cannot say what the offence was, but he suspects that Mr. Rook was at the bottom of it. Two years ago this May a similar thing happened in the rockery, but there was only one victim then.

## NESTS OF THE FIGHTING FISH.

A well known representative of the so-called climbing-perch (*Anabas scandens*) is the "fighting fish" (*Betta pugnax*), which takes its name from the circumstance that a semi-domesticated breed is kept by the Siamese for the sake of the sport offered by the combats of the males. E. H. Waite of the Sydney Museum recently had possession of some specimens of this fish obtained from Pinang, and in the "Records" of the Australian Museum published an account of their nesting habits, in which he states that he received the fish early in April last year, and that the male almost immediately proceeded to blow bubbles, which it produced by rising periodically to the surface and taking in gulps of air. A circular mass of mucus-clad bubbles, about three inches in diameter, was soon produced; and in course of time several other layers were formed, which resulted in the final production of a large domed structure. The structure was completed on the third day, when the female commenced to lay her eggs, which were received between the pectoral and ventral fins as they were extruded, and were then suffered to sink slowly in the water. Here they were collected by the expectant male, decked in his resplendent breeding colors, and placed after being coated with mucus, below the mass of bubbles, to which they adhered. From three to seven eggs are extruded at a time, and the process is continued until there are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred. When the laying is over, the female is kept away from the nest to prevent her devouring the eggs, which are carefully tended by the male, being constantly moved and from time to time recoated with slime.

On the third day the eggs hatched, the larvae remaining beneath the shelter of the bubbles. From time to time some fell off, when they were immediately replaced by the watchful male; but in a day or two the numbers which became detached were too many for him to secure, although he frequently had seven or eight in his mouth at once. Some were, however, recovered from the bottom of the tank and returned to the shelter of the nest, but many were devoured by the female. Eventually all the larvae died, and, although the fishes bred on two other occasions, none of the offspring were reared.

## ASSAM EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

## A PROTEST MEETING.

A public meeting was held at Silchar on Saturday the 13th instant at 5 p.m. to protest against the retrograde and reactionary policy of the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller, Chief Commissioner of Assam, in giving effect to the re-organisation scheme for strengthening the inspecting staff of the Assam Education Department, in pursuance of the requisition of Babu Baikuntha Chandra Gupta, zemindar and tea-planter and Babu Mohes Ch. Dutt, one of the leading leaders of the District and Babu Joy Kumar Dev, Secretary, Cachar Native Joint Stock Co. Ltd. On the proposal of Babu Sarat Chandra Dutt, manager, Rupairabai Tea Estate, Cachar and seconded by Babu Mohim Chandra Biswas, Mukhtar Babu Abanti Nath Dutt, B.A., B.L., a leader of the District Bar, was elected President. The following resolutions were unanimously carried:—"Resolved that while thanking the Government for strengthening the inspecting staff of the Education Department in Assam, this meeting regrets that there has been no corresponding improvement of the teaching staff of the High and Middle Schools and respectfully submits that the Subordinate Education Service in the Province should be re-constituted on the same lines as in Bengal, by making one graded list of Head Masters and Deputy Inspectors and also another of Sub-Inspectors and 2nd, 3rd and 4th Masters of High Schools."

"Resolved that this meeting respectfully protests against the retrograde and reactionary policy of the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller, Chief Commissioner of Assam, as evidenced by the appointments made, under the new scheme of the inspecting staff of the Assam Educational Service."

"Resolved that a memorial on the subject over the signature of the President of this meeting be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy."

"Resolved that a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be formed to draft the memorial and generally to carry out the above resolutions: Babu Kamini Kumar Chandra, M.A., B.L., Radhanath De, B.A., B.L., Babu Raj Chandra Das, pleader, Babu Abanti Nath Dutt, B.A., B.L., Babu Bepu Chandra Gupta, tea-planter and Dr. Surendra Nath Dutt."

## PROPOSED BALTIC BLACK SEA CANAL.

St. Petersburg, April 28.—The Minister of Finance to-day obtained the Emperor's sanction for the appointment of a special commission to examine the question of the construction of a canal uniting the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea. Among the most complete schemes ready for consideration is that elaborated by a Belgian engineer, Comte Gustave Defosse, in which Mr. O. Innes Baillie, of the United States, and Messrs. J. King and Co., of London, are interested. Under this scheme the rivers Drina, Beresina, and Dnieper would be utilised, and the termini of the canal would be at Riga and Kherson. The length of such a canal would be 1,600 kilometres (about 1,000 miles), and it would have a breadth on the surface of 65 metres and at the bottom of 35 metres, with a uniform depth of 8.50 metres. Its construction would probably occupy six years.

## WHERE THEY PLOUGH FOR SALT.

A Remarkable Stretch of Country in California.

The railway traveller passing through a certain district of Lower California is suddenly astounded at beholding what has all the appearance of a field of snow. Snow on a mountain would not surprise him, but an immense stretch of land, three hundred feet below sea level, covered with this accompaniment of winter is enough to set him wondering even in that part of the world.

Then he is told that it is a huge field of salt, extending over more than one thousand acres. Moreover, it is inexhaustible. It is replaced as soon as you take it away.

The district is called Salton; this field of salt was at one time the bed of a sea or an extension of the Gulf of California. It is a deposit of rock salt.

To get this natural product out of its bed and make use of it is not a formidable task, but the work is distinctly novel. A peculiar kind of plough, or salt-breaker, is employed; it is a wide affair on four wheels. It has a steel ploughshare eight feet wide, and the machine is guided by an Indian.

The plough, for that is what it is called, is attached to a stationary engine, which hauls it backward and forward by cables.

The ploughshare turns a salt furrow eight feet wide, but very shallow, and the salt is piled up on either side in ridges. Behind the plough come Indians, who rake the salt into pyramids ready for transportation to the trucks of the light railway that runs close to the spot.

A curious fact is that as the salt is carted away the springs at the bottom of the deposit force more liquid salt to the surface, and when the moisture evaporates there is left a layer of nearly twenty inches thick where the plough has worked. Practically all that is taken away by day is replaced by night. For years the Indians have been ploughing the same limited portion of this field—namely, ten acres only.

Seven hundred tons of salt are sometimes turned over in one day. The drying house is a strange and interesting spectacle; all round it are huge mounds of salt, resembling glittering snow.

The salt is first broken up into small pieces, then passed through a mill to be ground fine. After this it goes through two or three other stages of preparation to fit it for its various uses.

## THE MASSACRE IN TIBET.

Information received at the Foreign Office shows that the murdered Chinese Amban was Assistant Resident in Tibet, and not, as was at first surmised, the official who conducted the negotiations with Sir F. Young, husband in Tibet. He had been commissioned for special duty on the Western frontier of the Province of Sze-chuan, where he fell a victim to native fanaticism.

## THE GAEKWAR IN LONDON.

The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda arrived in London on May 2 on a private visit. The Maharaja has come to Europe from India for the benefit of his health, after a short stay in Paris (where he left the Maharani) came on to London by the boat express. His Highness was received at the station by Col. Sir William Curzon Wyllie, Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India, and proceeded to the Grosvenor Hotel. The duration of his visit is uncertain. Yesterday (May 4) the Maharaja left London for Eastbourne. His Highness has consented to preside at a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on the evening of Thursday, May 11, when Mr. H. J. Tozer, M.A., will read a paper on "The Manufactures of Greater Britain. III.—India."

## INDIAN POLICE FORCE.

In consequence of the changes recently introduced in the examination for admission to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Secretary of State for India in Council has decided to modify the scheme of Competitive Examination for admission to the Indian Police Force. The revised scheme, which will come into operation in 1906, will be as follows:—

English, 2,000 marks; Mathematics I., 2,000 marks; Mathematics II., 2,000 marks; Latin, 2,000 marks; Greek, 2,000 marks; French, 2,000 marks; German, 2,000 marks; History, 2,000 marks; Science, 2,000 marks. Not more than five subjects may be taken up, of which English must be one.

In addition to the above-mentioned subjects, candidates may take up freehand drawing, to which 250 marks will be allotted. Candidates must obtain such an aggregate of marks in the examination as a whole as may indicate, in the judgment of the Civil Service Commissioners, a competent amount of general proficiency.

The examinations will continue to be held simultaneously with the June examinations for admission to the Royal Military College, and the papers for the two examinations will be the same. Particulars of the syllabus may be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, W.

The detailed regulations for the 1906 examination, and forms of application to compete, will be obtainable from the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, S.W., about October next.

N.B.—The limits of age will be the same as in previous years—namely, above 19 and under 21 years on June 1, 1906.

## MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI AND THE INDIAN TRIBUTE.

We give below the text of certain letters which have recently appeared in the "Daily News."

**THE PLAGUE AND THE "DRAIN."**  
Sir,—Referring to the statement about "The Plague in India" and your sympathetic remarks thereon in the leader headed "The Harvest of the Plague," in the "Daily News" of to-day, may I be allowed to say that the real root-disease is (to use Lord Salisbury's word) the "bleeding" of (to use Mr. Bignold's word) the "plunder" of India by the drain of over £30,000,000 of its wealth to this country every year? No country on the face of the earth can stand it. As long as this cruel crushing drain continues, there is no chance or hope of saving the Indians from being killed in millions by famine and plague and being starved in scores of millions by hideous poverty and want.

Unless the drain is stopped either the Indians or the British rule will be destroyed.—Yours etc.,

Dadabhai Naoroji,

22, Kennington Road, S.E., March 28.

## "MORE EUROPEAN LEECHES."

Sir,—In a "Memorandum on a few Statements in the Report of the Indian Famine Commission of 1880," which I submitted on January 4, 1881, to Lord Hartington, then Secretary of State for India, I said:—"India does not get a moment to breathe or revive, 'More Europeans, more Europeans,' is the eternal cry, and this very report itself of the Commission is not free from it. . . . When any question of reform arises the only remedy that suggests itself to English official minds is, 'Apply more European leeches, apply more European leeches.'"

Now the Police Commission Report is out, and other Commissions, resolutions, and Reports for "Reforms" (?) (Heaven save us from those "Reforms") have been coming out, with the same eternal cry, "More European leeches, more European leeches," and add to that hideous drain of £30,000,000 or more, as if India had no people of her own, and, if she had, as if they existed only to be "bled" and "plundered," with all the ghastly consequences of famine and plague—death of millions and starvation of scores of millions! When will this curse end? Will English conscience be never aroused at the deplorable results of the present evil system of British government of India? Will they never understand that self-government, like that of the Colonies, in a suitable way, is the only remedy? May we despair? Yours, etc.,

Dadabhai Naoroji,

22, Kennington Road,

London, S.E. April 17.

## "THE CRIME OF COLOUR."

Sir,—The position taken up by your correspondent in his letter of the 19th under the above heading is, judged superficially, a very right one. It would be an injustice, if it were true, that Britain debarrs Indians because of colour from becoming district superintendents of police in their own country. Those who regard "questions of colour" as matters "with which an English student of Indian affairs can hardly be expected to trouble himself" are likely to see in the recommendation referred to a "crime of colour." If, however, facts are examined in detail—and no true conclusion can be come to without it—that which in a certain setting is the crime of colour" so far as the few are concerned, will prove to be "justice of the masses." Anyone with more than a casual acquaintance with the Indian police will know to what an extent bribery and corruption exist in it; they also know, or feel very sure they know, whether it would be improved if wholly Native. I for one, after years of residence in India, am very fully persuaded; and also have reason to believe, that the President of the Police Commission was guided by entirely other considerations than "colour" in recommending that in a police district the district superintendent should be other than Indian.—Yours, etc.,

April 20. Unofficial.

Sir,—The letter of an "unofficial" in the "Daily News" of to-day contains several misleading statements. But I let him have the benefit of them. It would be better for the Indian people to be governed by their own "corrupt" countrymen than by the Anglo-European leeches.

I put "Unofficial" a simple question, which I hope he will answer straight and fair. Suppose by some mischance England came under French or German or some alien despotic government, in the same condition, and under the same circumstances, as India is at present, will he not, as an Englishman, do his utmost to throw off "the heaviest of all yokes, the yoke of the Stranger" (Macaulay), even though all Englishmen were full of all the faults which the Anglo-Indians, rightly or wrongly, ascribe to the Indians? Will he not as an Englishman at once tell me, "Corrupt or not corrupt, faults or no faults, a Briton shall never be a slave"? And yet he coolly justifies and assumes the right divine of making other peoples slaves! Not only make them slaves, but in addition to eating up their substance in the country itself, carry it away out of the country, leaving the people of the country to perish; to say nothing of the deplorable consequences of the evil bastard system, begotten of the unholy union of hypocrisy and greedy despotism.—Yours, etc.,

Dadabhai Naoroji,

22, Kennington Road,

London, S.E., April 21.

Sir,—Referring to "Unofficial's" defence of the action of the Indian Government in excluding Natives from high police offices, according to Indian law bribery and corruption are criminal offences. For the last fifty years white men have been head police officials, and yet they have been so inefficient as not to detect and stop these offences or if they have been themselves also so corrupt as to condon them. And we poor Natives have to pay heavily for these corrupt and inefficient white officers.

According to "Unofficial," all white men, no matter of what race, nationality, creed, or antecedents, are proof against corruption, and no Native is. Did he never hear in India of a white judge or a white commissioner or a white police superintendent having taken or extorted bribes?—Yours etc.,

April 20.

A Native.

## DOMESTICATING THE ZEBRA.

## AN INTERESTING EAST AFRICAN EXPERIMENT.

An instructive reference to the zebra is made in the report just issued from Mr. Andrew Linton, the Director of Agriculture on the Government farms at Nairobi and Naivasha in the East Africa Protectorate, for the year 1904. According to Mr. Linton the zebra farm, which has been one of the most interesting of experimental farms in the Protectorate, has been reduced by disease to such an extent that it is now practically at a standstill. This farm costs about £800 per annum, and it is necessary to lay down some definite object towards which to work.

In considering this problem, Mr. Linton expresses the opinion that the wild zebra reduced to docility is directly of very little value for farm purposes. The cost of domesticating such animals is greater than the value of the zebra compared with the value of other draught animals. The progeny of the wild zebra born in captivity will, however, he hopes, be a domestic animal. In other words, it will be capable of being treated in the same way as donkeys and horses. It is at producing this domestic zebra that the zebra farm must aim. It will in fact, be a zebra stud farm. Until the first or second generation is born in captivity, he does not think that the question of hybrids should be much in evidence. The

question of hybrids must, in short, be left on one side until a domestic herd of zebra are obtained, as every available mare will be required to increase the farm stock. The pure-bred horse is so dear that generally it would not pay to cross it for the production of hybrids. This cross must await the cheapening of horseflesh in East Africa. By waiting the experiment will get a fair chance; at present it would be bound to be a failure.

The value of the zebra and its crosses, adds Mr. Linton, is supposed to lie in their immunity from the tsetse-fly disease. Supposing that at once an experiment were tried to settle this point, what, he asks, would be the result? He believes that the experiment would absolutely fail, simply because the wild zebra in captivity is most susceptible to every disease. We must either wait or doom the zebra without a fair trial.

Unless it is intended to carry on the zebra farm for a fairly long series of years, the zebra farm vote should think Mr. Linton, at once be stopped. In the meantime, the plans of the directorate are, shortly, these. Another zebra drive will shortly take place, and it is hoped to capture about 100 animals. Most of the stallions in this lot will be turned loose again; the mares will be run in a large field, and will receive a certain amount of training. At the breeding season the mares will be put into a smaller paddock, in order that the young can be closely handled from their birth onwards. The young when weaned will be run with donkeys or other domesticated animals. When the zebra are treated in this way it will be possible greatly to diminish the cost of the farm, but for some years no revenue can be expected. It is gratifying to find that despite the rather pessimistic character of his report on this subject, Mr. Linton concludes with the remark that it would in his view be the greatest mistake not to give the zebra a fair trial. He begs the opponents of the farm to remember that unless this attempt is carried through the zebra of Africa will in a few years be a thing of the past. Of course, if the zebra or its subsequent hybrids should prove a failure as an economic animal, it must be doomed as surely as the prairie vermin.

It has been decided that the Prince and Princess of Wales, will shoot in the Nepal Terai as the guests of the Maharaja and the Minister of Nepal. The camp will open in the last week of February, and will last over a week.

The Royal Party in India will include the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon'ble Derek and Mrs. Derek Keppel, Colonel Stuart Beaton, Sir Charles Cust, Mr. Frank, Lady Eva Dugdale, Sir Walter Lawrence, and Mr. Godfrey Faussett.

A man has just died at Norristown, U.S.A., from the effects of burns received a year ago. He had 1,500 pieces of skin grafted on him since the accident, and no fewer than thirty of his friends, as well as his sister and sweetheart, had allowed pieces of their skin to be removed for the purpose.

A private letter received in Delhi, written by one of the crew of H. M. S. "Thetis" before she left Singapore, says there was "great excitement on board on the previous afternoon. A shark was hooked, and when it was got on board and opened up, 44 little ones, all alive and kicking, popped out jumping about the deck. The mother was 1 ft 6 in. long, and the shark's from 18 in. to 2 ft in length."

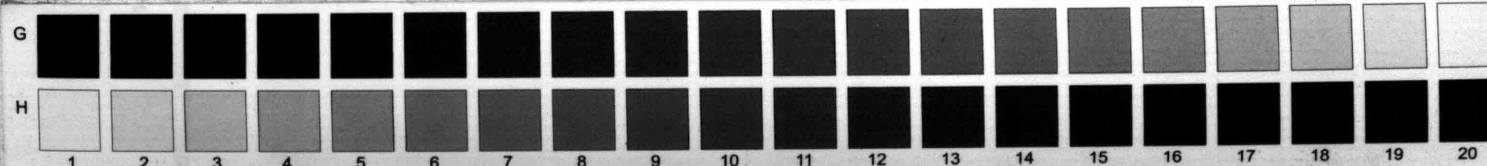
The Russian Vladimir Antonovitch Horvitch, who appeared before Mr. Howard at Singapore on Sunday, May 11, on allegations of trespassing on military premises and being in possession of sketching materials was convicted, and the Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' imprisonment for trespass at Pulo Brani, and fined him 250 dollars for possession of sketching material. Notice of appeal was given, bail 1,000 dollars.

The Seistan Mission will take a month, to reach India. Colonel Macmahon with several men, may push on and reach Quetta earlier than is expected. His awards in the matter of the water right of the Helmund have not been made public in India, and hence it is difficult to say whether the Mission has been a success or a failure. It will depend upon the light in which his awards are received by the Persians and the Afghans.

## 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.

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## INDIAN IN PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Commander-in-Chief in India.—Mr. Dalziel asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had any official information showing that Lord Kitchener was dissatisfied with the existing conditions attaching to his post of Commander-in-Chief in India.

Mr. Brodick: The present system of Army administration in India has recently been the subject of correspondence with the Government of India and is at present under the consideration of his Majesty's Government.

Mr. Dalziel said the right hon. gentleman had in no way whatever answered the question, and asked whether there was any objection to Lord Kitchener's memorandum on the subject being laid on the table.

Mr. Brodick: I could not possibly lay it on the table because it forms part of a correspondence which is at this moment under consideration of the Government.

Mr. Dalziel: Can the right hon. gentleman not answer my question?

Mr. Brodick: I have already answered the question, sir. It is quite contrary to all custom that correspondence relating to the Indian Government and the opinions of particular members of the Indian Government should be decided in this House when they are under consideration of the Government.

Mr. MacNeill: Has Lord Kitchener tendered his resignation? Answer me that.

No answer was returned.

Mineral Concessions Granted in India.—Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will give a return of the mineral concessions granted in India since 1880, showing the position and extent of the areas and the names of the parties to whom the concessions have been granted; and whether he will state the general nature of the terms.

Mr. Brodick: I will ask the Government of India whether the return for which the hon. member asks can be compiled without an inordinate amount of labour, and will acquaint the hon. member with the result. Some, though not all, of the information is given in the Government of India's annual return of mineral production. The general nature of the terms of mining concessions in India is shown in the Indian Mining Rules, of which I shall be happy to send the hon. member a copy.

Staff College at Quetta.—Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state if it has been finally decided to establish a Staff College at Quetta, if so, can a copy of the regulations for such institution be presented for comparison with those of the Staff Colleges here; when did erection of buildings for that purpose begin; by what date are those permanent structures likely to be completed; what is the estimate of total cost; has formal transfer of the site, or specific sanction for its definitive occupation been obtained from his Highness the Khan of Khelat, or other local chief; and what were the alleged or real causes of the disturbances at Khelat last month, between the Khan and the commanders of his Highness's troops.

Mr. Brodick: The establishment of a Staff College at Quetta was sanctioned in August last. The regulations are still under consideration, but India Army Order No. 185, dated March 21, 1905, which I shall be happy to lay on the table if the hon. member will move for it, gives provisional regulations regarding admission, curriculum, &c. I cannot state when the buildings will be commenced or completed, but temporary arrangements are being made at Deolali, in Bombay Presidency. The extra expenditure involved in the scheme is estimated at Rs. 63,440 rs. initial and 69,892 rs. recurring annually. As regards the site, the Quetta District, by an Agreement with the Khan of Khelat, is under the administration of the British Government. No full report of the disturbances caused at Khelat by the Khan's troops has been received. The information I have received attributes them to a dispute with certain sepoys desiring to be discharged.

The Commerce and Industry Department may shortly consider the feasibility of reducing the present rates for telegraphic money orders in India.

No further reduction is to be made in the strength of the East India Squadron, which will remain at its present establishment of four cruisers, two gunboats, and a special service ship.

No 6517, Private Harry Morrell, 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment, stationed in the Entrenchment, Trimulgherry, was arraigned before a District Court-Martial on the 6th instant, charged with the commission of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge preferred against him, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for the period of nine calendar months and further to be discharged from His Majesty's service with ignominy.

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