REG. NO. 59

Amrita Bazar Patrika

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

VOL XXXVI CALCUTTA, SUNDAY MAY 28. 1905. NO. 34

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Notable Utterances at the National Gatherings of December, 1904

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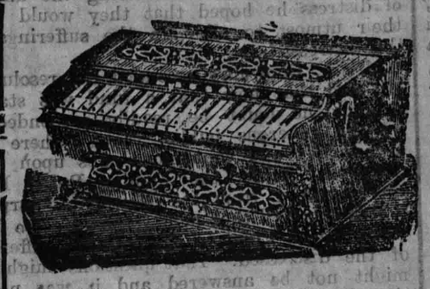

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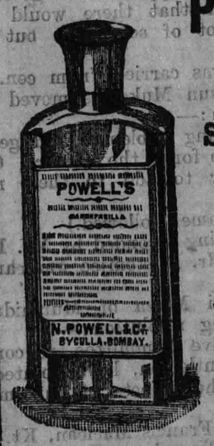

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who has studied both European and Indian Chemistry and has got some knowledge in testing the medicinal properties of drugs and Pharmaceutical preparations, and on examining our VIGOR PILLS, writes to us that

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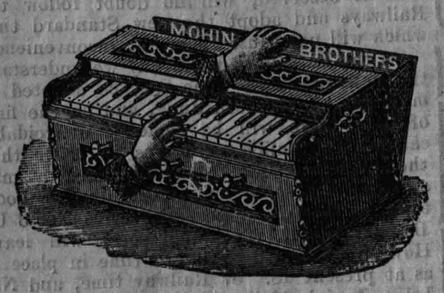

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THE ROLT CASE.

The Bengal Government has published a resolution on the above case, which ends thus:—

17. Briefly, to sum up, the result of very careful consideration of the case is that the Lieutenant-Governor holds that the conduct of the Commissioner, Mr. Macpherson, is without reproach, and finds no ground for censuring Maulvi Shamsuzzoha except on a comparatively unimportant point. As regards Mr. Lea, His Honour is of opnion that his motives were throughout honourable, but that he erred in that—

(a) he ought at once to have informed Mr. Rolt of the receipt of the orders of the 19th June directing his prosecution;

(b) he ought to have pointed out to the Commissioner that the unexpected orders of the Board regarding prosecution prevented him from fulfilling his promise to Mr. Rolt that he would have an opportunity to explain the circumstances appearing against him;

(c) he ought not to have administered oaths to the persons exaimned by him in the course of the preliminary enquiry held at Kishanganj on the 20th June; and,

(d) even if every allowance be made for his obvious anxiety to refrain from interfering in judicial proceedings, he might well have intervened in the interests of Mr. Rolt and prevented the harsh treatment to which he was subjected during the magisterial enquiry prior to commitment.

Mr. Lea is an officer who has always borne a reputation for careful and patient work, and for a conscientious desire to do right. In this case he endeavoured to do his duty to the wards under his charge, although it was undoubtedly a painful and disagreeable one. It is, therefore, greatly to be regretted that he should have contributed in any degree to a result so deplorable as the subjection of Mr. Rolt to prosecution for an offence of which he was eventually found to be innocent.

There remains Mr. Heard, and regarding him the Lieutenant-Governor has nothing to add to the remarks already recorded in paragraph 14 above. He undoubtedly displayed a prejudiced and unjudicial mind in regard to Mr. Rolt. He is an officer who has done good service; and the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that he should have exposed himself to severe censure in this instance. His attitude, however, was not due to the unworthy motive attributed to him by Mr. Rolt and accepted by the learned Judge under a misapprehension of the facts.

VII.—FURTHER PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF MR. ROLT.

18. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires distinctly to emphasise the fact that in this Resolution he is not dealing with the conduct and character of Mr. Rolt. He adheres to his acceptance of the result of the trial before the High Court and of the inquiry of the Committee regarding the other charges, of the acquittal of Mr. Rolt, and of his declared fitness for further employment. Here, however, His Honour is dealing with the case as it stood before the trial in the High Court, with the action of the officers concerned in prosecuting Mr. Rolt, and with their conduct during the preliminary stages. In these circumstances he has endeavoured to ascertain the motives which they had for their conduct, the manner in which the case originally presented itself to them, the justification or excuse which they may then have had for the action they took, and the extent to which they are now deserving of censure. It remains only to say that His Honour will be prepared to consider any application made by Mr. Rolt for the prosecution of those whom he accuses of having conspired and given false evidence against him, and to give him such assistance in proceeding against them as, after consultation with the Advocate-General, may seem to be expedient.

INFRINGEMENT OF POSTAL ACT.

A case of considerable importance to the Postal Department was disposed of on Saturday last in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, when one Rama Bhicko, a naik in the employ of the Public Work Secretariat, was charged under the Postal Act with using two used one-anna postage stamps on a letter presented by him for registration. It appears that on Friday last, at 10 a.m., Rama, on presenting the letter to the Registration Clerk, was told by the latter that the stamps had been used before, and in due course the matter was brought to the notice of Mr. David Martre, First Assistant to the Presidency Post Master of Bombay. The accused, at the departmental inquiry and also in Court, stated that he had purchased the stamps a few days previously from a stamp vendor in the General Post Office, and that he did not know that they had been used before. For the prosecution Mr. Mertre drew the attention of the Court to the fact that when he taxed the accused, the latter begged to be let off. There was also the circumstance that the stamps were pasted on the envelope, and that in order to hide the postal marks of obliteration three ink lines were drawn across the stamps, which was a most unusual thing to do. The accused, moreover, had failed to fix in the first instance the identity of the man from whom he had purchased the stamps, and had also varied the time of purchase from five to nine days previous to this incident. These were circumstances that told against the accused. The Magistrate, however, declined to convict unless the prosecution was able to prove that accused knew the stamps were used before. The section of the Penal Code required that absolute proof of guilty knowledge should be established before a conviction could be obtained.

Burma

Burma, is coming very much to the fore in these days, and when her railways are completed her development ought to be rapid. The cotton exports from Burma in March amounted to 13,710 cwts. of the value of Rs. 3,06,530, of which foreign ports out of India took 8,519 cwts., ports in India 3,402 cwts., and Indian ports not British 1,789 cwts. Other important Burma exports with their values in March were Cutch (Rs. 1,19,187); rice (Rs. 2,87,45,517); hides (Rs. 464,195;) stick lac (Rs. 2,33,121); tin Rs. 84, 798); mineral oils (Rs. 36,36, 762); and teak (Rs. 12,39,702).

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

ANOTHER COMILLA SENSATION.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Comilla, May 22.

Mr. A. Stapylton, Assistant Engineer, A. B. Railway, residing at Badapur in the Sylhet District, was on the 20th instant committed to the Court of Sessions on a charge under Sec: 46 I. P. C. (causing mischief by fire with intention to destroy a dwelling place). The judicial enquiry was held by Mr. Skroop, our popular District Magistrate. The accused was at first defended by Babu Digendra Nath Dutta, a well-known member of the District Bar here. On the last hearing day Babu Kamini Kumar Chanda, Vakil, High Court, of Silchar, also appeared with Babu Digendra Nath Dutta.

It was understood later on that the Agent of the A. B. Railway objected to their Vakil, Babu Kamini Kumar Chanda defending Mr. Stapylton but desired him simply to watch the case on behalf of the Railway whatever that might mean. It is believed that attempt will be made on behalf of Mr. Stapylton to induce the Agent to allow him to be defended by the Railway Vakil. The facts of the case, as stated in Court, are shortly these. One Bangsi Mistri, who now owns the land near Akhaura that has been abandoned by the Railway, settled some tenants there some time ago. Among these there are two Muchis, Guru Churn and Ram Kissen by name, who built their huts about a year ago. In Guru Churn's hut his wife was delivered of a child on the 20th April and his property consisting of hides, and other things were then removed to the house of Ram Kissen which was only 4 cubits off. On the 21st April. Mr. Stapylton, the Assistant Engineer of the A. B. Railway came to Akhaura at noon and after taking some measurements ordered Guru Churn to remove his hut immediately saying that it had encroached upon Railway land. Guru Churn wanted time but Mr. Stapylton refused to give any and forthwith lighted a match and set fire to Guru Churn's hut. Guru Churn put it out. Mr. Stapylton again set fire and again Guru Churn put it out; but when the hut was set fire to a third time, the huf was burnt down and the other hut belonging to Ram Kissen also caught fire and was burnt down. The woman and the infants were removed to another hut in the vicinity but the two dwellings with their contents worth about Rs. 200 were burnt down.

Information was at once given to Kasba thana and the Policeofficer in charge thereof sent up Mr. (Stapylton under Sec: 436 I. P. C. under the direction of the District Superintendent of Police.

The judicial inquiry was held in the Court of the District Magistrate. Mr. Skroop admitted the claim of Mr. Stapylton to be tried as a European British subject and he has in consequence been committed to take his trial in the Court of Sessions which will be presided over by Mr. Brown, the Sessions Judge of Tipperah, and consist of a mixed jury.

The prosecution examined 12 witnesses, eight of them alleging to have witnessed the occurrence. A local investigation was then held by the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, Babu Dakshina Kumar Ghose, who found that Guru Churn's hut had enroached 6 feet on Railway land and Ram Kissen's hut 1½ ft. Mr. Stapylton has been admitted to bail which on commitment has been raised to Rs. 1000.

STANDARD TIME.

The Railway Board have decided that Standard Time will be adopted by all connected Railways in India on and from the first of July 1905 in place of the present time known generally as railway or Madras time. It is understood that the Telegraph Department also will keep the new Standard Time in all Telegraph Offices from the same date.

Indian Standard Time will be exactly 5½ hours in advance of Greenwich, 9 minutes in advance of Madras, 24 minutes behind Calcutta local time and 2 minutes in advance of Allahabad local time.

We understand that the important seaport towns of India, such as Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, etc., which at present keep local time, have not as yet made any move towards the adoption of Standard Time for ordinary business purposes, but it is expected that this will be done as soon as the authorities in these towns can see their way to it, since there can be no doubt of the advantage which must accrue to the entire community by the adoption of one time for the whole of India. Inland towns on the lines of the Railways, where at present Railway time is observed, will no doubt follow the Railways and adopt the new Standard time which will not cause them any inconvenience.

On the East Indian Railway we understand the new Standard Time will be adopted at midnight on the 30th June, and on the first of July there will be come unavoidable changes in timings of trains in order that the principal trains leaving Calcutta may start at the same hour, according to Local time, as they do at present. Thus No. 3 Up Bombay Mail, via Jubbulpore, will leave Howrah at 19. 6 Standard time in place of as at present 18. 57 Railway time, and No. I Up Punjab Mail will leave Howrah at 21. 6 Standard time in place of 20. 57 Railway time, the local hour of departure being 7-30 p.m. and 9-30 p.m. respectively, as at present. On that Railway also the Subur van Office trains will be timed to leave and arrive at Howrah approximately at the same hour, according to local time, as they do now, and the Calcutta public using the railway will in these circumstances be put to no particular inconvenience by the change of time.

India is now commencing to follow the rest of the world in the adoption of a Standard time founded upon the Meridian of Greenwich.

In India in order to have a time as central as possible for the whole Peninsula, 5½ hours East, or in advance of Greenwich has been decided upon as the Standard, that is, the local time of the 82.30 degree of longitude. It will, therefore, be an easy matter to calculate mentally the exact time of day it is, in any other part of the world in relation to Indian Standard time, and we may express a hope that now that the Government has set an example by directing that the Railways and Telegraphic adopt Standard Time, it will not be long before all the principal cities and towns in the country follow the same excellent lead.

Earthquake Distaes

DISTRESS AT KANGRA VALLEY.
MEETING AT THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In response to a letter issued by Mr. F. W. Duke a preliminary meeting was held Friday evening in the rooms of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to discuss what steps should be taken in the matter of forming a Provincial Committee of the Kangra Valley Relief Fund in Bengal. The Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean,, Chief Justice of Bengal, presided, and there was a small but influential and representative gathering. Amongst those present we noticed Maharaja Manindra Chundra Nundy, Prince Wasif Ali Mirza of Murshidabad, Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee, Raja Shib Chander Bannerjee, the Hon'ble Mr. Cable, Mr. Justice Stephen, Mr. Justice Harington, Hon'ble Sahgram Singh, Hon'ble Bhupendra Nath Bose, Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, Mr. Lackart Smith, Maharaj-Kumar Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Rai Bahadur Sitanath Roy, Ray Bahadur Chundra Narain Sing, Rai Bahadur Hari Ram Goenka, Khan Bahadur Shujat Ali Beg, Khan Bahadur Moulvi Mahomed Yusuf, Mr. Kali Churn Bannerjee, Mr. A. F. M. Abdur Rahaman, Mr. B. C. Seal, Mr. A. Chowdhery.

Mr. F. W. Duke moved that the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal do take the Chair The Hon'ble Mr. E. Cable seconded the motion.

The Chief Justice after taking the Chair explained the object of the meeting in a few words. He said:—We all know the object with which we meet this afternoon. We are all cognizant of the terrible calamity which has fallen upon the Kangra Valley District. We are also aware of the terrible consequences. We are aware of the terrible loss of life and destruction of property. We all know that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has started a subscription list in aid of the thousands to which a most generous response has been made both in India and at home. We are also aware that Lord Kitchener started a fund specially in connection with that portion of the army which suffered from the distress and that had also been generously supported. I believe that subscription list is now closed. And coming nearer home the "Englishman" in a most sympathetic manner started a subscription list which is followed shortly after by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to which the merchants and traders of Calcutta are giving a most munificent donation. As far as I understand the amount collected from all those sources reaches about 4 lakhs and we now understand that in order to adequately cope with the great distress which has arisen about 10 lakhs will be required I will now with your permission read a letter from Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab which has recently been written to Sir Andrew Fraser, our Lieutenant-Governor. As extracts from this letter from time to time appeared in the press I do not think that the whole letter will be published in extenso.

The following the full text of the letter read by the Chief Justice:—

Dear Sir Andrew, As President of the General Committee, I write to invite your assistance in procuring subscriptions to the Fund which has been instituted for the relief of those who have suffered by the terrible earthquake that recently desolated the Kangra Valley in this Province. Throughout the area affected the calamity has been very many people, both European and Indian, have been completely deprived of their means of subsistence, while widows and orphans have been left with no one to support them. The needs of the agricultural classes will be met in the main by Government remissions, advances, and so forth. But even among them there will be many cases of distress which can be dealt with only by private charity; while among other classes of the community, and more especially in the towns, the need for assistance is great and urgent. Sir Charles Rivaz, after visiting the scene of the disaster, estimated roughly that at least five lakhs of rupees would be required to afford some decree of apperciable relief; and that if double that amount is raised by private subscriptions, it could be most advantageously utlised. In the light of the present information, I am convenced that nothing less than the larger sum of ten lakhs will suffic to adequately meet the necessities of the sufferers. The Punjab is already responding liberally to our appeal, many generous gifts have reached us from individuals in all parts of India, and we are receiving subscriptions from England, and hope for more. But we confidently look for organized help from other provinces to make up the required sum; and I venture to ask you to assist us in your province, by appealing in our behalf to the well-known generosity of the Indian public. I enclose a copy of a resolution which was passed by the General Committee this evening, and which will shew the lines on which relief will be administered. I also attach a list which shews the subscriptions promised or paid up to date. Earnestly soliciting your best assistance, I am Yours sincerely, Denzil Ibbetson, President of the General Committee, Kangra Valley Relief Fund.

Continuing the Chief Justice said:—

Sir Andrew Fraser on receipt of that letter expressed strong view in favour of a Provincial Fund to be started and in consequence of that view so expressed and the letter of Denzil Ibbetson we have met Sir this afternoon to see what steps can be taken to carry out this view. I regret personally that Sir Andrew Fraser is not in Calcutta as I feel that on an occasion like this he could have spoken with much more authority than myself. I can readily understand that nothing much can be said. Having regard to the fact that four subscription lists have been open a meeting such as this must be regarded as late. I quite agree it would have been much more advisable that the fund for the relief of the distressed should have been started some months ago. What I will ask you to consider is this, that if there be a subsisting cause for charitable relief, to relieve that disress is it far too late in the course of that charity to make that effort? I am glad to see so many prominent gentlemen who are present here this afternoon attending this meeting. I am confident that the ordinary conclusion we may arrive at is that it will be acceptible to the community. Personally I think that there will be still many who would like the opportunity of subscribing to the fund started to assist in the sorrow and calamity of the distressed. Those persons will now have that opportunity I am glad to see that although only a few days have passed since this meeting was first mooted we have had promises of support, very substantial support from many influential sources and quarters. This, to my mind, leaves one to anticipate that the fund is likely to prove successful. What I would impress upon you is this, Bengal is a powerful and rich province. A sister province has come to us spreading out her hands for assistance; I ask you, can Bengal turn a deaf ear to the appeal? Gentlemen, I will now ask those present to express their views before the meeting and what they have to consider is the effective way making it successful.

Maharaja Manindra Chunder Nundy moved the first resolution which ran thus:—

"That considering the severity of thee dis-

That considering the severity of the distress occasioned by the recent earthquake in the Kangra Valley and the urgent need of obtaining additional funds for its relief, a Provincial Branch Committee be formed in Bengal for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the Kangra Valley Relief Fund."

In doing so the Maharaja said that the object of the meeting was well known to those present and considering the amount of distress he hoped that they would try their utmost to alleviate the sufferings of the distressed.

Mr. A. Chowdhry seconded the resolution. He said that now that a fund was started it would no doubt be readily responded to by the generous public, though there had been heavy and continuous calls upon their resources. When the Famine Relief Fund was diverted from its legitimate purposes it was expected that money should come from the Imperial Fund to alleviate the sufferings of the distressed. That questions might or might not be answered and it was not a time for the discussion of those questions.

Rev. Kalichurn Banerjee supported it. He said that it was a privilege to relieve the distressed and as the appeal would go to the province he hoped that there would be liberal response not of sentiment but of substance.

The resolution was carried "nam cen."

Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee moved the following resolution:—

"That the following noblemen and gentlemen be invited to form the General Committee, with power to add to their number:—"

(Here names followed.)

The resolution being seconded by Mr. Price and supported by Mr. Rustomjee was carried unanimously.

Prince Wasif Ali Mirza of Murshidabad moved the following resolution:—

"That an Executive Committee, to consist of the following gentlemen, he appointed to carry into effect the objects of this meeting:—

"The Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean, Kt. the Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwar Singh of Durbhanga, the Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apcar, the Hon'ble Mr. P. O'Kinealy, the Hon'ble Mr. E. Cable, the Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Duke, Brigadier-General R. G. W. Hepburne, R.A., Maharaja Monindra Chandra Nandy, Mr. A. J. Fraser Blair, Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, Moulvi Mahomed Yusuff, Khan Bahadur, Moulvi Abdul Jubbar, Khan Bahadur, Rai Hari Ram Goenka Bahadur, the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, Babu Ram Charan Mittra, Mr. R. D. Mehta, Mr. W. D. Cruickshank, Mr. A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Khan Bahadur, Mr. W. Parsons, and Mr. W. W. Cunningham, Honorary Secretaries with power to add to their number."

Mr. Mehta seconded the resolution and Rai Hari Ram Goenka supported it. It was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Abdur Rahoman proposed and Raja Shib Chandra Bannerjee seconded that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal, for presiding on the occasion.

Before the meeting separated the Chairman announced the following donations made to the Bengal Provincial Kangra Valley Earthquake Relief Fund:—

H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur of Cooch Behar, Rs. 1,500. H. H. the Raja of Hill Tipperah Rs. 1,000; Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, Rs. 1,000; Maharani Saheba of Hutwa, Rs. 1,000; the Maharaja Bahadur of Gidhour, Rs. 500; the Raja of Dimla, Rs. 500; H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor Sir Andrew Fraser, Rs. 500; Rai Bahadur Monmatha Nath Mittra, Rs. 500; Kumar Monmatha Nath Roy Chowdhury of Santosh, Rs. 300; Raja Bun Behari Kapur, C.S.I., Burdwan, Rs. 250; Raja Baikuntha Nath Dey of Balaswar, Rs. 250; the Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Duke, Rs. 128; Rai Gunput Singh of Azimganj, Rs. 101; Syed Badshah Nawab of Patna City, Rs. 100; Babu Hem Chunder Gossain, Rs. 100; W. R. Gourlay, Esq., Rs. 100; Babu Behari Lal Mittra of Pathriaghata, Rs. 100; Raja Ranjit Singh Bahadur of Nashpur, Rs. 100.

RAJPUTANA SANITARY REPORT.

The sanitary report for Rajputana for 1903 is fairly satisfactory as regards Ajmer-Merwara, but not so as regards the Native States. There were no cases of cholera reported in Ajmer-Merwara, but there were 331 cases with 236 deaths from eight Native States. As regards plague during the year, from 1st April, 1903 to 31st March, 1904, 178 cases of plague and 19 deaths were reported in Ajmere-Merwara District, excluding those detected at Ajmere Railway Inspecting Station, viz, 40 imported cases with 17 deaths at Nasirabad, 2 cases and 1 death at Kekriand 1 case and 1 death, also imported, was detected at Saredhna. Of these, 135 cases indigenous plague ("pestis minor"), with no casualties, were reported from the Mission Orphanage at Ashahpura from the 2nd September to 23rd October, 1903. Necessary precautions were taken, and plague and segregation camps put in charge of a Hospital Assistant under the supervision of the Plague Inspecting Officer and the Civil Surgeon, Ajmer. Ten thousands seven hundred and thirty-seven cases with 8,947 deaths from plague were reported in the Native States of Rajputana during the year under report of these 115 with 85 deaths were imported and 10,622 cases with 8,862 deaths were indigenous, excluding those detected at Railway Inspecting Stations. The epidemic affected 13 States, namely, Jaipur, Alwar, Mewar, Pertabgarh, Banswara Jhalawar, Tonk, Shahpura and Marwar, and 189 villages were infected; 9 imported plague cases with 9 deaths were also detected, viz., 6 cases with 6 deaths at Deeg in Bharatpur, and 1 case with 1 death at Kishengarh, Bikanir city, and at Mount Abu in Sirohi State respectively.

CHILDREN WHEN TEETHING.

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

ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE KEEPERS
PRICE, 1 Re., 8 As.
PRICE, ½ Re., 1 Re.

SUBORDINATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

Babu Giris Chandra Som, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Malda is allowed leave of absence for one month.

Babu Tarakeswar Bhattacharjea, M.A., is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Malda, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Giris Chandra Som.

Babu Prasanna Chandra Datta, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Sonthal Parganas is allowed leave of absence for three months.

Mr. John Navakisor Sarkar, Sub-Inspector of Sonthal Schools, is appointed to act as a Sub-Inspector of Schools in Sonthal Parganas, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Prasanna Kumar Datta.

Babu Jadu Nath Banerjee, an Assistant Master in the Rajshahi Collegiate School was absent, on leave, for twenty days.

The following confirmations and promotions in the Subordinate Educational Service are sanctioned:—

Confirmed in Class IV.

Babu Ramji Das Gupta, Assistant Master, Bihar School of Engineering, vice Pandit Chandra Kanta Nayalankar, retired.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to Class IV.

Babu Bhuban Mohan Sen, Assistant Head Master, Mymensingh Zilla School, vice Babu Ramji Das Gupta.

Confirmed in Class V.

Mr. J. Elliott is confirmed as Teacher of Engineering in the Technical class of the Victoria Boys' School, Kurseong, vice Babu Subal Krishna Das, retired.

Miss Ida D'Cruz' B.A., Assistant Mistress, Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, vice Babu Ramji Das Gupta.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to Class V.

Babu Surendra Nath Ghosh, M.A., Assistant Master, (Science Teacher). Ashanulla School of Engineering Dacca, vice Mr. J. Elliot.

Babu Mahendra Nath Lahiri, Assistant Master, Krishnagar Collegiate School, vice Miss Ida D'Cruz.

Confirmed in Class VI.

Babu Nil Madhab Barik, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Bankura Zilla School, vice Miss Ida D'Cruz.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to Class VI.

Babu Raj Kumar Tarkaratna, Assistant Master (Head Pandit), Bhagalpur Zilla School, vice Babu Nil Madhab Barik.

Confirmed in Class VII.

Babu Pyari Mohan Mukerjea, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Khulna Zilla School, in a newly-created appointment.

Promoted to Class VII.

Babu Abinash Chandra Mallik, Assistant, office of Director of Public Instruction, vice Syed Abdul Quader, deceased.

Babu Hara Chandra Mazumdar, Head Clerk, Krishnagar College, vice Babu Mahendra Nath Datta, resigned.

Babu Jnanada Charan Mazumdar, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Northbrook High School, Darbhanga, vice Babu Nil Madhab Barik.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to Class VII.

Babu Abinash Chandra Mallik, Assistant, office of Director of Public Instruction, vice Babu Dwarka Nath Das, on leave.

Babu Hara Chandra Mazumdar, Head Clerk, Krishnagar College, with effect from the 15th March 1905, vice Babu Pyari Mohan Mukerjea.

Babu Jnanada Charan Mazumdar, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Northbrook School Darbhanga, vice Babu Abinash Chandra Mallik.

Babu Rajendra Nath Sinha, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Barrackpore Government School, vice Babu Hara Chandra Mazumdar.

Maulvi Muhammad Irfan, M.A., Assistant Master, Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasah, vice Babu Jnanada Charan Mazumdar.

Confirmed in Class VIII.

Babu Prasanna Kumar Ghosh, Assistant Master, Khulna Zilla School, in a newly-created appointment.

Babu Mahendra Nath Bhattacharjea, Assistant Master (Head Pundit), Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasah, vice Babu Pyari Mohan Mukerjea.

Maulvi Abdul Quayum, Assistant Master, (Persian Teacher), Hooghly Collegiate School, vice Babu Abinash Chandra Mallik.

Babu Mahendra Nath Ghosh, Assistant Master, Practising School attached to the Calcutta Training School, vice Babu Jnanada Charan Mazumdar.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to Class VIII.

Babu Binay Krishna Banerjea, Assistant, office of Director of Public Instruction, vice Mr. E. A. Elloy.

Babu Chandra Kumar Ghosh, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Anglo-Persian Department, Dacca Madrasah, vice Babu Prasanna Kumar Ghosh.

Babu Achyuta Nath Adhikari, B.A., Assistant Master, Ravenshaw Collegiate School, vice Babu Surendra Nath Ghose promoted to class V.

Babu Lalit Kumar Chakravarti, B.A., Assistant Master, Arrah Zilla School, vice Maulvi Abdul Quayum.

Appointed to act in Class VIII.

Babu Khudi Ram Mukerjea, an Assistant Master in the Krishnagar Collegiate School, vice Babu Lalit Kumar Chakravarti.

Babu Hara Nandan Singh, Inspecting Pandit of Godda, is appointed to act as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Sonthal Parganas, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Kamala Prasad.

The diamond drill bores in India have been quite eclipsed by the Calyx bore put down by the E. I. R. at Durgapur station between Raniganj and Burdwan. The depth attained is 2,149 feet. The object of the boring was to test the eastward extension of the Raniganj coalfield under the Damuda alluvium.

The "Hindu Patriot" understand that the Government of Sir Andrew Fraser contemplates developing the Agricultural Scheme at no distant day. When the proposed scheme will be ready for practical operation it is almost settled that more than 200 gazetted appointments will have to be added to the existing list.

A two-headed fully developed female child was born of a Shudra woman in the village Kamthalpalli, Kolar District. A deep gap separated the two heads supported on a single neck, joined on the occipetal bone. The child had died in the womb and was removed piece-meal by Dr. B. A. Rajratnam Pillay. It is to be regretted that it could not be preserved, as an object of curiosity.—"Indu Prakash."

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

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, MAY 28, 1905.

POLICY OF REPRESSION AND ITS DISASTROUS RESULTS.

The smearing of the mango trees, a few years ago, caused consternation both here amongst Anglo-Indians and there in England amongst Englishmen. It transpired subsequently that the incident was due to a cause which had nothing to do with the safety of the British Empire in India. Relieved of all apprehensions of a second mutiny, the "Times" found occasion to give vent to its surcharged feelings by the statement that it was a wonder that such a simple matter as the smearing of the mango trees should cause such an alarm all over the Empire; "but," moralized the "Times," "we have not treated the people of India well, and conscience makes cowards of us all.

Why do Magistrates shew such reluctance in granting gun licenses to the people of the country? Is it because "conscience makes cowards of us all?" At least Mr. Carey was pleased to indicate that in his district the people possessed more guns than the police did, and therefore, he would limit the issue of licenses.

We all know that a retrograde policy has been introduced in India with a vengeance, the result whereof is to make the conscience a coward. Is it for this that gun licenses are not given freely to the natives of the soil? If that be the outcome of a repressive policy, why introduce it in India at all, and thereby increase nervousness unnecessarily? The people of India are satisfied with small mercies; they have no desire to aspire after "national independence," or any such great revolution. They would be quite satisfied if they were permitted to live peacefully under a just and sympathetic Government, which would not molest them by a rigorous police rule, or ostracise them from offices in the public service to which they have a right, and which furnish them with bread.

The way gun licenses are being refused is, however, actually emasculating the people, and rendering them so helpless as to incapacitate them from protecting themselves even from jackals, mad dogs, and serpents! As for reserving appointments exclusively for the Europeans and Eurasians, how are the educated tens of thousands of the middle classes to make the two ends meet if they are deprived of these posts in a cruel manner? Thirty years ago the feeling between the ruled and rulers was infinite times better than now; and, we can guarantee, the rulers of that period were happier than those who govern the country now.

In Bengal we see that the chief ruler has surrounded himself by a band of "representative men," whom, according to his own confession, he consults now and then. This is all right. But how is it that these "representative" men do not tell His Honour a stubborn fact namely, that the people are getting more and more despondent day by day? On Tuesday we noticed that the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath wanted to ask a question about the reluctance shewn by Magistrates in issuing licenses for guns, but he was persuaded to desist from doing it on the understanding that the grievance would be removed; but, not only does the grievance exist but it exists in full force and in an aggravated form. That being the case, will the Hon'ble member be pleased to write to His Honor reminding the latter of his promise?

Now a word to our own countrymen. It is the members of the legal profession who have always taken the lead in political agitations in this country. This is but natural; for they are the only educated men here who have the independence to be able to speak out their minds freely. This is also the case in Ireland, Australia, Canada, and even in the United States, where the chief brunt of political work is in the hands of lawyers. How is it that their brethren in India have become so indifferent and unpatriotic?

We appeal to the members of the legal profession to come forward and enter emphatic protests against the policy of repression which is eating into the vitals of the people. The rulers would have never cared to adopt this attitude, if the leaders in the country had shewn that they had yet some life in them, and they would not tolerate it. As we said the other day, the first work of the country is to shew that the Queen's Proclamation is not a dead but a living thing, and to insist that its terms are obeyed by the rulers of the land.

The people of India must be up and doing, or they are bound to perish. We beg to remind them again that in their efforts to improve their condition they will find a strong party in England itself who are pledged to secure to them self-government. But the initiative must come from the people of this country. It is a pity that the congress leaders could not direct their attention in this direction all these twenty years. The Provincial Conferences are, however, trying to do this work. In Bengal, the people of Mymensingh have shown the way; and we expect the same thing from their brethren of Backergunj where the next conference will be held.

INDIAN DELEGATES TO ENGLAND.

When the British acquired the Empire of India, they resolved to give such a rule to the people of this country as would lead them to forget that they had lost their national independence. If the British people at home felt so kindly for the people of this country, so also did those who were appointed to govern them. Gigantic efforts were made to secure appointments for the natives of India in the public service, and for this purpose liberal rules were framed and promulgated. They not only professed love for the Indians, but gave practical evidence of their sincere desire to promote the happiness of the latter.

In our early days we remember to have seen the authorities taking lively interest in the education of the youths of the country. If any student showed his intellectual powers in a remarkable manner, he was, like the Cambridge Wrangler, petted, by them. But that feeling, amounting to almost affection, has disappeared. Lord Curzon, however carried with him this lively sympathy for the people. Indeed, in his Bombay speech he declared that the keynote of his administration would be sympathy. In his other early speeches also he promised great things and gave the public to understand that he would leave a fragrant remembrance of his rule behind him. In his first Bombay speech he further declared that he would like to be judged at the end, and not at the beginning, of his career. His career has come to an end. And what do we find? There is not a drop of sympathy to be found in the official mind! Nay, the fund of His Excellency's own sympathy has also been exhausted!

When Sir Andrew Fraser was appointed ruler of Bengal, there was joy in the land. The son of a father who called India his mother country; who could never stay in Scotland, his native land, because his heart wept for India; who loved the Indians like his own countrymen, and who was always a friend of the oppressed millions of the country—why should not the people of this Province rejoice when they found such a person at the head of its Government? But alas! we deeply grieve to say that the acts of Sir A. Fraser show that he too has very little sympathy for the people for whom he entertained such ardent love! What does all this mean? It means that the people have reached a stage when they have lost all hope of regenerating their country. For while they cannot count upon official sympathy, they have also lost all confidence in themselves. If the loss of sympathy of the rulers is a great calamity, the loss of manliness of the people is a greater one. And to that hopeless and deplorable condition they have at last been reduced.

Seeing no prospect on any side, some of our patriots are going to try if they can move the English people. We have objected to this mode of agitation. Sir H. Cotton is of opinion that this is not the proper time for the delegates to attempt to move England. Sir William Wedderburn also takes the same view of the situation, and hence **the delegates have postponed their visit.** Of course this opinion is of great weight. But the real question is, will the delegation of half **a dozen members from India serve our purpose even at a favourable time?** We do not think the presence of the delegates will produce any impression upon those who are in power in England; for the former are not backed by any force which would carry weight with the latter.

We of course expect some sympathy from the Liberals, but we do not expect more than lip sympathy from those who are "respectable,—Liberals headed by men like Sir H. Fowler. But assuming that the Liberals would really lend a helping hand, what they themselves are in their own country but mere nonentities? The Liberals are as powerless as we are. Mr. Balfour treats them with utter contempt, and they only snarl at them.

The lower millions are likely to sympathise with India, especially the social Democrats headed by Mr. Hyndman and others like him. But they too are yet not in a position to influence the Government. The half a dozen Indian delegates will cost a large sum of money, over Rs. 60,000 we believe. They will have to organize costly public meetings, which are not likely to be attended by more than a few scores of men, most of whom will come more for the sake of curiosity than anything else. The local newspapers may take some notice of their speeches, but the influential Tory organs will ignore them altogether.

It is urged that the real power rests in the hands of English electors, and we must move them to better our condition. But how is it possible for half a dozen Indians to move them, when the Liberals themselves have failed to do it, though they are making efforts in this direction these half a dozen years?

We think that the rulers of India will respect the wishes of the Indians more than those of the British electors if the former know how to express them properly. The half a dozen delegates, as we said, may cost Rs. 60,000 or more. But can not that amount be utilized in a better way than in stumping England? Ireland has stumped England hundreds of times without success.

Suppose we utilize these sixty or seventy thousand Rupees in educating our own people. The present policy is to trample the Royal Proclamation of 1858 under foot. That means serious danger. Suppose we utilize this sum in restoring this document to its legitimate position. How can we do that? Well, let us hold one thousand meetings in India, in the Punjab, the N. W. P. Madras, Bengal and Bombay. If we do that —and we do not see what difficulty there is in carrying out this idea,—the rulers of the Empire, even Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, will be influenced to pay some heed to our legitimate grievances. One thousand meetings in India mean a moral force which is bound to produce some tangible result. And this result can be obtained by spending the sum which has been voted by the Congress for half a dozen delegates in England.

We have very little interest in the long Resolution on the Rolt case issued by the Government of Bengal and published elsewhere; for, it deals with a question which concerns entirely the European official and non-official community of Bengal. The only point in this connection in which the people are interested is the large compensation which it is proposed to be given to Mr. Rolt. Would that amount be paid by the general taxpayers, or the Khagra estate, or by the officers at whose instance Mr. Rolt was put on his trial and then acquitted? That is the only important question before us; but the Government has not a word about it in the document. As regards other matters, the Resolution is just like the one we expected. Mr. Justice Henderson, who tried Mr. Rolt in the High Court and acquitted him, wrote a Minute in which he strongly commented upon the conduct of the Member of the Board, of Mr. Commissioner Macpherson, of Mr. Magistrate Lea, and of Mr. Sub-Divisional Officer Heard, the first three of whom started the prosecution against Mr. Rolt, and the last committed him to the Sessions.

THE ROLT CASE.

It need hardly be stated that Mr. Justice Henderson was actuated by the best of motives in referring the case of Mr. Rolt to the Government of Bengal, and writing a scathing Minute upon it. His intention was to expose the disastrous results of a gigantic evil that prevails in this unlucky country, namely, the union of judicial and executive functions in one and the same officer. Unfortunately he selected a case which was extremely weak, and hence the Government has succeeded in turning the table upon him.

The gravamen of Mr. Justice Henderson's complaint was that Mr. Lea, the District Magistrate of Purnea, had not only unjustly prosecuted Mr. Rolt but treated him harshly and unfairly; but, what we find in the Government Resolution is that, far from prosecuting or according any harsh treatment to Mr. Rolt, the Magistrate showed him every consideration and was from the very beginning willing to oblige him. The other charge of Mr. Justice Henderson against Mr. Lea is that the latter was not justified in proceeding against Mr. Rolt with the scanty information before him. On the contrary, it is quite clear that Mr. Lea might have been charged with a serious dereliction of duty if he had not taken the sort of action he did upon the materials at his disposal.

And what was the nature of this action? Mr. Lea had never intended to start any criminal prosecution against Mr. Rolt. It was the Board which was wholly responsible for it. Mr. Justice Henderson thus overshot the mark when he sought to give a sensational character to the case by fastening acts upon Mr. Lea which he did not commit, or even contemplate doing.

We are extremely sorry that Mr. Justice Henderson has failed to secure the good object for which he laboured so hard. But, for this his Lordship alone is to blame. The way in which he championed the cause of Mr. Rolt shows that he acted more as an advocate than a dispassionate Judge. Then, we submit, he had no business to drag the private and domestic affairs of the Begum into the case; for they served no other purpose than that of humiliating the lady before the public. We are surprised that the Government had not a word to say in regard to this part of the Minute of Mr. Justice Henderson. Surely, the Begum, who was not a party to the case, should not have been allowed to be treated in this fashion in a judicial document, and the Government should have given the helpless lady some protection.

Cases illustrating the evils of the system of combining the judicial and executive functions in the same individual are almost daily coming before the High Court. If Mr. Justice Henderosn and other Hon'ble Judges, who have to deal with criminal matters, keep an eye upon the subject, they may find many cases in which the Magistrates have not only acted as prosecutors and Judges but hauled up people on serious charges without any legal evidence, and treated them in a most arbitrary and unjustifiable manner trampling law and procedure under foot.

The principal mistake that Mr. Justice Henderson committed was to select a case in which a respectable European was involved. It should have occurred to him that it was next to impossible for District authorities to treat a European gentleman in a harsh, far less, illegal and high-handed manner; and he should have therefore chosen a case in which a native of the country was implicated. He might have then proved to the hilt the truth of the allegation that the administration of justice in this country was a farce, owing to the district authorities being both the prosecutor and the Judge, and thereby done immense service to the cause of good government.

THE PART TAKEN BY MR. LEA.

We have now to show that, not only had Mr. Lea no help but to proceed against Mr. Rolt, but he was rather too lenient towards him. The circumstances that led Mr. Lea to move in this matter were these. He heard rumours of alleged malpractices on the part of Mr. Rolt, not only from ordinary people but also from European and Indian gentlemen, some of whom held important posts under Government. As they were rumours, he took no action. But the purchase of a property on behalf of the Khagra estate by Mr. Rolt first aroused his suspicion against him.

This property, called Mahishakhore putni, was purchased for Rs. 15,000, though its real value was not much above half of that sum. Then, the circumstances attending the purchase were also very suspicious. It was only a day before the putni was put up for sale that Mr. Lea received a demi-official letter from Mr. Rolt asking permission to bid for that property up to Rs. 17,000. Mr. Rolt assurred Mr. Lea that he had personal knowledge of the property, that he had valued it on the basis of 18 years' purchase at Rs. 17,000, and that it was a good bargain.

Now, under the rule, Mr. Rolt, as Manager of the Khagra estate, ought to have made this proposal at least a month before the auction; but, Mr. Lea suspecting nothing allowed him full liberty to purchase the property at any price he liked. And Mr. Rolt himself came to Purnea all the way from Kishengunj to bid for the property, no other bidder being present except the two servants of the owner of the property. Their presence only aggravated the suspicious character of the transaction.

After having purchased the property in May 1903 Mr. Rolt went to England. During his absence damaging rumours were set afloat against him, specially with reference to this Mahishakhore transaction, and they reached the ears of Mr. Lea. The rumours took a definite shape when Mr. Rolt returned to India and resumed his office. In the meantime, that is, in May, 1904, Mr. Rolt submitted another recommendation for the purchase in similar circumstances of another putni called the Surjapur taluk, at an outside price of Rs. 12,000 or 13,000, calculated as representing 12 or 13 years' purchase.

In consequence, however, of what he had heard, Mr. Lea scrutinised the valuation himself and sanctioned bidding up to Rs. 10,000 only; and the circumstance that the property was eventually sold to the estate for Rs. 100 less, the only bidder-up being in this case also in the service of the defaulter, served, as Mr. Lea himself has said, to convince him of Mr. Rolt's malpractices. In short, Mr. Lea was led to believe that Mr. Rolt had purchased the Mahishakhore taluk at a suspiciously exhorbitant price, and that he misappropriated a portion of the purchase money.

Mr. Lea, however, did not take any hasty step. What he did was to send for one Mosadi Sing, who had been just suspended by Mr. Rolt from the cashiership of the Khagra estate. This man had no idea that he was about to be questioned regarding the Mahishakhore transaction: so he was taken unawares and given no opportunity to concoct a story. However, as soon as Mr. Lea referred to this matter, the ex-treasurer made some startling disclosures. He said that, to his knowledge, Mr. Rolt had, by an arrangement with the owners of Mohishakhore putni, named Permashwar Lal, received Rs. 5,000 for having purchased the putni at an extravagant figure; that the putnidar had, in order to pay Mr. Rolt at once, (as Mr. Rolt was proceeding to England), borrowed funds from the firm of Kunja Lal Kanya Lal; and that Mr. Rolt had received notes in exchange for the cash-bribe from a certain Muhammad Hossein, and remitted these to his bankers in Calcutta.

Mr. Lea was fully aware that Mosadi Sing was an enemy of Mr. Rolt as the latter had dismissed him; so, instead of taking his statements on trust, commenced to enquire into their correctness or otherwise. Through an Income-Tax Depuy Collector, he secured the books of Purmeshwar Lal, Kunja Lal Kanya Lal, and Muhammad Hossein, and referring to the note-register kept by the Alliance Bank of Simla in Calcutta, Mr. Lea proceeded to test the allegations of the dismissed cashier. The result was the substantial corroboration of the latter's information.

In short, Mr. Lea discovered an entry in the books of Parmashwar Lal, purporting to show that the putnidar had, on the 22nd May, 1903, taken from the firm of Kunja Lal Kanya Lal a loan of Rs. 4,000, the interest on which was to be paid by the Manager of the Khagra estate. He further ascertained that certain notes, which had been remitted by Mr. Rolt to the Alliance Bank of Simla in Calcutta on the 27th June, 1904, were entered in Muhammad Hussein's account-book. Now, considering that, under the law, a Magistrate can institute criminal proceedings even on mere suspicion, nobody could have blamed Mr. Lea if he had recommended a criminal prosecution upon what seemed to him to be "prima facie" substantial pieces of evidence against Mr. Rolt; but he took no such step at all. What he intended to do was to get at the real truth by suspending Mr. Rolt and instituting a full enquiry.

To carry out this idea Mr. Lea stopped all communication with Mr. Rolt; for he feared the latter might destroy all evidence incriminating himself if he knew Mr. Lea's proceedings. He was, however, doubtful about the success of a criminal case against Mr. Rolt. So he submitted a confidential report to the Commissioner, Mr. Macpherson, in which he suggested that Mr. Rolt might be suspended and a departmental enquiry made into his conduct. Subsequently when he met Mr. Rolt and the latter asked his friendly advice, Mr. Lea suggested that the best thing for him was to resign. To this Rolt agreed, and submitted his resignation. Mr. Lea further assured Mr. Rolt that, no criminal proceedings would be taken against him. In short, Mr. Lea showed every anxiety to save Mr. Rolt from a criminal prosecution.

The Board of Revenue, however, upset all his arrangements. The papers submitted by Mr. Lea to the Commissioner were forwarded to the Members of the Board who, after consulting the Legal Remembrancer and the Standing Counsel, ordered he criminal prosecution of Mr. Rolt. Mr. Lea is thus not at all responsible for the trial of Mr. Rolt which Mr. Justice Henderson sought to fasten upon him. On the other hand, Mr. Lea went out of his way and wired his subordinate, Mr. Heard, not to issue a warrant against Mr. Rolt. This was an unjustifiable interference on his part with the judicial independence of a Magistrate, for which Mr. Lea deserves censure. Mr. Lea also showed other acts of kindness to Mr. Rolt for which he should have been thanked and not censured by the advocates of Mr. Rolt.

The acquittal of Mr. Rolt by a Judge of the High Court means very little; for, more than fifty per cent of the accused are annually discharged or acquitted. It is quite true that he was able to prove satisfactorily that the amount he had deposited in the Alliance Bank was no bribe money, but what he had honestly acquired; but what of the exhorbitant price he paid for the purchase of the Mahishakhore estate for the Khagra estate? That point remains as undecided now as it was before his trial; and the Lieutenant-Governor himself makes the following remarks upon it:—

"Mr. Lea, in consequence, was inclined to look upon Mr. Rolt's valuation as having been not only high, but suspiciously so; and when he recalled the fact that it was followed immediately by the sale in the Collector's court where Mr. Rolt was present and himself bid for the taluk, where the only bidders against the Estate were two servants of the "patnidar," and where the price was run up to Rs. 15,100, Mr. Lea was, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, justified in taking action as he did. The valuation was, beyond doubt, excessive; it cannot even now be explained without the admission that there were mistakes in the calculation; and the circumstances generally were (when brought to notice) regarded as suspicious by the Commissioner and the Board, the highest Revenue authorities, as well as by the Legal Remembrancer and the Standing Counsel, both of whom, on being referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Hare just before the trial, expressed the opinion that they disclosed a strong "prima facie" case, and that the prosecution should be proceeded with."

So what we find is that a property worth only Rs. 8,000 was purchased by Mr. Rolt with Rs. 15,100 of the minor's money! Before the friends of Mr. Rolt try to make a martyr of him, let them first explain this Mahishakhore transaction. Even His Honour, who has proved himself such a generous friend of Mr. Rolt at others' expense, confesses, in the above extract, that the matter "cannot even now be explained." If so, how can Sir Andrew promise to employ Mr. Rolt again? And what is more, how can His Honour ask the Khagra estate to pay him one year's salary though his connection with that estate has ceased, and though he caused such a heavy loss to the minors? Then again, how can the Lieutenant-Governor allow him a compensation to the tune of Rs. 15,000 so long the Mahishakhore transaction is not satisfactorily explained?

Last Saturday, a strange thing happened in the High Court, which gave a rude shock to the feelings of those who consider the High Court the palladium of our liberty and the abode, to quote an eastern phrase, of justice. Five of their lordships of the High Court presided over a full Bench to decide the question whether a second appeal lay against an order regrding a setting aside of a sale held in execution of a decree for rent, although the suit for rent was valued at less than Rs. 50. Their Lordships after hearing the pleaders, decided in the affirmative. But, as we said, a most curious thing happened just then. No sooner were the arguments of the Vakils over, than Mr. Justice Rampini began to read out a judgment which he had written beforehand! We understand this judgment was against the decision of the other Judges. May we enqure, with every deference to the learned Judge, what was the good of hearing the learned Vakils if he had already made up his mind, and taken his seat on the Bench with a judgment already written in his pocket? The understanding is that a Judge should keep his mind as clean as a white sheet of paper. Those present were shocked to find that Mr. Justice Rampini broke this golden rule which every Judge is bound to follow. The other four Judges, not to mention the Vakils present, were evidently surprised to find an experienced Judge like Mr. Rampini following such a procedure. A Judge should hear both sides of a question patiently before arriving at a definite conclusion and passing his orders. The procedure followed by Mr. Justice Rampini, in this case, was the reverse of this.

It has at last pleased Sir Andrew Fraser to transfer Mr. Magistrate H. D. Carey from Hooghly as Joint Magistrate to Saran. If the Lieutenant Governor had simply removed him from Hooghly, as soon as we brought to his notice the first crop of his vagaries, His Honour would have served both himself and Mr. Carey. Indeed, the public would have been then spared all the subsequent scandals which have made Mr. Carey so famous not only in every part of India but also in England; and Sir Andrew Fraser would have been saved from the unpleasant position in which he finds himself on Mr. Carey's account. Mr. Carey was officiating as second grade District Magistrate of Hooghly; he is now degraded to a Joint Magistrateship. This is no doubt a severe punishment, considering that he is a member of the heaven-born service; but, he brought it all upon himself by his own folly with his eyes open. Indeed, his violent and illegal acts, one after the other, in rapid succession, created terror in the land, specially as the ruler of the province apparently gave him shelter in an open manner. We are, howevere, deeply grateful to Sir Andrew Fraser for having at last vindicated the cause of justice. As we have said over and over again, we bear no malice to Mr. Carey. If we had to notice his doings so often, it was only from a supreme sense of duty. We trust, he will benefit by the punishment, and prove a real friend to the people when he is again put in charge of a district.

Although it is not true that a hankering after Government honours is more prevalent among Indians than among Europeans; yet we know there are people amongst us who would consider themselves elevated to the highest heaven, if they could secure for themselves a Rajahship, a Knighthood, a C.I.E., or even a Roy Bahadoorship. Knowing this weakness in many of our leading men, clever officials try to seduce them by throwing a bait at them in the shape of a title. And those, who swallow the bait, are, with honorable exceptions, regarded as men who are lost to the country. As a matter of fact, there is scarcely an Indian title-holder who will venture to take part in the proceedings of political meetings, the object of which is to condemn a pet measure of the Government. There is thus no doubt that these distinctions carry with them a poison which has the effect of demoralizing their recepients; and our leading men should, therefore, studiously avoid them. To the credit of the Government it must be stated that sometimes it seeks to honour really worthy men without expecting any service from them. But, even on such occasions, the men sought to be honoured, ought to decline the honor with thanks. For, this unfortunate country, in all conscience, is in a very bad way, and cannot therefore afford to lose the services of a single leading man; and, it is a fact that one, however independent, suddenly finds himself to be a "respectable" person, that is to say, loses his former independence, as soon as he is chained down with a title of honor. To our knowledge, it has never occurred in the annals of British administration in India, excepting on one occasion, that a distinction, offered to an Indian gentleman, has been refused by him. This occasion was when a Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal had been presented to Mr. Malabari and declined by him.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal condemned the Press of Bengal among others on the ground that it holds up an erring officer of Government to "continual reprobation." There is no doubt that when offering this remark, His Honor had the case of Mr. Carey in his mind. It is quite true, no officer under Sir F. Fraser had perhaps been so persistently attacked by the Bengali Press as Mr. Carey was; and we sought to explain that this was due, not to any perversity on its part but to the violent and unjustifiable character of the acts of the officer in question, and the way he was protected by the Government. The more the Press attacked him the more determined was the Government to afford him shelter; and the more the Government took him closely to its breast, the more reckless Mr. Carey became. If the Government had taken notice of his conduct as soon as we published his unwarrantable behaviour towards two Bengalee gentlemen who had gone to pay him visits,—one of whom, though holding a higher position in society than Mr. Carey himself, was caused to be ejected by him from his house through the help of his menials; and the other, equally respectable, was also insulted by him under his roof by being told that Indian ladies practically remained in a nude state and so forth,—that officer would not have gone the length of insulting another respectable gentlman like Babu Peary Mohun Roy in a public place. Similarly when the Government was interpellated on the case of the Afghan thief, whom Mr. Carey not only let loose, but made his so-called former master pay the passage expense home of the culprit, the reply it gave simply took the breath of the public away. "For the rest," we find it stated in the Government reply, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that Mr. Carey's action, though hardly discreet, was obviously prompted by the best of motives." It was, however, not a matter of good or bad motives at all; the point was whether Mr. Carey was justified in treating a culprit with generosity and punishing another man who was innocent. The Lieutenant-Governor practically said that he was so justified, because, his motive was excellent! Thus encouraged, Mr. Carey was led from

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bad to worse, till the Lieutenant-Governor had at last no help but to recognize that Mr. Carey had exceeded the bounds of all decency, and that if the Bengali Press had persistently attacked Mr. Carey it could not help it. By degrading Mr. Carey and removing him from Hooghly, the Government has also indirectly admitted that it did not act properly by affording protection to him, when his vagaries were so numerous and of such grave character; and that its charge against the Bengalee Press that it relentlessly pursued an officer in a vindictive spirit who had incurred its displeasure, is not based upon fact. On the other hand, but for what Sir Andrew Fraser calls "the holding up of an officer of the Government to continual reprobation," the Lieutenant-Governor would not have perhaps disposed of Mr. Carey's case in the way he has done. A strong administration is one of the great bulwarks of a foreign Government like the one that exists here. If officials are, however, permitted to introduce anarchy in the land, the administration—nay, the Empire itself, is undermined, and gradually the crash is bound to come. It will not do to make every District Magistrate an irresponsible despot; it is all very well to entrust him with irresistible powers, but he must be made to obey law and procedure. The Press thus acts the part of a good friend of the Empire when it exposes the misdeeds of responsible officers, and brings them to the notice of the Government.

That lynx-eyed patriot, the Grand Old Man, would not allow a single important incident connected with India to pass without some comments of his own. A Parliamentary Blue Book states that India saved £2,930,000 by reason of the employment of troops by the Home Government in South Africa and some other places. Thereupon Mr. Dadabhai asks the pertinent question in a letter to the London "Daily News", namely, why should the Home Government force the Indian people by despotism to keep up a force at their expense for the use of the British Government for their Imperial purposes? And he then answers his own question in these words. "It is because the Indian people are at their mercy, while they dare not ask the Colonies anything of the kind." Which means, that India is governed, not on the principle of justice but on that of "might is right." India was denuded of more than twenty-five thousand white troops at a time when not only was England in a most dangerous position owing to her disasters in the Transvaal, but when Russia was most active in Central Asia. In this way, for nearly two years, India was guarded by less than fifty thousand British troops; yet neither was there a foreign invasion nor any internal disorder. Mr. Cane's proposal, namely, that India could be very well maintained with about fifty-thousand troops, was thus practically tested and found all right. Why should then a standing army of seventy-two thousand British soldiers be fastened upon poor India—the abode of famine, pestilence, plague, malaria and cholera? If England is the richest country in the world, India is the poorest. And this richest country is not ashamed to throw her legitimate burdens upon the poorest, though the latter is her ward. Such an example of pettiness has no parallel in the world.

It rarely falls to the lot of any production, human or divine, to possess such a perplexingly diversified physiognomy as the Carlyle Circular is proud to own; and the old lady, yclept Mountain Conference, should congratuate herself on her famous bairn. Though not exactly of the bonniest description it has infinitely greater possibilities than the bonniest of bairns. Our straightforward and strictly correct contemporary of the "Statesman" counsels the abandonment of the bantling. Perhaps, he is obvious of the fact that, in doing so, he is abetting a serious offence under the Penal Code. And who knows but that some adventurous latter-day Barnum might call at the Shrubbery, and offer, for fabulous cash down, to take charge of the vastly amusing baby for peripatetic shows all over the world, from Kalimpong to Mesopotamia, from Mesopotamia to Chicago, from Chicago to Kamskatcha, from Kamskatcha to Nijninovogorad, and from there to roaring London and raving Paris. Why, it is a most interesting freak of nature—a delightful monstrosity—the uniquest of phenomena—of more mysterious properties than weird Rontgen's rays or baffling radium. Just fancy the phantasmagoriaic quickness of change with which it has appeared unrecognizably different to different and astonished pairs of simultaneously on-looking eyes! We need not stop to watch the light of love which a mother's fond admiring gaze sheds upon her darling "little 'un," transfiguring ugliness into angelic beauty, and the uncouth into a perfect harmony of proportions. However natural, that need not give the most ungainly baby in the world any right to claim Barnum's attention. Nor need we wonder at its having bewitched the Scotch accoucheur, or its motley-coloured god-mother: both are under the glamour of a reflex maternity.

But literally bewildering is the multitudinous form and shape in which the Carlyle Circular has shown itself to the public outside that happy family circle. To one Englishman it looks like a little squeaking mouse, and like a swollen plague-rat to another; to some it assumes the stately, if somewhat stooping, proportions of the moral grandam, teaching nursery boys and girls to behave themselves, and not to bite one another,—to others, it looms big, through a haze of misty verbiage, as a fully uniformed Bobby on the march, causing a nervous and confused overturning of peg tumblers, and the hurried stowing away of gambling cards; to some, it appears like a ranting termagant on the war-path, libelling her own husband, and proclaiming from house-top the manifold vices of her own house-hold,—to others, again it presents itself as a leering satyr, dogging the law guided footsteps of blind-folded Justice, intent upon rending her veil and defiling her purity; and, to crown all, some highly sensitive and spiritualized eyes see in it the veritable Evil One, with his fang of quintessent poison hidden away, amid the ample convolutions of his tail. There would be an added interest to the shows, if Barnum could make up his mind to purchase Mountain Conference also, and exhibit the Madonna alongside the Wonderful Child.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND IN DO ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, May 5.

"THE PRISONER OF TSARKOYE."

Events in Russia continue to grow more and more ominous. The tale of horror which this week reaches us from Warsaw is an indication of the anarchy which is gaining ground; bombs are to be answered by bombs, and innocent women and children, to say nothing of men, are ruthlessly shot or sabred under the sanction of the authorities. True, the news has come of concessions with regard to religious beliefs; those who do not belong to the Orthodox Church of Russia are no longer to be regarded as political misdemeanants. But the Jews and the Armenians, who have suffered so terribly in the past that their revengefulness is not to be wondered at, are excluded from the privileges. Meanwhile, the Tsar is "the prisoner of Tsarkoye"—his palace some little distance from his capital—and fails to inspire the people. The writer of that remarkable article, published in the "Quarterly Review" some months ago, contributes to the current "National Review" an equally striking article on the 'End of the Autocracy." Here are a few of its sentences:

"Persistence in the war means the material impoverishment of the people and the arrest of its moral and intellectual growth."

"We are dying for the Tsar naturally and morally." The horrors of Mukden are depicted, together with famine in Siberia and at home; and the writer declares—be it remembered that he is a Russian, and intensely patriotic—that the connivance at lawless violence, as for instance in the assassination of hated persons, proves that conscience of the people is dying morally.

"It is a choice bttwten the ruin of hundreds of thousands or an act of encroachment on the dignity of an abnormal ruler." The Tsarina is further assailed on the ground that she counsels the Tsar, as did Jezebel of old: Dost thou govern the kingdom? "They taunt you with a weak will! Let them feel its force!" And this is the only voice which prevails. "A private citizen who managed his paternal estate as Nikolai Alexandrovitch misrules his Empire would be deprived of the control of his property, treated as a minor, and placed under tutelage." The only solution, declares the writer, is that the Autocracy must go. "It must and it shall cease, cost what it may." One more sentence is all I can quote from this terrible indictment: "If to the Tzar's thinking a Parliament, a Council of Ministers, an experienced statesman, are one and all harmful, then he must be taught that a hole-and-corner Government, carried on by unknown adjutants, knavish favourites, and disreputable quacks, is incomparably more so."

SOME FORTHCOMING INDIAN QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Plague Conditions and Healthy Localities.

On Monday next Mr. Herbert Roberts will ask the Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the congested condition of the towns suffering from plague, he will invite the Government of India to give out building site in healthy localities on easier terms to the poorer classes, and reduce the fees on timber and other building materials?

The Cost of the Plague Investigation.

Mr. Roberts will also ask on the same day what is the estimated cost of the scientific investigation into plague in India, and what proportion of this expenditure will be borne by the British Treasury; whether he will state what success has attended the work on Dr. Haffkine's system; and whether the scientific expedition will have its head-quarters at the Pasteur Institute at Kassauli; and whether the present investigation will proceed on the line of bacteriological research?

Protest Meetings in India and the Secretary of State's Reply.

On the same day, Monday next, Mr. Swift MacNeill, in addition to the question regarding Lord Kitchener and referred to in another paragraph, will ask the Secretary of State for India whether he has received resolutions passed at public meetings in India, and, in particular, resolutions passed at a meeting at Madras on the 22nd March, condemning the policy and Administration of Lord Curzon, and urging his recall in the interests of good government in India; and what reply, if any, he has given to the senders of these resolutions?

Primary Education in Assam.

On Monday also Mr. C. E. Schwann will ask Mr. Brodrick whether, out of the lakh of rupees allotted in the Budget for primary education in Assam, any portion is to be used to supply schools for children on tea plantations; and, looking to the advantage received from indentured labour, whether steps are being taken to recover from the owners of tea plantations the cost of such schools, or some portion of the cost, and what share, in the affirmative case?

Engineers in the P. W. D.

On Tuesday next Mr. Herbert Roberts will ask Mr. Brodrick whether he will reconsider the Circular of November, 1904, regarding the appointment of assistant engineers in the P.W.D. of the Government of India; and whether, looking to the race equality enjoined in the Regulating Act of 1833, and in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, he will modify the condition contained in Section 4, which requires that all candidates shall be of European descent.

Primary Schools.

Mr. Roberts has the following question down on the Paper for next Wednesday: To ask the Secretary of State for India whether he will state the increase in the number of schools and school-going children resulting from the grant for primary education last year; and whether the same system will be followed with regard to the 25 lakhs provided for the same purpose in the present Budget?

THE "INDIA HOUSE" IN LONDON.

"India House," as a title, carries with it the memory of past days when the affairs of the East India Company were transacted in the City of London at the "India House." Only after the transference of India to the Crown did the "India House" pass out of existence, and the "India Office" take its place. However, the new "India House" is to be truly Indian, which certainly was not the case with the earlier establishment and is not the case with the India Office. It is to be the home for those Indian graduates who have been appointed to the Indian Travelling Fellowships recently offered through the generosity of Pundit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, but it will also be available, so far as the accommodation permits, for those Indian students in London who desire to make use of the facilities it offers. "India House" is to be a hive of industry; its occupants may be engaged in the most diverse of studies, but they will all be united in one great bond of sympathy. They will be at work for the benefit of their country; the knowledge and experience gained in the West, in many cases made possible entirely through the liberality of the Founder, is eventually to be devoted to the service of the Indian's India. A freehold estate has been purchased at Highgate, one of the healthiest suburbs of London and a very charming district. One might almost fancy oneself miles away in the country when one penetrates into the forest-like recesses of Highgate Woods, yet these sylvan solitudes and delights are within a few minutes' walk of railwoys and tramways, which connect Highgate to the City in less than half an hour. The house chosen stands in its own grounds, and the present accommodation will meet the needs of twenty-five students, but it is proposed to increase the building to take in fifty. For indoor work and recreation and for outdoor amusements ample provision has been made. The house contains a Lecture Hall, Library, and Reading Room, all on the same floor; while tennis courts and a gymnasium are to be provided. It will be the life of India transplanted to England; the management will be in the hands of Indians only, and the domestic arrangements will be similar to those of Ruskin College, Oxford, which meets the needs of students whose purses are too slenderly lined to admit of entrance into the other Colleges. The charge for those who hold the Indian Travelling Fellowships will be about Rs. 12 per week for board and residence; for other students, terms and conditions will be specially arranged. All who know the Pundit's zeal for the great cause of Freedom will appreciate the generosity with which he is devoting his substance to the assistance of his fellow countrymen. In years to come many Indians will look upon him as their greatest Benefactor. Meanwhile, the "Indian Sociologist" continues its successful career, and the May issue is as dauntless in its preaching of Freedom as any which have preceded it.

AN APPRECIATION OF INDIA'S GREAT SCIENTIST.

It was my good fortune a few days ago to make a railway journey in the company of one of England's great scientists, the Rev. Dr. Dallinger, whose unique work in the field of science is recognised the wide world over. Dr. Dallinger belongs to the Weslyan Ministry, but he is without pastoral charge although he devotes much time to, and makes many railway journeys in connection with, religious work. In a secluded corner of a delightful suburb of London, away from the noise and disturbing influence of continuous traffic, he pursues his scientific work which he defines as microscopical researches on the life-histories of minute septic organisms. In the course of conversation with regard to this work for which he has become world-renowned, the Doctor spoke with intense admiration of the researches of Dr. J. C. Bose in the border land of the living and non-living. He told me that he has often been in correspondence with the Indian scientist, and looks upon his work as of vital importance. The bond of sympathy—science—breaks down all territorial and racial boundaries, and the Devonshire microscopist waxed eloquent over discoveries of his Indian confrere. It was no small pleasure to see how the two eminent men stood on the same plane and were united by a tie strong enough to set aside all distinctions of colour and of race. Like India's notable scientist, Dr. Dallinger, is the most modest of men; he declares that pure joy which his work affords is his great reward.

Smart shocks of earthquake are reported to have been felt at Bhamo on Saturday and Monday last.

The Punjab Plague hand-book for 1905 has been published, it contains plague regulations and other subsidiary rules now in force for prevention of plague in the province.

Crop prospects for the week ending 20th May show that the rainfall of the week was general and good, except in the North-Western Frontier Province. Floods in Kashmir have subsided. The numbers on relief in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 13th instant total 2,068, and the number on test work total 2,551 in the United Provinces. Damage to standing crops by hail is reported from Gharral in the Punjab. The flood on the Jhelum has damaged some crops in Shahpur.

Dr. F. Omori, the celebrated seismologist of Tokio, has arrived in Calcutta from Japan, and will proceed to Dharmsala in a few days to study the effects of the earthquake on the spot. He will pay a visit to Simla, and possibly to Mussoorie, and proposes to devote about two months to local observations. Dr. Omori's seismograph took a splendid record of the earthquake the duration of which, he says, from first to last, was about five hours. It is about eight years since the doctor was lost in Calcutta, and he notices a great improvement in the interim in the appearance of the city.

The "Sind Gazette" writes as follows:—With reference to Reuter's telegram that the Russian bounty-fed trade in Persia threatens to stifle competition, we have received from private sources information to the effect that the Custom House premises, sheds and all available space at Bushire is literally strewn with cargo, which the consignees simply refuse to clear, owing to the fact that the Belgian Custom House officials, who are working in the Russian interests have put on prohibitive rates of duty, in some cases amounting to nearly 50 per cent. ad valorem. We are unable to say how much longer this state of affairs will continue, but we understand that the result has already been to diminish greatly the import trade of the port. It is, doubtless, with this very object that the duty has been thus enhanced, as it would probably mean the increased importation of Russian goods by land, and, if allowed to continue, would probably completely check the importation of goods from India. Whether the population will stand idle while the trade of the port is not only being ruined but prices are being forced up to an exhorbitant height remains to be seen. The imports into Bushire from India amount yearly to about 50 lakhs of rupees, so that India has a very great interest in the present action of the Belgian officials. Rain fell at Bushire a few days ago, which must have done a good deal of damage to the goods lying exposed for want of shed accommodation.

SCRAPS.

The Dane treaty is generally considered disappointing in Simla. The terms seem to have merely confirmed the Durand agreement and nothing beyond that. Surprise is expressed in some quarters that the Amir has been styled "His Majesty" instead of "His Highness" as heretofore. So says the "I. D. News."

The other day we alluded to the exploits of the now well-known man-eater of Manickbazar, which has made itself an object of terror in the locality. We are glad to hear that the popular Magistrate of Bankura, Kumar Ramendra Krishna Deb has offered a reward of Rs. 50 to any one, who will kill the tiger.

Judgment has at last been delivered by the Small Causes Court Judge, Sealdah, in the case, Carey vs. Mali. It may be in the recollection of our readers how the case was first instituted in the Sub-Judge's Court at Hooghly, how the Mali moved the High Court for its transfer to some other town, how Mr. Carey opposed the transfer, and how the High Court decided it in favour of the Mali ordering its transfer to Sealdah. Mr. Carey claimed Rs. 210 from the Mali as damages, and the Sealdah Court has awarded him Rs. 35 only with costs on that amount and has directed the defendant to bear his own costs.

Here is an instance to show how some of our Deputy Magistrates have got a passion for conviction: thanks to the present system of criminal administration of justice. In a case under Sec. 324 Cr. P. Code, a Deputy Magistrate of Barisal convicted a chowkidar by name Mahabat Ali. An appeal being preferred, the District Judge did not only set aside the conviction of the lower court and order the release of the accused but passed the following strictures upon his judicial conduct:—"I have more than once tried to instill into the brains of Deputy Magistrates that it is the duty of the prosecution to prove the offence against the accused. In this case the Deputy Magistrate seems to have shifted the burden of proving the innocence upon the accused. The accused is set at liberty."

Village Chowkidars and Duffadars have a very crying grievance. Contrary to the provision of the Chowkidary Act these poor and ill-paid people are forced by the thana people to do their private menial works without any recompense whatsoever, and if, goaded to desperation, they at any time decline to obey this illegal order of their official superiors they are at once suspended and ultimately dismissed on this or that ground. A seeming instance of such a case hails from the Pipli Police station in the district of Puri. Two Duffadars under that station allege that they were subjected systematically to various ill-treatment, but eventually when, unable to withstand the same any longer, they refused to do the bidding of the thana people and reported the matter to the higher authorities they were summarily dismissed and their resignations not accepted. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Commissioner of the division and we hope it will receive favourable consideration at his hands.

We have read with much pleasure a copy of a pamphlet by the Hon'ble Rai Nehal Chand Bahadur, Member of the Legislative Council, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, on the "Education of the Princes and Nobles". The Rai Bahadur remarks that education imparted to them through private tutors has been tried in some cases and found incomplete and that the education given after the Western style has proved not only useless, but worse than useless in many cases. Rai Nehal Chand also adds that the quinquennial report of Education in India for 1897-98—1901-02 shows that the four Chiefs' Colleges which have been in existence for about 30 years and the Colvin School of Taluqdars in Oudh have none of them been as successful as they ought to have been. What the honourable gentleman, therefore, urges is that the sons of princes and nobles should receive elementary education in Geography, History, Mathematics, Logic, Political Economy, Agriculture, Law, Religion and other subjects through their mother tongue and that of course on the lines of the Western countries but never through any foreign language. He also very emphatically urges that these future hopefuls of the country must never be brought up in what may be termed class institutions and in support of this view he has quoted chapter and verse the truth whereof can not be called into question. Those for whom the pamphlet is intended will find it interesting and instructive reading.

The case of Syed Akbar Ali and Hashim Mian is really a hard one. They are the members of a very old Syed family living within the territory governed by the Nawab of Junagadh in Kathiawar. They had in their possession till lately certain Jaigirs which came down to them from the Emperor of Delhi, and which had been in the possession of the family for the last 600 years. Now, some 12 years ago the Nawab of Junagadh resolved to asses the lands under certain rules framed by the Bombay Government and sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India. The civil court of Junagadh declared the lands to be liable to assessmnet and the Commission appointed as the appellate tribunal also concurred in the same view. The Jaigirs were thereupon confiscated by the State; and the Syeds petitioned the Bombay Government, which at first appointed a Commission to survey the lands and settle their dispute with the Junagadh State, but on a second thought appointed an European officer of the State to decide the matter. To the great surprise of the Syeds, an unfavourable 'exparte' order came and they memorialized the then Viceroy through the Governor, which was rejected on the ground of its being submitted one year after the last order on the subject. The Syeds again sent a memorial to the present Viceroy, but it also met the same fate. But lately the Agent to the Governor of Kathiawar informed the Syeds that their lands had been assessed under what is called the Alienation Settlement Rule of the State but no portion thereof had been resumed by the State. The Syeds are not however satisfied with this decision and the more so as there is another family of Syeds holding exactly a similar position in Kathiawar has been exempted from assessment. The Syeds have again petitioned the Kathiawar Political Agency and it may be expected that justice will this time be done to the petitioners and time-honoured tradition and heritage respected.

The Deputy Commisssioner of Hazaribagh has, writes our Giridih correspondent, filed a petition before the Judicial Commissioner of Ranchi for a declaration that the Raja of Gadi Srampore is a lunatic. The Raja is in the same state of mind that he was for the last 5 or 6 years when Babu Tinkori Bose was his manager which he has ceased to be for the last 2 or 3 years. The matter is under enquiry. The Munsiff of Giridh has been appointed by the Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi, to hold an inquiry into the matter.

Our readers will recollect that Ram Kumar Gope of Mymensingh, who was convicted and sentenced under sec. 406, had to serve out a portion of his term in jail though he was duly acquitted by the then Magistrate of his district on appeal. Coming out of jail Ram Kumar, with a view to bring a damage suit against the Secretary of State for India in the Civil Court for Rs. 600, has issued a notice to the effect upon him. The local paper "Charu-Mihir" says that Mr. Inglis, the Commissioner of the division, after hearing the particulars is of opinion that Ram Kumar is entitled to damage, but Mr. Thompson, the District Magistrate is averse to it. Mr. Thompson holds that Ram Kumar was unduly acquitted and he went the length of asking the poor fellow's pleader to withdraw the notice referred to above or else Government would appeal against the decision of his client's acquittal.

At the fifth International Congress of Psychology at Rome professors from Japan, Argentina and America came to exchange their views with those from the European countries; and it is said to be the greatest of its kind. Professor Sergi, who is an aminent criminal psychologist, enlarged greatly upon the help the science of psychology renders in criminal cases to enable Judges and prosecutors to fathom the souls of criminals, to ascertain their inborn pathologic tendencies and to estimate the influence of their surroundings and education in producing criminality. Well, if what the expert professor says be true, the amount of crime will in no time be greatly reduced, much time saved and the Judges, to their infinite pleasure, relieved of the irksome task of patiently listening to and recording evidence and arguments. Let us see.

The name of Babu Satya Sunder Deb, the young man of parts who went to Japan some two years ago to study porcelain manufacture there is not unknown to our readers. He was for sometime our correspondent there and as such delighted the reader of "Patrika" with much useful and interesting information from time to time. Besides, we have on occasions more than one noticed the intellectual capacity he displayed and the distinctions he obtained there. Babu Satya Sundar has now, after thoroughly learning the art at Tokyo, been working at the Japan Government Porcelain Testing Laboratory Station at Kyoto, and what is more praiseworthy in him is that success in his special study has not made him oblivious of the great interest of his own country. He wants to have a procelain factory established in India and to smooth the way thereof he has published a treatise called "Procelain Manufacture." Those who want to make a special study of the subject in all its details should for themselves go through the book so as to utilize their knowledge in the proper channel. Babu Satya Sunder is expected back in India in November next.

From a letter addressed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Denzil Ibbetson to the Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces, it appears that the distress and destitution occasioned by the Kangra Valley earthquake are very great, much greater than was at first anticipated. Sir Denzil Ibbetson states that the relief of present distress would require about ten lakhs of rupees against about three and a quarter lakhs so received. Sir Andrew Fraser observes that, although there has been a very liberal response to the appeal by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, there has been no organization of the province as a whole. It is his earnest desire to see a Provincial Committee of the Kangra Valley Relief Fund established in Bengal. To gain the end a preliminary meeting will be held this evening in the rooms of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce at 5 p. m., to discuss what steps should be taken in the matter. The Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bengal, will preside. We hope the meeting will be very largely attended.

The rate-payers and inhabitants of Shambhu Babu's Lane, Entally, have a serious grievance against the Calcutta Corporation. We take the following facts from their petition submitted to the District Engineer of the Corporation on 21st June 1904:—

"The kutcha Municipal surface drain which runs from the Middle Road by zig zag course behind premises Nos. 12, 10, 9, 8, etc. is blocked for not being regularly cleaned. The consequence is that after a smart shower of rain it gets overflooded and inundates courtyards of our premises which has become a source of danger to our health, in that the night soil and other refuses carried along by the drain accumulates in the yards.

"The two ponds adjoining to this drain have overflooded and as the water cannot pass it has flooded a portion of our premises and our buildings are in danger of a colapse.

"We pray that the kutcha drain may be made into a pucca one which will afford a permanent relief.

"We may add that this matter has been repeatedely brought to the notice of the local conservancy staff but no proper step has been taken so far. We pray that your honor will kindly depute at once an Inspector to enquire into the matter and remove the cause of grievances."

No notice was however taken of this petition several reminders notwithstanding. The petitioners then brought the matter into the notice of Mr. Allenthe late officiating Chairman on 26th Sept. last, but he did not even asknowledge the letter. The application was again renewed on the 15th inst: i. e. after the recent rains, and the following acknowledgment has been vouchsafed to the petitioners:—

"Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.—dated the 15th instant and to say that it has been forwarded to the Distt. Engineer No. 3 for report."

But though the above was received on the 17th May, none has yet come to inspect the drain. In the meantime a portion of the wall of one of the attached premises has collapsed. It si time the authorities had looked to this.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Plague.—There were 26 cases and 17 deaths from plague in the city on Wednesday, the 24th instant, the total morvality from all causes being 79. There were no case or death on that day in Shampukur, Sukeas street, Jorabagan, Puddopukur, Waterloo Street, Taltollah, Collingah, Park Street, and Hastings. All other localities were more or less affected.

Crusade Against Rats.—Writes our Hooghly Correspondent:—Our Municipal Chairman Babu Bishnupado Chatterjee has declared a war of extermination against rats living within the jurisdiction o fthe Municipality, as they have been held, according to a recent theory, responsible for the spread of plague. He has issued notice to the effect that all rats should be trapped and brought alive, secured in their traps untouched by hands, to the local Municipal office (for Ward N0. 2) and to place near the Police out-post at British Chandernagore (for Ward N0. 6). At these places scientific methods in a tangible form have been adopted for the destruction of the rats. A payment of a reward not exceeding two pice for each live rat is announced. Traps are also to be supplied free of cost from the Municipal office to the poor people who can ill-afford to pay

The Madaripur Elopement Case.—Judgment has been delivered in the above case (Bidya Sundari vs. Behari Lal Sikdar) by Babu G. C. Dutt, Dy. Magistrate of Madaripur. Briefly stated the facts of the case are as follow: Bidya Sundari lodged a complaint before the second officer of the Sub-division on the 21st February last that her minor girl Soudamini, aged 14 years and 5 months, was kidnapped from her custody by the accused on the 22nd December and taken to Calcutta, that he returned home with her in the month of "Falgun" and then she lodged this complaint. On the day after the occurrence she came to learn that Behari Sikdar carried her daughter to Calcutta, but still she did not lodge any complaint or give information to the Police for fear lest the girl might be murdered by her seducer. The accused has been acquitted and discharged under section 258 C. P. code.

District Board Members.—The following gentlemen have been elected to be members of the District Board of 24-Parganas:—Babus Nando Lal Sarkar; Purna Chandra Mittra; Sidheswar Ray Chowdhary; Bepin Behary Banerjee; Munshi Basiruddin; Babus Banikunto Mukerjee; Trailakhya Nath Haldar; Tarak Das Banerjee; Harish Chandra Mallik; Upendra Nath Bose; Pandit Rakhal Chandra Tewari Nayaratna; and Babu Sarada Prosad Dutta. The following gentlemen are also appointed to be Ex-officio members of the Board:—The Sub-divisional Officers of Barrackpore, Diamond Harbour, Barasat and Basirhat; The Deputy Inspector of Schools, 24-Parganas; Rai Money Lall Banerjee Bahadur; Maharaja Kumar Reshee Case Law; Raja Peary Mohan Mukerji, C.S.I.; Mr. R. D. Mehta, C.I.E., Revd. W. R. LeQuesne; Raja Binaya Krishna Deb Bahadur; Khan Bahadur Maulvi Gholam Quassim.

Conviction of a Constable.—On Wednesday, before Mr. G. C. Ghose, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, a case of assault by a constable was disposed of in which the complainant was one Abdul Raja Khan. While complainant was passing along Taltolah with a female companion of his the accused constable named Ram Prosad Trigoonath attached to the Taltolah thana appeared and abused the man. Complainant remonstrated with him and told him that he would report him to his superior officer. This enraged the constable and he assaulted the man. Babu Amarendra Mohun Bose appeared for the prosecution and Babu Sarat Chandra Pal for the defence. The court on the evidence adduced found the accused guilty and in convicting the accused, remarked as follows:—"It is very regrettable that the accused who has been employed by Government as a guardian of peace and for the protection of His gracious Majesty's subjects, should be a destroyer of peace of the community and oppressor of one of His subjects. So accused constable's offence should be seriously taken notice of and he be punished not lightly, I convict the accused under Sec. 352 I.P.C. Code and sentence him to undergo a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment."

A Contested Will Case.—Mr. Pope, the District and Sessions Judge of Alipore delivered judgment in a hotly contested will case. It appeared that Babu Godadhar Chander Ray, a member of the well-known family of the late Maharajah Kristo Chander Ray of Kristonagore, died suddenly at his residence at Sree Kristopore without any issue of his own. Under a will the bulk of his property was left to his niece, Nonni Bala Debi who was brought up from her childhood in the house of the testator. One Punchanun Ray, the son of Godadhar Ray's cousin was the legal heir but he was deprived of the property in the will on account of his bad manners and vicious character. This Punchanun was given in the will a nominal monthly allowance. Punchanun being dissatisfied with the provision of the will entered a caveat and contended that the said will was a forgery and claimed the whole property as the sole legal heir of the testator. Babus Bhagaban Chander Mookerjee, Jogesswar Roy and Amulyaratan Sur appeared for the executors in the will and contended that the will was a genuine one and it was properly executed by the testator in sound health and his proper senses. This contention was supported by a number of respectable witnesses. The Judge, after hearing both sides, held that the will was genuine and accordingly granted probate for the men.

for a trap.

Alleged Cheating.—Before a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, the case in which one Atul Kristo Mukerjee charged one Shaik Maherulla with cheating in respect of Rs. 1000, was called on for hearing. The facts, as alleged, are these. The defendant went to the complainant and represented to him that he had a property at 29 Elliot Road and wanted Rs. 1000 on the mortgage of the said property. Complainant agreed and advanced the sum in question while the defendant executed a mortgage bond in favour of the complainant and obtained the money. As he could not repay the amount complainant sued and obtained an "exparte" decree in the High Court. Subsequently an order was obtained to sell the property. The Registrar in due course advertised the sale of the property in question when the real claimant came forward and filed an objection. It was then found that the property did not at all belong to the defendant; and these proceedings were instituted. Babu N. L. Dey appeared for the prosecution and Babu Suresh Chander Mitter with Babu Annoda Prosad Dutt for the defence. The case was partly gone into and then adjourned.

Rent Money-Orders.—The "Calcutta Gazette" publishes a long list of rules relating to rent money-orders for general information.

Consent Decree.—At the High Court the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harington granted a consent decree in the case of J. E. D. Ezra vs. L. Wilson.

Insolvency.—At the High Court the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harington granted ad interim protection in the matter of Habi Mahommed and others insolvents.

Malicious Prosecution.—At the High Court before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harington, an Attorney applied for the admission of a plaint on behalf of one Budree Dass against one Harmuk Roy claiming Rs. 5000 as damages for malicious prosecution. The plaintiff was arrested, at the instance of the defendant, under a warrant of the Small Causes Court. His Lordship granted the application and ordered written statements to be filed.

A Treacherous Lover Convicted.—Before an Honorary Magistrate of Alipore one Bidho Bhusan Halder of Kasabpore was charged with having enticed away a young Hindu woman from the lawful custody of her husband. The accused induced the woman to leave the protection of her husband under various allurements and took her to Hughly where they lived together for some time. One night the accused all an a sudden disappeared with the ornaments and valuables belonging to the woman, leaving her in a destitute condition. The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Kartick Kundu Declared Insane.—On Wednesday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which one Kartick Chander Kundu, stood charged with having caused the death of a young man named Kali Churn Banerjee, who lived in the Moocheepara section of the town, by striking him with an iron joist, was called on for hearing. The Police Surgeon under whose medical observation the defendant had been placed said that the man was insane and was unfit to stand his trial. The Court then declared him to be insane and remanded him to jail pending the orders of the Government. Babu Lalit Mohun Dey watched the proceedings on behalf of the wife of the defendant.

A Brutal Son-in-law Convicted.—Babu R. N. Bonnerjee Deputy Magistrate of Alipore disposed of a case in which one Smir Shaik, a young mahomedan of Moherpara was charged with grievous hurt. The brother-in-law of the accused took away the wife of the accused to his own house with all her ornaments and disposed of the same there. When the accused came to know of this, a quarrel arose between the parties in course of which the son-in-law struck the old father-in-law with a heavy stick on his head causing fracture of his skull. The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Bengal Legislative Council.—The seat in the Bengal Legislative Council of the Hon'ble Babu Kali Pada Ghose, who was nominated as the representative of the District Boards of the Chota Nagpur Division, will be vacant on the 31st July 1905. In accordance with the rotation prescribed in the Government Resolution No. 1553J., dated the 25th March 1893, it is the turn of the District Boards of the Bhagalpur Division to recommend a person for nomination to the Council in order to fill the vacancy. Each District Board will elect one representative only, and he will be entitled to exercise all the votes of the body which he represents.

Public Works Department.—Rai Sahib Beni Madhub Mitra is promoted from Executive Engineer, 3rd grade to Executive Engineer, 2nd grade. Babu Kanti Chunder Banerjee, Assistant Engineer, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months. Mr. H. H. Stevens, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months. Babu Akshoy Krishna Bose, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, and Toll Collector, Jungipur, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for one year and nine months. Babu Jagat Bandhu Bagchi, Supervisor, is posted to the Kandak Division.

Registration Department.—Maulvi Sadaruddin, Rural Sub-Registrar of Kendua, in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Phulpur, in the same district. Maulvi Shamsuddin Ahmed, Rural Sub-Registrar of Phulpur, in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Kendua in the same district. Babu Jogendra Narain Roy, Rural Sub-Registrar of Nandail, in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be Joint Sub-Registrar of Netrakona, at Barhatta, in the same district. Babu Dinesh Chandra Guha, Joint Sub-Registrar of Netrakona, at Barhatta, in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Nandail in the same district.

Financial Department.—Rai Keshari Narayan Chadha Asst, Opium Agent, attached to the Benares Opium Agency, is granted privilege leave for six weeks. Maulvi Shaukat Ali, Asst. Opium Agent, attached to the Benares Opium Agency, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days. Maulvi Muhammad Salim, Asst. Opium Agent, attached to the Benares Opium Agency, is granted privilege leave for one month and eight days. Mr. W. J. F. Currie, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Bettiah, is granted privilege leave for 21 days. Babu Arun Kumar Bose, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the District of Bankura, vice Babu Charu Chandra Mookerjee.

A Sensational Case.—On the 19th of February last in a village called Barun Tal in the zemindari of late Must. Imam Bandi Begum of Gulzarbagh in Patna an occurrence was alleged to have taken place the nature of which seemeed to be quite sensational. It was alleged that one Kurmi woman aged about 22 years received an injury in the perinial region from a lathi blow by one Sitaram and some others in the course of a dispute existing between the landlord and his party on one side and the tenants on the other. The accused have just been tried and acquitted by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Barh. Three lady doctors from Patna Mrs. Connolly, Mrs. Wood and Dr. Miss Mackinnon were examined; the 1st by the prosecution, the 2nd by the defence and the 3rd by the court. The theory advanced by the defence was that the injury was due to recent child birth and the opinion of Mrs. Wood and Miss Mackinnon more or less corroborated this theory. The trying Magistrate Mr. Tindal came to the conclusion that the story for the prosecution was not correct.—"Behar Herald."

Lawlessness at Ballygunge.—On Tuesday, Inspector M. N. Mookerjee of the Ballygunge Thanna charged one Gyan Chandra Bhadar, a notorious "budmash" before Moulvi Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore with having murderously assaulted 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 primafacie case had been made out against the accused and accordingly committed him to the sessions.

Calcutta Corporation.—The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I., Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, is allowed furlough for one month, and Mr. C. F. Payne, I.C.S., Deputy Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta is appointed to act as Chairman of the Corporation, during his absence on furlough.

Assistant Surgeons.—Third-grade Assistant Surgeon Sasi Bhusan Laha is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta. Third-grade Assistant Surgeon Brojo Gopal Chatterjee is appointed as Resident Assistant Surgeon, Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital at Bhawanipur, vice third-grade Assistant Surgeon Debendra Nath Hazra, transferred. Third-grade Assistant Surgeon Debendra Nath Hazra, Resident Assistant Surgeon, Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital at Bhawanipur, is transferred to supernumerary duty at the Cuttack General Hospital.

Assault on a woman.—Before a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, a case of assault on a woman named Kamal was heard, resulting in the conviction of the two accused. Laksmi Narain and Nagen. The facts of the case are these the complainant woman lived with her young daughter-in-law named Nidu 16 years old. As they were not in welltodo circumstances, the daughter-in-law often used to go out of the house to fetch water from a hydrant, not far off from their house in Lal Bagan. Her youth and attractive appearance was the talk amongst youngsters in that quarter. The first accused got enamoured of her charms and, whenever he saw her at the hydrant, he cracked jokes with her. She being a shy and modest woman, she quielty related all this to her mother-in-law. She remonstrated with the first accused, while the second accused suddenly appeared on the scene. They both got angry and the first accused threw her down and the second man kicked her. Babu Debendra Nath Das, Vakil, appeared for the prosecution and Babu Sukumar Chatterjee for the defence. The court on the evidence adduced, convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rupees ten each, in default to suffer seven days imprisonment. Out of the fine, if realized, Rs. 10, would be paid to the complainant by way of compensation.

A case of Bigamy.—Our Hooghly correspondent writes:—One Shadulan 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 Champdaney. She was married, when she was 13 years old, to one Somori Shaik residing at Titaghur. 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 committal 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.

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. Apcar, 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 Sarvadhkari Bahadur, and Mr. Lockhart 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 was provisionally settled. Provisional lists of 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 Poorna Chander Lahiri of the Detective Department, prosecuted one Jogendra Nath Ganguli, Ram Chunder Boral and Shoshi Bhusan Dey, for receiving retaining 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 accomplies 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

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

NO RUSSIANS OFF ANNAM.
JAPANESE SUCCESSES.

London, May 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Saigon wires that Admiral Jonquieres has returned after again visiting the entire Annamese coast and has ascertained that no men-of-war have returned there since the 14th instant.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says that the Russian force on the 20th attacked Tangshed to the right of the Liao and thirteen miles south-west of Takunan. After two hours' engagement the Russians returned losing three hundred killed and wounded. The Russian attack eastwards of Changtufu was also repulsed.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says it is reported that a junk filled with Russian officers has been captured. Presumably it is a reconnaissance from Vladivostock.

London, May 23.

Admiral Birileff has been appointed to command the Pacific fleet with independent powers.

General Linievitch reports that a Russian force occupied Shahotse on the 20th instant. Another force compelled the Japanese to evacuate Changtufu station on the 17th and retire south. Both force continued their southern advance on the 20th.

London, May 25.

Russian despatches show that General Rennenkampf has been severely checked, after attacking an unnamed Japanese position in considerable force. There were several hundred casualties, but the press censor will not allow details to transpire.

London, May 25.

Reuter wires from Manila that an official report from Vigan states that over fifty warships, supposed to be Russians, were sighted on the east coast of the Batan Islands on the 20th inst., sailing in a North-Easterly direction.

GENERAL.

London, May 22.

In the House of Commons to-night Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman moved the adjournment of the House to draw attention to the statement of Mr. Balfour that the question of Colonial preference might be submitted to the Colonial Conference in 1906. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman maintained that this was inconsistent with Mr. Balfour's Edinburgh proposals and subsequent pledges involving two general elections; first on the question of Colonial Conference, and second, on the Conference's decisions. That policy was a safeguard against sudden change.

Mr. Lyttleton rose and stood ten minutes, the opposition shouting and chanting "Balfour, Balfour," till he finally sat down in face of the terrible din.

Mr. Churchill then rose and was received in turn with deafning booning by the Ministerialists. Not a word was audible.

After a few words from Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Lyttleton rose again evoking a renewal of the uproar. Several members appealed to the Deputy Speaker to adjourn. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman appealed to Mr. Balfour to speak.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Brodrick vainly attempted to address the House.

The Deputy Speaker was finally obliged to adjourn without putting the question. The scene lasted for over an hour.

London, May 23.

The House was thronged last night and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Balfour had extraordinary ovations on entering. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman asked whether in view of the confusion created by recent declarations of Ministers reference to the fiscal policy and the conference Mr. Balfour would give a day for a vote of censure.

Mr. Balfour said that two Ministers were prepared to clear up any confusion yesterday when they were prevented by the disgraceful proceedings which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman did nothing to prevent. He did not object to giving a day for the vote of censure provided he had an undertaking that the debate would be conducted with ordinary decency and fair play. The matter then dropped.

London, May 23.

The Turco-Romanian difficulty has been settled in favour of Roumania.

London, May 23.

The "Standard," "Daily Telegraph" and "Morning Post" declare that the question at issue is insignificant, compared with the disgraceful exhibition of the Radicals last night, who have thus forfeited their right to explanation. The "Daily Chronicle," "Daily News" and "The Leader" accuse Mr. Balfour of grave breach of faith and reckless dishonesty, and assert that his reticence indicates a compact with Mr. Chamberlain which he dare not openly avow.

London, May 25.

A Paris telegram from Fez says that Count Tattenbach has informed the Sultan that German financiers are willing to supply an important loan at a low interest without security.

London, May 25.

A lively passage of arms took place in the House of Commons this evening between Mr. Balfour and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in reference to fixing a day for the vote of censure.

Mr. Balfour declined to fix it, because Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had not given an undertaking that the debate should be conducted with ordinary decency and fair play, and he was bound to see that Monday's outrage did not occur again.

Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman refused to give his pledge, but finally added he had no objection to other Ministers speaking before Mr. Balfour.

The latter then fixed the 30th inst.

Mr. Balfour in reply to questions intimated that India would not be represented at the Colonial Conference in 1906. The Government, he said would not make their preference proposals at that Conference.

London, May 25.

Mr. Balfour said he could not make a pledge but he hoped to take Indian Budget earlier than usual.

London, May. 25.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Edward Grey gave notice of a vote of censure declaring that in view of the confusion created by the conflicting declarations of Mr. Balfour and other Ministers, the House deems it necessary that the electors should have an opportunity of expressing their opinions regarding the preferential taxation of food before the Colonial Conference is held.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

EXPERIMENTS IN MANURING OF COTTON.

Simla, May 24.

Mr. Sly, Inspector-General of Agriculture, has issued a circular letter to all Directors for experiments in manuring of cotton. This has been done with great success in America and Egypt and results embodied in the Journal of the Agricultural Society of Cairo.

The most commonly used fertilizers in those countries are nitrate of soda and cotton seed meal and to a smaller extent sulphate of amonia. Mr. Sly assures the assistance of agricultural chemists to the Government of India and gives an outline of a scheme from which the following extract may be of interest: "I beg to suggest that a definite series of experiments in cotton manuring should be made upon cotton experiment stations in your province. If this is now already done the supply of farm yard manure is limited and the cultivatior can spare only a small portion for cotton, if any, from the demands of other valuable crops. The advantage of a growing leguminous crop in rotation is well known and practised. Other manures available in this country are generally also limited in amount such as saltpetre oilcakes, phosphate deposits, bone meal and the like; but in some parts it is doubtful whether they can be fully utilised to the best advantage. In addition, I beg to suggest that trial should be made of super phospate and sulphate of amonia. It is true that these fertilizer can not be obtained at present in India at a price that is likely to admit of their profitable use; but it seems desirable that the agricultural department should make experiments to determine at what price they can be profitably used.

DELUGE IN KASHMERE.
VILLAGES UNDER WATER.

Allahabad, May 24.

All country around Srinagar is under water and it is reported that 22 villages have been practically destroyed. All rice and vegetables in low lying country have gone to say nothing of cattle.

MORTALITY IN INDIA.

Simla, May 25.

There was a marked decrease in the number of deaths from plague during the week ending 13th instant, the figures being 35492 as compared with 46003 in the week preceding. The decline in general was all over India except Hyderabad State where, the mortality rose from 91 to 111; in the Bombay Presidency the figures fell from 1517 to 1179; in the Madras Presidency 25 to 19; in Bengal 1984 to 1241; in the United Provinces from 9220 to 5132; in the Punjab from 29886 to 25340; in Burma from 74 to 58; in the Central Provinces from 56 to 11; in Mysore from 30 to 24; in Central India from 33 to 14, and in Rajputana from 3292 to 2142.

AGRA MATRIMONIAL CASE.
REDUCTION OF SENTENCE.

Agra, May 25.

The appeal of the signaller D'Rozario, the accused in the Agra matrimonial case, was heard to-day, the servious judge reduced the sentence of imprisonment from four months to one month.

AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

Allahabad, May 25.

Sir Edward Buck will represent the Government of India at the approaching Agricultural Congress in Rome.

CASUALTY IN EARTHQUAKE.

Allahabad, May 26.

From careful enquiries made in Kangra and Kulu valleys it appears that 20000 persons perished in earthquake. The first estimate was 15000 but a rough census taken in towns and hamlets shows that less of life was hevier by about 5000.

DISTURBANCES IN DIR.
PREVENTIVE PRECAUTIONS.

Simla, May 26.

Disturbances have again broken out in Dir, Sayed Ahmed Khan with the aid of Mian Gul having attacked one or two places in Mardan. As these disturbances may threaten the security of our communications with Chitral a small moveable column has been ordered to concentrate at Chakdara as a precautionary measure. The column consists of the Guides cavarly and infantry from Mardan, 24th Hazara Mountain Battery from Nowshera, half of Coy. Sappers and Miners from Peshawar, 35th Sikhs from Noushera, 45th Sikhs from Nowshera, No. 30 and half of No. 34 Nat Field Hospls from Rawalpindi. One squadron of 21 cavalry and 20 Cos., 54th Sikhs from Nowshera marched on 26th to Mardan to join the Guides in replacement of men on furlough. One squadron of 23rd cavalry and 2 Cos., 54th Sikhs replace the Guides at Mardan. The detachment of 45th Sinhs on the road to Cherat will be relieved by the 66th Punjabis. The Sappers march from Peshawar on 27th inst.

TEXT OF THE AFGHAN TREATY.

Simla, May 25.

The following is the full text of the treaty with Afghanistan. "He is God-extolled, be his perfection His Majesty Seraj-ul-Millat-wa-ud-din, Amir Habibulla Khan, Independent King of the State of Afghanistan and its dependencies on the one part and the Honourable Mr. Louis William Dane, C.S.I., Foreign Secretary of the mighty Government of India and representative of the exalted British Government on the other part. His said Majesty does hereby agree to this that in the principles and in matters of subsidiary importance of the treaty regarding the internal and external affairs and of engagements which His Highness my late father, that is Zia-ul-Millat-wa-ud-din, who has found mercy, (may God enlighten his tomb), concluded and acted upon with the exalted British Government, I also have acted, am acting, and will act upon the same agreement and compact, and I will not contravene them in any dealing or in any promise. The said honourable Mr. Louis William Dane hereby agree to this that as to the very agreement and engagement which the exalted British Government concluded and acted upon with the noble father of his Majesty Seraj-ul-Millat-wa-ud-din, that is his Highness Zia-ul-Millat-wa-ud-din, who has found mercy, regarding internal and external affairs and matters of principle, or of subsidiary importance, I confirm them and write that they (British Government) will not act contrary to those agreements and engagements in any way or at any time.

Made on Tuesday, the 14th Day of Muharrm-ul-Haram of the year 1,323 Hijri, corresponding to the 21st day of March of the year 1905 A. D.

Here there is the Persian seal of the Amir Habibulla Khan. "I have sealed and signed." Amir Habibulla, Louis W. Dane, Foreign Secretary representing the Government of India,

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

High Court, ——May 26

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Pargiter and Woodroffe.)

THEFT IN A CIVIL SURGEON'S HOUSE.

Babu Haraprosad Chatterjee appeared in support of a Rule obtained on behalf of one Ram Gobind Kurmi upon the District Magistrate of Nadia to show cause why the conviction of the petitioner under section 381 I. P. Code and sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment should not be set aside. The facts were shortly these: Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Banerjee, Civil Surgeon of Nadia missed some articles of household utensils and other things from his house. He sent an information to the police who took up the enquiry on the day following. The police on investigation sent up the petitioner as the person who stole the things which were found in an uninhabited house by the police. The petitioner was then placed before a Deputy Magistrate and the only witness who deposed against him was a maid-servant in the employment of the Civil Surgeon, on that evidence and on the articles being identified by the complainant, the petitioner was convicted and sentenced in the manner stated above.

It was urged on behalf of the petitioner that it was unsafe to convict the petitioner upon the evidence of the maid-servant when it was not corroborated and that the maid-servant upon her own showing was only an accomplice and her evidence should not have been acted upon in the absence of corroboration on material points.

Their Lordships after hearing Babu Hara Prosad Chatterjee at some length made the rule absolute on the ground that it would be unsafe to act upon the uncorroborated testimony of the maid-servant and in the result they set aside the conviction and sentence of the petitioner.

A RULE ISSUED.

Mr. Jackson with Babu Atulya Charan Bose moved on behalf of one Ram Golam Ram for the issue of a rule calling upon the District Magistrate of Champaran to show cause why an order of the Deputy Magistrate of Matihari should not be set aside.

On the 22nd December 1903 Bhagwat Prasad Saha instituted a suit in the court of the second Munsiff of Matihari for the enforcement of a mortgage bond executed by one Jagai Raut and his brothers. In that suit, the petitioner was made a defendant on the allegation that he had purchased a portion of the mortgaged properties in the "Benami" of Bhagwat Lal, one of the defendants, at an auction sale held in execution of a money decree. In the course of the trial, the petitioner was cited as a witness by the plaintiff and, it was alleged he was compelled to give evidence and produce some of his "khattas' and books of accounts. The suit was decreed. Bhagwat Lal preferred an appeal which was dismissed. A second appeal was then preferred at the High Court but with no effect. Subsequent to the decision of the Munsiff, the opposite party applied for sanction to prosecute the petitioner, but as the appeals were pending at the time no sanction was granted. The second party again applied for sanction to prosecute the petitioner under sanctions 193 195 465 471 and 474 I. P. Code. The Munsiff sanctioned the prosecution of the petitioner, without holding any preliminary enquiry into the matter. Thereafter the opposite party applied before the Deputy Magistrate of Matihari for summons against the petitioner. The Magistrate passed the following order: "This is a complaint under sec. 193 I. P. C. The sanction was given on 7th October 1904; so that the six months, allowed by law, within which complaint must be made expired yesterday. The pleader for the complainant argues that the six months should be counted from the date of the District Judge's order on the application for the revokation of the sanction. In view of the clear wording of sec. 195 I do not think the argument is valid. However I give the complainant time till 10th April to show me any ruling in support of his contention. If he can not the application will be dismissed under sec. 203 C. P. C. just as in my opinion it can be dismissed to-day."

It was contended that the sanction was bad in law and was defective in form inasmuch as it did not specify the courts or other place in which and the occasions on which the offence was committed and the particular statements in respect of which the offence was imputed secs. 193 and 196 as it did not specify the documents and the entries in respect of which the petitioner was alleged to have committed the offence.

Their Lordships issued a rule.

LEGALITY OF A MAGISTRATE'S PROCEEDING.

This case arose out of the proceedings taken by the sub-divisional officer of Manikganj, in the district of Dacca, under section 145 Cr. P. Code regarding three plots of land. But the petitioner Bharat Chunder Ghose, th esecond party in the case moved this court in regard to one plot only in Mouza Kalikabari and obtained a rule on the District Magistrate of Dacca to show cause why the order of the sub-divisional Officer, declaring possession of the said plot to the first party Mohini Kanta Saha, should not be set aside. The facts of the case have already been published. The rule was granted on three grounds: First that a portion of the disputed land appeared to be "ijmali" secondly that the Magistrate ought to have at held symbolical possession according to that given to the 2nd party in a revenue sale, and thirdly that the Magistrate acted on statements made at the local enquiry. The court after going through the explanation of the Magistrate and hearing both sides discharged the rule, Mr. Justice Pargiter in delivering the court's order gave the following reasons: The land was claimed by the first party as belonging to his Taluq and the second party claimed it to be "ijmali" as appertaining to his Taluq. The court held that it was not a case of "ijmali." Lands belonging to both taluqs lay in Kalikabari and this did not make the land "ijmali". As regards the second ground the court said that it appeared that a peon went to give possession to the 2nd party of land in Kalikabari, but he did not know where the land lay. The Magistrate was justified in not believing such illusory possession. As for the 3rd ground Mr. Justice Pargiter said that the Magistrate did not hold a local enquiry; he simply adjourned the court to the spot and asked witnesses to identify the land just as in a theft case a Magistrate asks witnesses to identify stolen articles. Mr. Justice Woodroffe though declined to differ from his learned colleague however expressed himself thus as regards this ground:—"I must say I entertain some doubt as to the legality of the procedure adopted by the Magistrate which my learned brother thinks is not open to objection."

ALLEGED FALSE COMPLAINT.

Mr. P. L. Roy with Babu Buldeo Narain Singh appeared in support of a rule obtained on behalf of one Bisheswar Sing who had been ordered to be prosecuted under section 211 I.P.C. by the Sub-divisional Officer of Madhubani.

On 28th October last the petitioner made a complaint before the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Madhubani, on behalf of his employer the Mohanth of Mirzapore, against one Ramtahal Teli for having cut and attempting to remove a tree belonging to his employer. The S. D. O. without recording any reason referred the case to an Honorary Magistrate for judicial enquiry. The Hony. Magistrate reported that the prosecution had failed to make out a case and on that Report the Sub-divsiional Officer sanctioned prosecution of the petitioner for preferring a false complaint.

Their Lordships after hearing Mr. Roy at some length thought that there were no materials on the record proving the complaint made by the petitioner to be false. The rule was made absolute and the order of prosecution of the Sub-divisional Officer was set aside.

A RULE DISCHARGED.

Babu Joytiprosad Sarbhadicari appeared in support of a rule obtained on behalf of one Haru Hanji upon the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum to show cause why the conviction and sentence passed upon the petitioner should not be set aside. The petitioner was convicted under sections 447 and 379 I. P. C. and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 because he along with others went to the complainant's field and reoped the crop raised by him. The rule was issued on two grounds first that there was no finding of justifying the conviction and secondly that the case was not triable in a summary manner. In support of the first ground it was urged that the applicant had a "bonafide" claim. Their Lordships held that the land remained uncultivated for some years. The complainant got a lease early in 1904 and at once cultivated it. The applicant got a lease in September 1904 and afterwards went and reaped the crop. There could not, their Lordships held be a "bonafide" claim. As regards the second ground that the case was not triable summarily it was urged that the offence really amounted to rioting and that the value of the crop exceeded Re. 50. Their Lordships said that in the written complaint complainant made out a case of rioting but the Deputy Magistrate found that it was much exxaggerated and what he complained yere offences under sections 447 and 379 which were triable summarily. As for the value of the crop their Lordships held that there was no evidence on the point. The rule was therefore discharged.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Sale.)

A MORTGAGE SUIT.

Bank of Calcutta vs. Nath Mull Soouce and Budree Narain Soonce.

Mr. B. C. Mittra instructed by Messrs. Morgan and Co., appeared for the plaintiff

Mr. H. D. Bose and Mr. J. Chowdhury instructed by Messrs. Swinhoe and Co, appeared for the defendants.

This is a suit instituted by the Bank of Calcutta on a mortgage executed in their favour by the defendants. The defendants mortgaged two properties belonging to them to secure certain advance which the Bank had already made. They then went to the manager of the Calcutta Bank for further advance of money. The manager of the Bank having said that he would not give, the defendants executed a mortgage for two properties viz 10 Callen Place, Howrah, and 42 Banstolla Street Calcutta. The arrangement was that they would pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The money was payable on demand. The defendants paid only Rs. 400 as interest. In 1903 the defendants became insolvents and the properties were vested in the hands of Mr. Mitter, the official assignee. Rs. 70,000 was due from the defendants. This suit was brought for a mortgage decree against the defendants.

Mr. David King manager of the Calcutta Bank examined by Mr. Mitter said that he knew Lakshmi Narain Soonce. Lukshmi Narain had two sons Budree Narain and Nath. Lakshmi Narain died in 1893. Budree Narain had got two sons and Nath had got two sons. Budri Narain and Nath Mull had business with the Calcutta Bank. Their dealings with the Calcutta Bank commenced since 1895. It continued since they became insolvents. In June 1901 their securities were not as good as they had been and they were called upon by letter to give further security. About November 1902 their debt was about Rs. 90,00k and they came to him for help. He asked for security and on the 17th November, 1902, they executed a mortgage deed, mortgaging the two houses in question. On that mortgage deed the Bank advanced Rs. 70,000.

The trial is proceeding.

We hear, that a complaint has been lodged before Mr. C. Deva Raja Urs, Hunsur Sub-Divisional Magistrate, at the instance of a Patel that the wife of the complainant was sold by public auction and was purchased by a third person for Rs. 6 and that the latter has been keeping her in his possession. The case is pending.—"Mysore Herald."

A case of instantaneous death from plague was recently reported from Rangoon. A correspondent now writes from Aligarh:—It may interest you, and perhaps others, to know that several exactly similar cases have occurred lately in this District to natives. It appears to be the newest and most terrible form of plague, for apparently those who died from it were in perfect health up to within a few seconds of their death. No illness nor warning of any kind. Five of the cases mentioned to me were of men walking in the main street of a large town when they suddenly dropped down dead.

—The authorities are disposing of the right to mine for steatite in certain reserved forest lands in the Kurnool district of the Madras Presidency for a period of one year with effect from 1st June. Steatite is one of the most widely distributed minerals in India, its annual production being about 35,000 tons of the value of about £1,900. According to an official report the mineral in the form of coarse potstone is in general use for making pots, dishes, etc., in its compact form it is suitable for carvings; and in its best form for the manufacture of gas-burners.

Correspondence

THE MODERN GOSPEL OF WORK AND CIVILIZATION.—I.

To The Editor.

Sir,—In the Western world, we see nations bent upon monopolising for themselves all the regions of the earth, and its immeasurable wealth of animal, vegatable and mineral products. The goal of their activity and ambition is that all other races of men must be made to disappear from the world, so that they may in good time, take their places and rule as the lords of creation. The European nations entertain the hope that with their arms and their commerce, they will be able to render progressive and masterful life impossible for other races on earth. Asia and Africa have already been taken on hand with enthusiasm and hope by earnest and self-sacrificing workers bent upon advancing the progress of European civilization, European political supremacy and European territorial acquisition and colonisation. Europe itself is, as it were, a vast armed camp in which the political powers, with their conflicting interests, live under the semblance of amity, each biding its time and opportunity to strangle the other.

Now, let us look to the inspiring source, the psychological basis of the movement which has brought on this great change of social ideal and aim among European peoples. It was Machiavelli who first taught to the Italian nation—the nation which so often in history has proved the teacher and exemplar of European communities—"self-interest and self-regard as the single principle of state action, and material force as the master-key to civil polity". The Christian principles of humanity and resignation were to be discarded and repudiated as productive of ruin, and the higher invisible powers were to have no place in the ordering of the world's affairs. The only salvation for states lay in "clear intelligence backed by unsparing will, unflinching energy, remorseless vigour, the brain to plan and the hand to strike." And again, "Calculation, courage, fit means for resolute ends, human force—only these can rebuild a world in ruins." Machiavellism, however, long continued without influence on European thought and activity owing to the sustained hold which the Church of Christ, though changed somewhat from its mediæval basis and aspect, possessed over men's minds in that continent. So long as the basic conceptions underlying men's thoughts and activities were those of "faith" and "duty," there was no chance for the Machiavellian "quartette" of "Calculation, courage, fit means for resolute ends, human force". But Voltairism gave the death-blow to these old-world ideals of faith and duty, and installed in their stead the reign of reason and right, and there followed soon after the great epochs of the Revolution and the Enlightenment. Napolean proved himself the true pupil of Machiavelli in the sphere of active life. And Goethe, a child of the Enlightenment—has not only said that the man of action is essentially conscienceless, but was a great believer in demonic influence, of which he spoke as follows: "a gigantic force goes out of them, and they exercise an incredible power over all creatures, nay even over the elements themselves; and who can say how far this influence may reach? All moral forces united are powerless against them. The masses are fascinated by them. They are only to be conquered by the Universe itself." In England the speculative triumph of Darwin's evolutionary gospel of "Marry, multiply, let the strongest live and the weakest die" is also a phase of the tendencies of which I am tracing the source and course. And finally we reach their culminating point in the Anarchist ideal of the German philosopher, Nietzsche, with his demand for a "transformation of all values." Nietzsche holds that the time has come for making a new valuation if good and bad conduct on the basis of "Naturalistic Immoralism." He hates morality on the ground that it seeks to thwart the instincts. He hates Christianity, as its morality is that of the slave and sprang from the hatred of the oppressed Jeur against the victorious Romans. He holds that "the only Christian (i. e. Christ) died on the Cross," and that his own mission is to deliver the Western mind from the infection of Christianity.

Such are the antecedents and such the filiation of the ideas under which European communities have come to be dominated by the modern creed of National Imperialism and impelled to follow the guidance of Imperialist sovereigns and statemen in endeavouring to overthrow the political and economic organization of Asiatic peoples and to bring them under the disastrous and exterminiting influence of the new gospel of work by means of which the triumph of western civilization is to be achieved through out the world. All men in the West are invited by this new creed of science and civilization to believe in the saving efficacy of constant, unremitting toil on the material plane for the purpose of securing to themselves the privileges of aggressive colonisation, commerce, and conquest all over the globe. Civilization as thus understood, is to be the goal of humanity and of all human striving on earth; and strenuous exertion is inculcated in men for the purpose of achieving those marvellous triumphs in science art and industry by means of which the virile races of Europe are to exterminate and replace the weaker peoples now inhabiting Asia and Africa. It seems however that Nemesis has overtaken a great western power, the Northern colossus of Europe. But this is neither here nor there.

Burdwan. Lalit Mohan Roy.

A telegram from Jaffna to the "Times of Ceylon" announces a strange phenomenon there. On Saturday morning last a field at Manipay suddenly cracked and water gushed out. The water was salt and the crack is reported to be gradually widening.

With reference to the complaint of assault, made by Mrs. Fernandez against the District Judge, Mysore, alluded to by a correspondent in our last issue, we are glad to learn that attempts at compromise are being made.—"Mysore Herald."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No further shocks of earthquake in the Kangra and Kulu Valleys have occurred for a week.

News has been received in Bombay that the monsoon burst at Colombo on Wednesday morning.

Mahomed Ismail Khan, Kabul Envoy, is recovering from his recent attack of gout, which at one time threatened seriohs results.

The Northern Command Essay competition has been won by Brevet-Colonel J. H. Poett, C. B., 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, Major W. Ewbank, Royal Engineers, being second in order of merit.

A number of sufferers in the earthquake at Dharmsala, who were sent to the Walker Hospital, Simla, as Lady Curzon's guests, suffering from severe spinal and internal injuries, have made satisfactory progress towards complete recovery.

The idea of dredging for gold has a pleasing charm about it which is seldom associated with gold-mining in its more substantial or extensive form. A very small return pays, and pays well. Indeed in several portions of the wolrd notably in New Zealand and British Columbia, dredging for gold is quite a lucrative industry. It has been carried on now for some time in Burma, where the Mandalay Gold Dredging Company has just secured the lease of another 180 miles on the Chindwin, and operations are to be commenced in a few weeks' time. In January the Naruna Gold Dredging Company was started for the purpose of working a large dry alluvial claim in the Northern Shan States; while the Golden Stream Syndicate is also at work in the Mergui district.

Ganoo Hari, an inhabitant of the Bhore State, before the City Magistrate, Poona, lodged a complaint for forgery against three Kulkurnis from the same State. Some time back the "Dnyan-Chuksoo," a paper printed in the City of Poona, published a correspondence purporting to be signed by the complainant and about a dozen others, in which they were made to apologize to the Chief of Bhore for the complaints they had lodged with the Political Agent and the Government against the action of their own State. The editor of the "Dnyan-Chuksoo" was primarily prosecuted for defamation. The case was sent for trial to the Special Magistrate of the Haveli Taluka by the District Court, but on the editor giving up the original correspondence to the Court, the complaint for defamation was withdrawn. Those who were responsible for handing in the correspondence for publication in the "Dnyan-Chuksoo' are now being prosecuted for forgery. The City Magistrate has ordered a preliminary enquiry into the matter.

The final report on the linseed and rapeseed crops of 1904-05 issued by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces, mentions that the area under linseed amounts to 6, 1,848 acres compared with 7,82,302 acres last year, and the area under rapeseed to 1,38,136 acres against 1,31,926 acres last year. The season has been more unfavourable to linseed and rapeseed than to wheat, and the outturn for the province is estimated respectively at 35 and 50 per cent of the normal. The outturn is highest in the Meerut and Fyzabad divisions and lowest in the Agra and Alsahabad divisions, the estimate for the last named division being 10 per cent of a normal crop. The estimated outturn of pure linseed amounts to 51,800 tons compared with 1,44,700 tons last year, and of pure rapsed to 18,00 tons against 29,600 tons last year. The estimate is very conjectural in the case of the mixed crop which is gathered in very small quantities mostly for home consumption The exports of linseed which were heavy during the last two years are likely to be greatly restricted in the present year.

They are apparently getting ready for work at Vladivostok, which has now been cut off by the Japanese. Lieutenant Daniltchenko, who served on Admiral Skrydloff's staff in the Far East and recently returned to Sevastopol, reports that the fortifications at Vladivostok have been put into a thorough state of defence, and that there is an abundant supply of ammunition, while the quantity of provisions is sufficient. The cruisers Rossia, Gromboi, and Bogatyr, the officer adds have been completely repaired, and have left the dock. Similar preparations, it will be remembered, were made at Port Arthur, but the place could not be held in the long run. We shall probably, however, witness another great siege, for it is reported that Marshal Oyama, who will shortly receive two new armies, the Sixth and Seventh, consisting of about 160,000 men, is preparing for a great attack on Harbin and Vladivostok with over 600,000 troops and 2,000 guns. The Japanese consider it necessary to deprive Admiral Rozhdestvensky of his last base in Pacific waters, and the Sixth Army of 100,000 men, under General Hasegawa which lately reached Gensan, has probably now advanced northwards and forced the river Tumen in order to invest Vladivostok.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Inspector Bodley charged Private Alfred Ulph, of the King's Royal Rifles, and Private Frederick Hogarth, of the Scott's Fusiliers, with disorderly behaviour in the Novelty Theatre, Bombay, Mr. Bodley stated that on the night of the 13th instant the two accused and two other soldiers, who are at present on leave, had been to the theatre, and were standing at the entrance to the stalls on the first floor. They were asked by Mr. A. F. Soundy to leave the place as they had not tickets with them. As they would not do so he called Inspector Bodley, who made them leave, Subsequently while Mr. Soundy was near the ticket office, the two accused abused him, and the second accused hit him with the thick end of his cane on the back of the head. Mr. Soundy felt dazed for a few moments and when he came to himself he raised a cry for the police. Inspector Bodley came up, when the accused ran away, but were pursued and arrested. The second accused denied having assaulted Mr. Soundy, and said that as tickets for the theatre could not be had that night they were told by a manager that they could stand near the entrance provided they kept quiet. The Magistrate characterised the assault as cowardly, and the first accused was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or, in default, to undergo two days' imprisonment, and the second accused was sentenced to eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

Barisal Notes

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Barisal, May 19.

DEPARTURE OF MR. WEATHERALL.

Mr. H. E. Weatherall of the "Hitaishi" Defamation case fame is taking his final leave from Barisal. He is the agent of Nawab of Dacca and of the Eastern Land Mortgage Company, a justice of the peace, and an Honorary Magistrate. Such a man, if he were so inclined, could do much good to the people. But unfortunately he began his career here by offending the public in more ways than one; which we need not recount here. Rumour says Mr. Myers will take up his place.

OUTRAGE ON A WOMAN.

On the night of 18th February last, Ibrahim and Mohammed of Charomonai, a village adjacent to the town, went to their neighbour Meher Molla's house under the pretext of getting some wooden planks. The widowed sister of Meher was then sleeping in her house. As Ibrahim was a relative of Meher, he easily found his access to the woman with his accomplice. They then committed rape upon the helpless woman. When her brother came to her rescue, the miscreants fled. In due course, Meher lodged a complaint in the Kotowali Thanna. The case was enquired into and the accused were sent up to the Sessions Judge of the District who has sentenced each of the culprits to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

MURDERS.

On the 15th May, the Sessions Judge disposed of a murder case, in which one Ganga Charan Gain of Rajapur Police station was accused of committing murder. The accused had a quarrel with his aunt father's sister Mayna. On the day of occurence, Ganga Charan cut some bamboo belonging to Mayna, to which she objected. Thereupon Ganga Charan caught hold of an axe and severed her in two halves. The culprit has been sentenced to transportation for life.—In another case, one Bisvesor Agradant, a Brahman by caste, stands charged with murdering his wife. The accused in his confession said that he was a Ganja smoker and in consequence his head was wrong and that in a fit of madness he killed his wife. The man is now under custody in jail where his movements are being watched to ascertain whether he is really insane.

ENCOUNTER OF A CRIMINAL TRIBE WITH THE POLICE.

We lately reproduced in our columns an account from the "Weekly Chronicle" under the above heading. "Truth" from Mymensingh writes to say that there are mistakes in some essential particulars in the said account. We make the following extracts from the letter of our correspondent.

"The main object that underlies the report of the informant appears clearly to be to whitewash the Sylhet Police, to make a hero of Mr. Kemp and to throw all dust on the devoted heads of the Bengal Police with their Inspector Mr. C. K. Dam. The truth is, that when a few of the Police force landed at a place about two miles off from the village of Kamargaon, before it was dawn, Mr. C. K. Dam advised them to return to boats lest their early march from such a distance gives the tribe previous intimation and mar the object in view. So the boats went on and the party landed very close to the abode of the rioters. There was no talk whatsoever between Messrs. Dam and Kemp and no remonstrance in consequence On landing ashore, Mr. Kemp without consulting anybody else and trusting to his own superhuman abilities rushed headlong to Kamargaon with a combined force of the Bengal and Assam Police. The proportion of Assam to Bengal Police, be it remembered, was 2 to 1. But as ill-luck would have it, Mr. Kemp was the first to fly, and was the first to return to Ajmiri the base of operations, with his back with bruises. It is stated that the Sylhet Police occupied an elevated ground and the Bengal Police ran off in one direction below the village, and the Assam Inspector Mr. Kemp was like the god of Olympius moving from point to point encouraging the drooping spirits of the Force while the Bengal Inspector with his two "worthy lieutenants" was following his native instinct of self-preservation with the mob in pursuit of them. These are all true with the slight interchange of Bengal Police for Assam Police.

"Mr. C. K. Dam, who followed Mr. Kemp a little after, hastened to a place hard by the houses of the rioters on hearing the report of a gun. He never shewed his "back" towards the enemy but tried his best to prevail upon them to stop and to collect the force then in disorder to make a united stand. All was bustle and commotion and no one heeded him. At this stage the ruffians fell upon him. He fought them single-handed but was overcome by the superiority of numbers. While he was being assaulted, he saw Mr. Kemp with two Bengal Inspectors and a posse of constables making for the nearest place of safety.

"It has been said that Mr. Kemp with two Sub-Inspectors Asvini and Annada struggled hard with the rioters. This is far from being possible and true. They had no weapon of offence or defence worth the name in their hands. Mr. Kemp had a cane. Asvini had an empty revolver. He had the indiscretion to fire off all his bullents in order to frighten the mob before they shewed any semblance of hostility. We are not at all detractors of Mr. Kemp's glory. We must give even the devil his due. Be it said to his credit that of the Sylhet Police he did the best service.

"Now, Sir, if anybody deserves any praise in the fight, it was constable Sadhu Charan Kar of the Bengal Police who kept the tribe at bay and eventually put them to flight. While capturing two of them he was struck several times by a "Dao" on the head. He was bleeding profusely; but unmoved and undaunted, he fired a shot at the foremost of the assailants, who having fallen unconscious the rioters fled in confusion."

—Chinamen are credited with having a taste for dainty dishes, such as stewed puppy dog, fricassee of pussy-cat, and other titbits, but we now learn from the "Straits Echo" that they also have a partiality for grilled tiger. Quite recently a young, but full grown tiger was shot by a Malay, who took it into Teluk Anson, a port in the coast of the Federated Malay States, for the purpose of securing the usual Government reward of 25 dollars. The skin, which was beautifully smooth and soft, was soon disposed of, and the meat was sold in the township at 40 cents a catty.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

A SHORT STORY.

ECCENTRIC JOHN MARSDEN.

"Three years to-day, Lucas, since I cut off my nose to spite my face."

"Three years to-day, Mr. Marsden, since you performed an act of justice and turned an ungrateful son from the door. Ah! you have not seen the woman, sir, or, you would feel no remorse. A drunken slattern, with the temper of a fiend and the vocabulary of a virago. Handsome, no doubt, in a bold, brazen way, but why Maurice should have married her I can never understand.

"Yes yes, Lucas, you have told me that before. Still, I don't think I gave Maurice fair play. He wanted me to see her and judge for myself, but I was so blinded with rage that I would not consent."

"And rightly, sir. You would have been more incensed against Maurice than ever. Imagine for one moment such a woman sitting at the head of your table, receiving your guests and playing the loving daughter-in-law, waiting and hoping for your death to handle your millions, and——"

"Be silent, Lucas: every time you talk like that my rage against the lad increases. When I am by myself my heart softens towards him and I would call him back, but your glib tongue increases my anger, and I almost curse the day he was born. It is bad enough to have to leave my money to you, a step-son, whose only claim upon me is that I was fool enough to take a widow for my second wife."

"I beg your pardon, sir. I only spoke to prevent you taking a step which I know you would regret. Once installed here with his wife and child you could not well turn them out again. Fancy dining, day by day, with a vulgar, ill-bred woman and an ill-mannered child. Imagine yourself at the dining-table with this woman for your "vis-a-vis," and——"

"By Heaven! you are right, Lucas."

"Don't take my word for it, sir. Try the picture for yourself. Send to the casual ward of the workhouse and invite a woman tramp with her child. Give her a place at your table, and if you like the experience let me go to London and bring Maurice and his wife home."

"Lucas Cain, I believe you are the fiend. You feed my rage like oil poured on fire. But, by Heaven, I shall take your advice and try it! The most depraved woman I can find shall sit down in her rags and her dirt, and you, Lucas, the heir to my millions, shall wait upon her as if she were a Grand Duchess."

"Your joke, sir."

"Ave, a grim joke perhaps we shall find it, but it shall be done. Say no more; it is your suggestion, and I accept it. Now, let me see; you go to London this evening, and take Maurice the usual five hundred pounds. Whatever he has done to forfeit my regard, it is my one consolation that I have not let him want."

"If I can find him, sir. You forget that when I went up last year he was on the eve of sailing for Australia."

"But he was leaving his wife behind him, so if you can't find Maurice give the money to her, and let me feel that I have done something for them. Ah! I never thought that I, John Marsden, the eccentric millionaire as they call me, should ever have my hopes blighted as they have been. Maurice was the light of my life until he met this woman; and now in my old age I am deserted by my own flesh and blood and pestered by a fortune-hunting sycophant."

"Sir, I must protest. I——"

"Get out of my sight, Lucas Cain. The very look of you goads me beyond endurance. Be ready to start for London in an hour, and for Heaven's sake bring me back one crumb of comfort, one word of regret, or I shall torture myself into a madhouse."

Lucas Cain commenced his journey to London in no enviable state of mind. He was a young man of twenty-two when his mother became John Marsden's second wife. After the wedding he had taken up his residence with his step-father, and immediately conceived a violent hatred towards Maurice, the son and heir by John Marsden's first wife. He, however, concealed his animosity in pretended friendship; and when Maurice Marsden insisted upon marrying the girl he loved in spite of his father's objection, it gave him an opportunity which he was not slow to seize.

"I wonder where Maurice is now?" he mused. "If he went to Australia, as his old landlady told me last year, it is hardly likely that he will be back. I wonder what the wife is like, and whether there are any children? My invention of the kiddy made old Marsden's gall overflow. Well, it gives me a pleasant jaunt to London every year, and this five hundred pounds comes in deucedly handy at the present moment. Bring him back a crumb of comfort, eh? By George! I'll bring him back a whole loaf."

Although firmly convinced in his own mind that he was going on a futile errand, Lucas Cain turned his steps towards Blackfriars, and made his inquiry at the door of a common lodging-house in Stamford Street.

"Mr. Marsden? Yes, sir; I think he is in. You'll find him in number three."

Very much surprised, Lucas Cain made his way upstairs. In a sparsely-furnished bedroom, sitting before a handful of fire, was Maurice Marsden, son of the eccentric millionaire. His face was pale and pinched with want and suffering, his clothes threadbare, and his boots in holes. He looked round wearily as the door opened, and then sprang to his feet with an exclamation.

"Lucas!"

"Well, Maurice, old boy, how are you? You are looking a bit peaked."

"Yes, I've been very ill. I had some kind of a fever in Australia, and I haven't quite got over it"

"Oh, you've been abroad, then? Where is your wife? I haven't had the pleasure of meeting her yet."

"I wish to Heaven I knew where she was. Eighteen months ago she got a situation as house-keeper to an old lady. I left her there with the little kiddy, and went to try and make a home in Australia. I did fairly well at first, and then this illness took me and left me fit for nothing. After months in a hospital I had just enough money to bring me home, and then I found that the old lady was dead and my wife goodness knows where. I have searched everywhere, and tramped the boots off my feet trying to find her."

"Oh, I shouldn't worry. Women like her generally fall on their feet. I have no doubt she is quite comfortable, with a nice little place of her own."

In an instant Maurice sprang to his feet and seized Lucas by the throat

"Take it back, you scoundrel, take it back, or I will choke the lie in your throat!"

Lucas struggled and wrenched himself free

"Steady! calm yourself! I did not mean anything."

"It is well you retract. By Heaven! my wife is as pure as an angel—one of the best women that ever lived in this miserable world."

He sat down again, staring modify at the scanty embers and Lucas Cain adjusted his disordered tie in silence.

"How is my father?"

"Much the same as usual. Morose, bad-tempered, cantankerous, and eccentric."

"Does he ever speak of me?"

"I believe he curses you every hour of the day, but sometimes, just before he retires at night, when we have a talk together, I often think he is a little remorseful at the way he has treated you."

"Ah!"

"And I often think that if you were to make your appearance suddenly one evening all would be well."

"You think so?"

"I am nearly certain. Look here, old chap, we have always been friends, and I am sorry that I unintentionally offended you just now, but I would give something to see you reconciled to your father. I will tell you what I will do. To-morrow evening when we sit down for our final smoke, which is generally about midnight, I will lead the conversation up to you, and sometimes when I recall old memories I can bring him to tears. I will leave the French windows of the drawing-room unlatched, and if you come in about twelve-thirty I have no doubt everything will be satisfactory."

"Poor old dad! Then he does love me still?"

"I am sure he does. Will you do it?"

"Yes, I will come—that is, if you can lend me the price of my fare down. I am cleaned out."

"I can let you have a sovereign. The old man keeps me precious short, I can tell you."

Lucas Cain returned to John Marsden the following afternoon in a state of self-satisfied contentment. He immediately had an interview with his step-father, and gave his version of the meeting with Maurice.

"A most extraordinary change in him, sir; he seems to have gone from bad to worse. Dirty, ragged, and down at heel, I should not have known him for the same man, and as for his wife and child, they begger description."

"You gave him the money?"

"I did, sir; but I will not repeat the epithet he used when he received it, nor the insulting remarks which he applied to you. Their vulgarity was only exceeded by the comments of his wife."

"Not one word of regret, not a wish expressed to see me again?"

"Not one, sir; on the contrary——But what I have told you is nothing to what is to follow, only I fear to pain you too much by the recital."

"Go on," said John Marsden, grimly; "you've planted the dagger into my heart, you may just as well give it a twist."

"It was after I had left Maurice. I had been to Ludgate Hill, and was returning to Waterloo Station through Stamford Street, when I saw your son, in company with two men, enter a public-house. I do not know what aroused my suspicions, but I entered the place by another door, and found myself in a compartment next to Maurice and his companions."

"Well? Get on, man; out with it."

"I could not understand the drift of their remarks at first, but after a while I realized that they were planning a robbery."

"A robbery!"

"Yes, sir; and, what is more, the plan of the house to be burgled was furnished by Maurice with most minute instructions to his accomplices."

"And did you hear whose premises they are about to honour with their attentions?"

"I did, sir. It was Rawley Manor."

"Rawley Manor! What! my son conspire to rob me. I won't believe it."

"It is true, sir. Maurice will not come down himself, as he is known in the neighbourhood. He leaves it all in the hands of his accomplices. They will enter the grounds through the shrubbery, and their point of attack will be the French windows of the drawing-room."

And when is this piece of rascality to be attempted?"

"This evening, sir, an hour after midnight."

"And—and Maurice will not be with them?"

"No, sir; so I understood."

"Then have a couple of men posted in the garden with their guns, with instructions to let the first scoundrel that emerges from the shrubbery have a charge of buck-shot. Tell them to fire low. We don't want any murder done. And now, after that little appetizer, let us go to dinner."

"I beg your pardon, sir," said the butler, entering at that moment, "but Ferris, the game-keeper, has found a young woman lying insensible by the roadside, and he's brought her into the kitchen, sir."

"Who is she, and where does she come from?"

"I don't know, sir; she seems dazed with anger and cold, and can't answer questions. She's very poorly clad, sir, but the child is well wrapped up."

"Oh! there's a child, too?"

"Yes, sir, a little boy; a fine little chap."

"Well, see that they are well-cared for, and, if necessary, find them a bed for the night, and I will see them in the morning."

"Is it wise, sir," said Lucas, "to turn this house into an asylum for tramps? The work-house is only four miles off. I should think the casual ward would be the proper place for them."

"Casual ward on a freezing night like this? By George! I have it. You proposed yesterday that I should send to the workhouse for just such a woman and child to sit at my dining-table. If the woman has recovered sufficiently send them in. For this night she shall sit at the head of my table as Mrs. Maurice Marsden. She shall be treated as if she were the first lady in the land, and you, Lucas, shall stand behind her chair and pay her every attention."

"Sir, I protest."

"You protest! You will understand, sir, that so long as there is a chance of your inheriting my money you will do as I tell you. Send them in."

In a few moments the butler ushered the way-farers into the dining-room. Instead of the dirty, unkempt tramp that John Marsden had expected to see, he found a pretty, fair haired woman, with sorrowful grey eyes. Privation and suffering had left their mark upon her face, but her speech and actions betrayed gentle birth. She entered the room timidly, holding by the hand her little boy.

"I am glad, madam, to welcome you to my house," said John Marsden. "I do not ask who you are, what you are, or where you come from, but it is my wish that you honour me with your presence at dinner. To-night you shall be Mrs. Maurice Marsden, and sit at the head of my table."

"But——"

"Do not say a word, I beg. Lucas, your arm to Mrs. Maurice and lead her to her seat."

"May I not know your name, sir?"

"That is only fair. I am John Morsden, the eccentric millionaire."

"John Marsden?"

"Ah! I see you have heard of me. Lucas, stand behind Mrs. Mourice's chair and see that she wants for nothing."

Inwardly raging but not daring to disobey, Lucas stood behind the guest's chair in sullen silence. It was a grotesque meal. The young woman ate but little and seemed buried in thought. The child was perfectly unconcerned, and partook of everything placed before him, while John Marsden, taking a savage delight in the discomfiture of Lucas, maintained a continual fire of comment.

The meal seemed interminable, and John Marsden prolonged it until the clock struck ten and the child fell asleep in his chair.

"The comedy is over, and I fear it has not been a success. Madam, I thank you for your company. You will rest here to-night. Take the little fellow to his bed, and I should like to have a talk with you later on. Lucas, carry the child to the house-keeper and then come into the library."

John Marsden sat staring moodily into the fire; the news that Lucas had brought him affected him deeply. He had hoped against hope that his son would come back to him and seek a reconciliation; but the report of his final degradation put all such expectations to an end.

"Well, Lucas, the jest is over, and I think it failed. I am inwardly conscious of having behaved in an ungentlemanly manner towards that poor young lady, and made sport of her misfortune. Have the men been posted in the garden?"

"Yes; all is ready to give the burglars a warm reception."

"Then leave me. I can't stand your company to-night."

He lapsed into moodiness, and sat for along time in contemplation, and it was just midnight when he summoned his man.

"Has that young woman retired yet"

"No, sir; she said you wished to see her."

"Send her in."

In a few moments she stood before him.

"I fear, that I owe you an apology for my conduct of this evening. I trust you will forgive me. When I started the sorry jest I had no intention of making sport of a lady's misfortunes."

"I have nothing to forgive, sir; I am very grateful to you for your kindness. But you speak of a jest; may I ask the meaning of it?"

"If you care to listen to an old man's sorrow, I will tell you. I had a son—a fine, manly young fellow, and I loved him with an affection that almost amounted to idolatry. I planned a brilliant future for him, but he cast it from him."

"In what way?"

"By a hole-and-corner marriage with a vulgar woman, whose plebeian instincts developed later into a drunken slattern. I have never seen her, but my step-son, Lucas Cain, has kept me well informed. I have yearned for my boy and longed to forgive him and even accept his wife, and as my heart was softening Lucas suggested that I should get a tramp woman from the workhouse, seat her at my table, and see how I liked the experience. I played the comedy with you to-night, but it failed. Had my son's wife been anything like you I would go down on my knees and ask his forgiveness."

"Do you trust Lucas Cain?"

"Not very much, I must admit, but the news he brought me from London to-day bears some stamp of truth."

"And what was that?"

"He overheard my son with two other men planning to rob this house to-night."

"A lie! a lie! 'tis all a lie! Maurice Marsden is the soul of honour, and if any son possessed filial affection it is he. He has a heart of gold and the manliness of a man."

"In Heaven's name who are you, that you know my son?"

Crack!

A single shot rang out, followed by a shriek of pain and the falling of a heavy body.

With an exclamation John Marsden rushed from the library into the drawing-room, followed by his guest. The French windows were wide open, and in the semi-darkness they discerned the figure of a man stretched on the carpet.

Turning on the electric light, John Marsden advanced to the prostrate figure and turned him on his back.

"Maurice! My son! my son!"

With a wild cry the woman thrust John Marsden away and bent over the man.

"It is Maurice, my husband. Ah! not dead; not dead! Speak to me, Mourice."

The wounded man opened his eyes.

"Muriel, at last have I found you!"

"Who are you, madam?" asked John Marsden.

"I am Muriel Marsden, your son's wife. But get help quickly. He has fainted."

Upon examination the wound was found to be trifling. The shot had been fired from behind, and the bullet had ploughed a furrow along the left side of the skull.

When the patient had been got to bed John Marsden summoned the game-keepers.

"Who fired that shot?"

"It must have been Mr. Lucas, sir; we were only loaded with buck-shot, and neither of us fired. But Mr. Cain had his revolver."

"Send Mr. Cain to me."

But that gentleman, after his failure to encompass the death of Maurice Marsden, had discreetly disappeared for ever.

And when Maurice was sufficiently recovered John Marsden became acquainted with the full perfidy of his step-son.

"Well, Maurice, my son, we must make the best of things and forgive each other. So we will let bygones be bygones and make our future happiness with Muriel and my little grandson in some way compensate for the past vagaries of an eccentric millionaire."

The Report on the state and prospects of the crops in Assam for the week ending the 16th says:—Weather is hot in most districts. Slight rain has fallen in all districts. Pressing of sugarcane has nearly finished: the outturn generally is fair; planting is in progress. Plucking and manufacture of tea are continuing; prospects are good in Darrang and fair in other districts, except in Cachar and Kamrup. Ploughing for, and sowing of, early and late rice are in progress. Sowing of jute is finished. Early transplanted rice is partly damaged by floods in Sylhet, and jute and early rice are damaged by storm in the plains portion of the Garo Hills. Cattle-disease is prevalent in five districts. Prices of common rice are—Silchar 18 to 19, Sylhet 16½, Gauhati, Nowgong, and Sibsagar 16, Dhubri and Tezpur 15, and Dibrugarh 18 seers per rupee.

Scientific Notes

MARS TURNING BROWN.

The Harvard Observatory in Arizona reports that the colour of that portion of the planet Mars known as the Earthraeum Sea has changed from blue-green to chocolate brown. Professor Pickering, of Boston, suggests that the phenomenon is due merely to the effects of the climate on the colour of the vegetation. Mars, we are told, has experienced a mild winter; no snow has been observed up to the present.

STIMULANT OR FOOD?

For many years we believed that alcohol was a stimulant. Mankind had been stimulated by it, more or less, for thousands of generations, and when medical science endorsed the popular view everybody was happy and satisfied. Then medical science tired of the stimulant, and announced a new "fact"—alcohol as a food. There were people who lived upon alcohol and nothing else for months, therefore it must be a food. The general public said, quite politely, "A food? Oh, indeed!" and continued to regard it as a stimulant. Now come another scientist with another brand-new a fact." Alcohol is not a stimulant or a food, it is simply a paralysing agent. Most people, unless of Scotch extraction, who drink a bottle of whisky straight off, become paralysed; therefore alcohol is a paralysing agent. Yet a perverse public still calls it as stimulant.

ENCKE'S COMET.

Some comets come within the limits of our solar system and depart never to return but others moving in elliptic orbits pay us flying visits every few years, and of these the most famous is the one known as Encke's comet, which has a period of about three and a third years. It takes its name from Encke, who computed its orbit from the observations of Pons, who observed it in the year 1818, but when this orbit was known it was found that the same object had been seen thirty years earlier, as it has been at every return since that date. At each tenth return, that is every thirty-three years, the conditions are more favourable than at others, and such a return is now at hand. The comet may be seen this month in large telescopes, but during the third week of November it will be nearest to the earth, at a distance of about thirty-five million miles, and possibly about the first week in December it may be seen with the naked eye, near Altair, the middle of the three stars in the constellation of the Eagle, which are sometimes mistaken for Orion's belt.

RED REMEDIES.

The latest medical discovery is said to be to the effect that red is a colour fatal to pestiferous germs; and it now remains to be considered how the discovery can be turned to practical therapeutic and prophylactic use. That we should protect ourselves from sore throats by wearing red ties, and should, on cold days, dob our noses with red paint to guard against nasal catarrh, is the first and most obvious conclusion deducible from the premises—which also seem to justify the free use of red wine as an internal antiseptic. The same argument may, furthermore, be expected to make red hair fashionable, and to incite us to a gaudier display in the matter of toilet. A costume on the lines of that traditionally attributed to Mephistopheles would seem, indeed, to be nearest to the hygienic ideal; and if a man so habited lived in a red-brick house with red curtains, and a red lamp before the door, the discomfiture of the micrococci should be complete. A theory, of course, which implies as its practical corrollary so many radial changes in our mode of life, will require very careful investigation before we act upon it; but that, no doubt, is what it is receiving from the pioneers of science at the present hour.

SOIL INOCULATION.

When the methods of inoculating the soil with bacteria in order to promote vegetable growth reach the stage of suggesting a question in the House or Commons it may be taken for granted that the principle of the application of "nitragin," as the bacterial preparation is commercially called, is fairly well understood. These nodule forming bacterio have the property of "fixing" nitrogen in the soil in contact with the root of the leguminous plant, and of thus, in effect, manuring the root. The actual chemical and biological processes are a matter of some theoretic dispute, though it seems probable that the bacteria are animated by no benevolent intention, but pierce the root of the plant in search of carbo-hydrates, while the plant retaliates on them by absorbing them and the nitrogenous food they bring. What is more important to the agriculturist is a knowledge of the best way of applying these preparations of bacteria to the plant and to the soil. "Nitragin" in the earlier stages of its preparation and application was found by the Germans to produce results good, bad, and indifferent. The preparation was expensive, and sometimes difficult of application. The United States Laboratory of Plant Physiology has now found a thoroughly practical and satisfactory method of plant inoculation, and it is distributing "cultures" of the nitrogenous bacteria to farmers all over the United States. They have found that these bacteria can support a good deal of drying. They therefore saturate absorbent cotton in a liquid culture of the bacterial organism. In this way millions of bacteria are held within the cotton, and after this is carefully dried out they remain dormant in it. They are thus distributed to farmers, and the bacteria can be revived by putting the cotton in water before placing it in contact with the seeds that are to be sown. The water used for reviving the bacteria also has some preparation so that it will better support the bacteria than other organisms. For this purpose the department distributes small packets of nutrient salts with the cotton culture.

SPIDERS AND MUSIC.

Spiders are notoriously and historically fond of music. At a performance on the Continent recently, the concert hall was made disagreeable by a sudden invasion of spiders, which were drawn by a violin solo from the cracks and crannies of the ancient building. They crawled about the floor and on to the stage.

INSECTS AND HEAT.

Some curious results have been obtained by Professor Standfus, of Zurich, in the course of some experiments on butterflies and caterpillars which he subjected to varying temperatures at different stages of their metamorphosis. The temperatures he used varied from 99deg. Fahrenhit to 25deg. Fahrenheit, and according to an account which bears the imports of having been dictated by actual knowledge of the experiments these abnormal temperatures gave most unexpected and anomalous results. For example, many of his six thousand specimens developed either into butterflies resembling ancient species or into butterflies which resembled closely no variety at all. The most interesting results were, however, obtained with butterflies which have seasonal variations in appearance. The chrysalis of 'Vanessa Levana,' for example, gives birth in the spring to butterflies which lay eggs in summer. In the same year these eggs produce caterpillars which develop into butterflies of totally different appearance, a transformation which is ascribed by Professor Poulton and his school to the influence of natural selection guided by differences in the foliage of the plants among which the lives of the two varieties are led. By submitting the chrysalis of the second form of this variety to a temperature of 81deg. Fahrenheit Professor Standfus obtained the first form. Similar results were obtained with the "Vanessa urticæ,' a rare butterfly found only at the North Cape and in Sardinia. An ancient species, 'papilio machaon,' which had totally disappeared, was obtained at a high temperature.

POISONS IN COLOURS.

At last some definite information has been prepared on the extent and nature of the poisons in colours, though the colours investigated are those of the coal tar dyes alone. The results of the investigation appear in the 'Zeitschrift der Nahrung und Genusmittel,' and fifty of the coal tar dyes, have been examined. Of these fifteen were found to be positively poisonous, and twenty others to cause harmful disturbances of the digestive organs or kidneys, or of the general health of the animals experimented on. Contrary to the popularly-conceived impression, the most poisonous colours are not among the greens. That impression no doubt became general because of the widely-advertised noxiousness of the arsenical greens. But among the coal-tar dye colours the most seriously poisonous ones are among the yellow and orange dyes—auranti'a, mandarin metanil orange, butter yellow, for example. Next to those in order of number come the blues, browns, and blacks. Very few among the violet and green colours were found harmful, one "brilliant" green and one "acid" green being the chief exceptions. All these are to be regarded as poisonous when swallowed. They are not harmful generally in any other sense. In testing for harmful behaviour towards the human skin, such as might be caused by woollen or cotton dyed with the colours named, the tests were severe. The articles so dyed were worn for ten to eighteen days. Only two colours were found harmful. An orange—Auramin O—caused a slight reddening of the skin, while Ursol D caused a serious inflammation.

MEDICAL.

SUGAR FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Sugar ranks high amongst the heat-producing substances, and it is also a powerful producer of nervous energy. It is recommended by two foreign medical authorities in the "British Medical Journal," to avert the wasting of consumption. It should be given in considerable doses—100 to 500 grams per diem, in addition to the amount consumed in ordinary diet, the rule being from 5 to 12 grams per kilogram of body weight. Under this treatment excellent results were obtained, 8 to 15 kilograms weight being put in some cases in the course of two or three months. No sugar was ever detected in the urine during this course of treatment. The best results were obtained in feverish forms of consumption with slight evening rise. No indigestion or intestinal fermentation was experienced. The excessive sweetness may be partially masked by giving it well diluted with milk or coffee, or by adding some bitter tincture. It might take the place of codliver oil where this drug is badly borne.

IMPORTANCE OF DIET IN WARDING OFF SKIN COMPLAINTS.

The diet treatment in skin diseases is, we are assured, of the greatest importance; it is, indeed, in many cases because people eat foods which do not agree with them or to which their bodies are opposed, notwithstanding the fact that they like them, that they are intermittently afflicted in this way. The present article will, therefore, serve a useful purpose if we indicate briefly some of the foods which should be discarded in cases of predisposition to cutaneous affections. In the case of what is termed psoriasis—characterised by dry, white, glistening scales on a red, easily irritated surface—refraining, for the time being, at all events, from a meat diet is unmistakably beneficial to the sufferer.

Cheese, again, is liable to aggravate certain skin diseases, or possibly induce them. All kinds of coarse redness of the skin and rashes, with a running of fluid, are benefited by calomel purges, followed by a course of mineral waters. Salicylic medication is a valuable adjunct. The salicylic acid seems to attack the morbid process like an antitoxin, and to paralyse the evil effects of the poisons circulating in the blood.

Experience will in some measure show what articles of food to avoid; and patients should strive to eat at regular intervals and in small amounts. A single hastily eaten meal when one is over-fatigued, over-heated, or irritated, may affect you like some kinds of ptomaines. In cases of itching the nervous system must be soothed and sleep restored. Eczema frequently develops after this complaint, and both may, in many cases, be avoided by keeping the bowels in good order, avoiding excess of bread and potatoes, and all other causes tending to induce flatulence. Those subject to itching are usually constipated.—"Science Siftings."

The loss is reported of a despatch box with important papers belonging to H. E. the Governor of Ceylon. The loss is regarded as a serious one, as the papers in the box are said to be important.

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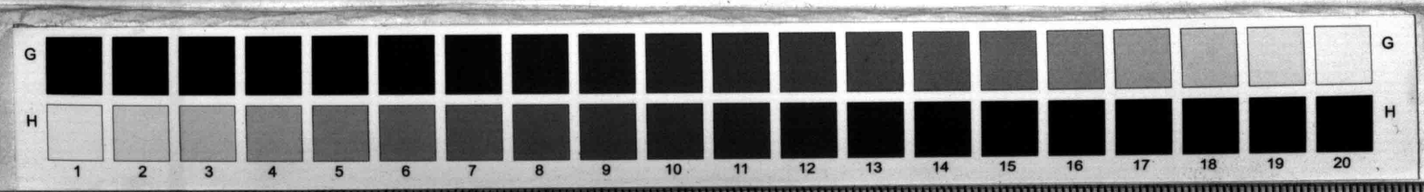

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NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE JAPANESE LOSS.

Count Okuma, the leader of the Progressive in a speech at Tokio, estimated the deaths from war at 50,000, and the number of wounded and sick as between 200,000 and 300,000. It was his opinion, that timely diplomatic skill would have prevented the Baltic Fleet from arriving in the East. In his view the occasion for great land battles had disappeared. The success of the war he ascribed to constitutional government and compulsory education.

POSITION AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

(By Mail.)

A "Central News" telegram from St. Petersburg, dated April 29, says it is reported that Vladivostock is abundantly supplied with provisions. There are large numbers of cattle, and the sanitary condition of the garrison continues to be satisfactory, although this is the season when the number of cases of infectious disease usually increases. The chief of the garrison has published an appeal to the Chinese population persuading them to return to their places and to proceed with the cultivation of their fields, and laying all the responsibility for the devastation of the country on the Japanese.

RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES.

Russian correspondents express the opinion that an active resumption of hostilities is imminent. The Japanese are believed to be hurrying up large numbers of men to Manchuria, possibly with the idea of providing against the contingency of Rozhdestvensky beating Togo, and interfering with the sea communications. A correspondent of the "Russ" believes that Oyama has at his disposal 825,000 men, of whom 100,000 are marching through Korea on Vladivostok, 150,000 are guarding communications, and 575,000 are confronting Linievitch. The same correspondent, asserts that Oyama has every reason to invest Vladivostok immediately, as even if the fleet should get there unscathed, it will require considerable overhauling, which would be seriously hampered by the presence of a beleaguering army.

THE SURRENDER OF PORT ARTHUR.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Standard" writes on May 3:—Very startling evidence has, I am informed, been given before the Commission which was appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the surrender of Port Arthur. The condition of affairs as revealed by the witnesses can best be described as lamentable. The disclosures made cannot fail to revive in all their bitterness the recriminations which signalised the return of the defenders to St. Petersburg. It must be admitted that the evidence, so far as I can gather, has been uniformly of an unfavourable character for General Stoessel. It has been declared by those who served under him that he rarely went to the front but devoted his principal energies to enriching himself. Unfortunately, Mme. Stoessel has not escaped censure. It is declared that the wife of the Commander-in-Chief owned 40 cows, which were fed on bread while the garrison were on short rations. The milk from these cows was sold at the rate of two shillings a bottle. One officer stated that he gave three pounds ten shillings for a turkey which he purchased from General Stoessel. It was finally disclosed that when the question of surrender was discussed at the military council, only General Reiss and the commander of the "Retvizan" voted for the cession of the fortress. Stoessel himself was then absent, but afterwards joined the Council. The evidence of Russian prisoners in Japan is being obtained through the French Embassy as an intermediary, and the inquiry cannot be ended until their replies to the questions transmitted to them have been received.

MISMANAGEMENT OF THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

A Cossack colonel who was severely wounded in Manchuria, has given the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Matin" an interesting account of the gross mismanagement from which the troops suffered at the front. They always fought in the dark, he said, owing to the lack of information and the absence of maps. He gave an edifying account of the fashion in which the bureaucracy had neglected to prepare a topographic survey, which was proposed so long ago as 1900. On the outbreak of the war, when it was finally decided to make a map of Manchuria, it was found that it would first be necessary to obtain the permission of the Japanese. "We are covering with our blood the places left blank in the map." According to the colonel, the Cossacks are admirable on horseback, but, unfortunately, in Manchuria they had always to dismount in order to attack hills or heights. My men had worn out their boots. . . and when they mounted you could see their toes protruding as they got into the stirrups. On receiving instructions to proceed on a reconnaissance in the direction of Ying-kau I asked for 1,600 pairs of boots for my regiment. They were refused on the ground that there were none available. Some time afterwards we evacuated behind in order to burn a supply of over 1,000,000 boots in the town which was on the point of being occupied by the Japanese. Before setting fire to them my 500 men had time to take the boots which they had been asking for almost since the beginning of the campaign and thus died in new shoe leather. Sometimes we remained 48 hours without food. It was maddening. After such a fast the supply which we occasionally received for the whole regiment was two boxes of biscuits which were so hard that I saw the men moisten them in the muddy water by the roadside. The ings it is impossible to imagine. Whatever fate may await our arms it is well to continue the war. Believe me, it is better that those men should be in Manchuria than here.

GREAT PREPARATIONS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wired recently:—I am enabled to state that, while very optimistic anticipations prevail in the highest circles here respecting the results of the future encounter between the hostile fleets, grave apprehensions are entertained respecting the outlook on land. Members of the General Staff are convinced Oyama, who will shortly receive two new armies, the Sixth and Seventh, consisting of about 160,000 men, is preparing for a great attack on Harbin and Vladivostok with over 600,000 troops and 2,000 guns.

The Japanese consider it necessary to deprive Rozhdestvensky of his last base in Pacific waters, and the Sixth Army of 100,000 men, under General Hasegawa, which lately reached Gensan, will soon advance northwards, and endeavour to force the River Tumen in order to invest Vladivostok in the beginning of the summer. According to the "Russkia Vedomosti," General Andreeff will actively defend the Tumen, and delay the enemy's advance as long as possible.

Meanwhile Oyama, with over half a million men, will march against Linevitch whose forces are inadequate for purposes of defences. It is assumed that Oyama's main forces will occupy the line Kwan-chen-zi-Kirin, while Hasegawa is forcing the Tumen, whereupon the Seventh Japanese Army will move eastwards to Ninguta, and enter into contact with the forces besieging Vladivostok.

The numbers of the Russian army fell in February from 350,000 to 200,000 men, but reinforcements have been received since then, and the return of soldiers slightly wounded has raised it to 3,35,000, and at the beginning of May it will amount to 370,000, exclusive of 45,000 in Vladivostok. Therefore, against Oyama's 510,000, Linevitch will dispose of 370,000, while the Vladivostok garrison will oppose only 45,000 troops to Hasegawa's 100,000. Obviously, Linevitch must withdraw to Harbin, where the issue of Russo-Japanese war will be revealed.

JAPAN'S NEW SHIPS.

During the past few weeks, writes the "Pall Mall Gazette," there have been a very large number of merchant vessels sold to Eastern buyers, and every week has increased the total of steamers so disposed of After these boats have sailed for the East the fact is generally disclosed that the buyer is a Japanese firm.

The following is a complete list of the steamers sold and placed under the Japanese flag since January 1:—

Steamer.	Tonnage
Michael Jebsen (German)	995
Salamanca (British)	1,385
Perla (British)	1,980
Caffila (British)	2,095
Cydonia (British	1,637
Athens (British)	2,313
Monghut (Foreign)	1,354
S. Gottardo (Italian)	2,590
Karoon (British)	2,101
Suez (British)	2,064
Ocampo (British	2,054
Actu (Norwegian)	1,377
Celebes (Foreign)	2,280
Foochi (China)	1,201
Wineland (German)	2,606
Phra Chula Chom Klao (Dutch)	1,568
March (British)	1,969
Graf von Bylandt (German)	1,157
Hampstead (British)	2,822
Kolpino (British)	2,352
Chilka (British)	1,971
Henly (British)	2,311
Dante (Italian)	2,718
Saladin (British)	1,874
Dean (British)	1,578
Herald (British)	573
Ariel (Norwegian)	1,572

The names of the vessels have been altered to Japanese with the affix Maru; the above are the old names.

In addition to this there are a number of boats sold to and bound for the East, but the nationality of the buyers has not been so far made known.

When it is considered that the Japanese have acquired a very respectable mercantile fleet of nearly thirty-first class steamers from the blockade runners captured on the way to Vladivostok, there hardly appears to be any immediate necessity for such an enormous purchase; and it is suggested in shipping circles that they can only be justified on the assumption that peace between Japan and Russia is in contemplation. However that may be, it is certainly the case that under existing conditions the trade of Japan with her neighbours is stagnant, and must remain so until the end of the war. Practically the only employment for vessels under the national flag is to be found in the coasting trade, for which purpose the boats bought are too large. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha and other Japanese lines have supplied the Japanese Government with the transports required for the Manchurian campaign.

The London agents of a number of Japanese firms are still in the market for merchant shipping, and negotiations for the sale of well-known fleet of steamers are in progress.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

The first part of the building programme now being carried out in the hope of restoring the Russian Navy has just been published. The report says that in addition to twenty new warships already in course of construction, there are thirty-one torpedo-boats, and ten coast-defence cutters. Russian critics see a very weak point in the programme in the fact that, so far, no mention has been made of ironclads, especially as the present war has shown so clearly that ironclads play the most decisive part in a naval combat. However, these details will be forthcoming soon, and so much of the programme as has been published is of no little interest.

In the place of those vessels which were destroyed in and off Port Arthur, new vessels with similar names will be built. Thus there will be once more at the service of Russia the Bayan and Pallada, as armoured cruisers, the four gun-boats Gilyak, Bobr, Sivutch and Koreyetz, all of the Gilyak type; the mining cruisers Vsadnik and Haidamak, each of 570 tons; the torpedo-boats Lieutenant Burakoff, Burny, Silny and others. The memory of the brave men who met their death in the naval actions off Port Arthur will be kept green in the name of one cruiser to be known as the Admiral Makaroff and in two torpedo-boats of the Sokol type of 297 tons to be called Lieutenant Malleyeff and Engineer Anastasoff; and in four of the larger torpedo-boats of 350 tons to be called Lieutenant Sergeyeff, Captain Yurassoffski, Engineer Dmitriyeff and Engineer Sveryeff.

According to the naval expert of the Russ, the fleet programme merits entire approval. Retaining the Bayan type instead o fthe armoured-deck cruisers which have been rejected by all foreign Powers is thoroughly to be approved of; the only drawback is that only three and not six vessels of this type are to be built. The Bayan type has a displacement of 7,800 tons, and a speed of 21 knots, which can be increased on occasion; it is certainly a useful and formidable unit in naval warfare. The Bayan, sunk in Port Arthur, gave an excellent account of herself in several engagements, and gave proof of her vitality, even when she had been damaged repeatedly. It might be advisable to improve the artillery carried by the Bayan type, and then they could act in concert with armoured cruisers of large type.

Of the thirty-one new torpedo-boats, only two are to have a displacement of 297 tons: the others will have a displacement of 350 tons. and their speed will not be less than 29 knots; these craft will be rather torpedo-boat destroyers. Although in the opinion of Russian naval critics the present war has diminished the importance of the part played by torpedo-boats, yet the need of them in every squadron is out of the question. In the same way the great use that can be made of gun-boats was shown in the engagements on the Yalu river and off Kin-chau. The ten small river gun-boats, each of 183 tons, are intended clearly for use on the Amur River, for the Amur is bound to play a very important part in the near future as the frontier, and probably the eastern limit of Russia's sway in the Far East. The two mining-cruisers are to be an addition to the eighteen vessels of this type now being built by the private contributions which have been made by the Russian people. Finally the ten coast-defence cutters will be numbered I to 10, and each will be of 35 tons. All these units, now in course of construction, were entered on the Navy List on 10th April by order of the Czar.

JAPANESE SURGERY.

TRIBUTE BY SIR F. TREVES.

The progress of Japan both in the arts of peace and war furnished the themes of speeches made by that eminent representative of the medical profession, Sir F. Treves, and of Lord Redesdale, on the occasion of the annual dinner of the Japan Society held at the Hotel Metropole, under the presidency of Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Minister

EQUIPMENT FOR WAR.

Sir F. Treves, proposing the toast of the evening, referred to the fact that the matter of medical equipment in the time of war was now engaging the attention of all nations. "If you want to see the last thing, the most ingenious thing, and yet the simplest thing in the equipment for war," said Sir Frederick "you must go and see it in Japan (Applause). Many of the problems which concern European armies and have been to a large extent a terror of war in European countries, the Japanese are solving or have solved. British troops enter a war with many determinations. One is 10 per cent. of sick (laughter). It is what they are accustomed to expect to get and they got it (laughter). Now the Japanese are quite content with I per cent. of sick, and they get it (renewed laughter). It is a question of ambition perhaps which might well be imitated, but the problem of reducing 10 per cent to one the Japanese had done a great deal to solve" (applause).

Proceeding, the speaker said he was perfectly certain that we should find in Japan not many years hence one of the most remarkable schools of surgery that the world has ever seen. "You will understand why", he continued; "there is the infinite patience of the people, their infinite tenderness. Kinder, more sympathetic people do not exist. Then comes one very important factor, at least, in the making of a surgeon; they have no nervous system (laughter). Nerves is an untranslatable term in the Japanese language (laughter and applause). "I am confident." concluded Sir Fredrick, "we shall find in the islands of Japan, not many years hence, one of the most curious, interesting, and progressive schools of medicine that this world has seen" (loud applause).

Mr. Chas. Holme and Mr. Goji Ukita responded.

JAPAN'S PROGRESS.

Lord Redesdale gave the toast of "The Emperor of Japan," who had, he said, for nearly forty years guided the destinies of his noble country (loud applause). Not alone in warfare, not alone by the extraordinary peror made 37 years of his reason memorable in the history of mankind. In the course of these years, guided by the wisdom and sympathy of her great Sovereign, she had made strides in every department of human learning and civilisation, such as had never been made before by any country in the whole history of mankind (applause). What had been perhaps, more noteworthy had been the way in which the Japanese had treated their enemies (applause). He hoped that when next the time came for renewing our alliance with Japan it would be renewed not in a grudging spirit or in a half-hearted way. He hoped that the two nations would be then allies for weal or woe and stand by one another in misfortune and in good fortune and be real allies from the bottom of their hearts (loud applause).

The toast was cordially honoured, being greeted with shouts of "Banza' the orchestra playing the Japanese national anthem.

A NATURAL MUSEUM.

The Narracoote Caves, in South Australia, have been described as "a natural museum of wonders." They are situated in the south-eastern portion of the State, the principal chamber known as the "Big Cave," with its magnificent profusion of beautiful stalagmites, forming a dazzling spectacle when illuminated by the magnesium light. In a second chamber, or cave, nature has been prodigal of the mystical ornament with which the whole place abounds. There are pillars so finely formed and covered with such dainty trelliswork, curious drippings of lime creating such wonderful masses of lovely scrollwork, that the eye is bewildered with the extent and farity of the adornment. It is like a palace of ice with a rich profusion of frozen silvery cascades and fountains all around. Western Australia possesses also a couple of extensive cave-systems which fairly rival those of New South Wales. Queensland and South Australia, and will add considerably to the attractions of the modern Ophir. They are both situated in the south-western portion of the State, the Yalimgup Caves being a few miles from Busselton. They have only recently been explored, one of the leading chambers being known as "The Theatre," from its resemblance, when illuminated by the electric light, to some such place of amusement. There are numerous chambers crowded with petrified formations of every conceivable appearance, and through apertures in the sides of several of these peeps may be had of quaint recesses of Lilliputian dimensions, forming veritable jewel caskets.

—Omaha, May 3.—Owing to a clerical error, Mrs. Clara Russell has been divorced from her son with the custody of her husband. She will be obliged to file a renewed application for divorce.

COMMERCIAL NOTES:

A new Government experimental farm is to be started at Orai in the Jalaun district of the United Provinces, some 80 acres of land having been acquired for the purpose.

The Madras Government have lately, in connection with the development of the operations of the Provincial Forest Department, adopted schemes for the opening of new timber markets, one of the most important of which is intended to meet the large and regular demands of the Kolar Gold Fields.

Miss Baden-Powell, whose bees in Piccadilly last year produced about 60lb. of honey, has removed them to her new residence at Prince'sgate, near Hyderpark. The bees occupy an immense glass-fronted cage in the drawing-room, and an opening in the wall at the back allows them free access to the outer world.

The seed distribution business of the Agricultural Department of the United Provinces for cash and on credit continues to expand and to gain in popularity with cultivators both in and out of the Provinces. The cash sales from Cawnpore during the year ending 30th September last amounted to 445 maunds of as many as 28 different kinds of seed, while from other centres 274 maunds of wheat, barley and oats were sold. From the seed reports which issue seed grain on credit—at present numbering ten—the total distribution amounted to over 4,400 maunds, or about 10 per cent. over the previous year's issues.

Thanks to the efforts of the Agricultural Department in the United Provinces there is a prospect of the native sugar industry recovering itself if the methods for improving manufacture which have been worked at some years and demonstrated to the people for taken up by them. According to the last report of the department exhibitions of the improved methods were conducted at Bareilly, Sultanpore and Rampur. The Rohilkhand manufactures have not been slow to recognize that more and better sugar can be obtained by working on the improved methods than they have hitherto been able to produce under their own old processes, and if tradition and custom which is so difficult to eradicate in the native mind can be got over they will probably take to the lessons taught them by the agricultural authorities.

As proof of the demand in Ceylon for Para rubber seed the whole of this year's and next year's crops of seeds from the Government Garden at Heneratgoda, has been booked, and there are additional applicants in case the crops exceed the estimates. The authorities limit each requisition to 2,000 seeds, which amount to "samples" only. The Malay States, says the "Timse of Ceylon", are repaying the obligation of earlier years, and in August and September next 1,000,000 seeds from eight year old trees are being shipped thence to Colombo to one Ceylon order and as such seed is not now obtainable within the Colony by late applicants, the high price at which it is available is being paid, viz., Rs. 25 per 1,000. Good stumps are fetching much higher prices in Ceylon.

The Madras Presidency which has hitherto been low in the matter of agricultural progress and development is now waking up with schemes with which a fair start has already been made during the past year or two. The existing Government Experimental Farms are four in number, two of which concern themselves with sugarcane and agave cultivation and two with experiments in tillage, the application of cattle manure and the improvement of cotton. The sugarcane farm has been a boon to the ryots who have been getting good seed through it, it is to be extended and made a permanent institution, while at the agave farm the cultivation of this valuable fibre plant is to be thoroughly investigated, Three new farms are also to be established for the following purposes:—Experiments in the cultivation of ground nut and sugarcane; for the study of the pepper vine and its diseases; and for experiments in irrigated cultivation. Other agricultural measures of importance being taken by the Madras Government are arrangements for the collection, storage, and distribution of cotton seed; experiments in tobacco cultivation and curing round Dividigul, the centre of the Presidency; and the establishment of experimental pumping stations at some half dozen centres. The last of these measures has been placed under the charge of Mr. Chatterton of the Government Engineering College who has been specially deputed for the superintendence of experiments in irrigation by pumping and for the exploitation and development of technical trades and industries.

Tasmania, for her size, should feel proud of her achievements in fruit production. Mr. F. A. W. Gisborne, of Castle Forbes Bay, in that island, tells us in "Chambers's Journal' that besides several thousands of tons of jam, dried and preserved fruit, etc., it is estimated that the State will export this year about a million and a half bushel cases of apples, rather more than one-third of the whole quantity being sent to England, and the greater portion of the rest to London. Twenty-seven large steamers will have left Hobart for London and Liverpool ere the season closes, carrying from 12,000 to 45,000 cases apiece. It is not surprising to learn that signs of prosperity are visible on every hand. In the apple-growing districts of Tasmania, according to the same writer, no signs of destitution are to be seen. The very rarely seen tramp is quickly snapped up as he saunters along the road, and set to work picking up "bag" apples or windfalls to be sent to the local drying factory and sold at one shilling per bushel. He cannot well starve, for he can eat as many apples as he pleases. I fear, by the way, the thrifty eye would be shocked by the wasteful manner in which fruit is disposed of. The very children when sent to school are usually supplied with half a dozen or so of rosy apples apiece to flavour their bread and jam or sandwiches, and they seldom honour a single apple with more than three bites. Mr. Gisborne concludes a very interesting paper by stating that to the intending emigrant from Great Britain "the fruitful and salubrious valleys of Tasmania offer at least as many attractions as are presented by the veldt of the Transvaal or the prairies of Manitoba.

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

INDIAN NOTES

A RANGOON MURDER.

The Sessions trial at Rangoon on May 24th of a Burman clerk employed in the office of the Superintendent of Police, Western Division, came to an extraordinary sensational conclusion this evening before Mr. Justice Irwin and a jury, befre whom accused was tried for the murder of a lawyer's clerk named Hock Kan. After a long absence the jury, unanimously, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder, but without intent to cause death. The Judge refused to accept the verdict as it did not cover Section 502. Mr. Eddis, defending counsel, maintained that the jury's verdict amounted to an acquittal. The Judge read section 302 to the jury, and then ordered them to retire again and return another verdict. The defending Counsel argued that the jury having once given their verdict the Judge had no power to order them to return another verdict. The Judge recorded this protest. The Jury retired again and unanimously found accused guilty of murder with a strong recommendation to mercy. The Judge accepted their second verdict, and after remarking upon the unprovoked nature of the crime and absence of extenuating circumstances, sentenced the prisoner to death.

RANGOON LIBEL SUIT.

Mr. A.P. Pennell, barrister-at-law, Rangoon has filed a suit, which was admitted this afternoon (25th), against Mr. David Wilson, Additional Sessions Judge of Hanthawaddy, for Rs. 15,000 damages. In his plaint the plaintiff contends that he has suffered damage from defendant having falsely and maliciously written and published the following:—"You appear to have libelled me with as much success as impudence, but until I obtain copies of the affidavits you mention I cannot say what other steps may be necessary in the matter."

It was complained that these words were written and published in an official letter dated 24th May 1904, one copy being filed in defendant's office, who caused another copy to be type-written by some other person, and caused some person in his office to address the envelope containing it to plaintiff, the envelope with letter having been posted at Prome, either by defendant or by his orders. Similarly plaintiff claims that he has suffered damage from defendant falsely and maliciously writing the following words, in a letter dated 27th May. "In your last letter of 25th May you do not reply in a straight forward way to a simple question contained in my letter of 24th May. I therefore will not trouble you with further questions." Plaintiff charges defendant with filing, typing, publishing, and posting this second letter at Tharrawaddy on the 27th May, and that defendant did not at the time, in good faith believe himself to have jurisdiction to do or order the acts complained of; further that defendant well knew that he was not acting as Judge at all, and that he was simply gratifying his private malice against plaintiff. In consequence of this the plaintiff has been and is greatly injured in his credit, reputation, and also in his profession, and has sustained general loss of business in Courts presided over by defendant and in the Courts subordinate thereto. The plaint has been admitted, and a summon directed to be served on the respondent.

PARTITION OF BENGAL.

The "Standard" (May 1) writes:—

Bengal has been spared the horrors of an earthquake, but the Province is to be split asunder by command of the Government The Secretary of State, it is understood, has sanctioned the Viceroy's plan for transferring the Dacca and Chittagong divisions—an area exceeding that of Belgium and Denmark put together—to Assam, which is to be ruled in future by a Lieutenant-Governor, and to enjoy the dubious blessing of a Legislative Council. This is the second time Lord Curzon has undertaken to reconstruct the map of India; and the new arrangement has excited even keener opposition than he had to encounter when the north-west frontier province was ruthlessly carved out of the Punjab. A considerable proportion of the twelve million people whom the present measure affects will certainly have legitimate grievance. The natives in the Dacca division naturally resent being handed over to a local government which has its headquarters at Shillong, when, in the past, they had only to look to Calcutta, a capital with which for many years they have been, and they still must be closely connected by their business relations. That there has been less official resistance to the scheme than might have been reckoned on is, perhaps due to the fact that it was not launched until Sir James Bourdillon, a leading Bengal Civilian, was safely transplanted to a distant part of India, and Sir Andrew Fraser had been brought in from outside as Lieutenant-Governor. The chief argument relied on by the central Government seems to be that Bengal, with its population of nearly seventy-five millions, is too big a charge for one man; whereas the Chief Commissioner of Assam, if expanded into a Lieutenant-Governor, would be quite equal to ruling more than the six or seven millions who now inhabit the north-eastern provinces. It should be remembered, on the other hand, that the millions of Bengal for the most part are simple cultivators, easily governed; and that the network of railways is so complete that communication with every district is now perfectly easy. If, moreover, the numerical argument is to prevail, the boundary of every province in India would have to be drawn afresh; but this, perhaps, is exactly what a Viceroy desirous of leaving his mark on India would like to do

—The venerable vine at Hampton Court Palace, which was losing its fruit-bearing power, is being given a fresh start. A new house has been constructed, with tiers of hotwater-pipes. Visitors cannot enter the house, but have a full view of the vine from behind a glass screen. Great care has been bestowed upon a 'food treatment' which has been applied to the roots.

GIVE CHAMBERLAINS 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 Re., 2 Re.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

LATEST MARVELS OF THE "MOVING PICTURE" CAMERA.

HOW THE GROWTH OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS MAY BE SHOWN.

There appears to be no limit to the possibilities of the "moving picture" camera, said a "photographic scientist" to the writer recently, and every few months fresh wonders are revealed by its means. Some time ago I saw it stated in a fairly reliable journal that a certain celebrated professor was busy perfecting a system by which the twinkling of a star might be shown on a screen, and though this marvel is not yet an accomplished fact, still I fully believe it will be realized in time.

The camera is not only able to reproduce the swiftest-moving objects, but also the slowest, and so in the form of "moving picturts" we are now able to show the growth of a flower, the birth of a butterfly, and even the transition of blossoms into fruit. I have for many months been

experimenting on these lines myself

and have met with wonderful success, considering the difficulties which had to be overcome, and I am now able to show on a screen the changing of a rose-bud into the full-blown flower, the bursting of a lily from its leafy prison, or the slow uncurling of a frond of the Osmunda fern.

You must understand that to show anything like the growth of a rose from birth to maturity requires considerable time, though the result would possibly occupy under five minutes when thrown on the screen. The negatives have to be made at regular intervals, and timed according to the swiftness of the plant's growth, while the exposures must continue day and night until that point is reached at which it is presumed the object has attained its maturity.

And how is it all managed?

Well, as you may gather from the foregoing, it is impossible for one man to make all the negatives himself, and so you will not be surprised when I tell you that I employ no fewer than five assistants in order to better distribute the work. Then, having selected my subject, which in the case of a rose would be a small standard tree in a pot, I placed it in my conservatory with a white back-ground and focus the camera directly upon it.

When the bud begins to show I expose the first film, and from that time on until the blossom is full blown a fresh negative is exposed every ten minutes—night and day. In the case of a rose the time occupied from birth to maturity varies, of course, according to the species, the season of the year, the warmth of the house, etc., but it seldom happens that

less than sixteen days are sufficient,

and so you will see that before the work is completed something like 2,300 films must be taken—not such a great number when you remember that some "animated photographs" consist of 100,000, and even 200,000, pictures.

We divide the work of photographing in the following way. There are, as I have said, six of us engaged in making the negatives, which means, if the work is evently distributed, a matter of four hours each during the twenty-four. These four hours are subdivided into two shifts of two hours, and each of us serves one period during the day and one during the night. Thus, the first negative, we will say, is exposed at 8 a.m. by myself, and during my "shift" I take twelve negatives, and at ten precisely the first assistant comes on duty and works until noon, when he is relieved by the next man, and so on until 8 p.m., when I come on again.

At night the negatives are exposed by means of an arc light, which I find answers the purpose just as well as a flash, and without the possibility of injuring the plant. I may say that the light is not turned on the rose, or whatever the flower may be, until the photograph is to be made, and at the end of the exposure

IT IS IMMEDIATELY SWITCHED OFF AGAIN,

for so bright a light is not good for any plant.

In order that a new negative shall be exposed every ten minutes without fail, I have invented a small instrument which works like an alarm clock, "going off" at regular intervals six times during the hour. This effectually prevents a sleepy assistant from forgetting to expose a plate. Indeed, I hope soon to render myself independent of assistants altogether in the matter of working the shutters and adjusting the firms, for I am now at work on an automatic arrangement to be attached to the camera whereby photographs may be taken at regular intervals during the day or night without attention from anyone. When I have accomplished this I do not think there will be anything in the way of plant growth too slow to be shown on the screen.

It is a fascinating study and, I think, of considerable value to science. One of the most beautiful moving pictures I ever saw was made by a friend of mine who is just as enthusiastic over this new kind of photography as myself. It shows a butterfly emerging from the chrysalis. The films for this were exposed fairly rapidly, for it takes a butterfly but a few minutes to "grow up" after once throwing off its ugly shell. The butterfly was of the peacock variety, and, though it was a first attempt on the part of my friend, the films came out excellently, and the "animated photograph" was one of

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL I HAVE EVER SEEN.

For the purpose of obtaining sharp negatives the crysalis was placed in the open, the camera focused upon it, and then many days were passed in anxious observation before a slight movement indicated that the beautiful prisoner was about to emerge. Before the chrysalis actually broke a negative was made, and then, as the butterfly began to liberate itself, the films were run off every rapidly, the speed being increased as the butterfly began to preen itself. The final negatives show the butterfly floating away in the clear blue sky until it passes out of sight.

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

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WORLD'S LARGEST BATTLE-SHIP.

PARTICULARS OF HER DESIGN.

Considerable interest has been aroused in Service circles by Mr. Arthur Lee's reference to the solitary battle-ship which is to be laid down at Portsmouth in the autumn under the building programme for the current year. He has promised that she will be the most powerful warsuip the world has yet seen.

A FLOATING FORTRESS.

The new battle-ship is to be of 18,000 tons displacement, her length, beam, and draught are being restricted to such dimensions as will enable her to pass over the dock cells, and occupy the dry basin of our home dockyards, and of the new naval works at Gibraltar. In order to attain this reduction of measurements without a corresponding reduction of displacement, Dr. Philip Watts has laid of the new ship on abnormally full lines. As shipbuilders say she is all body, and a midship section of her shows practically as a square with the smallest degree of rounding off at the lower corners for the bilge curves. Furthermore, she will have a higher freeboard than any previous type of British battleship. Against the disadvantageous aspect of this feature of design, causing the ship to offer a bigger target to an enemy's fire, must be set the fact that her own artillery is carried at a greater elevation, enabling better shooting to be made, and the guns to be fought effectively in heavy weather. Apparently, Dr. Philip Watt is aiming at the battleship ideal, pure and simple, without seeking to embody the mobility of the modern cruiser, as America and Italy are very successfully doing. His new ship is to be a floating fortress, with aggression as the keynote of her whole design. She will mark the advent of the high calibre, heavy foregun, and materialise the doctrine of homogeneity of armament so highly favoured by Sir John Fisher.

Reports as to the number of guns she will actually carry must at present be regarded as tentative, because in no feature of battleship construction is there more frequent modification of original specification. In well informed dockyard circles, however, it is known to be under consideration to adopt eight 12-inch and ten 9.2 inc hweapons as the primary armament of this new battleship. The distribution of these would be as follows:—The 12-inch guns mounted in two pairs in forward and after barbettes, and one apiece in a turreted gunhouse at each angle of the battery deck, and the ten 9-2 inch guns mounted five aside on broadside. A group of three pounders will be the biggest of the minor weapons, for dealing with what naval men term mosquito attack. Prodigious gun power is indeed manifestly to be the principal feature of the new battleship, and a larger degree of ammunition than usual is mentioned. The method of armour distribution has not yet been determined upon although it is definitely stated that 10-inch. Krupp will form her broadside belting, and that this will probably be built into the hull in much the same fashion as in the Lord Nelson class, designed by Dr. Philip Watts. The ram, it is said, will doubtless disappear in the new ship, having grown beyond the stage of feasible utility.

NINETEEN KNOTS.

Owing to the development of displacement and speed, the intention at present is not to attempt anything phenomenal in the way of speed, nineteen knots on full contract power being the limit laid down. It is rumoured that the vessel will be propelled by turbines, actuated by oil fuel, but responsible dockyard officials regard this as a premature and improbable assumption. It is safe to predict that all conceivable facilities for the delivery of torpedo attack, and every possible provision against submarine aggression, will mark Dr. Philip Watts' appreciation of the lessons of the present war.

By the Navy Estimates a total outlay of £429,465 is provided for between the period of laying down in the autumn and March 31st, 1906. This is an unusually heavy rate of expenditure, and would seem to justify Mr. Arthur Lee's prediction that the ship will be built in record time. Of this total, £140,000 is assigned to the purchasing of materials, £75,000 is added to the Portsmouth dockyard labour vote on account of the new ship, £35,035 is the proportion of establishment and incidental charges with which her cost will be debited to the end of the current financial year and £179,430 is to be devoted to outside contract work, embracing machinery and guns.

A COUNTRY FOR LION HUNTERS.

The German newspapers complain of the damage done to native settlements by lions in German East Africa. There have recently been several cases where human beings have been attacked, and the Government are being asked to take measures to exterminate the king of beasts. Inquiries at the office of the German East African Steamship Company in London elicit the fact that there are vast possibilities for hunters of big game in the forests of German East Africa. Only two Englishmen are known to the manager to have gone there in the last two years, and both had excellent sport. In one case, the hunter got badly mauled by a lion, but he has fully recovered, and is about to try his fortune again. Big game shooting was not the object of his visit on the first occasion, nor is it now, but he incidentally anticipates another participation in this sport.

There is the same class of game there as is to be found in British East Africa, only in greater numbers, and the same restrictions do not apply. For instance, in the British possessions the visiting sportsman has to pay a licence of fifty pounds, and the settler ten pounds; then in a calendar month each man cannot shoot more than two each of the following:—Elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotami, zebras, antelopes, and fur monkeys. Ten each of the smaller animals such as wild pigs, wild cats, and jackals. Lions, leopards and crocodiles may be shot in any quantities. In German East Africa there is no restriction whatever as to the amount of game that may be shot. The best time to visit these hunting grounds is from May to October, and most of the necessary requirements for the expedition can be obtained from local dealers in Dar-es-Salam, though the would-be sportsman had better take with him the necessary guns and ammunition. In addition to big game, there are numbers of birds of all sorts and sizes, many of them excellent eating, as also are certain kinds of monkeys. The wild pigs are not, as a rule, eaten by the white man, but many of the natives thoroughly enjoy them.

A CHAT WITH THE CHAMPION JAPANESE WRESTLER.

JIU-JITSU AS AN EXERCISE.

If you were to ask Tarro Myaki, the famous Japanese wrestler, whether he liked cold baths, and if he thought they played an important part in training, he would look at you with surprise and tell you the amazing fact that he had never had one in his life. He would tell you that the Japanese don't go in for cold baths at all. If they bathe in the open it is always in the summer, when the river or sea is quite warm. At other times they take hot baths. Myaki himself has several hot baths during the day. Every time he pauses after a bout of practice or instruction, and when he is hot with the exertion,

HE FLIES TO A HOT BATH TO COOL DOWN!

Yet he can stand cold and exposure more easily than most people, for the simple reason that he has gone through special practice for the purpose of hardening his body. How many English athletes would get up at 4 a.m. on an intensely cold mid-winter morning and practise for three or four hours?

In Japan those Jiu-Jitsu wrestlers who are particularly keen make a point, in the winter months, of getting up at four, when it is most bitterly cold, and wresting for hours. They wear only the flimsy wrestling tunic and breeches, and these are often frozen stiff. The wrestling mats, too, are hard with frost, and Myaki tells how sore he has been afterwards, with a smile which carries to your mind the conviction that

HE MUST BE MADE OF IRON.

Myaki does not believe in dieting. None of the Japanese atchletes, he says, pay any attention to it. They eat, drink, and smoke as they feel inclined, and their only training is hard work and hot water. They are not heavy drinkers, Myaki takes beer now and then, but drinks water mostly, and does not at all like spirits, which, in his opinion, are exceedingly bad for anyone who wishes to keep in condition.

As far as his daily 'regime' is concerned, he is very regular. He has a good appetite, eats his meals at the same time as we do, and much prefers English food, if one is to believe the evidence both of his friends and of his capacity, although he might tell you with a broad smile that he would rather have his native dishes. This, no doubt, is

FOR FEAR HE MAY SEEM UNPATRIOTIC.

That Jiu-Jitsu keeps him wonderfully fit may be judged from the fact that he can wrestle literally from morning till night, and come up smiling and ready for anything at the finish. All day long, from ten in the morning, he wrestles at the School of Jin-Jitsu he has founded at 305, Oxford Street, and in the evening he has been taking on all comers at the Lyceum, finishing his day's work at 11 p. m.

If you want to get him on to his pet subject you have only to ask him whether he thinks Englishmen could make good Jiu-Jitsu wrestlers. He will tell you emphatically yes. Englishmen could make just as good wrestlers in the Japanese style as the Japanese themselves if they would take it seriously, but it is his bitter complaint that they will only look upon it as an exercise and a pastime. If they would really devote themselves to its study they would be

ABLE TO TAKE ON ANY OF THE JAPANESE.

They are not so naturally quick, but quickness can be achieved with practice, and, given the ambition and the opportunity to learn, any of "Tit-Bits" readers might become a Jiu-Jitsu champion, according to Myaki.

Apart from attaining championship form, however, the value of Jiu-Jitsu as an exercise cannot be doubted. Every muscle of the body is brought into play. Arms, legs, shoulders, and hips must be strong, yet supple. The wits themselves are sharpened up, for the wrestler is constantly on the watch for trips and locks, which must be avoided or made use of, as the case may be. In addition to this he is taught to fall without hurting himself. A Japanese Jiu-Jitsu wrestler will fling himself down in such a manner and with such a thud that you would think he had broken every bone in his body. Yet he gets up smiling, and explains that

IT IS THE EASIEST THING IN THE WORLD!

In Japan wrestling is taken up not merely as a pastime and for physical culture, but also as a means of self-defence. A Japanese will often sacrifice two or three years of his life in order to thoroughly master it, and he becomes keener—at any rate, he will go to greater lengths to further his hobby—than even our football enthusiastists.

In fact, the Final Tie at the Palace gives occasion for just sush a scene as takes place in Japan when a big contest is on, except that the football crowd only gives its attention for an hour and a half, while the wrestling crowd in Japan keeps its place all day long, for bout after bout is contested in rapid succession, like the turns at a music hall.

Myaki himself has won his laurels in the most extraordinarily short time. He is only twenty-three now, and did not commence learning Jiu-Jitsu till he was eighteen. After a year and a half's study and practice he won his first contest, and he has

NEVER BEEN DEFEATED IN ANY IMPORTANT MATCH.

He was made instructor of the police at Kioto at twenty-one, having held a less important position as an instructor for about twelve months previous to that. At twenty-two he defeated all his opponents at a great tournament at Osaka, and was awarded a gold medal by the Crown Prince of Japan. Upon another occasion he received a sword of honour from Prince Komatsu, the president of the Japanese national society for the encouragement of athletics.

To crown all he was, also at twenty-two, admitted to the fifth degree in Jiu-Jitsu. This is rarely attained before the age of thirty-five, and Myaki is specially proud of it.

A COMPLAINT AGAINST A SESSIONS JUDGE.

The own correspondent of the "Mysore Standard" writes:—"A very serious looking complaint has been lodged by a certain Mrs. Fernandez, Hospital Assistant attached to the Plague Inspecting Establishment in Mysore City Station, against Mr. M. Ramaswamy Iyan, B.A., B.L., District and Sessions Judge, Mysore. The complaint has been made to the Deputy Commissioner and it is alleged that on the night of the 13th instant, when Mr. Ramaswamy Iyah and his family were travelling in a railway carriage and arrived at the Mysore Station at 9-30 p. m., he was preparing to get down his carriage when this Mrs. Fernandez passed that way. Then it is alleged that Mr. Ramaswamy Iyah stopped her and rudely pushed her. On questioning him the cause of this strange action, he is stated to have said that he mistook her for a man, owing to her long coat, and he thought the strange man was entering into the carriage of his family. This is however what is complained and the District Magistrate has referred the complaint to the police. The other side is not known but on the night Mr. Ramaswamy Iyah travelled with some ladies of his family."

Another correspondent has thrown further light on the subject. I travelled from Nanjangud to Mysore and was present at the time of the occurrence. The facts are these:—The District Judge while starting from Nanjangud in the night train found his daughter-in-law, a young girl of 15 or 16 years, in her menses. By the permission of the guard he made his daughter-in-law to sit in the European third class compartment, which was adjacent to the compartment in which he and his family were seated. On the arrival of the train at Mysore Station, the Judge alighted and while he was talking to his young daughter he saw a person with a long black coat making way to the compartment in which his daughter-in-law was alone seated. He called out three or four times to know who he (believing the stranger a man) was. Finding that his calls had been ignored, and the light being dim, he apprehended that an East Indian or an Eurasian passenger was getting into the compartment. He therefore went nearer to him and trapped him to direct his attention towards him, when the person gave out that she was an Inspecting Female. The Judge on finding his mistake expressed his regret and politely begged her excuse and told her to do her duty. The matter is very simple and it has been elsewhere exaggerated.

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Printed and published by T. K. BISWAS, at the "Patrika" Press, No. 6, Ananda Chatterjee's Lane and issued by the "Patrika" Post Office, Calcutta.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta