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VOL XXXVI

UTTA, SUNDAY JUNE 11 1905

NO. 46

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Gatherings of December, 1904

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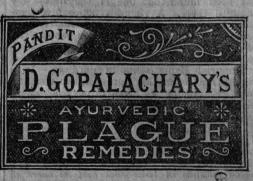
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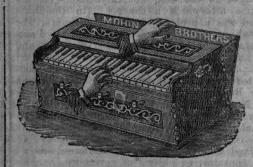
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INDIAN NOTES

Simla, June 7.—The latest news from Dir is that things are progressing satisfactorily, and the early withdrawal of the column at Chakdarah is expected.

South Sylhet, June 7.—During the last three days there has been an excessive rainfall and the whole country is under water and a great deal low lying tea must be under water. The rainfall has been heavy all over, but some gardens have registered as much as nine inches during one night.

Rangoon, June 7 .- The official report on the distruction of rats in Raugoon during the month of May shows a very marked decrease in the number of rats killed, the figures being:—February, 4,337; March, 42,662; April, 39,409; May, 18,524; total 104,992.

This diminution is not in any way a sign of This diminution is not in any way a sign of lessening effort; it is simply because in some parts of the town rats have been nearly ex-

Simla, June 7.—Colonel Armstrong has returned from his inspection visit to Dharmsala, and the distribution of Lord Kitchener's fund is now being proceeded with.

The fund is expected to reach Rs. 220000
when all donations have been received. About Rs. 60,000 will be given to the Dog-ra men and Rs. 25,000 to the Gurkha penra men and Rs. 25,000 to the Gurkha pensioners When all the demands of the men have been met a portion of the fund will be devoted to meeting a percnetage of the losses incurred by officers by the destruction of their mess house, private residenses and personal property.

Rangoon, June 7 .- This afternoon fan Rangoon, June 7.—This afternoon an Maw, a Chinaman, who confessed to being the murderer of Hock Kan in order to exonerate Hla Gyi, who was sentenced to death at the last Sessions of the Chief Court, was brought up before Mr. Harvey Adamson Chief Judge, to show cause why am order should not be passed that further inquiry be made into the case wherein he had confessed to having committed murder. The accused said that he was not called in the lower Court. It was a fact that he had stabbed the deceased. After the death of Hock Kan the police said that he (San Maw) was not even worth the price of the decease. was not even worth the price of the deceased's shoes, but Hla Gyi was a man of means, and ought to be prosecuted and not San Maw. Orders were reserved.

Secunderabad June 7.—Captain Joselyn Mellor, who was so severely mauled by a tiger, died at the Station Hospial last even ing, after an operation. The story of the accident shows that Captains Mellor and Symon had marked down a tiger and Mellor put in 3 shots without moving the brute from cover Suddenly he sprang out and knocked Mellor over. Although considerably hurt Mellor raised his knee to protect his head and fired a shot into the chest of the beast, who immediately grabbed him by the thigh and clawed his arm and hand. Captain Symon then came up and put in 3 shots before the beast loosened his hold all the 7 shots had taken effect. An Indian driver, Fatchahmed, one of the the party, galloped 52 miles to the Railway station and wired Secunderabad for a special train. Captain Cotterill, R. A. M. C., left for Umri and did all he could, but Captain Mellor was in a state of collapse when brought to hospital Last night the amputation of three fingers and then the amputation of the left thigh, proved too much of a shock and he died without recovering consciousness.

Industry in Bengal Jails.—A useful section the Bengal Jails Report for 1904 deals with the employment of convicts in prison, the nature of their work, and the profits realised on jail industries. It appears that the net average of prisoners available for labour was 15,459, and that of these the number employed in manufactures was 7,581, or a percentage of 45.21. The total profit made on the manufactures was Rs. 6,39,703, making an average profit per head of Rs. 56.7 This shows a very fair increase over the profits of the p.eceding year. In the Presidency Jail by far the largest number of prisoners are employed in the jail press, which yields a very respectable profit. In others the main industries are cloth-weaving, oil-pressing, cane wearing, and so forth ing, oil-pressing, cane-weaving and so forth.
At Hazaribagh the majority of the convicts are engaged in making prison blankets on hand-looms and in the manufacture of aloefibre. The former industry, which has great ly improved of late years, produced no fewer than 7,785 blankets, while of the aloe-fibre manufacture it is said "that the work involved in it is of an excellent penal character and exceptionally suitable for the convicts."

We are not told whether the convicts themselves concur in this view. At Rampur selves concur in this view. At Rampur Boalia castor-oil is the chief jail industry. Darjeeling jail heads the list with the largest return of profit—Rs. 19,567, against Rs. 21,026 in 1903.

Sugar Trade.-The Calcutta Collector of Oustoms in his latest report remarks that there was no legislation affecting the sugar trade in the past year. Countries that have joined the Sugar Convention are now ally joined the Sugar Convention are now only subject to the ordinary 5 per cent duty, the countervailing duties being levied only against the productions of the Argentine Republic, Chili, Denmark and Peru. The chief feature of the past year was the extremely high range of prices obtained. This was mainly due to increased consumption on the Continent, the shortage in the beet crop there, and the consequent reduction in stocks. due to increased consumption on the Continent, the shortage in the beet crop there, and the consequent reduction in stocks. Formerly the greater portion of the Java crop found its way to America, smaller quantities going to refiners in the British Isles for subsequent shipment to India, but during the year the business done direct between Calcutta and Java was very large and increased by 50 per cent. From Austria-Hungary the quantity rose from 57,500 to 268,558 cwt: since the abolition of the bounties stopped the trade to the United Kingdom, the Austria-Hungary exports have been diverted to India. The reduction in freight from 17s. to 14s. by the Austrian-Lloyd Company gave Austrian shippers a very considerable advantage. The marked falling off in imports of sugar from the United Kingdom (69 per cent) is also to be attributed to the abolition of the bounties, since whilst bounties were in existence, home refiners were enabled to under-sell Continental refiners by utilising raw sugar from non-bounty fed countries and te stip the sugar to India at a profit free of countervailing duties.

Theft in the Raj Office.-Our Burdwan correspondent writes:—A strange case of theft has occurred in the Burdwan Raj office. On the 22nd ultimo, a sum of Rs. 1,040 was sanctioned by the Manager for the removal of certain nuisance from the banks of the Krishnasagar. This money consisting of ten G. C. notes of Rs. 100 each and four ten-rupee ones, was kept in an iron safe of the office under the custody of Babu Annada Prasad Chatterjee, Head Mohurrer of the Devottar Department. The key of the chest was, as usual, with the officer who enjoys the envisible reputation of being joys the enviable reputation of being an honest gentleman. On the 1st instant, when the iron safe was opened to get out the said sum of money for applying it to the necessary purpose, it was found to the extreme wonderment of Babu Annada Prasad to be missing. An information was sent to the Manager who has caused a police inquiry into the matter. It is said that an intimation of the theft of the currency notes having been given to the Currency Office in Calcutta, it has been found that any of the currency of has been found that one of the notes was changed there. A vigorous police investigation has been going on. The matter has caused a good deal of sensation among the officers of the Raj Estate.

Manurial Experiments in Burdwan .- In a recent report on the Burdwan experimental farm the results are given of several experiments made for twelve years with different manure on paddy lands in the Burdwan Farm Unmanured land, yielded less than Farm. Unmanured land yielded less than 1,500lbs. grain and about 2,400lbs. of straw per acre, and the average profit was inder Re. 19 per acre. The land manured with three maunds of bone-meal and 30 seers of Rs. 19 per acre. The land mainted with three mannes of bone-meal and 30 seers of saltpetre per acre at a cost of Rs. 2-4, yielded 4,389lbs. of grain and 6,178 lbs of straw per acre, leaving a profit of Rs. 105. The method of cultivation and of application of manure is as follows:—The bone-meal should be spread evenly on the surface at the time of the first or the second ploughing, so that it may get thoroughly mixed with the soil in the course of the later ploughings. It is not washed out by rain. But the saltpetre my be washed out, and therefore should not be applied till the seedlings are fairly established after transplantation. The saltpetre should be mixed with four or five times its weight of powdered earth and spread broadcast over the growing crop. It would be better to apply it in two instalments at intervals of two or three weeks.

A Case Among Badraloges.—Says our Hooghly correspondent:—On the 29th January last, at about 8 a.m. when a respectable lady living at Mahesh, in Serampur, went to her tank with her grand daughter, the wife and sister-in-law of one Babu Monmothe. Nath Chatterjee, who happened to be there, had a quarrel with her in respect of a long standing dispute between the two parties. The quarrel ended in a hand to hand light when Monmotho Nath appeared on the scene and, it is alleged, with the help chis wife and sister-in-law snatched away certains the scene and sister-in-law snatched away certains the same of the scene and sister-in-law snatched away certains the same of the scene and sister-in-law snatched away certains the same of the scene and sister-in-law snatched away certains and sister-in-law snatched away certai tain valuable ornaments from the person of the other. The latter lodged information at the Police who reported the case to be false. the Police who reported the case to be false. A counter-case was instituted by Monmotho and that case was also held to be false. On a motion being made before the Sessions Judge of Hooghly a further enquiry was credered and Babu P. B. Bose, the second offir of Serampur, held a preliminary as well as a local enquiry into the case. He is of pinion that the theft case was an exaggeration, but there was an affray in which the complement got the worse of it, as appeared ation, but there was an affray in which the complainant got the worse of it, as appeared from the marks of injuries on her person. He declared the case doubtful. Thereupon the S. D. O., Babu Hari Bhusan De, dismissed the case. A motion, we understand, has again been preferred before the Sessions Judge of Hooghly. The case has created some elocal sensation as the parties hold respectable position in Society.

Asiatic S ciety of Bengal.

The following is a precis of communica-tions made at the Monthly General Meet-

ing of June 7th, 1905:—
An Analysis of the Lankavatara Sutra.—
By Professor Satish Chundra Vidyabhusana
M. A. The Lankavatara Sutra M. A. The Lankavatara Sutra mentioned by Hwenthsang in the 7th Century A. D. and known in name to the Pandits of India and known in name to the Pandits of India from a reference to it in the Sarvadarsan-asangraha of Madhavacaryya in the 14th Century A. D. was translated into Tibetan in the 9th Century A. D., and into Chinese as early as 443 A. D. This abstruse work on Budd'hist Metaphysics consists of ten chesters companion: 3,000 perses. Through chapters comprising 3,000 verses. Throughout the speaker is Buddha himself, while the first chapter is addressed to Ravana and the remaining chapters to Mahamati. From the tenth chapter it is gathered that the author of the Lankavatara sutra was a Brahman of Campa (Bhagalpole) and belonged to the clan of Katyayana. He became afterwards a convent to Buddhere longed to the clan of Katyayana. He became afterwards a convert to Buddhism and was a protege of King Somagupta. The Sankhya, Vaisesika, Mimasa, Nyaya, Pasupata and other systems are criticised and isoveral important predictions are recorded e, g., that the Mahabharata would be compiled one hundred years after the Nirvana of Buddha.

Note on a Rock Shrine in Lower Siam.—By N. Annandale, D.Sc. The shrine is situated on an island inhabited by collectors of edible birdsnests who are probably of mixed Siamese, Malay and Chinese descent It contains, as objects of reverence, a number of conical stones resembling the Hindu linga in some respects. Edible birdsnests are offered before them, while squares of gold and silver leaf (to represent money) and what are apparently degenerate copies of Chinese prayers (?) are fastened to Note on a Rock Shrine in Lower Siam.

of Chinese prayers (?) are fastened to the surrounding rock.

Religion and Customs of the Uraons or Oraons.—By the Rev. Father Depon, S. J. Communicated by E. A. Gait I. C. S. An account of the reputed origin mythology. account of the reputed origin, mythology, ceremonies and folklore of an agricultural ceremonies and folklore of an agrur but tribe now settled in Chota Nagpur but thought to have come from farther south. They believe in a supreme God, but have a complicated religious and magical system which is described in detail. It is regarded as being a mixture of primitive elements brought from a former home and of ideas derived from tribes among which they now live.

of ideas derived from tribes among which they now live.

Note on a Decomposition Product of a Peculiar variety of Bundelkhand Gneiss.—
By C. Silberrad J. C.S. A white clayely material found in the Ajaigarh State has been submitted by the author to Dr. O.T. Silberrad, whose analysis is compared with that of pinite. The two substances were found to resemble one another, and the one under discussion was proved unsuitable for king pottery.

Wednesday evening there was a respectable gathering of Commissioners and other gentlemen at the Council Chamber, Municipal buildings, on the occasion of the opening of the new hall. Besides the Commissioners sioners some 25 gentlemen specially invited to attend the meeting took their seats in the main hall while the gallery on the west side was literally packed to suffocation

The acting Chairman invited the Hon'ble Mr. Greer to take the chair and preside over the opening assessment. the opening ceremony. Mr. Greer who was all this time sitting on the left side of Mr. Payne took his seat amidst loud cheers.

Th Hon. Mr. Gree aid

I have to thank the speakers for the very

I have to thank the speakers for the very friendly and flattering manner in which you have addressed me, and I am very grateful to you, gentlemen, Commissioners of the Corporation, for the very cordial manner in which you have received these remarks. The position of the Chairman of the Corporation is not an easy one. Mentally and physically it is a trying post. Without your support a Chairman can effect but little. The possession of your sympathy and confidence is the greatest incentive to his work and the best reward for his services. I frankly acknowledge how much I owe both to the old Corporation and the gentlemen whom I old Corporation and the gentlemen whom I have the honour of addressing. I am extremely sorry that, under medical orders, I am required to take leave of absence until October next. The orders are imperative, leaving me no option, and have been autogether contrary to my own desire. I must accordingly leave India for the next three months.

gentlemen, to return in October and renew our joint labours for the good of the City. It is a great placeure to me to be the City. It is a great pleasure to me to be present on this occasion and to take part

ith you in opening this Council Chamber, hich may be called the final act in the establishment of our new Municipal Office building. These buildings which are now practically complete here. practically complete, have been constructed in accordance with the design furnished by Mr. Banks Gwyther, Architect and Engineer. They consist of buildings forming three sides of a quadrangle, and the east and west wings are connected by means of covered passages with the old office building which recupies the north side of the quadrangle. The e st and west wings are two-storied and contain the several offices of the chief official and clerical staff. The south block is carried to a higher level and is covered with Mansar roofs. The main feature is the central tower which is raised to a height of 105 ft. wove ground level and covered with a massar which is raised to a height of 105 ft. wove ground level and covered with a masonry dome. To the right of the Tower is the Council Chamber, which we now occupy. To the left of the Tower are three C mmittee rooms with residential quarters above. Both the Council Chamber and Committee rooms are approached by a vestibule and staircase rooms, the latter of which is lofty and provided with a large ornamental window on the north side, which it is intended to fit with place glass bearing the Corporation, Coat-of-arms. All the office rooms are provided with deep verandahs on the west side, Coat-of-arms. All the office rooms are provided with deep verandahs on the west side, while the Council Chamber and other rooms in the central block have verandahs on the north and south faces. The building is therefore not only well ventilated while the orridors formed by the verandahs and passages afford easy communication between the

afford easy communication between the several offices situated in the old and new buildings. Electric installations of lights and fans have been carried out and the santtary fittings of the most recent type are approaching completion. There is much room left for improvement in the surroundings of the building. The necessary works are in hand and in a short time the neighbouring roads and grounds should be complete and worthly of the building. Tenders for the construction of the building were publicly called for and the lowest, that of Messrs. mar, Hemendra Nath, accepted to Rs. 6,14,697 Government sanction was accorded on 21st October 1902 and the work was immediately put in hand. By the end of March fair progress was made and the foundations and plinth with part of the superstructure walls nearly completed. The west wing was occupied by the staff in May 1904 and the east wing about three months later. The the east wing about three months later, buildings are now practically completed and what remains to be done should be got through during the current month. The necessity for the erection of this building will

become apparent to any one visiting the office and seeing the numerous staff now located in it. I trust the Council Chamber will be considered as a fitting place for the deliberations of the members of this Corporation. Feelings of regret may arise in the tion. Feelings of regret may arise in minds of some at bidding good-by to old quarters in the Town old quarters in the Town Hall where so much valuable work has been done around the old worn tables, but remembering the discomfort and inconvenience in that room, I think that all will agree that

membering the discomfort and inconvenience in that room, I think that all will agree that our present surroundings are more worthy of the meetings of the Commissioners of the Corporation of Calcutta. Whatever it may be that Calcutta cannot do it, so long as Messrs. Lazarus and Company flourish, produce furniture equal to any in the world. That eminent firm has provided the furniture for this Chamber and the result is a credit to them and to the City. Whilst speaking of the Town Hall, I would memiad the Commissioners of a scheme which has been suggested for the crection of a new Town Hall comprising a sculpture and a picture gallery, a concert room, a library and various city conveniences on a site adjoining this Municipal Office building. My friend Mr. Phelps, has this scheme at heart and he may be trusted to see that, if possible, the measure will be carried out. It involves the sale of the Town Hall and this proposal is before Government. It does not imply any

measure will be carried out. It involves the sale of the Town Hall and this proposal is before Government. It does not imply any expenditure out of Corporation funds, and the public desire to have this great improvement effected, the opportunity is before them, I have said that I regret having to be absent for three months, specially as during that time a number of important measures will be dealt with by the Corporation in which I should gladly co-operate with them. A proposal comes before you this evening regarding the new Law Department, the appointment of a Solicitor to the Corporation. I am convinced of the truth of what I said when bringing this subject before the Corporation on a previous occasion. That, given a thoroughly honest and competent man as the head of the Department, the change will work well, but under any other conditions the measure will be most disastrous. I understand that canvassing is freely taking place. I trust the Commissioners will keep an open mind until they have before them the complete list of candidates and that, without fear or favour. uninfluenced by canvassing or otherwise, they will select the best pan. I have no recommendations to make

dered it, I strongly recommend it for your acceptance. The success which has attended the work of the Market Committee finanthe work of the Market Committee fman-cially and otherwise may be taken as a sam-ple of what may be expected from this scheme. Another important subject which will come before the Corporation is the Water-Supply including Mr. MacCabe's scheme for the abolition of the unfiltered water-supply. Calcutta has a supply of filtered water which is undoubtedly good but is insufficient in quantity and the arrangements for its distribution are not in accordance with modern water-works practice. dance with modern water-works practice. The unfiltered water-supply system, the distribution is defective and a larger supply is required, necessitating the erection of a new Pumping Station in the northern part of the City. Opinions may be divided as regards the advisability of having a dual system of

1905.

the advisability of having a dual system of supply in the City. In my opinion it is a mistake; the presence of unfiltered water is a danger to public health and the source of a great deal of dust throughout the town.

We are required by law to introduce a continuous water supply within a fixed number of years and working according to the scheme prepared by Messrs. Buckley and Silk. Our energies have been directed towards the checking of waste by tracing leakages in mains and houses by means of leakages in mains and houses by means of meters. The result has not been satisfactory, Undoubtedly the check thus imposed on the use of filtered water has in many cases fallen with severity on people with small means and large families. The schemes propounded by Mr. MacCabe, Chief Engineer, contemplates the erection of an overhead reservoir in the neighbourhood of Tallah from vinch the water will be distributed by gravitation throughout the city and a larger supply introduced to the city. Mr. MacCabe goes further and recommends you to do away with the unfiltered water supply altogether and provide 50 million gallons a day of filtered water, an ample supply for the requirements of the city for many years. Mr. MacCabe informs us that no difficulty exists in erecting and maintaining an elevated tank sufficiently large to provide the necessary quantity of the water will be distributed by gravitation ly large to provide the necessary quantity of filtered water, and he proposes the abolition of five Pumping Stations in Calcutta, thus giving an economy in working expense. The scheme is now being considered by a Committee and it will, I trust, be found sound and satisfactory. I hope to be able during my absence to inspect the two million ga ion overhead reservoir in Paris and thereby get some information of service to this Comme some information of service to this Corpora-tion dealing with the subject. If possible I shall have an interview with the Hon. Mr. Parsons, the eminent Engineer who has had Parsons, the eminent Engineer who has had much experience in erecting similar reservoirs in South America. Mr. MacCabe informs me that he expects within a month to increase the filtered water supply by six million gail no according to the scheme adopted by the Corporation, and I regret that I shall not be present to see this great improvement carried out. This increase will tide over present difficulties. It cannot be regarded as more than a temporary expedient. Scoper than a temporary expedient. Sooner or later the Corporation must face the necessity of largely increasing the filtered water supply; the sooner they do so the better, and no more promising scheme has been devised more promising scheme than that of Mr. McCabe.

contlemen, I would like to speak to you at some length regarding the drainage work, but must not trespass on your patience. I understand that a Drainage Scheme for the Canal Area will be ready within a few tays. I would be glad to assist you in considering this scheme and sincerely trust that a latisfactory measure has been prepared which will with the Balliaghatta Drainage Scheme is now in hand. No difficulty need be anticipated during the next few months in connection with it. The decision of the arbitrator on the breakdown of the Telly's Nullah Syphon leaves the matter open for fresh action on the part of the Corporation. While it will be necessary to call for tenders I trust the Corporation will leave this work to be carried out departmentally under the responsibility of Mr. MacCabe, who has had unusual experience in connection with such work. The Chief Engineer informs me that he expects to begin work with a Venturi Meter within a week or two and to carry out during the ensuing rainy season the necessary experiments for the completion of the Suburban Surface Drainage Scheme. I trust that the required information provided by the venturi Meter will be on record at the close of the rains and that the engineering department will be prepared with the Surface Drainage scheme before the close of this year.

I would like to say a word regarding the Conservancy Department. As you are aware three proposals are before the Corporation, viz., the appointment of a head of the Department for the City: 2ndly the division

three proposals are before the Corporation, viz., the appointment of a head of the Department for the City; 2ndly the division of the city into two parts and the appointment of a head of the department in each of these divisions and thirdly, the system of these divisions and thirdly, the system already in force with certain improvements in the reorganisation of the staff under the District Engineer. The staff has been organised accordingly and the Canservancy establishment made separate from that of the engineering department and placed under a supervisor subordinate to the District Engineer. The most prepared to recommend gineer. I am not prepared to recommend the Corporation to create any new appoint-ments as yet in connection with this departments as yet in connection with this department. The District Engineers have been relieved of all work in connection with the Building Department and lately a large quantity of work relating to the water-supple has been taken out of their hands.

I do not consider that they have too much work to do, and am of opinion that if relieved of conservancy duties they will not have sufficient to properly occupy them. I recom-mend the Corporation to leave the present system alone for the present with such changes in the subordinate arrangements as may seem necessary. The Corporation may desire to know if I have any information to give them regarding the Calcutta Improvement Scheme. I regret to say that I have received no information on the subject. I understood that the Local Government is in communication with the Government of India regarding the scheme and that the India Regarding the

communication with the Government of India regarding the scheme and that the main subject under consideration relates to the matter of taxation.

Before concluding I would to say a few words regarding the so-called Borough System. I need not repeat the remarks which I made at the Bengal Council Meeting on this subject. I ask you to believe, gentlemen, that the scheme is an honest effort to improve Municipal Government in Calcutta by decentralizing authority and utilizing the services of the rate-payers in the manager

CORPORATION OF CALCUT TA

regarding any candidate, but only desire to urge upon the Commissioners the importance of selecting the very best candidate. Another important matter which will come before you this evening there was a respectable gathering of Commissioners and other gentlemen at the Council Chamber, Municipal Commissioners and other dered it. I strongly recommend it for your men, there is no foundation for any such susthat even in the present undefined condition at has evoked a great deal of hostile criticism. I have been told that in principle the scheme is good but that the public distrust-Government and see behind simister if not malicious motives. Believe me, gentle-men, there is no foundation for any such susmen, there is no foundation for any such suspicion. Opinion may be divided as regards details, the proper size of the units constituting the Boroughs the mode in which the Municipal funds may be distributed amongst them, the powers which may be safely entrusted to these Boroughs, and numerous other points, but in my opinion it is desirable that authority should be decentralised, that the Corporation should be relieved of numerous petty works, and that the rate-payers should be entrusted with a certain amount of control of their own local affairs. No increase in expense is proposed, no adpayers should be entrusted with a certain amount of control of their own local affairs. No increase in expense is proposed, no additional establishment, either superior or subordinate. It seems to me that in Calcutta, the most advanced part of Bengal if not of India. The representatives of the rate-payers of Calcutta are not able to take charge of any Municipal work in their own surroundings, then, it is useless to talk of local self-government. I am satisfied, however, that in many directions work can be most usefully entrusted to these representatives, and acting on that belief I advocate the introduction of the Borough system. The no cut-and-dry scheme has been laid before Government and none is on record. The Lieutenant-Governor has appointed a Committee to advise him regarding such details, and on their report and any ther introduction which may be collected the decision of Government will be based. I shall not now refer to the larger question "egarding the Suburban Municipalities and their inclusion in the Corporation. I hope to consolit you individually and ascertain your views regarding the details connected with the Borough system, on my return from England, and meanwhile ask you to keep an open nind, free from suspicion and distrust of the motives of Government and those interested in the Borough scheme.

I thank you, gentlemen for the patient

the Borough scheme.

I thank you, gentlemen for the patient hearing you have given to these remarks and apologise for the length of time I have occupied. I declare this room opened and sincerely express the hope that the deliberations in this Council Chamber may ever the council Chamber may ever the council of the Council Chamber may tions in this Council Chamber may

the welfare of the people of this City.

Mr. Cotton wanted to know whether the views expressed by Mr. Greer about the Borough Councils were his own or those of the Government.

Mr. Greer said that he had no authority

from the Government to say anything on the subject. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was not even aware that he (Mr. Greer) would speak on the subject that evening. The matter was never discussed with men in authority.

The ceremony then came to a close.

Lunatic Asylums in Bengal.

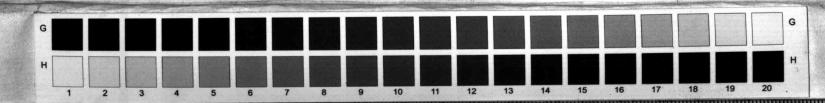
The daily average population of the Lunatic asylums in Bengal in 1904 was higher than in any year since 1891, while the admissions during the year and the number under detention at its close were the highest on record. The total number of lunatics in the asylums is less than 5 per cent. of the persons returned as of unsound mind at the last Census, and there are often marked differences in the number of admissions from adjoining districts. In 1904, for instance, 53 lunatics were sent to an asylum from Calcutta and were sent to an asylum from Calcutta and 37 from the 24-Parganas, but only two from Nadia and one from Jessore; 19 were sent from Dacca and 10 from Backergunge, but only two from Mymensingh and none at all from Tippera. Such variations must, to some extent at least, be due to the idiosyncracies of the officers having authority to order detextion in an asylum. The number of admisthis scheme and sincerely trust that a latts factory measure has been prepared which will receive the support of the Corporation. The work is of a most urgent character as the members of the northern part of the City are well aware. The work in connection with the Palliaghatta Drainage Scheme is was laid down that, apart from criminal lunguage. atics, only those persons should be confined in asylums who are regarded as dangerous or who are in such a state of destitution that their admission is demanded by common hu-manity but during the last four years it has again risen steadily. This may be due to the fact that the standing orders on the subject have in some districts been over-looked, and attention will again be drawn

The number of lunatics in asylums is affect-The number of lunatics in asylums is affected not only by the number of admissions but also by the time for which they are detained, and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals expresses a doubt whether, in the case of criminal lunatics, the orders of Government enjoining the release of harmless lunatics convicted of trivial offences have been strictly observed. He has already drawn the attention of Superintendents to this matter. this matter.

The mean death-rate was 92 per mille in 1904, against 100 in the previous year. There are great differences in the figures for the different institutions; and whereas in the different institutions; and whereas in the Dacca and Berhampore Asylums the death-rate was 67 per mile at Dullunda it was no less than 128. In considering these figures it must be remembered that the inmates of an asylum are comparable with patients in a hospital rather than with reisoners in a jail. Most of them suffer from some form or another of organic disease, such as tubercle or dysentery; and their condition is often serious before they reach the asylum. This was especially the case during the year under review at the Dullunda Asylum, where no less than nine of the new admissions were found to be suffering from phthisis. The death-rate of the asylums in England in 1903 was 104 per mille, or 12 more than the rate now reported for Bengal.

Some progress has been made during the year in the scheme for a Central Asylum for native lunatics, where they may be under the continuous care of a highly-trained recialist. The Lieutenant-Governor's proposals for a similar reform in the case of European lunatics are now before the Government of India. The urgent necessity for this reform was pointed out in the Resolution on the returns for 1903. Meanwhile Sir Andrew Fraser notices with satisfaction the Inspector-General's opinion that the asylums have been managed by the Superintendents with judgment and care, and that, so far as is possible under existing conditions, every effort is made to render the lives of their unfortunate inmates comfortable and healthy.

We hear from the frontier that Mr. Walt Donovan, Electrical Engineer, will shortly, take a second trip to Afghanistan. The Amir, it is understood, has several electrical schemes on hand for his factories and he has accordingly summoned Mr. Donovan to



Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11, 1905.

THE PROPOSED BOROUGH SYSTEM IN CALCUTTA.

The reader is aware that, a Committee has

The reader is aware that, a Committee has been appointed by the Government of Bengal for reporting on the Borough system. Mr. Greer, who, we sincerely regret to hear, has been ordered home, on medical advice, for we believe him to be a friend, is the author of the movement. He is under the impression that, if this system can be adopted here, the rate-payers will have very little cause for compaint against the Municipal administration in Calcutta. In his budget speech at the meeting of the Bengal Council he thus propounded his scheme:

"A reference has been made to Local Self-Government in Calcutta. I would ask your permission to say a few words on a subject which I trust will engage the attention of the Council at no distant date and bring about legislation in the interests of Municipal Government in this City. Your Honour has lately issued a Resolution which should have the effect of the needful information being collected and definite proposals being prepared for the consideration of this Council. I refer to the Borough system. It is in force in London, where various complications exist owing to the presence of conflicting authorities—the Local Government Board, the London County Council, the Borough Council and Vestries. In Calcutta there is a clean page, so to speak, in the absence of vested interests. Briefly speaking the system consists in the creation of a number of Boroughs working with a certain degree of independence in subordination to a central authority—the Corporation. The

number of Boroughs working with a certain degree of independence in subordination to a central authority—the Corporation. The prelim nary steps in this direction have been taken in Calcutta since the passing of the existing Municipal Act by the division of the City into four districts, each provided with a District office, equipped with Engineers, Health Officers and Building Surveyors and the necessary subordinate staff, clerical and outdoor. The annual budget of the Corporation now shows the distribution of municipal funds under various municipal heads amongst funds under various municipal heads amongs the four districts. A process of decentralisation has thus been carried into effect, but any further substantial progress requires legisla-tion, and the creation of Boroughs is the natural and needful step. The time there-fore has come for extending the system by giving each of these districts some degree of independence for the discharge of its memorial duties. Under such a system the Corporation, including

the representatives from Borough Councils, would retain in their hands works which may be classed as Metropolitan, as for example, main drainage and water-sup ply, and especially the preparation of the annual City Budget with control over Borough Budgets. The Corporation and the lead-quarters staff would thus be relieved from dealing with an enormous mass petty works and details, and could devot time to important major operations "On the other hand, the Borough Councils, working within Budget limits, might deal with local affairs, the cleansing of the Borough area, the watering and lighting of

its streets, and numerous minor works.
The Borough Council might work with it own Chairman (a non-official) and Com mittees, and many representative mer would find ample scope for their energies i these local administrations. It is desirable that the services of these men should utilised in municipal affairs and, there being proper guidance, the public would derive great benefit from them."

We, however, suspected that not the real

was going to be fastened upon the unsuspecting citizens of Calcutta. Nay, we went the length of warning our Bengalee friends of the Committee, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, and the Hon'ble Babu Nair Behari Sircar, against the acceptance anything without a thorough examination though it came from such a good source a Mr. Greer. We were, however, not acquainted with the details and the actual working of the system. So we wrote to a friend in England for information. This is what the latter writes to us by the mail to hand:

"Now, as to County, Borough Councils, and the Corporation. I have paid a visit to the County Council Offices and have had a long discussion with regard to your wisher By this mail you will receive their Report which will, I believe, give you all the information you wish for. In addition, I have ha talk with an eminent member of City Corporation—he controls the expenditure being Chairman of the principal Finance committee. I placed your letter and queries before him, and I enclose his reply addressed to you direct. He is very severe on the reckless expenditure of the Councils. I may say something further on the question next

The Report, referred to by our correspondent, is before us. It is a big volume and contains much valuable information. Here is the reply of "an eminent member" of the London Corporation to our queries alluded to in the letter quoted

"Dear Sir,-In reply to your questions "1. (a) London is governed by the Corporation of the City of London, which covers one square mile, being the portion of the metropolis known as the City:

"(b) By 24 Municipal boroughs surrounding the City.

"(c) By the County Council of the metro-solitan area, which has jurisdiction over the whole population except that of the City

"(a) 1. The City proper is governed by a Lord Mayor, 24 Aldermen, and about 200 Common Councillors. The Aldermen and the Common Councillors. The Anterine and the Councillors are elected by popular vote—the former for life, the latter have to stand for election every year,—and the Corporation is supreme in the City. No members are elec

supreme in the City. No members are elected by government.

(b) I. The Mebmer of the Municipal Boroughs are elected by popular vote for three years. They have also a mayor and aldermen. No members are elected by

government, and these corporations are surreme in their districts.

"(c) 1. The London County Council is elected for three years and controls such matters as drainage, education, asylums, and

public improvements.

"The question of financial relations between the different bodies is a difficult one to answer. The money is raised by rates, the rates of the Lond county County be-

has reached the enormous sum of £71,000,000, while the debt of the municipalities is also very heavy. This arises through the gross extravagance of the men controlling the Councy Council and the municipalities, who have been popularly elected and are—many of them—of an inferior class.

It will thus be seen that our suspicions were based upon very good grounds. It is

It will thus be seen that our suspicions were based upon very good grounds. It is not the Borough system of London, but something else, which is preposed to be passed upon us, in the name of that system. First of all, it is evident that there is not a single member of the London Corporation or the Municipal Borough who is nominated by Government. The Aldermen and Councillors are all elected by popular vote. But our Corporation is practically a vote. But our Corporation is practically a department of the Government. So the first thing needed is to convert the Corporation of Calcutta into a popular body, that is to say, to allow the Commissioners, composing the Corporation, to be elected by popular vote. Is the Government prepared to do so? If not, why then this talk of the London system?

Then, it is quite plain that not only is every member of the Borough elected by the people, but it is practically independent of the City Corporation. Is the Government prepared to constitute the Boroughs on these lines? We fancy, not, judging from what Mr. Greer says in his speech quoted above. vote. But our Corporation is practically a

quoted above.

quoted above.

It is now quite clear what the idea of the Government is. The Cornoration of Calcutta must remain, as it is, an official body. The Chairman, as now, must be official; the powers vested in him must not be curtailed. The official and nominated Commissioners must remain as they are; and the Chairman, backed by these official and nominated Commissioners, and possessing irresistible authority, must carry every thing in his own way, as he does now.

But, then, each of the four districts of Calcutta, or perhaps each of its Wards, will have the privilege of having a Borough or small Municipality of its own.

These Boroughs, like the Corporation of Calcutta, will have their members partly elected and partly nominated. But they will be entirely subordinate to the Corporation The only, privilege these Boroughs will enjoy is to look after their local affairs, that is to say, the cleansing of the Borough are to say, the cleansing of the Borough area, the watering and lighting of its streets and other minor works. But the Borough Councils must work "within Budget limits," says. Mr. Greer. Which means that they will have to remain satisfied with the pittance that the Calcutta Corporation is pleased to dole out to them at its sweet will!

The whole situation is this. What we find is that the Borough system in London

find is that the Borough system in London find is that the Borough system in London means that the municipal administration of the Boroughs is placed entirely under the control of representative men, elected by the rate-payers. The Government has nothing to do with it. Is it the intention of the Bengal Government to confer such a system upon us? If so, we shall most gratefully accept the boon. But, if the object of the Government is to keep the Calcutta Corporation, as it is, and establish a few more small municipalities in the Wards dependent tion, as it is, and establish a few more small municipalities in the Wards dependent upon the Corporation, which itself is almost entirely official, for their very existence, then save us from such a "reform." For, when elected Boroughs have not proved unmixed blessings in London, officialised Boroughs are likely to prove a source of positive mischief and danger to the citizens of Calcutta.

THE CLAIMS OF SUPERIOR RACES title or a book, just published by Jea. Finot, and reviewed in Mr. Stead's view of Reviews" of this month. The opening sentences of the reviewer descrive quoted. Here are they :-

Bays the coloured man to the white man: Am I not also, despite my tawny skin, a man and a brother?

"And the white man replies: 'I am waiting to see whether Rojdestvensky can beat Togo before I answer that question.'
"Eighteen months ago the Japanese ere but 'yellow monkeys.' "To-day they are enthus astically actimed as the Seventh Great Power of World and the Paramount Power of

It is because the Japs have proved their powers in the battle fields that they have come to be respected in the world as a power. Any other achievements would not have secured them the position they now hold. When the Japs went to war, a good many Great Powers smiled at their audacity. For, were they not, after all, mere Asiatice? Surely they were not fit to stand before the guns of the Russians!

Two great powers,—England and Germany, -however, were pleased to see this mortal combat between Russia and Japan. These two powers are considered the natural enemies of Russia, for one of them, Germany, is its formidable neighbour, and the other, England, its great rival in Asia. They hoped that the Japs would at least be able to weaken the Russians and draw their attention to another part of the world where European interests were not considered valuable. The Jap victories in the beginning therefore pleased England and Germany, nay, even America, though from a different stand-point. The latter, in short, was in a generous mood and felt

a different stand-point. The latter, in short, was in a generous mood, and felt sympathy for a dwarf fighting with a giant.

But what is the present position of the Japs, now that they have triumphed not only in land but obtained a victory in the sea, which has taken the breath of the world away? People say that this naval victory of the Japanese is the greatest ever achieved in the world,—greater in every way than the one fought by Nelson in Trafalgar. The Japs sighted the Russian squadron and swept it away, as if by a wand of magic! swept it away, as if by a wand of mag admiration. But are the Japs now as popular with Western nations showed their powers in their victories?

When the German Kaiser sent his soldiers to China he bade them, with that arrogance which has always characterized him, to teach the Chinese a lesson "which they would not

ing reject by the boroughs and the City. In the matter of education there is a government grant in aid of the rates. The government possesses a limited control over the municipal boroughs in regard to borrowing money, and also are empowered to see that the sanitary arrangements are properly carried out.

"The debt of the London County Council has reached the enormous sum of £71,000,000, while the debt of the municipalities is also very heavy. This arises through the gross extravagance of the men controlling the County Council and the municipalities, who have been popularly elected and are—many of them—of an inferior class.

world, at the present moment, is that European rule in Asia has come to an end; at the As atics have, after this Jap victories, ceased to fear the Westerners, at least as they d d before. What the Asiatic pow ers are thinking now, of course we do not know precisely. But there is no doubt that the Amir's demand for the title of "His Majesty," and the failure of Mr. Dane in his political mission to Afghanistan are probably due

to these Japan victories.

And what does Japan think? It is very hard to dissect the Japanese mind, and the ethics that guide them. Only the other day Japan was a sealed book to the world. Well, when Parry succeeded in opening its doors, Japan yet did not care to talk as others do. Instead of beaming their public meetings and when Parry succeeded in opening its doors, Japan yet did not care to talk as others do. Instead of booming their public meetings and agitations, the Indians should educate themselves to talk as little of their doings as possible, as the Japanese did and do now. Realizing that to be able to exist and grow, they must adopt European methods, the Japa began to work, but talked they ever. If they had achieved anything great, they did not permit the outside world to know what they were about. It was the Yalmbattle which, for the first time, brought them to the notice of the "civilized" world; yet the westerners thought they paid Japan a compliment when they called it a power.

Every one in India was sorry to see Japan jump into the fray. Was not Russia, aking all circumstances into consideration, the most formidable power in the world? What business had Japan, when only it was just growing, to court annihilation by seeking a war with this most formidable power in the world? Japan was poor in men and money; and though it had made some progress in modern art and civilization, yet her hest course was to wait and grow, and never to risk a primature conflict in which she must prove unequal. That was the way most Indians thought when Japan threw the gaunt-

prove unequal. That was the way most In-dians thought when Japan threw the gaunt-

But Japan won victor es and continued do it. What was more, it continued also policy of silence. It never bragged; never boasted of its strength; on the never boasted of its strength; on the other hand, the Japanese always spoke with bumility and diffidence which shewed that the religion of Buddha which the country had adopted, was yet there, and that its spirit was not yet dead among its people.

It was, however, after the battle of Mukdon that any Japanese disciplinary It was, however, after the battle of Muk-den that one Japanese dignitary, we are told, spoke, which shewed the bent of their mind, and his speech is quoted in the review before us. The following is taken from the "Review of Reviews":—

"In confirmation of this warning note are the words of the President of the Japanese House of Peers. That dignitary said:—"The sacred duty is incumbent upon us, as the

sacred duty is incumbent upon us, as the leading State of Asiatic progress, to stretch a helping hand to China, India, Korea, to all the Asiatics who have confidence in us, all the Asiatics who have confidence in us, and who are capable of civilisation. As their more powerful friend, we desire them all to be free from the yoke which Europe has placed upon them, and that they may thereby prove to the world that the Orient is capable of measuring swords with the Occident on any field of battle."

Outside India, nay even in India, the belief obtains among certain classes that India.

lief obtains among certain classes that India is a country subject to England. But, as a matter of fact, India is only a part and parcel of the British Empire; it is as free as Canada or Australia is. The privileges which Englishmen enjoy, under the glorious constitution of England, were granted to India by Queen Victoria in 1858. If the India by Queen Victoria in 1858. If the rulers no longer obey the terms of the Royal Proclamation, it is because we have never resented their improper interference with them. The Japanese victories have, however, benefited India in other ways than political. Japan is nearer home and a cheaper country. It is less expensive to go and stay there. Besides, except for the purpose of competing for the services, we can get in Japan every sort of education we want. It is only industrial education which will enable India. to recover, however partially, from the drain which she has been subjected. It also goes without saying that the Indians will Japan than they can expect in any other part of the world. Above all, a tempts ought to be made for tounding a Hindu Colony, say, in Formosa or in other localities belonging to Japan and fitted for the purpose. A nindu toiony in Japanese territory would serve, not only the people of India, but of Japan also in many ways.

England has been patronizing Japan ever since the commencement of the war. But the last achievement of the Japanese has somewnat changed the attitude of England towards the 'leading power in Asia.' Libe 'Times" are recommending an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan. Now couple this desire on the part of Englishmen with of Peers in Japan, quoted above, and it wil be made clear that these Japan victories now mean much to India. Japan, a close triend of England, will have ample opportunities of befriending India.

LOCAL OPINION ON THE ROLT

CASE. WE began with the determination to is little as possible on the nort care; but we find we can not stick to this resolution fo reasons we shall state presently. The reader will remember that this case passed through two important stages. In the first, Mr. Rolt was charged with misoppropriating the money of the minors of the estate of which he was the Manager, committed to the Second of the Hamiltonian sons of the High cours by Mr. Heard, the Sub-divisional Officer of Kissengunj, acquatted by a European jury, even befor the prosecution evidence had been completed In the second stage, Mr. Rolt was put in quasi-judicial trial to answer six other serious charges, the trial or enquiry being held by a

Now, the Government Resolution on the Rolt case refers only to the first stage. Fven all the facts in connection with Mr. Rolt's trial for misappropriation of money, from

Lea mentioned in that official paper, the report of the Commissioner Mr. Macpherson, the orders of the Board of Revenue, etc., have not seen the light of the day. As regards one second trial or enquiry, the public absolutely knows nothing beyond the finding of the Committee, which is, that "charges not proved". And yet, this part of the allear is at least as important as Air. Rolt's regular trust in the High Court.

The case, however, created an intense interest in the locality where Mr. Rolt was a most prominent figure, and where his doings were very generally known. There are men, both in Bhagu pur and Furnea, Indian and European, who are thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the case, hay, some of whom also know the contents of the several locuments which the Government have not thought fit to publish. All these men, there fore, are anxious that, in the interests of justice, every important fact for which they can vouch should be made public, and when they actually bring such facts to our notice we think it is our duty to give them publicate.

publicity.

For instance, our Purneah correspondent, "Justice" in a previous letter, brought cer-tain startling facts to the notice of the public tain startling facts to the notice of the public which ought to have been explained by the friends of Mr. Rolt. Mr. Justice Henderson, in his address to Mr. Rolt while he was in the dock, overlooked an important piece of evidence, says this correspondent of ours. His Lordship aliuded to the fact that the prosecution engineered the case, after improperly getting hold of Mr. Rolt's private accounts with the Alliance Bank; but, says our correspondent, "there was evidence of an unquestionable character in the record of the committing Magistrate to show that certain currency notes had actually been traced long before Mr. Rolt's accounts with the Bank were inspected". This shows conclusively that with such evidence in his hand Mr. Lea had no help but to proceed against Mr. Rolt. This fact, so very emportant, is known locally, but even the Government has omitted to mention it in its Rement has omitted to mention it in its Resolution. We cannot shut our columns against the publication of such facts when they come from esponsible sources, and thus we are obliged to keep this subject constantly before the public.

The same correspondent gives currency some other important facts. He says the members of the Committee, appointed the members of the Committee, appointed to enquire into the additional charges against Mr. Rolt, "lived in the same house with Mr. Rolt, though he had a house of his own." Of course it is not suggested that they were influenced by Mr. Rolt, but was such an arrangement deep the same Mr. were in the position of Judges and Mr Rolt was under trial for serious charge before them? It had, however, a very b effect, says our correspondent, upon the iliterad witnesses, who seeing this sort of familiarity between Mr. Rolt and his Judge were naturally demoralized. Another factour correspondent mentions is that, it was reported that Mr. Rolt had given out that after the enquiry was over, both Babu Nanda Kishore and Moulvi Shamshooz Zoha would be dismissed, Mr. Heard degraded and Mr. Lea would never remain a Collec-tor, and that Lords Curzon and Kitchene were taking an interest in his case. Thi

had naturally a very demoralizing effect upon the witnesses. The prosecution brought this matter to the notice of the Committee in open court and offered evidence to prove it, but their application was not granted. In this way, many facts are reaching us from different quarters and we cannot ignore them. Then again, the Government has yet shown no signs to publish the report of the Committee of Enquiry, or to explain how Mr. Rolt is entitled to a compensation and one year's pay in advance without dowhich is not a small sum as it amounts to Rs. 23,000. Then, the other question yet remains undecided, namely, whether it is proper to put Mr. Rolt again in charge of an estate when, according to the Lieutenant-Governor himself, the transaction in which a property of Rs. 8,000 was purchased for Rs. 15,000, by Mr. Rolt as Manager remains yet unexplained. As those are important issues we cannot help reverting to them over and over again. reverting to them over and over again.

It is a pity that the Indian and AngloIndian papers should view this matter from
two different stand-points. In the
opinion of the latter the Government has dealt lightly with
the officials and very harshly with Mr. Rolt.
The former, on the other mand, think that The former, on the other hand, think that Mr. Lea and Mr. Heard did not deserve the censure passed on them, while Mr. Rolt re-ceived a treatment which no Indian in his circumstance would have got. The real fact is the Government has given a view of the case which does not enlighten, but only confuse. It is needless to say that the Indians and Europeans of Purneah know more about it than any Englishman of Calcutta, official or non-official, is expected to do. Here is a letter from one of the Purneah gentlemen, who can speak with authois ne a local man, but he is a man of lead-ing and light, who has taken a deep interest in the case from the beginning to the end. His letter, it will be seen, supports all that we have said on the subject. Here it is:— The Rolt episode has again myoked a great sensation and the English papers have seen making all sorts of adverse comments on the Government Resolution and passing severe censure upon the conduct of the officials concerned. Your leading articles vere censure upon the conduct of the om-cials concerned. Your leading articles on the subject, which the public have much ap-preciated as very sober and fair, have in the bomion of one of your contemporaries, laid yourselves open to the charge of positive inservice to the country. People, who know a great deal about the unfortunate affairs, which have created this world-wide sensation and who have learnt the facts on the spot and not from second-hand source at a onlow the arguments that are being advanced in certain section of the Preas with an amount of vehemence. We confess we are unable to follow the very broad proposition shrown out in the case that the question shrown out in the case that the question under review accords a strong ground for the separation of the guardal and the executive. Now where does the question of the judicial authority come in at all in the present case? The only officer acting in his judicial capacity was Mr. Heard, the Subthe only officer acting in his judicial capacity was Mr. Heard, the Subdivisional Magistrate of Kissengunj, but was there any interference on the part of his Executive superiors? Any one deeply studying he case is bound to say that Mr. Heard would not allow even the mild and excusable interferences on the part of Mr. Lea. It is being loudly said that it was a positive in-

dignity to Mr. Rolt that a warrant was i sued against him by Mr. Heard, but if it be true that Mr. Les had wired to him not to issue a warrant and if inspite of that Mr. Heard issued the warrant,—(though the fact here again is disputed some being of opinion that Mr. Heard received the wire after the orders were issued. were issued)—it rather proves the reverse of the proposition, which has been introduced in the present case without much relevancy. The second jud.cal inc.dent is the much talked of "dock affair." Here again Mr-Lea instructed the Government Pleader to Lea instructed the Government Pleader to request Mr. Heard to allow Mr. Rolt to sit by his pleader, but before the Government Pleader could say anything the question was disposed of by the court. Rather the Government Resolution charges Mr. Lea not to have made an effective interference, which, his whole conduct shews, he carefully and purposely shunned. A cause is weakened by its introduction in an off-hand manner and we dare say the question of the separation of its introduction in an off-hand manner and we dare say the question of the separation of the jud cial and the executive will not an vance an inch by the example of the present case which, even if affords any instance of high-handedness, is totally unconnected with the separation question at all.

"We have carefully read the comments made on the Government Resolution in the

"We have carefully read the comments made on the Government Resolution in the "Englishman," the "Statesman" and the "Daily News"; and we feel they are not in possession of all the facts and circumstances; and it appears to us that their opinion has been based upon an exparte representation of the case. Local opinion in such cases has a great value and if your contemporaries would take the pains of ascertaining the real facts from the respectable European and Indian gentlemen of the District their covaments would be of greater service to the country.

country.

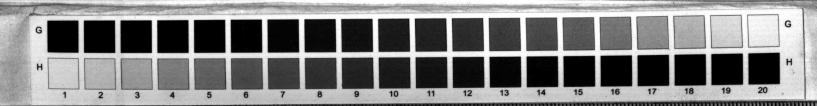
"The general tenour of the arguments advanced in these papers is almost the same and we propose to shew how they have based the conclusion in wrong premises.

"The "Englishman" in its leading article of the 29th May 1905, headed "A

great Public

the 29th May 1905, headed "A t Public Disappointment" main-argues that "It will to great Public Disappointment? mainly argues that "It will be
remembered that having prompted
persons of indifference character,
if, also of knows hostility to Mr.
Rolt, to 'try' and obtain evidence against
that gentleman.....the District officer or
Purnea.....solemnly assured Mr. Rolt etc."
It is in evidence that the only persons whom
Mr. Lea asked to try and obtain evidence
were Mr. Byrne C. S., the Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. Tucker, the District Superintendent or Police and Mr. Downing, a
respectable European Zemindar of Purnea;
none of these persons are of indifferent character or of known hostility to Mr. Rolt.
The "Englishman" again observes. "It is now The "Englishman" again observes. "It is now almost universally known that the main movers in the conspiracy against Mr. Rolt were men who for certain reasons bore a strong resentment against him." Who have strong resentment against him." Who have this knowledge? Beyond the bare degation of Mr. Rolt himself, there was absolutely no evidence to shew that there was a conspiracy against Mr. Rolt; on the contrary, it is universally known amongst all who are acquainted with the real facts of the case that there was never any conspiracy against Mr. Rolt at all, and before the Committee at Kissengunj he entirely failed to prove the existence of any such conspiracy. The very suspicious circumstances under which Mr. Rolt purchased the path taling at much Mr. Rolt purchased the patni taluq at much above the real value, as pointed out in the Government Resolution, yet remain unexplained. The remarks in the leading article referred to above to the effect that "what it is desired to point out is the extreme danger arising from the investiture with large judicial powers of offi-cers, whose judgment is often so unbalanced b-cause of the free use of large executive l.cense" are equally inaccurate. In this case Mr. Lea never made use of his judicial powers how Mr. Rolt is entitled to a compensation and one year's pay in advance without doing any work, or who is to pay the money which is not a small sum as it amounts to Collector; throughout he was against insof Revenue was entirely responsible. The Englishman" makes a very grave observation when it says that "the Resolution published after two months' struggle with its difficult subject, on the Rolt case, is one of the least impartial and judicial, if not the most partisan documents ever issued from an Indian Secretariat." We are however one of the least impartial and indian Secretariat. trained to think that the first Resolution of the Government on the case awarding heav compensation to Mr. Rolt and one year pay without any work was hastily passed and the general finding of the Government now appears to be somewhat inconsistent with its ultimate declaration about Mr. Rolt at the end of the Resolution. The whole expanation of Mr. Rolts conduct in regard to the sale of the Patni Taiuq is one of pure mistake. But allowing he made a bonande mistake, how is it that Mr. Rot allowed the b.d to go up to Rs. 15,000, especially when he knew that the bidders were coming on behar of the Patndar? This ranses a very strong presumption against Mr. Rolt's action in the matter. The Committee were also asked to report on the atness of Mr. Rolt for further employment; no evidence on this point was publicly taken and unless Mr. Rolt could prove by evidence his so much, should not have been given in kin favour. It is being said and in fact being made the point in Mr. Rolt's favour that Mr. Rolt was favourably spoken of by his superior officers. Every-body knows that these remarks are made on official reports and records and nobody isnies that Mr. Rolt was a clever manager. But the point for proof in this connexion was not how the estate was generally managed but whether there was any room for suspicion n connexion with Mr. Roits dealings transactions. Not an iota of evidence produced by Mr. Rolt to prove his conduct and to explain the strong rumour against him. At any rate Mr. Lea's predecessors should have been examined on this point. "This letter has become inordinat

but we cannot desist mentioning the fact that the order for assuing warrant passed by Mr. Heard was in fact the only proper order passed in the case and for a charge hanging over Mr. Rolt the law d.d not allow aim a better privilege. It is also significant that when at the close of the inquiry ly Mr. Heard, Mr. Rolt was asked to offer bail, he ailed to furnish it up till late in the even-ing and but for the kindness of the Magis trate, who has been so severely commented by the press, Mr. Rolt would have had to go to hajut. Mr. Heard also shewed him a great favour when inspite of the warrant containing an order for ball he allowed the containing an order for bail he allowed the furnishing of personal recognizance. The conduct of Mr. Rolt as an accused was also not very proper, and the situation of the dook in the Kissengunj court, which is close to the pleader's seats, makes the theory of an intentional insult by making him to stand there quite improbable, regard than



had to the fact that Mr. Rolt was provided with a chair there and at times he was not even in the dock to which the court paid no heed.

"The remarks of the "Indian Daily News" in a tabulated form are also greatly inaccurate. Mr. Rolt's letter to his pleader (who by the way was not then acting as his pleader) was not obtained by Mr. Lea in any improper way. But it is disappointing to find that the "Indian Daily News" does not say a word as to the very objectionable contents of that letter in which it was said that their Excellencies Lords jectionable contents of that letter in which it was said that their Excellencies Lords Curzon and Kitchener were taking interest in his case and that the officials concerned would be punished. Mr. Lea did not also employ Mr. Rolt's pleader, and it was not unfortunately reported by the representatives of the Anglo-Indian Press present at the Committee's inquiry that the pleader protested then and there against Mr. Rolt's statement. Throughout the inquiry Mr. Lea did not at all employ Poice agency and Najibullah Khan was Inspector there from before and not brought for this purpose. Moullyi Samsuzzuha's judgment in which he disbelieved Mr. Rolt's evidence was not reversed by Mr. Lea, only the latter cid not concur that Mr. Rolt's evidence should be altogether rejected. His remarks were only to the effect that Mr. Rolt's evidence set forth more or less fairly the real facts of the case. Moulvi Samsuzzuha was also thought by the people during a certain period of the inquiry as Mr. Rolt's friend inasmuch as the former at the instance of the latter requested Mr. Lea to accept his resignation.

resignation. "We think we have abundantly shewn how certain papers are making comments on the case without carefully going into its full merits or ascertaining facts which pubfull merits or ascertaining facts which publicists should possess for arriving at impartial conclusions. We think the Government should not withold the publication of the explanations submitted by the different officials as that must throw a full light upon the case. and they, with the Committee's report, if published, will enable the public remote from the scene of action, to come to a proper

> Purneah, 5th June 1905. JUSTICE.

It is a gratifying fact that, all the three Anglo-Indian papers of Calcutta are ardent advocates of the separation of the judicial

advocates of the separation of the judicial and executive functions, now vested in the same official. We, however, beg to remind them that, they will not help the cause by taking up a matter like the Rolt case in which the principle, for which they feel so keenly, is very remotely involved. They should ventilate such cases in their columns in which there are absolutely no two opinions about the executive violence towards the judiciary. To issue a summons in the place of a warrant or to put an accused in a particular dock are matters of very small of a warrant or to put an accused in a particular dock are matters of very small consequence compared with what is daily done in the case of the Indian, namely, as soon as he is accused by the Police or the Magistrate, his doom is sealed. He has not, like Mr. Rolt, the privilege of "My dearing Lea" and seeking his advice what he should or should not do when a serious charge is hanging over his head; neither can he claim a trial by jury of his own countrymen before a Judge of his own nationality in the High Count. As soon as a charge is brought against him, he is regarded as a criminal by the executive; and the representatives of the same executive, and not his own peers, try him, and that not in the High Court, but in the very district of which his persecutor is the lord. Our Anglo-Indian contemporaries have no knowledge of the methods which the executive, as a rule, employ in "breaking" an Indian subject in the Muffasil, otherwise they would not have a writing the deliver of Mr. Let So we lently and made a mountain of a mole-hill when dealing with the case of Mr. Rolt.

Ir is refreshing to find that there are people in England who have a word for that unfortunate class of beings called "criminals." We are, all of us, more or less criminals; for man, however morally high, is yet ver imperiect, and subject to various passions which reside in the human heart and which cannot be completely controlled. The only difference between the criminals and the so-called non-criminals is that, the former wiolate the moral law by actual deeds, and the latter in thoughts. Mr. Thomas Hounes, a well-known Police Court m ssionary in a well-known Police Court messionary in England, treats in the "Ethnological Journal of Obscure Causes of Crime." He refers to the so-called "criminal tendencies", or, as he would style them, "strange impulses" which appear at an early age, and result in two conviction of children of ten or eleven year of age. In England sometimes parents' recognisances are taken; sometimes the bird is tried; sometimes the boy is sent to a industrial school. Here in India a juvenil offender of that tender age is either public. offender of that tender age is either publicly flogged and branded for ever, or he is sent to the so-called Reformatory Jail and feft there to gravitate into crime and prison life. Mr. Holmes thus describes a class of persons who are not insane, neither are "ley fit for prison life:—

"The r number is by no means small, and a piteous problem they present. Not fit for prison, yet always doing something against the law; not mad enough for the asylum, yet not sane; no homes of their own, yet not caring for the workhouse; what a horrible case is theirs. They are bewildered themselves, and are a puzzle to the commu-nity, which has to pay for the cruel neglect of years gone by. Such persons tend to steal food and to commit offences against decency, for they feel the pangs of hunger and the temptations of sexual desire, the same, if not more so, as normal persons. He then cites the following instances of

"One young man of fair position and education, whose father is sufficiently prosperous to enable him to engage a solicitor for the defence, steals false teeth and nothing also. defence, steals false teeth and nothing also. A gentleman's son, with an allowance of £2 weekly, has been charged nine times with stealing watches. A civil servant of good prospects, and in fair position, was detected three times in three weeks in picking pocket of poor women. His character and position were so good that he was remanded for a week on bail; while on remand he repeated his offence. A depent woman of my acquainweek on bail; while on remand he repeated his offence. A decent woman of my acquaintance has been charged thirty times with stealing boots. I have pleaded with all of these and found the story of oie to be the story of all, namely, that an uncontrollable impulse comes upon them which they cannot resist, and, though aware of the consequences they yield to these impulses with a feeling of gratification and joy."

Mr. Holmes next refers many crimes to a causes which are practically unknown in this country. He says that many girls, and twelve to twenty, "are not thieves though they have stolen, but owing to physial reasons a state of mind exists which makes them incapable of sound judgment and self-control for a time."

To herd them with the vicious is To herd them with the vicious is to ruin them. Mr. Holmes, unlike the advocates of brute force, prescribes kind treatment for them. He says:—

kind treatment for them. He says:—
"A fatherly doctor, a wise, motherly matron, plenty of fresh air, good food, healthy physical exercise, will do a great deal, but cast-iron discipline, too much religion, and too much of the "wash tub," coupled with locks, bolts, and bars, will but send them back to ordinary life unfitted to fulfil its duties and to resist its temptations."

There is another kind of crime which is peculiar to Western countries, and not

is peculiar to Western countries, and not known in this country, because, women here, with rare exceptions, do not drink. The women known as "habitual inebriates" are thus described in rather too plain lan-

guage:—
"Sexual causes make the bulk of these women what they are, not drink. Drink is but an incident. Vicious beyond concep-

is but an incident. Vicious beyond conception, driven by abnormal passions into the wilderness of sin, they seek their prey by night. The public-house is their hunting ground, their prey the half-drunken men."

Mr. Holmes goes on to say:—

"In olden times such were said to be "possessed of unclean spirits." I think the encients were nearer the truth than we are. All these women do not hail from the slums. Some have received good education, others have been well-to-do, others have husbands in good positions. But as far as my experience shows, in all of them the spirit of lust has been made incarnate. This kind of possession leads to crime, as well as vice and disorder. Given this abnormal passion, the individual is dominated by instincts, and individual is dominated by instincts, and is to a large extent an irresponsible being."

Ir it is wrong to punish the insane, it is equally wrong to inflict punishments upon persons who are mere instruments in the hands of some uncontrollable force, and thus not responsible for their acts. But neither the law nor the Judges who administer it make any such distinction. The minister it make any such distinction. The latter are the slaves of the man-made taws, and will oftentimes, in going to obey them, perpetrate acts which are abhorrent to their moral sense. How bloody and inhuman is the law which empowers a Judge to take the life of a human being! And what a terrible shock a Judge must receive in his moral system when he has to carre out this Satamic law and sentence receive in his moral system when he has to carry out this Satanic law and sentence a fellow-creature to death! Some of these Judges gradually get their fine sentiments entirely deadened. There was a Judge in the High Court of Calcutta, who was called the "Haribole" Judge. When a Hindu does the tarred of Haribole of Cold is attered into his name of Hari or God is uttered into his ears. This Judge almost invariably sentenceears. This Judge almost invariably sentence-ed a man, charged with murder, to death; and hence the epithet, "Haribole," was applied to him.

THE manner in which the Governments in this country treat their Indian servants for petty lapses is simply astounding. Some time ago, the following notification was published in the "Gazette of India."

"In consequence of the misconduct of Karadibavi Venkastaramanayya Lakshmana Rao, lately a Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency, he is deprived of the fitte of Dewan Bahadux."

We were glad at the announcement: for, we thought, it would be a good warning to those of our countrymen who hanker after titles of honour. We now learn from a correspondent of the "Hindu" that the party thus disgraced is a faithful servant of the Government. Lukshmana Rao held the office of Deputy Collector and Sub Judge at Cochin, and on attaining the age of 55 years and completing 30 years service had applied for pension, but not only was he deprived of the title of Dewan Bahadur, which was conferred on him for his meritorious services in connection with famine. torious services in connection with famine but he has also been denied the pension of Rs. 200 per mensem to which he was entitled! We are further informed that Mr. Lakshmana Rao has been condemned inheard, for, no reasons have been condemication inheard, for, no reasons have been assigned for this drastic measure. All that has been whispered is that during the examination of his pension application the Board of Revenue discovered that he had acquired inner property when he was Tehsildar many yars ago and that for this violation deprived of his pension and title.

But is the punishment commensurate with the offence committed by the officer, specially when he had a record of thirty years' good service to recommend him? The most surprising thing is that the public have been kept entirely in the dark as to why he has been dealt with so severely. A similar case and a much harder one was brought to the notice of the Viceroy at the last meeting of the Supreme Council by the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram. The Tehsildar in this case absolutely committed no fault, yet he was dismissed by the local authorities and the Viceroy declined to interfere with their decision!

The question relating to the partition of Bengal was recently revived by the London "Standard," and it was given out by that paper that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the arrangement. While commentations of the commentation of the secretary of the commentation of the secretary and that it must be interested to the secretary and that it must be secretary as a s ing on this information we said that it must ing on this information we said that it must have been a hoax like the one published in the "Pioneer" and the "Bengalee" last year. A Parliamentary interpellation on the subject, according to a London telegram in yesterday's "Bengalee," confirms the visw we had taken of the matter. What happened seems to be this. Even after the assurance of the Government of India in reply to the question of the Houble Maharaja of Durbhanga, that the Government had taken no further steps in this connection, a rumour was sedulously in this connection, a rumour was sedulously circulated to the effect that the Government had deceived the public, and that a despatch had actually been sent to the Secretary of seate with definite proposals, and that the fate of Bengal was sealed! Even some papers here went the length of publishing this rumour as a fact, and the "Standard" must have taken his cue from one of them. The as a face, and the "Standard" must have taken his one from one of them. The rarliamentary interpellation, in which the Secretary of State denies any further step having been taken on the subject, ought to reassure those whose minds have been upset the by the article in the "Standard."

THE "Indian Daily News" observes that the new "Council Chamber," in which 'future Municipal Parliaments are to meet", is "dwarfed by its own furniture"; indeed, cur contemporary goes the length of making the rreverent remark that, it looks more the a "furniture shop" than anything also. The Chairman's seat of course extends all there in height length, breadth, weight, The Chairman's seat of course exceeds all others in height, length, breadth, weight, color, grandeur and majesty; and no wonder, for, it is reported to have cost the sum of Rs. 1,500! The chairs in which the Councillors will sit are also proportionately ...agnificent, each having cost, we are told, Rs. 175! To sit upon such chairs is in itself a privilege. As regards the cost of the building we learn from the speech of Mr. Greer hat, tenders for the construction of the same were called for, and the lowest for Rs. 6,14,697 was accepted. We may thus take it that, something like seven lakhs of Rupees have been spent for this "new House Beautiful". How happy the poor rate-payers of Calcutta must be who were allowed the privilege of supplying the cost of such a palatial building and imperial furniture! But the Chairman must have a princely robe on to entitle him to sit upon a chair of Rs. 1,500. And the others, the stars who would form the galaxy, must likewise have their necklaces of pearls and jewels of priceless value to fit themsalves for the chairs.

NEEDLESS to say that every pice of the huge cost has been extracted from the pocket of the tax-payer. No body certainly grudges a fine house for the Municipal Commissioners and their Chairman, but surely it was somewhat over-doing the thing to spend houst a million of superson of Council Chairman. about a million of rupees for a Council Chamber and its furniture in a city of poor over-taxed rate-payers like those of ours. And, if the Chairman can do his work quite efficientthe Chairman can do his work quite efficiently in his mahogany chair at home, and the councillors ditto, why was a chair needed for the former worth Rs. 1,500, and that of the latter Rs. 175 each? This shows how the Calcultta. Corporation sometimes runs into riotous extravagance. Here we shall bring to the notice of the rate-payers of this city an incident which may secure their salvation as it is likely to secure that of the people of London. Needless to say that, cur Corporation is a very small thing compared with that of the metropolis of the British Empire. What a huge organization the London Corporation is will be evident from the fact that its standing debt is £71,000,000. What a Eupee is to us here, a pice is to What a Lupee is to us here, a pice is to them in London; or rather, what a crore is to us, it is a lakh to them.

WELL, the London Councillors like those Well, the London Councillors like those of our own also needed a Council Chamber for themselves; but, as very big people—far bigger than their compeers here—they estimated £1,700,000 or two crores and fifty lakes of Rupees for its cost. As soon as this fact was published, there was alarm and consternation among the public. Indeed, the present excitement among the rate-payers of London is due to this extravagance on the part of their Municipal Commissioners, namely, votisg a sum of Rs. £1700,000 for a palace for accommodating themselves. I'r an palace for accommodating themselves. From all parts of London come signs of revolt of the over-burdened rate-payer. New 1: tc-payers Associations are being formed; and the Associations already in existence rejoice

the Associations already in existence related to find that the people who pay are waking from their anathy to protest against "hat called the "monstrous incubus of debt," which amounts to millions of sterling owing to the extravagance of the Councillors. We trust, the palace for accommodating our cvin Councillors at a cost of nearly a million of Rupees will also bring about a similar esult

WE are glad to learn that Kumar kamendra Krishna Dev, District Magistrate of Bankura, has taken up the matter of removing the wter famine, from which many parts of the district suffer, in right earnest. Already a large number of value been sunk in the district with District Board's funds for improving the supply of drinking water. Grants have supply of drinking water. Grants have also been made from Government money and District Board's funds for similar purposes. Further more, the Kumar is invi-ting applications for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act with a view to big tanks. The beneficial result of his laudable efforts is being already felt and it has ble efforts is being already feit and it has inspired the Bankura people with the hope that before long a considerable improvement will be made in the water-supply of the district. Considering that water-famine is one of the greatest hardships from which many districts of Bengal suffer, how we wish that other District Magistrates had followed the example of Kumar Ramendra Krishna and made serious efforts to remove it.

TALKING of Bankura, a correspondent informs us that the now well-known Maniknagore tiger has left its present habitat, the Vishnupur-Sonamukhi road. At least, it has not been seen there for about 10 or 12 days. The District Magistrate had been to Vishnupore to collect information about its ravages. The local Sub-Divisional officer sent some sikaris in quest of the tiger but they could find no trace of it.

WHEN the last mail left England, Mr. Herbert Roberts was to have asked the Indian Secretary of State whether it was tue that the Maharajah of Kashmere had made representations to the Government of India with reference to the establishment of a College at Srinagar; whether the British Resident had refused to sanction this proposal; and, if so, whether he would state posal; and, if so, whether he would state the grounds upon which the objections of the Resident were based. Mr. Roberts also the Resident were based. Mr. Roberts also might have asked,—what right has the British Government to interfere into the affairs of Kashmere which it has perpetually sold to Golap Sing for 70 lacs, whose lineal descendant the present ruler is. We wonder the English, the most enlightened and most imoral nation in the world, can have anything to do with transactions, which are unjustifiable. We are sincerely glad that the matter of the College has been so pointedly drawn to the attention of Mr. Brodrick, and, we have no doubt, he will ask the Government of India to withdraw the refusal alluded to above, and permit the Ruler of Kashmere to establish educational institutions in his territory.

From an editorial paragraph in "the Central Hindu College Magazine" for April, apparently from the pen of Mrs. Beasant, we gather the following facts regarding the above matter. We find that H. H. the Maharajah of Kashmere and his brother Sir Amar Sing are both eagerly desirous to nave a College in Kashmere and one in Jammu. At present the boys have to be sent to Lahore, if they desire to prosecute their studies, and though the State gives their scholarships, the arrangement is very unsatisfactory. Education in Kashmere, we are told is in fact, in fetters, and every effort of the State Government to raise it to a of the State Government to raise it to a higher level has, so far, been frustrated. The boys are exceptionally bright, but they are allowed no chance, and their own Ruler has not been permitted to give them the advantages he longs to bestow.

As every body knows, the present Maharajah of Kashmere was not restored to his full powers after he had been forcibly ompelled to sign his so-called edict of resignation by Col. Nisbet. Indeed, when the "gadi" was given back to him, it was on the condition that in Kashmere the sanction of the Resident would be necessary for every item of budgetted expenditur and the education estimates have been ruthlessly out down. Crores of rupees, as we know, are to be spent on what is considered a useless railway, the up-keep of which to be spent on what is considered a ussiess railway, the up-keep of which will be most costly and the returns for which are problematical, while a few thousand rupees for education are grudged. The inevitable result of this denial of higher education is that scarcely any Kashmiris are found in the higher official positions of their own land: these are filled by "lent officers," that is to say, by the servants of the Government of India who have little or no interest in the State, and whose inclinations and interests are to serve their real master, the British Government, at the cost of the people of Kashmere.

Ir would be a great scandal if the British authorities in India were found to throw obstacles in the way of progress and enlightenment in the Indian States which are now absolutely at the mercy of the Paralightenment in the Indian States which are now absolutely at the mercy of the Paramount Power. In Bengal we have got three important Indian States, namely, HM Tipperah, Cooch Behar, and Mourthunj. The last two contain excellent educational institutions. Their Highnesses of Cooch Behar and Mourbhunj deserve great credit for their generous efforts to impart higher cducation to their own subjects and the Indians saiding in British territory. A similar attempt was also made in Hill Tipperah. Unfortunately it failed for reasons into which we need not enter just now. One thing is quite certain. If the public services of the Indian States are to be protected from the inroads of foreign adventurers and Gen officers' of the Government, every one of them should have its own College; and as the British Government has to maintain its reputation for enlightenment, it cannot afford to throw difficulties in a matter like this.

IT appears that not only the Anglo-Indian papers, but even some of our own country men, whose opinions are entitled to con sideration, seem to labour under the impression that the principle of the union of the judicial and the executive functions is involved in the Rolt case. That this is a mistake on their part will be evident from mistake on their part will be evident from one fact. Only two judicial officers had any thing to do with the matter, namely, Mr. Heard, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Kissengange, who committed Mr. Rolt to the Sessions, and Mr. Justice Henderson, who tried him at the High Court Sessions. Now neither the District Magistrate nor any other executive officer meddled with the judicial independence of the former. More correctly speaking, Mr. Lea did cused, in the warrant and the dock mat so he can be excused. But, even in this Mr. Lea interfered, not as a Magistrate Collector, a quite different but as &

As regards Mr. Justice Henderson, he of course above all influence. No doubt he has written a Minute, but it means the. For, it is not the judgment of a properlyjudicial document, containing the opinions, judicial document, containing the opinions, not of the Judiciary, but of a private individual holding the position of a Judge of the High Court. Of course it would have been a quite different thing if the Minute were prepared in consultation with the other Judges of the High Court and if it had the sanction of the majority of them. But the litting as Judge but in his private capacity. Its contents were thus not the judicial findings of the High Court or even of a Judge of the High Court, but of one Mr. Henderson. The Government, in traversing the facts and arguments in the Minute, has not thus flouted the opinions and conclusions of the Judiciary but those of a private gentleman. Where and how has and conclusions of the Judiciary but those of a private gentleman. Where and how has then the Judiciary been interfered with or its prestige lowered by the Executive n the Rolt case? It is quite true that some of the executive methods in the conduct of the case cannot be justified; but that does not affect the question of the separation of the Executive and the Judicial. As for these objectionable methods, well it is more the system, than the executive officers, which is to blame. Certain line of policy has been laid down for them by the Government, and as subordinates, they are bound to follow it.

TALKING of these executive methods, take for instance, the forest cases disposed of by the authorities of Khulna. Mr. Ahmed, the for instance, the forest cases disposed of by the authorities of Khulna. Mr. Ahmed, the Magistrate, is known to be an honest, amiable, and sympathetic officer. Yet he had no help but to try the cases summarily, and many of them practically at the dictation of the Forest Officers. And why? Because, not only did the Government instruct the Forest Officers not to compound cases, even when they could be easily compromised, but directed them to resort to court and insist on heavy sentences when an accused had been convicted. And hence we saw the astounding spectacle of a Deputy Magistrate of Khulna urging a Forest Officer to settle a case amicably, and the latter openly dictating the court to pass sentences of imprisonment upon the offenders! The poor men in this case, though charged with misappropriating wood worth four annas, and though they were prepared to compensate this loss by paying Rs. 50 or 200 times the last amount, yet they were sent to juil!

In our last article on the Khulna forest cases, we said that the Forest Officers pro-secuted people under the Forest Act, and the District Magistrate convicted and punishthe District Magistrate convicted and punished the accused at the dictation of the prosecutors. Now, it goes without saying that, if the District Magistrate were placed in this disagreeable position, it was not he, but the policy of the Government, which was responsible for it. For we cannot and do not believe that the Magistrate had consciously or deliberately allowed justice to be sciously or deliberately allowed justice to be prostituted in this way. He was quite helpless when Government wanted the authorities to deal severely with the offenders helpless when Government wanted the authorities to deal severely with the offenders misappropriating forest produce. Fancy the position of the Magistrate of Khoolna. If we are correctly informed, some twenty-four forest cases were tried by him, every one of which contained an endorsement by the Dy. Conservator of Forest, fixing the time and place of trial, keeping the accused utterly in the dark and without at all consulting their convenience! Is this not a most extraordinary procedure? It appears that, we were not correct when we said that every forest case ended in conviction and severe punishment. For, what we find on referring to official papers is that, in some cases the accused pleaded guilty; and in some others they were acquitted, as the prosecution was withdrawn. There is no doubt, however, that in more than half a dozen cases the accused were given no proper opportunities. however, that in more than half a dozen cases the accused were given no proper opportunities for defending themselves. It is also true the Khulna authorities were too obliging to the Forest Officers. However, let us say once more: it is rather the policy of the Government, and not its Officers, which is at the root of the evil. The duty of the publicists is therefore to attack the policy. The Officers are to be condemned when they break the law of extent Government instructions and act like high-handed despots.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-E GLISH TOPICS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UNFORTUNATE INDIANS IN SOUTH

From time to time the position of the Indian subjects of His Majesty who find themselves in South Africa manage to make their grievances heard. The journal that is now published in their interests and is managed by an able Indian editor is doing good service to the cause. But it is with shame that an Englishman realises that these industrious people of India are suffering worse disabilities under the British Crown than they did under the Boer epublics. The sympathetic letter published recently in the they did under the Boer epublics. The sympathetic letter published recently in the "Patrika" from a Canadian friend deals admirably with the grievances of Indians in India; he might have extended his condemnation of arbitrariness and injustice to the treatment meted out to Indians in South Africa. The extension of at least a form of constitution to the new territories of the Br. tish Crown in South Africa naturally led the Indians there to hope that they would benefit to the extent of the franchise. How vain was their hope is revealed in Mr. Lyttleton's reply to a question from Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree yesterday in the House of Commons. I give the question and answer in all, as follows:

Sir Mancherjee asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies in respect to the provision of constitutional changes in the Transvaal, whether his attention had been called to the fact that the undertaking in the terms of peace signed in 1902 that the question of granting the franchise to the Natives would not be decided until after the introduction of self-government did not apply introduction of self-government did not apply to the case of non-African coloured subjects of His Majesty, or bind the Government to withhold the franchise from British Indians correctly speaking, Mr. Lea did possessing the requisite educational and interfere, but, it was in favour of the ac property qualifications; and whether in these circumstances he will so amend the Letters Patent and Order

so amend the Letters Patent and Order Council as to admit such British Indians to the francise, in fulfilment of various official pledges, including that contained in Governor Viscount Milner's despatch to Mr. Chamberlain, dated 11th May, 1903.

Mr. Lyttleton replied: "The reason why, as stated in my despatch of "ist March in (Cd. 2400), His Majesty's Government have been unable to make provision for the representation of any of His Majesty's coloured subjects is that they understand that the interpretation placed upon the oledie contained in the terms of peace by the burghers is that the question of granting parliamentary franchise to any coloured person would not be decided until after the introduction of self-government. Having regard to would not be decided until after the introduc-tion of self-government. Having regard to this fact and to the importance of giving no ground for a charge of departing from the terms of peace, I am not prepared to advise His Majesty to amed the Letters Patent, and I am not aware that specific pledges on this point have been given either up the despatch quoted or otherwise." Poor pledges on this point have been given either in the despatch quoted or otherwise." Poor consolation, but not unlikely in the present state of affairs. Mr. Chamberlain generally managed to evade Sir Mancherjee's enquiries on the Indian question, and Mr. Lyttleton follows stat; he takes no strong stand, for the sufferers are only Indians, not Colonists or mine owners. or mine owners.
THE PREMIER AND THE WAR DRUM.

THE PREMIER AND THE WAR DRUM.

Mr. Balfour's speech in the House of Commons a week ago has given rise to comments of all kinds. In certain quarters it is loudly acclaimed; in others his strategy is condemned as "rubbish from beginning to end;" and an yet others, his pronouncement is regarded as necessarily offensive, as one which ought not to have been made in public, and as likely to do considerable harm. It is certain to have one result, however, and that is the centinued presence of the Russian bogey with regard to India. The critics of the speech insist, for the most part, on the vulnerable spot in the Empire, the North-West frontier of India, and with so much talk about preparation going on, it is almost impossible to hope for any reduction of military burdens either in India or in England. In time-of peace the Forwards want to have the of peace the Forwards want to have the army maintained at war strength; they are straining every nerve, here and elsewhere to oppose any reduction. The Council of Defence is being magnified into an omicial body but responsible to no one. The Premier is at the head of it, but Parliament has no authority in the matter. Verily, as your at the head of it, but Parliament has no authority in the matter. Verily, as your Canadian friend observes, militarism is leading the Empire into terrible ways; the love of greed and of grab ne assistate the enormous outlay which crushes India to the flust and is an almost intolerable burden to England This beating of the war drum is an old device for persuading the British public that the present Government is the one alone which can be trusted to deal with foreign affairs. It is being sounded out

to a deafening extent, but whether it will stave off a general election for another eighteen months remains to be seen. The eighteen months remains to be seen. The supposed friendly understanding between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Baifour is yet a mystery; it looks as though the Prime Minister were going to triumpa and relegate Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy to the limbo of things forgotten. But the "missionary of the Empire" may yet fight; rumour has it that it is quite possible the Chancellor of the Exchequer will resign when the Aliens' Bill goes through, unless the two disunited wings of the Unionist Party can agree on a mutually satisfactory policy. The policy of shift and make-believe goes on, to the detriment of the country and the Empire. It is cheering news to find that even the dought fiscal reformer is going to be opposed in his own constituency of West Birmingham by another reformer, Mr. R. L. Outhwaite, of whom mention has frequently been made in these Letters. An Australian, who has spent much time in South Africa, especially in the minimal districts Mr. (Albertical Party 1998). Letters. An Australian, who has spent much time in South Africa, especially in the min ing districts Mr. Outhwaite is a stern opponent of so-called Imperialism. Greed and grab are the enemies he fights, and although his chances of success in West Birmingham are doubtful, yet it stands to his credit and to the credit of Liberals in West Birmingham

that a fight will be waged.

IN PRAISE OF LASCARS—AGAIN!

The mention of Sir Manche jee Bhownaggree, M. P. brings to my mind the compliment paid to the lascars this week for their steady, honest service. The hon-Member for Bethnal Green has ably chamber for Bethnal Green has ably cha pioned their cause and gained greater success than has yet fallen to his championship of the cause of the Indians in South Africa. You will be familiar with the cry of "White Australia" as applied to the ships carrying the mails between the Commonwealth and England. You will also be monwealth and England. You will also be aware that for some time the service was interrupted and irregular because no steam ship company could be found to agree to the terms of contract required by the Commonwealth. However, some few weeks ago a bargain was concluded with the Orient line, and the service was resumed Ry a bargain was concluded with the Orient line, and the service was resumed. By cable this week from Sydney we hear that the report on white labour on the Grmuz, the first Orient liner arriving in Sydney under the new contract, is distinctly unsatisfactory. Two of the ship's officers had to spend several hours at Adelaide Police Court in connection with drunken firemen a nice story! Furken firemen—a nice story! Fur-ther, it is stated that the engine room was often left in a disgraceful condition, was often left in a disgraceful condition, and during the voyage the men came on board from a port of call in such a state that great difficulty was experienced in getting up steam. The stoking was badly done. Referring to this unsatisfactory report, an official of the Orient Line in London declared that the replacing of lascars by white seamen was due solely to the terms of the mail contract with the Australian Government. He added that the Company had always found the lascars sober, hardworking, and obedient. Here is an instance of "Imperial" narrow-mindedness when, because of Australia's determination to have nothing to do with coloured labour, seamen of foreign nations—European—may have to be recruited to do the work that the British crew has done so hadly. THE ASTRAL BODY OF MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT.

Last week I enclosed some cuttings of the sensation that has been caused by the assertion of two Members of Parliament that they saw Sir Carne Rasche sitting on the green benches of the House of Commons at a time when the hon. Member was away ill. The sensation instead of dying out, continues to grow. It has become the subject of interviews and letters to the Press. Mr. A. P. Sinnett, well known as an occultist, writes to exwell known as an occultist, writes to explain that the problem of the appearance of the "double" during life is too intricate a matter to be dealt with except in a protracted essay. One would like to hear what Indian yogis or others can contribute to the public knowledge on the point. I will immediately send to the British press any information I may receive from them. I enclose further cuttings relating to the

Medical Department.—The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons of the first grade are promoted to the senior grade: Assistant Surgeon Hari Das Mitra, vice Assistant Das Mitra, vic geon Pr.s.cosh Haldar, ret red. Assistant Surgeon Kh.rode Chandra Roy, vice Assistant Surgeon Durga Nanda Sen. Assistant Surgeon Durga Nanda Sen appointed to be a Civil Surgeon, vice Assistant Surgeon Brojo Nath Choudhury, retired, and is rosted to Malda. Lieutenant-Colonel T. Grainger, Brojo Nath Choudnury, feeted, to Malda. Lieutenant-Coonel T. Grainger, I.M.S., is appointed to be C.vil Surgeon of Hazaribagh, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. Macrae, I.M.S., transferred, but will continue to act as Civil Surgeon of Muzaffarour, where he is at present stationed. Major B. H. Deare, I.M.S., at present on leave, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Champaran vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Swawine, I. M. S. retired Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Dyson, I. M. S., is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Saran, vice Major D. M. Moir, I.M.S., transferred, but will continue to act as Civil Surgeon of Bhagalpur, where he is at present stationed.

Bhagalpur, where he is at present stationed. Leutenant-Colonel H. J. Dyson I.M.S., is

Bhagalpur, where he is at present stationed.
Leutenant Colonel H. J. Dyson I.M.S., is appointed, to act as a Civil Surgeon of the first class, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Colonel R. Cobb, I.M.S.

Hony. Magistrates.—The following gentlemen are either appointed or re-appointed Hony. Magistrates of the Benches against their names:—Mr. Gera'd Durand Brae, Sultanganj Independent Bench, in the district of Bhagalpur. Babu Grish Chandra Maity, Contai Independent Bench, in the district of Midnapore; Babn Munda Ial Sirkar and Babu Sri Nath Chowdhury, "adar Independent Bench, in the district of Pabna; Babu Debendra Nath Sarkar, Sadar Independent Bench in the district of Bogra; Babu Bansidhar Mahapatra Independent Bench at Jaapur in the district of Cuttack; Babu Bansidhar Mahapatra Independent Bench at Jaapur in the district of Bhagalpur; at Supaul in the district of Bhagalpur; The gentlemen named below are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Jamalpur, in the district of Monghyr:—Mr. Charles David St. Monghyr:—Mr. Charles David St. Clair Wedderhurn and William Clair Wedderhurn and William Clair Wedderhurn and William Clair Wedderhurn and William Carter.—The Lieutenant-Bellingham Carter.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. Tilak Dhari of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench, in the district of Phagalpur and Babu Charu Chandra Mitra of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench, in the district of Phagalpur and Babu Charu Chandra Mitra of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Jappur Independent Bench, in the district of Phagalpur and Babu Charu Chandra Mitra of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench, in the district of Phagalpur and Babu Charu Chandra Mitra of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench, in the district of Phagalpur and Babu Charu Chandra Mitra of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Sad

High Court .- June

CRIMINAL BENCH. Before Justices Pargi'er and Woodroffe.

A ZEMINDAR'S NAIB IN TROUBLE. Mr. S. P. Sinha, with Babus Tarakishore Chowdhry and Bidhu Bhusan Ganguli, moved to set aside an order of Mr. Craven, the Sub-divisional Officer of Habiganj, sanctioning the prosecution of the petitioner Saroda Churn Haldar for offences under sections 193, 468, 471 I. P. C. The facts of the case shortly are these. The petitioner, who is the principal officer of Babu Harakumar Pal, a zemindar of Sylhet. Narendra Mohan Dhar, the opposite party, was also employed under the same zemindar Babu Harakumar as Naib of Habigunj cutchery. Narendra Mahan submitted an account in which there were three items of expenditure in regard to three affidavits alleged to have been filed in an execution case on behalf of Harakumar Babu. It transpired on enquiry that only one affidavit was filed and the money debited for the other two affidavits was not spent on account of Harakuman Babu. Thereupon Narendra was prosecuted by the petitioner under instructions of his master for criminal breach of trust in respect of the moneys spent on account of the other two affidavits. Mr. Majid who tried the case, discharged the Narendra under sec. 258 Cc. P. C. and in the course of the judgment observed that there was reason to suspect that some of the entries in the account book were attered in favour of Harakumar Babu. Narendra brought a civil suit against Harakumar Babu for his salary and the said account book was put in on behalf of the defendant as an enswer to Norendra's claim. Norendra forthwith applied to the Sub-divisional Officer Mr. Craven, (Mr. Majid being in the meantime transferred) for sanction t Prosecute Babu Harakumar and the petitioner Mr. Craven, without any notice to the patitioner or without any judicial enquiry directed warrants to issue against the petitioner and Babu Harakumar with bails of Rs. 500 each and made over the casa for trial to a subordinate Magistrate. The Sessions Judge of Sylhet was moved, but he refused to interfere in the case of the petitioner, although he has made a refersnce to the High Court for setting aside the order as against Harakumar Babu. It was contended that the order ras

bad, firstly as it was passed without notice to the petitioner or affording him any opportunity of showing cause; secondly, the Magistrata was not competent to issue variant and commit the petitioner for trial on an application under sec. 195 Cr. P. C. and thirdly Mr. Craven was not competent in this matter to proceed under sec. 476 Cr. P. O.

the ground stated in the petition and directed the stay of proceedings in the matter unto the disposal of the rule.

A CASE UNDER THE ARMS ACT. Babu Shama Prosonno Mazumdar moved for the issue of a rule on behalf of one Ashatosh Ghose calling upon tha Deputy Commissioner of Singhboom to show cause why the conviction and sentence passed upon the petitioner should not be set aside.

The petitioner was placed on his trial before a Deputy Magistrate of Singhboom on a charge of having raffed a gun contrary to the provisions of Sec. 19 (a) of the Arms Act. The trying Magistrate convicted the petitioner and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15. Against that the petitioner moved this court. moved this court.

Their Lordships issued a rule.

A PECULIAR CASE

On 4th October last Hurish Chunder Shaw complained before the Chief Presidency Magistrate against S. C. Boral charging him with cheating by inducing him by means of false representation to deliver to S. C. Boral 5850 manuals of salt for carrying it from Calcutta to Balagraph in Syllet ing it from Calcutta to Balaganj in Sylhet.

A search warrant was issued to seize the salt. On 12th November the Magistrata directed the police to make over the salt to Hurish Chunder Shaw and with the permission of the court the salt was despatched. mission of the court the salt was despatched to Balaganj. The case was transferred to the file of the second Presidency Magistrate who on 13th February acquitted S. C. Boral of the charge of cheating. On 22nd February S. C. Boral prayed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for an order restoring the salt to his possession from where it was taken under the search warrant. The matter was referred to the second Magistrate. On 7th March the Magistrate ordered Hurish Chunder Shaw to deposit Rs. 14,500, the value of the salt, to deposit Rs. 14,500, the value of the salt, in court on or before 11th March. Against that order Hurish Chunder moved the High

Court and obtained a rule.

Mr. B. M. Chatterjee appeared in support of the rule and Mr. S. P. Sinha with Babu Chandra Sikhar Banerjee showed

Afted hearing both sides their Lordships passed order with the consent of both sides. The petitioner was ordered to refund in the Presidency Magistrate's Court Rs. 14,500 in the shape of Government securities and the amount would remain there until the right thereto was established in civil court, on condition that the opposite party files a civil suit within a fortnight. The money was ordered to be retraded within two weeks.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, June 9 The Moscow Zemstvos Congress of 2.0 delegates adopted a most strongly worked address to Tsar, demanding the convocation address to Tsar, demanding the convocation of a National Assembly elected by unive sal suffrage to decide the question of war or peace, and abolish the victous, dangerous, and ignorant bureaucracy. It impresses on the Tsar his responsibility, and warns him against delay. A deputation has been appointed to present the address to the Tsar. The address is practically an ultimatum of The address is practically an ultimatum of the country to the Throne. The wording of it is remarkable. The Tsar is address of throughout as "You" and the word "Majesty" is not used. The conventional expressions of loyality and devotion are absent. All credes at St. Petersburg are astounded at the audacity of the address.

THE BUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, June 8.

A decpatch from Washington states that
President Roosevelt has now discussed the peace question with every European Ambas-sador, and that the Powers are apparently acting in concert.

London, June 8.

The Rion, formerly the Smolensk, stopped on the 2nd instant eighty miles from Woosung, the British steamer Cilurnum, examined her papers and threw overboard part of her cargo. She then fled, suspecting the approach of the Japanese.

London, June 8, taken in the great Naval Battle is now estimated at 6,142.

London, June 7.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg wires that the result of the Council of Ministers at Tsarskoe Selo yesterday is that instructions were telegraphed to-day to the Ambassadors at Washington and Paris that Russia was desirous of learning the Japanese peace conditions.

A telegram from Washington states that Mr. Meyer, the American Manister at St. Petersburg had an audience with the Tsar at Tsarskoe Selo yesterday, when His Majesty indicated his willingness to consider the subject of peace. Mr. Meyer's cablegram describes the interview as a most hopeful one. one.

GENERAL, MAR AND

London, June 8.

The Submarine boat A 8 has been lost with all hands outside Plymouth. Fourteen men perished. The accident was apparently caused by an explosion.

The fifteen who perished in a submarine off Plymouth included Lieutenant Fletcher. She suddenly sank and there was no explosion.

London, June 8. Mr. Lowther has had a ceremonious audience with the Sultan of Fez. Formal speeches desiring the maintenance of friendship and the prosperity of Morocco

Germany has formally proposed to the powers a conference on the Morocco ques-

Mr. Austen Chamberlain informed deputation that the cable rate to India would be reduced to two shillings before October and he hoped very shortly reduce the rate to Egypt to one shilling.

London, June 8.

Last night a patriotic demonstration took place outside the palace at Stockholm, but the Swedish papers give the impression that Sweden is prepared to accept the accomplished fact and resort neither to persuasion or compulsion.

or compulsion.

The new Norwegian flag will be hoisted and saluted throughout the country on the Norwegians in the Scandinavian deplomatic service have resigned. King Oscar has refused to receive a deputation from the Storthing with the address mentioned yesterday because he holds it to be an unrecognised revolutionary action of the Storthing, a violation of the constitution and a revolt against the King.

London.June 6.

M. Delcasse has resigned the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and will be replaced by M. Rouvier, temporarily.

Rouvier, temporarily.

The differences between M. Delcasse and M. Rouvier have continued since the former's first resignation on the 21st April. M. Rouvier and other ministers consider that M. Delcasse ought to have propitiated Germany before sending M. Taillandier to Fez.

The "Standard" says it has been decided to recall the whole of the British battleships on the China station immediately.

London, June 9. French newspapers intimate that as part of the new policy, a new Ambassador will go to Berlin and a new Envoy to Morocco, as evidence of the acuteness of the situation which Mr. Delcasse's resignation has medifi-

Amozi erbuerus London, June 9. The French Minister of War conferred on Wednesday with the Commanders of Army Corps on the Frontier, and ordered them to bring up the forces to full strength.

London, June 9.

The Grand Lodge of Freemasons has given £1,000 to the earthquake fund.

Baraset-Basirhat Light Ry.—Land will be acquired in certain villages in the district of the 24-Pergannahs for the extension of the above railway at the expense of Messrs.

Martin and Co. of Calcutta.

Municipal.—The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the

Municipal.—The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the extension of the provisions of secs. 254 to 260 A and 274 of the Bengal Municipal Act to the Tollygunge Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas.

Bengal Central Railway.—The Government of India are buying in the Bengal Central Railway, with effect from the 1st proximo. The line will then be merged in the Eastern and that Railway.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

Allahabad, June 8.

A considerable amount of prospecting for gold is going on in the Nilgiri district and numerous new licenses are being granted

Allahabad, June 8. The work on the Gya-Barakar chord line of the E. I. Ry. which will give a short route from the Bengal coalfields to the United Provinces and the Punjab is proceeding rapidly. The line should be ready for opening by next March.

Allahabad, June 8. His Excellency Mr. Tang, the Chinese representative, is still engaged in consultation with his Government in considering terms of the convention which have been formulated as a result of his discussions with the British Commissioner.

Allahabad, June 8.

Allahabad, June 8.

Mr. Upcott, President, Railway Board, with his colleagues Messrs. Wynne and Wood will proceed to Madras Presidency next month. The principal object of their visit will be to consider best route for linking up narrow gauge systems of the Central India and Rajputana with similar gauges in Hyderabad and with Southeru Mahratta and the South Indian Railways.

Malda, June 8.

The District Board of Malda elected to lay Babu Nilmoney Ghatitak as their delegate with instructions to vote for Babu Jagendra Nath Mukherjee, candidate for the Ehagalpur seat in the Bengal Legislative Council.

The plague mortality happily continues to decline all over India and during the week ending 3rd June the total fell frof 23088 to 15317. There were homeoned

ending 3rd June the total fell frof 2328 to 15317. There were, however, no less than 797 deaths in the Bombay Presidency, 695 in Bengal, 1785 in the United Provinces, 9468 in the Punjab and 2449 in Rajputana.

Simila, June 9.

Crops telegrams for the week ending 3rd June 1905, show that in the Bombay Presidency a total of 2,328 persons were employed in relief works and a total of 2,119 on test works. Rainfall during the week was fairly general. In Bengal and in some districts of the United Provinces rain has fallen accompanied by hails. In the North-Western Frontier Provinces water supply in the canals is sufficient and rivers are rising steadily. More rain is wanted in Sylhet.

Allahabad, June 9.

The question of Coal Tariff on Indian railways is now engaging the attention of

railways is now engaging the attention of the Railway Board.

During the past week there have been more thunderstorms in the Kangra Valley where the necessity for providing better shelter for people is becoming an urgent matter. on odl

Delhi, June 9. Delhi, June 9.

The concentration of troops for manoeuvres, south of Delhi, will begin about the hird week in November. There will be, as previously stated, a total force between 50 and 60 thousand. Simla. June 9.

The following orders have been issued by the Army Head Quarters:—The 110th Mah-rattas on arrival at Bombay from China will be allowed to go at once on furlough instead of going on to Bhuj. Any men who do not avail themselves of furlough will be encamped at Poona until the end of the furlough Bhuj. The 41st Dooars now sail from Bombay for China on the 14th instead of 17th June. It has been decided that sullutahs for packing and cooking utensils which are tow kept in charge of the supply and transport corps for issue to troops on ordinary marches as well as when going on field service shall in future be maintained by corps units in peace time. The pay of officers of the Army Veterinary Department has been increased with effect from the 30th April 1905. The rates in future will be Lieutenant Rs. 480; rates in future will be Lieutenant Rs. 480; Captain 570; Captain after five years' service as such Rs. 650; Major 750; Major after five years' service as such Rs. 800. The rate for Captains after 5 years' service as such will be admissible in the case of those who joined the department before 5th October 1898 on completing ten years' total service and the rate for Majors after 5 years' as such will be given after twenty years' total service in the case of those promoted to Major on or before the Royal warrant of 20th March 1902.

Simla, June 10. A notification in the Commerce Department publishes the rules for the reduction in insurance fees on inland and foreign letters and parcels. The inland fee is reduced to one anna for rupees fifty or a fraction there-of. Partially-insured articles are to be charg

Regarding foreign letters and parcels it is notified.—(a) For insurance to Ceylon and Portuguese India when the value insured does not exceed Rs. 100, annas 2; for every additional Rs. 100; or fraction thereof, annas 2. (b) For insurance of letters and parcels to Mauritius and of parcels to the British East Africa and Protectorate of Zanzibar when the value insured does not exceed Rs. 100, the value insured does not exceed Rs. 100, annas 4; for every additional Rs. 100 or fracannas 4; for every additional Rs. 100 of fraction thereof annas 4. (c) For insurance to the United Kingdom and to British possessions and foreign countries other than those mentioned above, where the value insured does not exceed £5, annas 3; for very additional £5 or fraction thereof, annas 3. The Direction not exceed £5, annas 3; for very additional £5 or fraction thereof, annas 3. The Director-General of Post Office will notify in the Postal Guide countries and places to which foreign letters and parcels may be insured and the transit in each case. These rules come into forces from the 1st July next.

Simla, June 9.—The Railway Board, consisting of Messrs. Upcott, chairman, Wood and Wynne will, start from Simla on tour on the 5Uth of July for Calcutto. They will leave Calcutta on the 14th, and then proceed to Madras, Ootacamund and Hyderabad,

Secunderabad, June 6.—There seems to be no end to the tragedies at Secunderabad, the lafest being an accident to Captain Mellor, "I" Battery, R. H. A., who was yesterday badly mauled by a tiger at Umri, about 160 miles from here, whence he had been on a shikar trip, accompanied by Cap-

been on a shikar trip, accompanied by Cap-tain Symon. The accident happened 40 miles from Umri station and the injured officer was brought in the morning to the special

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

Simla, June 9.—The Hon. Mr. J. P. Hew-Mr. Claude White and the members of the Bhutan Mission are expected back at Guntok about the 25th instant.

Allahabad, June 8.

Simila, June 8.—The Hon. Mr. of the Hon. Mr. o

outta. Karachi, June 6.—The Karachi Chamber of Commerce and the Karachi Port Trust have decided to adopt standard time from the 1st proximo for respective offices and

Rangoon. June 6.—One motor omnibus is now running between Poozoondoung and the Bazaar. The bus is well patronised at a fare of one anna per head.—In the case against Mozafar Husain, charged with the murder of his wife at the Criminal Sessions of the Chief Court to-day, the jury unanimously found the prisoner unable to understand the proceedings. Mr. Justice Irwin said that the case would be reported to the local Government, meantime the accused was remanded to the lunatic asylum. In this case two juries were empanelled and both found the prisoner incapable of understanding the trial.

Lahore, June 6.—Early in the current year, orders were issued by the Punjab Government, Educational Department, on the subject of the provision of additional facilities for primary education throughout the province. It was stated that the Lieutenant-Governor was anxious that as far as position and interest of the province that as far as position and province of the province of th Rangoon. June 6.—One motor omnibus

Lieutenant-Governor was anxious that the Lieutenant-Governor was anxious that as far as possible no important village or central locality should be without a primary school of some sort. These schools it was explained would be under the control of District Boards like other primary schools, but the expenditure on their maintenance would be met from the Provincial revenue. It having been represented from several districts that some difficulty was being experienced in regard to the opening of primary schools owing to the dearth of qualified teachers, District Officers were inforred that steps had been taken by the Dirc of Public Instruction to increase the number of men under raining in the sever, training institutions in the province. In the meantime His Honour had been pleased to authorise civil and educational officers.

Colombo, June 9.—Professor W. A. Cunningham, of the Bengal Presidency College, has erected at the Galle Face Hotel a unique instrument of his own design for measuring atmospheric electricity. He will also make experiments at Adam's Peak and Newara Liva and the results will be published later. He remains three weeks in Ceylon.

Simla, June 8.—Near Amritsar early on the morning of the 2nd, an Indian walking along the line was wounded in the back by a shot from a running train. The man was picked up by a pointsman and is doing well at the Amritsar hospital. The despatch of telegrams allong the line resulted in the arrest of a soldier at Rawalpindi with a Quackenbush rifle and some cartridges, who, to believed, was potting crows along the line resulted in the arrest of a soldier at Rawalpindi with a Quackenbush rifle and some cartridges, who, to believed, was potting crows along the line

enbush rifle and some cartridges, who, t is believed, was potting crows along the line when the accident occurred.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Simla, June 10. HOME.

HOME.

Mr. Stuart, C. S., officiates as Home Secretary vice Mr. Risley.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lewtas, I.M.S. Ophthalmic Surgeon, Calcutta, is granted six months' leave; Major Maynard officiates.

The services of Captain Anderson, Rait-Innes, and Leicester, I.M.S. are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

The services of Captain Ritchie, I.M.S. are placed permanently at the disposal of the Assam Administration. The services of Captain Wells, I.M.S. are

temporarily placed at the disposal of the Assam Administration; and the notification, placing the services of Captain Kerans, I.M.S. the Assam Administration, is cancel-

Captain Tyler, Cantonment Magistrate of Peshwar, is granted thirteen months' leave. The Reverend Mr. Sharp is appointed a The Reverendent Junior Chaplain.
RAILWAYS.

Captain Cardardison, R. E., is granted two years' leave.

Messrs. J. D. Green and A. Cooper offi-ciate as Assistant Traffic Superintendents, North-Western Pailway.

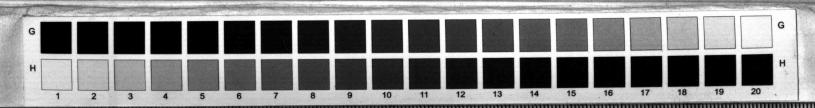
Mr. Butterfield, Deputy Examiner, is post-ed to the North-Western Railway.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Dobbs, C. S. is appointed First Assistant, Rajputana Agency.,
Captain Rawlins, of the 24th Punjabis,
officiates as Inspecting Officer, Rajputana
Imperial Service Troops, vice Major Con-

It is not generally known that Macassar

oil is prepared from the seeds of a tree which grows all over India. The tree is "Schleio hera trijuga," known also as the kusum tree or the Ceylon Oak. It is found in Bengal, Central Provinces, Bombay and Madras; it flowers in the hot weather and the fruits ripen in the rains. Two or three Calcutta firms are interested in the seeds which are because the court of the seeds which are brought from Orissa in June to September. The seeds are called paka seeds in Calcutta, a name unfamiliar amongst those handling commercial products. The source of the seeds having been discovered, the Inspector-General of Forests instituted enquiries with regard to the prevalence of the tree in India. General of Forests instituted enquires with regard to the prevalence of the tree in Iudia, and possible markets for the seeds. It is estimated that over three thousand maunds of seeds may be procured from the Singhbhum Division at a cost of Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 3-4 per maund. At Raipur in the Central Provinces it is said that thirteen thousand maunds might be obtained at 10 annas per mound. Bombay, Madras and Burma could supply the seed in smaller quantities should a demand arise; Pegu, for instance, producing five thousand pounds per annum. It is a demand arise; Pegu, for instance, producing five thousand pounds per annum. It is evident that a large quantity of the seed in available in India, but the market is in its infancy. One difficulty in the way of a regular trade is the fact that owing to the seed being edible, jungle tribes in times of soarcity will gather the fruits for their own consumption rather than for purposes of trade. Forest Officers also relate that monkeys, parrots and birds are very partial to the seeds, and these would have to be rockined with in many districts when estimating a crop.



Suit for Recovery of Money.—At the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen, Babu Rakhal Chundra Hazra anplied for the admission of a plaint on behalf of Rakhal Chundra Paul for the recovery of Rs. 5,000 and odd from Prem Chand Mullick due on an agreement of mortgage of 21 Strand Road. His Lordship admitted the plaint and ordered written statements to be filed.

First Examination in Engineering.—The undermentioned candidates have passed the First Examination in Engineering 1905 in the First Examination in Engineering 1905 in the Second Division from the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur:—Sen, Pannalal; Ray, Saradindu; Malefski, B.; Mukhopadhyay, Manmathanath; Gangopadhyay, Sitakanta: Mukhopaddyay, Jitendranath; Gangopadhyay, Manomohan; Bhattacharyya, Indusekhar; De, Ramanmani; Datta, Sarajkumar; Saha, Satischandra; Dattagupta, Jogeschandra, Rakshit, Amarendranath; Barbeza, P. H.; Dasgapta, Jitendranath; and Gupta, Manohar.

Calcutta University Circular.—The Registrar draws the attention of Heads of Colleges and Inspectors of Schools to the terms of sect on 19 of the Indian Universities Act (VIII of 1904):—"Save on the recommendation of the Syndicate, by special order of the Senate, and subject to any regulations made in this behalf, no person shall be admitted as a candidate at any University examination other date at any University examination other than an examination for Matriculation, unless he produces a certificate from a College affiliated to the University to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by regulation" (Act VIII of 1904,

A Dishonest Carter...Sometime t.go, one Raja Ram Misser ent usued 9 bags of new tard seed to carter Ramdhone at the Howeah Raja Ram Misser entrusted 9 bags of mastard seed to carter Ramdhone at one Howrah Railway Station in order to convey them to Armenian Ghat. The man instead of doing that absconded with the goods. Complainant made an inputation before the distinct Presidency Magistrate, who ordered the Presidency Magistrate, who ordered the police to take cognisance in the matter. On the 3rd of May last, the police found 8 bags of mustard seed in a lane in Bad milbagan which nobody claimed. Complainant was informed. He went there and claimed the goods to be his own though the lags had been changed. He next applied to the Commissioner of Police for the restitution of the goods. The Commissioner of Police for the restitution of the goods. The Commissioner of Police for the restitution of the goods. The Commissioner of Police for the restitution of the goods. The Commissioner of Police for the restitution of the goods. The Commissioner of Police ordered the police to enquire and report. The Police then took out a warrant against Ramdered the police to enquire and report. The Police then took out a warrant against Raindhone. Babu Debendra Nath Das, vakil, on behalf of the complainant applied before the Chief Precidency Magistrate on Friday for the delivery of the goods. His Worsh patter going through the police report ordered delivery of the goods to the complainant excepting one bag. The earter is still at large.

Sad Drowning Fatality .- On Saturday ast sad Drowning Fatality.—On Saturday ast, at about 11 a.m., a boy, aged 7, and a girl, aged 5 years, of Babu Akshoy Coomar Shaha of Amta in Howrah, met a watery grave. They both went to a tank adjoining their house to wash themselves after dinner. It is said that the girl accidentally slipped her feet, got beyond her depth and was drowned. The boy went to her rescue and met a similar fate. A little while after, their elder sister, aged 1/5 or 16, came to the ghat and, when she was in the water, she got frigatened at her feet coming in contact with some hard substance. She violently kicked it hard substance. She violently kicked it aside to get rid of it and got out of water. She reported the matter immediately to her mother. This raised suspicion in her minds. She became restless regarding the safety of her children and raised an alarm when some neighbours collected on the spot. Instantly a search was made, and the bodies were dragged out of water in an insensible condition. A doctor was sent for. Restoratives were applied forthwith to bring the poor boy and girl back to their life, but to no ffect.

Exports of Wheat .- The Calcutta Collector exports of wheat.—The Calcutta Collector of Oustoms comments upon the very large exports of wheat in the past year: inclusive wheat-flour the total quantity sent away was 8,783,052 cwts., or larger than in any previous year. The expansion in quantity was equivalent to 78,2 per cent. Both in Bengal and in the United Provinces the crops were better than they had been in the previous were better than they had been in the previous year. As a consequence as much as twave millions cwts. were brought into Calcutta from the interior. At the same time the wheat crop in the United Kingdom was considerably reduced, and was the smallest quantity to be found in the official record of any year. The deficiency could not be supplied from the United States where crops were also short, and where the demand for consumption had increased. The United Kingdom Lad therefore to have resource to other countries where crops were good, with the result that in 1904 over 25 millions cwts., were imported from British India, over 23 millions f.om Russia, over 21 millions from Argentina, and ten and six millions cwts. respectively from Australia and Canada. The United States imported during the year a million owt. of wheat, of which 50,050 cwt. from Calcutta.

Contempt of Court.—Babu Denobundhu Contempt of Count.—Base Denomination Chattacherjee, a retred Superintendent of the General Post Office, Calcutta, through his Vak.d., Babu Nibaran Chander Mookerjee appeared before Rai Promotho Nath Chatterappeared before Kai Fremount of Alipore to jee Bahadoor, the first Muns.ff of Alipore to ow cause why he should not be criminally prosecuted for contempt of court. It appears that the said Denobundhu was a guardian "ad litem" in a suit for specific performance for his minor son. When the case was being finished the said Denobundhu who was instructing the plaint if s pleader from lehind wanted to go outside the court room, whereupon the pleader for the defendant objected and the Court ruled that the said Depointed to the court room. Denobundhu should not leave the court room and communicate with his witnesses and it he wanted to leave the Court, he should expe and communicate with his witnesses and it he wanted to leave the Court, he should leave the communicate it once for all and should not communicate it once for all and should not communicate it once for all and should not communicate it may of his witnesses. As Denowith any of his witnesses and it himself and the bond of his surcties were forfeited. One of them, however, produced the man in Court. Thereupon they wore ordered to pay Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 as penalty. Mr. Court Inspector Mahapatra assisted by Babu Sukumar Chatterjee conducted the roses secution while Babu Gyan Ch. Guha representations and the bond of them.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Issue of Warrants.—On Friday, Mr. D. H.
Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, ordered the issue of warrants for the arrest of three men,—Shaik Dunji, Shaik Hossain and Shaik Farid,—for stabbing one Shaik Warres Ali with a knife on the night of the 7th instant in Upper Circular and incompany and to pay a fine of the pay a fine

it very much to heart and one night when the complainant was returning home from Calcutta he was waylaid and struck on the head with a "lathie" causing fracture of the skull. The Court found the accused guilty and sentenced him to three months' gorous imprisonment.

The Canning Town Dacoity Case.—The case in which one Luckhimaran Nascar and six others were charged with having committed dacoity in the house of Babu Radha Nath Mondal, a wealthy resident of Canning Town on the night of the 2nd May last and carried away cash and jewellery worth about Rs away each and jewellery worth about Rs. 4000 under circumstances already reported was concluded before Moulvi Syed Mohamed Khan Bahadoor, Deputy Magistrate of Alipere. The Magistrate after recording the evidence found that a "prima facie" case had been made out against the accused and accordingly committed them to the Court of

Departure of Mr. Greer.—The Hon. Mr. R. T. Greer, accompanied by Mrs. Greer, left Calcutta on Thursday night last by the mail train for Bombay "en route" to England on three months' leave. Mr. C. F. Payne, the Acting Chairman of the Corporation, Mr. Fred. Gainsford, the Secretary, some of the Indian Commissioners and several of the municipal overs were at the Howrah railway station to see Mr. and Mrs. Greer off. On Mr. and Mrs. Greer's arrival the treasurer of the Corporation carlanded them, siter which they took leave of those present. Three hearty cheers being given as the train dout of the station.

A Dy. Magistrate as an Accused:—In our

A Dy. Magistrate as an Accused:—In our yesterday's issue we published the detai's of case headed as above in which a Deputy Magistrate was one of the accused and oue D'na Nath Karmakar of Goila, Backergunge, he complainant. The case, as our readers are aware was dismissed by the trying Deputy Magistrate on the strength of a mere report from the accused Deputy. Dina Nath preferred a motion against the dismissal nother court of the District Judge, who we are told has set aside said order and remanded the case to the Dt. Magistrate for further enquiry either by himself or by a competent Subordinate Magistrate.

A Da. oity.—A lamluk correspondent writes under date May 8:—On Monday last, a during date took place at the house of Babu flara Narayan Panda of Keshabpur, under thana Tamiuk The dacoits under thana. Tamluk The dacoits were about 25 in number and were armed with lathes and other deadly weapons. In the stilln'ss of the sultry night, they were leading a feigned marriage procession, thus tempting the poor immates of the house to come out to have a look at them. 'Ey then forcibly entered the house, mercilessly torturned the members of the family and set fire to some valuable household articles or habout 10,000 rupees. Meanwhile the neighbours of Babu Hara Narayan had mus med strong to seize the dacoits, but, as rumour strong to seize the dacoits, but, as rumour has it, the latter fired shots at the peac ful neighbours, who, defenceless as they were, silently slank away leaving Babu Hara Narayan and his family to their fate. A vigorous Police investigation is going on. One man has been arrested on suspicion.

The National Bank Case .- On Friday, pefore Mr. D. Swinhoe, second Presidency Magistrate, the case in which durwan Satya Narain stood charged with criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 400, was concluded. Mr. Bury of the Cambrian Press entrusted the sum of Rs. 400 in G. C. notes to the durwan, for the purpose of crediting the amount in the National Bank. The durwn come back, returned the pass book to the clerk of Mr. Bury and reported that he had deposited the amount. It was found out later on that there was no receipt for the amount. The durwan forthwith went back to the Bank and insisted on having a receipt from one of the clerks of the Bank. He denied all knowledge of the notes. Eventually Mr. Bury reported the matter to the police and these proceedings were instituted against the defendant. The court on the evidence before it, did not believe that the durwan had misappropriated the money and accordingly ordered his dis-

Alleged Fraud by a Firm.—One Nalim Monan Das Gupta said to be the manager of the firm of Messrs Ghose, Das and Co of 51 Shova Bazar Street, was, on Friday, placed before the 2nd Presidency Magistrate on a Shova Bazar Street, was, on Friday, placed before the 2nd Presidency Magistrate on a charge of cheating two men in respect of G. C. Notes worth Rs. 2000 under peculiar circumstances. Sometime ago, an advertisement appeared in a paper notifying that a cashier was wanted for the above firm on a monthly salory of Rs. 30 and that the candidate should have to deposit Rs. 1000 as security with the firm. Amongst those who applied for the post one Preo Nath Mukerjee and Harish Chandra Chatterjee were approved as they offered cash security. Though one cashier advertised for, both the candidates mentioned above were taken in. They each deposited Rs. 1000, but they had not been long in the office when the suspected foul play. They resigned their posts and demanded back the security money, but was put off from day to day. At last it was disclosed that the man had cashed the notes and misappropriated the money. A complaint was lodged at the Chief Presidency magistrates. Court Police enquiry was urlered and the Police reported the case to be true. Warrants was issued against the accused and after four mights, search he as produced before the Court for he had in cused and after four months' search he tas cused and after four mentus search ne as produced before the Court, for he had, in the meantime, locked up the door of his firm and absconded. He was released on tail, but during the hearing of the case he absented himself and the bond of his sureties were

Upendra Kumar Dutta vs. Srish Chundra Giri and another was postponed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bodilly till Wednesday next for amicable settlement.

Plague.—On Thursday, the Sth instant, there were 7 cases and 11 deaths from plague in the metropolis, when the total more than the average of the previous

Suit for Recovery of Money.—At the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice

Stephen, Baby Babbal Charles Ali with a knife on the instant in Upper Circular rigoricus imprisonment and to pay a fine of rejective of the same cay, the dying declaration of the man was reaccided by an Honorary Magistrate, in the Medical College Hospital.

A Dangerous Servant Convicted.—Mr. Swan Joint Magistrate of Alipore disposed of a case in which one Dorjadhan Mondal of Narainpore was charged with having murder outly assaulted his master. The accused, who was a menial servant of the complainant, was dismissed for his misconduct. He took it very much to heart and one night when the three appellants under the same charge was bad in law. The Judge after hearing both sides ordered that the prisoners should

be retried separately.

Forging Currency Notes.—Mr. G. K. Deb,
Sessions Judge of Hooghli, presiding at the
Howrah Criminal Sessions, heard a case in Howrah Criminal Sessions, heard a case in which one Heera Lall Mannah was charged with having in his possession a forged our-rency note for Rs. 10. The case for the prosecution was that the accused had been forging currency notes for some time. In connection with the present case the accused was found with a forged currency note for Rs. 10, which was taken possession of by the Village Panchayet, and the accused made over to Police custody. It was alleged that the accused and confessed before witnesses that he could forge custody. It was alleged that the accused and confessed before witnesses that he could forge notes. He had attempted to cash a forged note for Rs. 10, and that he had two others in his possession which were shown to village goldsmiths. The prosecution also alleged that the accused was in straitened circumstances and in need of money. It Gibbons, the Civil Surgeon, who had the accused under his observation, said that he found the man sane. On being cross-examined by Babu Basunto Mohan Roy on behalf of the defence, Dr. Gibbons said that he could give no idea of the man's mental state at the time of the occurrence. In the committime of the occurrence. In the commit-ment order it was noted that the acts of the accused were more like those of an insane person. The defence submitted that this was a malicious prosecution having been started by an influential villager, who at the instance of the accused had been convicted in an experience. or the accused had been convicted in an excise cas. The jury returned a unanimous verdict, acquitting the accused, as he had no deceitful intention, and that at the time of the offence he was not in a sound state of mind. The Judge, accepting the verdict, acquitted the accused.

Rangoon Notes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Rangoon, June 6.

SHIKARIS AND THE "LIGHT ARTIFICE."

The Shikaris of Lower and Upper Burm make use of what may be called light artification big games. Mr. P......lately made use of the same with success. The Shikaris, be expected to be found, light a bright fire on a basin and tie it up securely on the crown of their heads. The animal glances at the light, gets stupefied and the Shikaris take impediate advantage of the situation. brought down to Rangoon and they are now being displayed at Vafiades shop. Two skins have been very artistically prepared. In fashionable Shikaries of Bengal may with convenience make use of the acety-line lamp in Shikar excursions. The streng light falling straight over the face of the ani-mal dazzles its eyes and makes it stop with surprise and fear. The method, if adopted, will surely, enable shikaries to bag usny games.

LEOPARD IN MAYMYO.

A young cub of a leopard entered a dwelling house at daytime. Upon this some people gave it a chase when it ran up the stairs to the 2nd story, Hearing he shoute of the people downstairs a servant of the house was coming down hurriedly. The leopard saw the man coming down the stair-case and turned round for the ground floor. Just at this time a Burman, who was walting with a Dao for the animal, gave a sharp blow on its head. Then other people joined him. The body was then taken to the Magistrate for reward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rain has set in here. We have now a cool climate. On Monday morning there was a heavy storm accompanied by rain.—A general meeting of the Bengal Social Club was called but it had to be postponed for want of a quorum. This is the second postponement and surely it is to be regretted that the members of the Club have made it a point to keep themselves aloof from the general themselves aloof from the general meeting. There are many important items of business to be considered. A general meeting of the citizens of Rangoon will be held at the Jubillee Hall on the 15th June to consider how to receive their Royal Highnes goon during their royal visist to Burma. With rains the number of plague cases has increased. The New Bengal Dramitic Club gave a hearty reception to its exmanager Babu Surendra Kumar Banerjee on his return to Burma on Sunday last. Songs were composed for the occasion and selections from some dramas were coited. es the Prince and Princess of Wales at Ranselections from some dramas were exited by the members Surendra Babu thanked thet members for their hospitality after which the meeting dispersed.

The hearing of the case in which one Chinnathumbi Moodelly charged Mr. Salla Gurusawmy Chetty, High Court Vakil, with having defamed his character by writing an anonymous letter to a Hindu widow named Swaranamani Bhai Ammall (since deceased) came to a conclusion in the Town Police Court Madras. The case had been engaging the attention of Mr. Aziz-ud-Din Sahib for some time and numerous witnesses were for some time and numerous witnesses we examined both on behalf of the prosec examined both on behalf of the prosecution and defence, including experts in handwriting. After hearing the arguments of Mr. A. S. Cowdell, Barrister-at-Law, for the complainant and Mr. T. Richmond, Barrister-at-Law, for the accused, His Workship reserved his judgment all Monday

Jessore Notes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY. The existing Public Library of Jessore is total failure. Its function at present is mainly to circulate some magazines mong its members, for which work there is a paid librarian and a peon. This year some twenty magazines, English and Bengali have been subscribed for; but the members never get them regularly. It is also complained that if the members want any book or magazine that is said to be in the library neither do they find it there, nor can the librarian explain where it is. The members on their part are mostly very irmembers on their part are mostly very irregular in the payment of their subscriptions. We have much confidence in the abi tions. We have much confidence in the ablibity of the Honorary Secretary, Babu R. C. Dutta. and his Assistant, but we are sorry to find such mismanagement here. Mr. Mitra, our District Judge, is thying to establish here a Public Library, in a grander scale; but we don's know how the public men of Jessore will manage that if they make a mess of such a small affair.

A COINING CASE.

A COINING CASE.

A case of coining was disposed of by our additional Judge, Mr. Jeffreys, the other day. The facts of the case are as follows. Sometime in April last, the Sub-Inspector of the Kotowali thana obtained information to the effect that some people at Nehalpur in Manirampur thana counterfeit the Queen's communication to the Counterfeur thana counterfeit the Sub-Inspector and other police Superintendent and the Inspector together with the Sub-Inspector and other police officers went to Nehalpur with some search warrants on the 13th of April. There, in the house of one Topel Garithey discovered some counterfeit rupees and implements for counterfeiting coins such as moulds, broken silver ornaments, cruicible etc. With those articles five persons viz. Topel Gari and his two sons Gahar and Jabbar, Abdul Gari and Bishu Gazi were arrested and sent up for trial. Of the accused persons, Jabbar and Bishu made a clean breast of the matter before the police and the committing magistrate. The accused Jabbar went so far as to show the clean breast of the matter before the police and the committing magistrate. The accused Jabbar went so far as to show the method of cashing a rupee in the very presence of the police and other witnesses. The above named five persons were committed to the Sessions. The accused Topel being ill, he could not be arraigned along with he accomplices—the accused in the dock. Jabbar was charged under Secs. 132, 235 and 243; Gahar under Secs. 255 and 243 and Bishu and Abdul under Secs. 232 and 24 I. P. C. The accused Andul was defended by Roy Jadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur and Gahar by Babu Jogendra Nath Mitra; the other two accused were undefended. The Judge after hearing the case convicted Jabbar under all the sections and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for ten years and sen rigorous imprisonment for ten years and set tenced Bishu also to ten years' imprisonment, while the other two accused were acquitted. THE TOWN HALL.

At the last annual meeting of the Jessore Loan Company, the share-holders sanctioned Rs. 200 for the proposed Town Hall of Jessore. We expected a larger amount. had, firstly as it was passed will

Nagpore Notes

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) Nagpore, June 4. asban bas FIRES. 19

Since the great fire at Lackergunge, which destroyed articles worth about 2 lacke, it destroyed articles worth about 2 lacks, it seems to have taken an epidemic type. A week after that great fire another destructive fire broke out in Etwara in which a part of Mr. H. M. Malak's and some "ther shops were burnt down causing a heavy loss of about fifty thousand. A third one broke out in Sitaburdee and destroyed the historic "Khairagurh Howali" belonging to Mr. Buti and said to be occupied by Mr. Ganendra Krishna Ghosh, clerk, Secretariat Office, together with some adjoining houses. The fire broke out virulently but was checked by the timely succour of the police under the guidance of our young and energetic Assistant D. S. P. who personally worked hard to put out the fire. The Swadeshi Mills fire-engine did immense good. Add to these conflagrations the petty fires which occur here frequently. A competent staff of fire brigsde and a telephonic system are the two crying needs of the town. We hope the authorities will early look to this.

RESULTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

RESULTS OF THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

The results on the whole, are not satisfac tory. In the Entrance, only one boy has passed in the first division. The total namber of the successful Nagpur candidates 40, one of them being a female candidate. the F. A., 13 boys have passed from the H.slop College and seven from the Morris College and one from St. Frances de Sale's College. In the B. A., 5 have come out successful from the Hislop College and 4 from the Morris College. In addition to these 4 have passed as teachers.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Mr. O'Brien, Deputy Comptroller of Post Office, is soon to go away on 3 months' privilege leave, Nothing has as yet been settled about his successor. It is rumoured, Mr. Hannantha Rao of the Madras Account ant General's Office, will officiate for him. Babu Bepin Chandra Mukherjee, General Post Master, Nagpore, is to retire from service on the 1st of July next. It is not air, that Mr. Vaughan, Post Master, Mandalay, is to come in his place.

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND. I am glad to see that the Nagpore public have shaken off their wonted lethargy and are making honest efforts to help the people in distress in the Punjab. The other day, a meeting of the citizens of Nagpur was held in the Museum under the presidency of our able and popular Commissioner Mr. R. H. Craddock and above thousand rupees were subscribed on the spot. Let us hope that more money will be forthcoming. A NEW BUILDING. Formag

By the side of the Comptroller of Post Office premises a big building is under con-struction for the accommodation of all the local Government offices. The building, doubt, will put together in one place all the offices which are now scattered over here and there, but the site is too far off from the part of the town where the clerks live. So it will prove, more or less, a hardahip to

INDIAN NOTES

OIL STORAGE TANKS IN RANGOON. Rangoon, June 8.—The Lieutenant-Governor has refused the application of the Staddard Oil Company of New York for a icense for the storage of petroleum in bulk 1 a site on the Rangoon river, and for permission to erect a refinery close to the site selected for the storage tamks.

TRANSPORT IN BURMA.

Rangoon, June 8.—The Rusma Pallways.

Rangoon, June 8.—The Burma Railways complain that the line to Lishig does not pay Double rates for freight and passengers are charged on this extension, which seemingly accounts for the complaint.—Two motor omnibuses will shortly be running to motor omnibuses will shortly be running to out-stations from Dabein and Pegu. These cars will be the largest hitherto imported, being 22 h.-p. each, with magnetic park, and capable of seating thirty passengers a ch. They can cover from eight to ewenty-five miles an hour with full loads.

A RECORD TIGER SHOOT.

Bombay, June 8.—The 'Times of India' says: Captain W. Berthon, Acting Political Agen' of Sawantwadi, had an extraordinary piece of luck on Monday last, and it is believed he has established a record with a single-barrel rifle. News was brought to his camp on Sunday of two tigers having killed three cows about 1½ miles out. Beaters were got out at once, but the tigers had gone. There was, however, part of one of the ows left, and Captain Berthon sent his shikari to the place at 7 a.m. on Monday. The latter, while looking about, saw two tigers going towards the kill and immediately returned with the news. Captain Berthon started at 10-30 to the beat and shot three full-grown tigers and was back in his office by 1-30 p.m. The rifle which he used is a .203 Martini-Henry. He had a second gun, but did not use it.

MUTINOUS RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

Colombo, June 5.—A report reached A RECORD TIGER SHOOT.

MUTINOUS RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

Colombo, June 5.—A report reached
Colombo to-night that a two-masted steamer
had gone ashore on a reef south of Kamburugamara, on the Ceylon Coast, between Galle
and Mutara. No details are to hand yet.
The American steamer Garonne, commanded
by Captain Robert Lowe immediately on
arrival from Singapore this morning made a
report to the American Consul in Colombo
of serious fracas which occurred among 500
Russians on board the Garonne, chartered
at Shanghai by Russia to convey a number
of Russians to Odessa. These included wounded men and nurses, also Russian exiles from
times, but on each occasion the weapon
missed fire, with the result that he resorted
to his rifle, and bludgeoned a number of the
mutineers. He was backed up by the officers
and the outbreak was soon quelled. On to his rifie, and bludgeoned a number of the mutineers. He was backed up by the officers and the outbreak was soon quelled. On arriving at Singapore the Captain communicated with the Russian Consul, who came on board, but did not stay long, as the Russians, as soon as they learned he was the Russian Consul hissed and insulted him, threatening to throw him overboard. During the voyage from Singapore to Colombo the turbulence was in no wise quelled, but they refrained from an open attack on the Captain and Officers. Before the ship left Shanghai the commander was informed that a military guard would be provided, but this guard consisted of a Russian military officer and five rifles, with no one to use them. In fact, the officer was in such a quandary himself that for fear the Russians should seize the five rifles entrusted to him he handed them over to the Captain. On arrival at Colombo Captain Lowe sought the protection of the American Consul, but the latter can do nothing except lend his protection to the Captain, should his life be in danger. A formal report has been handed to the Russian Consul, and he is to have a conference with the Russian Artillery Officers and the Doctor, who is in charge of the invalids. The safety of the few Americans in charge of the Garonne is regarded as insecure.

Manchuria. From the first a number of Russians displayed a mutinous spirit. In the Straits of Malacca one ringleader was put in irons, but his comrades made an attempt to rescue him by rushing at the Captain in irons, but his comrades made an attempt to rescue him by rushing at the Captain. put in irons, but his comrades made tempt to rescue him by rushing at the Captain, and officers, who were on the bridge.

With his revolver the Captain fired three

THE BURMA MURDER CASE.

THE BURMA MURDER CASE.
Rangoon, June 8.—To-day the Chief Judge passed the following order in the San Maw case: The accused San Maw confessed before the District Magistrate that he had murdered Hock Kan. His Gyi is lying in jail under sentence of death for having committed the same murder. The District Magistrate recorded the confession and took cognizance of the offence under Section 302 I. P. C., alleged to have been committed by the accused and remanded the accused to custody. The case was called up two days later tody. The case was called up two days later and the District Magistrate after merely reading the record of the sessions trial of King-Emperor versus Hla Gyi held that the confession was untrue discharged the King-Emperor versus Hla Gyi held that the confession was untrue discharged the accused in respect of offence under Section 302 I. P. C. and directed that he be prosecuted for an offence under Section 205 I. P. C. It is obvious that if the person confesses to having committed the offence for which another person is lying under the death penalty it is a very serious matter which requires the most careful investigation. In the present case the District Magistrate made no proper enquiry and his order of discharge was passed on inadequate grounds. The confession itself affords means of proving or disproving its veracity. The persons The confession itself affords means of proving or disproving its veracity. The persons mentioned in it should have been examined as witnesses. If their evidence proved insufficient the Magistrate had the power to remand the accused to custody and endearour to obtain further evidence by means of police investigation. The accused has been brought before this Court to show cause why further enquiry should not be made. He merely states he murdered Hock Kan, but has shown no cause against further enquiry under provisions of section 437 Code of Criminal Procedure. I direct that the District Magistrate make further inquiry into the case, and also direct that pending an enquiry proceedings against accused under Section 203 I. P. C. stayed."

Hamburg, May 11.—The other day a young man entered a bootshop here and asked for a pair of shoes. Putting on the first that came to hand, he walked up and down the shop to see, if they fitted. Suddenly he rushed to the door and out into the street. The proprietor and his assistant followed in hot pursuit. The thief had not gone very far when one of the soles of his new toots detached itself completely from the upper. No sconer had the shopkeeper witnessed this glaring proof of the inferior quality of his goods than he called off his assistant and queetly went back to his place of business. A policeman eventually caught the culprit, and the authorities are now endeavouring to find the establishment from which the toots were purloined. The shop-keeper, however, wisely holds his peace and shuns advertisement. The captured this is aquelly retised.

manual Will hill have

mistry came to be described sometimes as the investigation of the earbon compounds. But it is only of recent years that some of these; hitherto supposed to belong to the order of those only evolved in the laboratories of nature, have been brought into existence or shall we say, "created" by methods which build them up from their fundamental elements. Sugar, for instance, consists of nothing more than so many atoms of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, and alcohol, in the same way, consists of the same elements and nothing more, as organic chemists have long since established by process of analysis. But the synthesis or building up of either alcohol or sugar by the artificial combination of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen in the right proportions seemed a problem entirely beyond the reach of human intelligence. Step by step, however, this result has actually been accomplished within recent years, though, the advance thus made in the direction of an achievement that would formerly have been held as hopelessly impossible has been so gradual that at no one moment has any great and sensational discovery connected with it heen announced in any way which would theil

and sensational discovery connected with it been announced in any way which would thrill

popular imagination.
Of course, as usual, the control we now

have over electrical energies has been the means of enabling the synthetic chemist to bring about results that would at one tim have been thought all but miraculous. For example, when an electric current is passed between two carbon poles in an atmosphere of hydrogen, the infinitesimal molecules of carbon carried from one people to the other will unite on their passage with the hydrogen, giving rise to that simple hydro-carbon known as acetylene. Now in synthetic chemistry, as in other experiences of life, the first step is all-important. Methods by which one organic compound can be obtained from another have long been familiar. I need not stop to explain with technical detail the processes by which, from no more complicated a beginning than acetylene, it is possible to build up the benzines, the alcohols, the aldehydes and the sugars. Nor is it to be supposed that these process have any commercial importance. They belong entirely to the order of those scientific achievements in example, when an electric current is passed mercial importance. They belong entirely to the order of those scientific achievements interesting simply on account of their subtle character. And, indeed, this remark applies to processes that may at the first glance impress the commercial as well as the scientific mind. Precious stones, though not belonging to the order of organic compounds, have hitherto been regarded as natural products that no artificial devices could rival. Real diamonds and rubies have, however, been manufactured within the last few years, although it is still, and likely to be in the future, much cheaper to buy them from Burma or Kimberley than to manufacture them in the laboratory. The manufacture, Burma or Kimberley than to manufacture them in the laboratory. The manufacture, as regards the diamond especially, is very simple in theory. You only have to dissolve earbon and let it crystallise under pressure, but what is the solvent for carbon? Certainly no liquid that you can put in a bottle. Molten iron, so highly heated that it is not merely molten but practically boiling, will dissolve carbon, and iron (in no great) will dissolve carbon, and iron (in no great quantity) can be so completely melted as to be made to boil in the heat of an electric solution, and, under the inconceivably enormous pressure exerted within the mass of iron cools, wil be induced to assume the actual crystalline structure of the diamond. These minute gems can be separated out by dissolving the metal in acids, but the whole process is one of cost and prolixity; and the precious product though absolutely genuine, as regards its nature, is too minute to have any commercial value. There are rumours afloat, indeed, to the effect that some new processes promise to provide a more convenient solvent for carbon than boiling iron, but these are as yet merely the subject of scientific gossip. Someone, I believe, claims to have made an important discovery in this directlion, but as yet it has not been made public. actual crystalline structure of the diamond.

Coming back to the genuine organic compounds, the interest of the achievement by which alcohol and the sugars can be artificially produced, even though of course the artificial substances are incomparably more costly the produced by particle turns on than those provided by nature, turns on the probability that with advancing know-ledge in this department of science we may ultimately be able to compose, or shall we say to create, substances in the nature of protoplasm. Here again we have to deal with matter merely consisting of the well-known organic elements, and it is difficult in imagination to draw a line between these organic compounds which can and those which cannot be artificially created. But if it comes to pass that protoplasm will at some future time be evolved in the laboratory from organic elements will that artificial portoplasm carry with it all the "potentialities of life," assigned by the biologists to the protoplasmic nature?

PHOTOGRAPHING THE CORONA. Preparations for the observation of the Preparations for the observation of the total solar eclipse that will be visible, conveniently for European observes in Spain, next August, have turned attention once more to the problems of solar physics. Great advances have been made latterly in the methods by which, at any time now, it is possible to photograph the prominences of the chromo-sphere which at one time were thought to be only visible during total eclipses. These prominences are, as we all know, ses. These prominences are, as we all know, vast waves of glowing hydrogen associated

CONTRACTED NEURALGIA DURING THE WAR.

WAR.

"I had a bad case of neuralgis which I contracted during the war. I tried several kinds of medicine but they did me no good until a friend of mine recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm which gave me immediate relief. I have had no trouble since and must say that I find Chamberlain's Pain Balm a fine liniment. I have since used it for other troubles and always with good results."—J. Viljoen, Jacobedsk, Transvael.

TRIUMPHS OF CHEMISTRY.

A very hard-and-fast line used to be drawn between those departments of chemistry which were called organic chemistry which with the combinations of the substances investigated in connection with organic chemistry were almost all associated in some way or another with carbon as a fundamental element, and thus organic chemistry were almost all connection with organic to be described sometimes as the interest are greated to be described sometimes as the called, this method has since been stife investigation of the earbon compounds. But it is only of recent years that some or these; in there of these only evolved in the laboratories of nature, have been brought into existence or shall we say, "created" by methods which build them up from their fundamental elements. Sugar, for instance, consists of now mental and thus organic or shall we say, "created" by methods which build them up from their fundamental elements. Sugar, for instance, consists of now mental and thus organic orga

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

We are still left in a state of uncertainty as to the outcome of German action in Morocco. The news received by the last mail, while filling in the gaps left by Reuter's concise messages, throws little light on the situation. The German Mission under Count von Tattenbach has met with a cordial recention at For In the audience greated on the situation. The German Mission under Count von Tattenbach has met with a cordial reception at Fez. In the audience granted to it by the Sultan the German envoy emphasized the independence of Morocco, and his Sherifian Majesty expressed the heartiest desire for closer amity with Germany. This is only what every one expected. It adds no fresh item to our knowledge. Meanwhile, the German Press continues to declare that Germany is actuated by no ill-feeling towards France, but that her only object in taking the step which she has taken is to secure her own commercial interests as well as those of the rest of the world. These vague declarations seem to mark the limit of unanimity among the German journals. For the rest, while the "Cologne Gazette" recalls that the present situation is analogous to the one which preceded the Madrid Conference of 1880, and other semi-official organs advise that a similar conference should now be held with a view to settling the relative position of the various Powers interested in Morocco, the "National Zeitung," on the contrary, declares that there is no occasion for any conference of the kind. As the French have clares that there is no occasion for any con-ference of the kind. As the French have repudiated any designs of conquest and as Germany has made no official representations Germany has made no official representations to France, neither Power has any reason to complain of the other. Should either France or Germany have a grievance, it might conceivably be submitted to the Arbitration Tribunal at The Hague. From all this it would appear that the Kaiser has found out that his impulsive action has failed to produce the results on which he counted and is now endeavouring to retreat with the least possible loss of prestige. The prudent and moderate tone maintained by France ought to facilitate his Majesty's efforts to extricate himself from an awkward and dangerous corner.

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

The situation in Crete shows no signs of The situation in Crete shows no signs of improvement. On May 12th the Consuls of the four protecting Powers handed to Prince George a proclamation, recalling their previous statement to the effect that they do not intend to sanction any change in the political "regime": in other words, that they refuse the demand of the Cretan people for annexation to Greece. While communicating this categorical decision, the Powers announce ed their readiness, as soon as the insurgents laid down their arms, to introduce such administrative and financial reforms as may The document went on to express the hope that, in view of this fresh indication of the Powers' solicitude, peace would be restored, threatening, at the same time, that, if the people persist in a course of sedition, the Powers were firmly resolved to take such Powers were firmly resolved to take such naval and military measures as they may deem necessary to insure respect for their wishes. The Cretan people, however, do not appear to be satisfied by the "solicitude" of the Powers for their welfare, or intimidated by their menaces of coercion. According to a telegram from the Athens correspondent of the "Times", dated five days after the above declaration, the insurrectionary movement is spreading all over the island. From one district it is reported that a band 240 men spreading all over the island. From one district it is reported that a band 240 men strong has deposed the local authorities, while the gendarmes of the district, in order to avoid a collision with the insurgents, were brought to Canea by an Italian warship. The Mahomedan population of the island is intensely alarmed by the distribution of arms to the Christians and by certain outrages committed by ruffians on defenceless correlationists, and many Mahomedan families are gionists, and many Mahomedan families are flocking into Canea, while others have decided to leave the island altogether. The action which the Powers will determine to take in order to check the further development of the movement is still a matter of conjection. ture. There are two courses open to them: Either to grant the Cretan demand for union with Greece, or to stamp out the insurrection by main force. The first course may present diplomatic difficulties and will, unquestionably, involve a diplomatic defeat on the part of Europe. The second would probably mean a protracted and sinister campaign against the very people for whose weitare the Powers profess so warm a solicitude. The Cretans who rose against the Turks no fewer than ten times during the last century and who on all occasion showed that they were ready to die for their liberty, are rot likely to submit to a mere empty display of force, naval or military. It is, therefore, highly improbable that the threat of coercion will be carried out. The situation is one calculated to tax the ingenuity of European statesmen to the utmost, for one thing is clear: Order cannot be restored without a serious modification of the conditions which prevailed before the rising.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan was pleased to command that the spirit of 28,999 soldiers and 1,887 seamen belonging to the Imperial forces, who lost their lives during the war, should be worshipped at "Yasukuni" "Jinsha" (Shinto temple), Tokyo, on May 3rd, 4th, and 5th.

BEWARE OF A COUGH. Now is the time to get rid of that cough, for if you let it hang on no one can tell what the end may be. Others have been cured of their coughs very quickly by using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Why not you? For sale by

The party then sat down to dinner. This over, a concert was held in the drawing-room, when four ladies and some of the gentlemen present entertained the company with vocal and instrumental music Songs specially composed in honour of the occasion were sung, and the party broke up at midnight with the enthusiastic singing of the Japanese National Anthem "Ki migiayo," shouts of "Banzai" being raised between the verses.

THE MYSORE GOLDFIELDS.

The Bowringpet Champion Reef Mine for the last month has given a production of 8,104 ounces of gold against 19,592 in the previous month—a decrease of 1488 ounces. Details: 19,025 tons of ore milled produced 16,290 ounces of gold; 13,494 tons of tailings cyanided produced 1,814 ounces. The Mysore Mane has given an output of 16,976 ounces of gold against 16,822 in the previous month—an increase of 154 ounces. Details: 16,500 tons of quartz crushed produced 15,547 ounces of gold; 13,650 tons of tailing cyanided produced 1,429 ounces. The Nundydroog Mine is contening to hold its position. The output of last month was 6121 ounces against 6,027 in April—an increase of 94 ounces. 6,027 in April—an increase of 94 ounces Details: 6,700 tons of quartz crushed produ Details: 6,700 tons of quartz crushed produced 5572 ounces of gold; 5557 tons of tailings cyanided produced 548 ounces. The Oorgaum Mine has given an outturn of 5,483 ounces against 5,498 in April—a decrease of 15 ounces, Details: 10,063 tons of quartz crushed produced 4527 ounces of gold; 10090 tons of tailings cyanided produced 956 ounces. The Balaghat Mine returned 3,401 ounces against 3,388 in April—an increase of 13 ounces. Details: 4,000 tons of quartz crushed produced

The connection of irrigation with malaria is suggestively touched upon by Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. King, I.M.S., in an article in the current "Indian Medical Glazette." Dr. King refuses to commit himself to the theory that wet cultivation is in every instance a cause of malaria; indeed he quotes a number of cases to the contrary. But he mentions that in 1881 he obtained permission to try the dry zone method (borrowed from Italy where it is enforced by law) in Kurnool. "A zone around the town having a radius of one mile from the fortifications (included within which was the inhabited area) was established, within which no wet cultivation was permitted. The influence on diminution of malarial fever was most marked, and although certain of the inhamarked, and although certain of the inhabitants considered themselves so aggrieved by the order that they appaled to the Civil Court and ultimately to High Court of Madras, against the municipal action, they soon became converted, and there is locally no difference of opinion as to the efficacy of the measure."

Applying the principle to the villages, Dr. King considers that the minimum dry zone that could be expected to be effectual would be four hundred yards. "But necessarily, in the present state of the development of the country, where irrigation and revenue derivable by Government from wet lands is of great importance, the question must be approached with care."

Mr. N. Peleopotis, an experience shikari, has returned to Rangoon from a shikar expedition in the interior with many trophies of the chase. Amongst them are two tigers and a tigress, and many deer and wild boar. The animals were short by resorting to the well-known light artifice extensively practised by the native shikaris of both Lower and Upper Burma. This consists in balancing a light (usually in a shallow, flat, circular open chatty or eartherware recent in a best open chatty or earthenware vessel) in a bas-ketwork arrangement made to fit round the ketwork arrangement made to fit round the head and walking though the jungle at night. All animals near it gaze as though facinated or hypnotised standing absolutely motionless and permitting the hunter to approach as close as he pleases. Instead of carrying the light on his head, in accordance with the approved Burman method above detailed, Mr. Pelopatis fastened to the second button of his coast an accetylene second button of his coat am acetylene bicycle lamp, and as the tigers gazed at the brilliant flame he laid them low with, in each case, a single shot.

Jogeswar Ghrita

The Best Nervine and Masculine Tonic. It is a powerful 'emedy for nervous and mental dehility and loss,' or retentive faculty, caused by excessive drinking, sedentary habits, and by too much study or over-exercise of the brain. This is especially beneficial to students; for it improves and strengthens memory and sagacity.

It gives tone to general health, cools the brain, gives new vigour of life, increases the It gives tone to general health, cools the brain, gives new vigour of life, increases the activity of the Digestive Organs.

It cures Sympathetic Headache, Vertigo, Depression of Spirit, Indisposition for works, Languishness, Palpitation of the Hieart, Shortness of Breath, Burning sensation of he paims and feets, Sleeplessness etc.

It, also cures all sorts of organic disorders.

Babu Bharat Ohandra Biswas, Rampal Khulna, writes:

Khulna, writes:"Using Jogeswar Ghrita, I am unexpectedly

Babu Haridas Wahra, Patiala, writes:
"Your Jogeswar Ghrita has done me much good,
Price Re, 2 per phial,

BHABAT VAIBAJYANILAYA,

PHANTASMS OF THE LIVING.

A PHYSICAL RESEARCH VIEW. The case of Sir Carne Rasch who is reported to have been sitting in the House of Commons while actually at home and seriously ill, is attracting a good deal of attention. The fact that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, is cited as one of the beholders of their weird vision fair to make the matter one of the causes celebres of

the matter one of the causes celebres of the underworld.

Yesterday a member of our staff sought the opinion of Miss Alice Johnson, secretary of the Psychical Research Society, with regard to the circumstances already reported, and especially the letter which we published yesterday from Sir Arthur Hayter Sir Arthur Hayter.
MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

"Of course I cannot give a positive opinion," said Miss Johnson; "it is only a question of the most probable hypothesis. Altogether it looks very like a mere case of mistaken identity. Sir Arthur Hayter had read of the illness of Sir Carne Rach in the newspapers, therefore Sir Carne RaRsch was to some degree specially in his mind Here we have the preliminary suggestion which predisposes him to think of Sir Carne Rasch Some member not very unlike Sir Carne Rasch is seated near that gentleman's place Sir Arthur Hayter, unconsciously influenced by what he has read, Sir Arthur Hayter, unconsciously influenced by what he has read, says to himself. "Why there is Sir Carne Rasch and he is not in his usual seat." He does not cross the floor and verify his impression, but points out that it is Sir Carne Rasch to the Liberal leader, who jocularly says, T hope the illness is not catching.""

ness is not catching. '" What do you conclude from that, Miss

Johnson?"
"Why, evidently Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman gave only the slightest attention to the matter. He took Sir Arthur Hayter's word for it that it really was Sir Carne Rasch, and made a joke about it, doubtless supposing the 'newspaper report was wrong. It is clear there was no strong mental impression such as would have arisen from a simultaneous phantasm or hallucination appearing to both Liberal members at once."

"Are such mistakes of identity common?"

"Are such mistakes of identity common?"
"Extremely common. People who have
not studied the matter trust the senses a great deal more than the senses are worth. They think they see, but really only con-jure up a vision which is the result of what they are in the habit of seeing in the same they are in the habit of seeing in the same circumstances. We have all a blind spot in each eye, and there ought to be dark spot on the sky, or the wall, or wherever we are looking. But we fill in the picture and Wynaad-2,933 tons of quartz crushed and produced 1,010 ounces of gold—an increase of 8 ounces over April.

The connection of irrigation with malaria

The connection of irrigation with malaria.

The connection of irrigation with malaria. astronomer, has made experiments on the sight of school-boys at Greenwich which show that the mind builds up far more of a picture than the eyes really record."

CONDITIONS OF A TEST.

"What conditions would be required for

"What conditions would be required for a test case of such an apparition?"

"Well, the great point in an apparition of the living is that there should be ignorance of the illness, or accident, or great trouble which causes the mind of the person to reach out through space and telepathically impress its presence on the observer. It is where the illness and the apparition accidentally synchronise that the case is considered strong. But here the three gentlemen all knew of Sir Carne Rasch's illness. If it was not a case of mis-Rasch's illness. If it was not a case of misknowledge of the illness derived from the Press is a more probable cause than a telepathic communication. If the observer amounted to anything. Inquiries should be made as to the exact seat in which the supmade as to the exact seat in which the supposed Sir Carne Rasch sat, whose seat it is, whether the occupant of that seat or one of the neighbouring ones was there at the time, and whether such a person resembles Sir Carne Rasch. If possible, the persons there at the time should be put back in their seats, and the observers go to the point at which they sat. Then they might find it to be a mistake, and that it had recelly been some other person. Rehad really been some other person. Remember with what difficulty identifications are made at a police-station, where the witness has had every reason for being impressed with the appearance of a prisoner. REAL APPARITIONS.

"But you say phantasms of the living de

"Oh, undoubtedly. It is one of the best attested of psychic phenomena. For some reason the mind seems in moments of great danger or excitement to be able to trans-cend its bodily limits and to influence other minds at a distance, 'telepathically' as it is called. The contact or communication generally takes the form in the mind affected of an actual vision of the person suffering But such a case would not generally be deep But such a case would not generally be deemed worth inquiry unless it was by the vision and not before the vision, that the disturbing knowledge was received. In this case, true, two persons saw the apparition at once, but Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's seeing, it is clear, was a mere light and courteous assent, and not a serious confirmation. Had either gentleman really marvelled at the sight, he would have gone up to the supposed Sir Carne Rasch and set the matter at rest.—"Daily News."

The Persian Commercial Mission is back o India after an extensive tour in South-Bastern Persia. Several preliminary reports from the Mission have already leen received by Government, and Mr. Newcomen will visit Simla to submit his final report to

An experiment of some interest is being made by the Forest Officers in Baluchistan in grafting the valuable European alive upon the wild species of this tree which grows luxuriantly in the hills above Dilkuna. If the attempt succeeds it will, no doubt, he tried elsewhere on the frontier. An excellent opportunity for it is offered by the fine grove of clives which spread their branches above the graves dotting the crest of the Malakand Pass. The Baluchistan Forest Report for last year states that a scheme for taking over the forest administration of the Zhol Valley is under the consideration

TRAVELS IN THE CONGO.

SOME STUDIES OF MONKEYS.

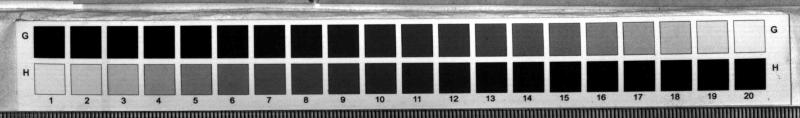
Lord Mountmorres, who recently visited the Congo and spent some time in travelling through the country and investigating the conditions under which the inhabitants live found opportunity also to indulge in shooting big game and in forming a collection of smaller animals, including monkeys. Of his activity in this direction he sends the following account to the "Globe":

Nothing has astonished me more since my return to England than the utter absence of knowledge concerning the flora, and

Nothing has astonished me more since my return to England than the utter absence of knowledge concerning the flora and fauna of Central Africa, and I learned from both the Zoological Society and from the authorities of the Natural History Museum that it is generally regarded as the country of all others in the whole world of which least is known to scientists in these respects. I found it in most parts of my jour ney, to be positively swarming with all the larger big game. Wherever one struck off the main lines of communication one was safe to light upon elephants, buffalo, bush cattle, and an enormous variety of antelope, leopards, and a kind of cheetah, known in French as a guepard; in addition to an extraordinary variety of small mammals many of which are unknown in this country. To give an instance of how easily interesting specimens may be obtained, I would mention that I shot two large forest rats, beasts as large almost as a small terrier, in Stanley's forest. When I came to unpack my case in this country I discovered the two rat skins had disappeared, and, in their place were two other skins belonging to a little mammal which forms, I believe, a kind of connecting link between two such distinct species as the guinea-pig tribe and the rhinoceros. The only way in which this substitution could possibly have come about is that during my stay at Avakubi, immediately before the case of have come about is that during my stay at have come about is that during my stay at Avakubi, immediately before the case of skins which I shot in Stanley's forest was finally packed, I was comparing specimens with the resident official of the post, and by some error these skins must have got exchanged. Now the interesting thing about it is that the rats which I shot appear, from the description I have been able to furnish of them, to be absolutely unknown in this country: while the beast specimens of whose skins I obtained in exchange, was only known to the extent of the skin of a young one having been sent exchange, was only known to the extent of the skin of a young one having been sent home by Emin Pasha. This was, up to the time I returned, the only specimen existing in England, and it bears the Pasha's name. It is even now by no means certain that the skins which I have brought back are those of the same animal. In much the same way I collected some seventeen different varieties of monkey, of which so far as I am able to learn, only two are represented at the Zoological Gardens, and several of them appear to be dens, and several of them appear to new and unknown varieties in this new and unknown varieties in this country, or at least varieties of which specimens have never been exhibited here. As, unfortunately, I did not make any considerable collection of the small animals which I came across, it is impossible to say for certain how many of them are new to science; but from the descriptions which I have given, and from the examination which I have made of the specimens at the Natural History Museum and at the Zoo, there is little doubt that a very large number of those to be found in the northeast part of the Independent State of the Congo are not represented here.

Almost all the forests of equatorial Af-

Almost all the forests of equatorial Africa are, of course, full of monkeys, and there appears to the layman to be practically no end to the number of varieties of them existing. As in most parts one's national transfer of them existing. tive bearers appreciate monkey more highly than any other form of food (it is with them a positive craving, to satisfy which they will go to extraordinary lengths), one naturally shoots very large numbers of them, although I am bound to admit that the sight of a dead monkey gives one an uncomfortable sensation of being a murderer, so exactly does the poor beast in its death throes resemble a wizened, prematurely aged child. Of the larger Simians, one meets with practically unlimited baboons of all sizes, from those no larger mians, one meets with practically unlimited baboons of all sizes, from those no larger than a cat up to those as large as a twelve-year-old child, and as powerful as a full-grown man. Then to the west and north-west, more particularly in the French Congo, gorillas are fairly plentiful, but they are so delicate that I made no attempt at bringing any down country alive, as I was warned by everyone that I should never achieve it. Moving eastward, the gorillas gradually give place to the chimpanzees, and in Stanley's forest and in the forest immediately south of the Uele they are very plentiful. One extraordinary fact about them and about several of the varieties of the small monkeys is the attraction. es of the small monkeys is the attraction ties of the small monkeys is the attraction which the white man appears to have for them. They will have nothing to do with the native, but display an extraordinary curosity concerning an attachment for the European. I found, over and over again, that in a day or two after catching a perfectly wild monkey, especially the younger ones, and more particularly those of the bluefaced (Schmidt's and Campbell's) varieties and dog monkeys (which bark the Muefaced (Schmidt's and Campbell's) varieties and dog monkeys (which bark like a European dog), I was able completely to domesticate them, although they would either flee from any native who attempted to come near them or attack him when at bay. One dog monkey which I caught between Stanley Falls and Bafwaboli struck torror into the hearts of all my following owing to its savageness and boli struck torror into the hearts of all my following owing to its savageness, and during the first few days I began to despair doing anything to tame it. One night, however, when encamped in a village it was attacked by one of my other monkeys, and on my approaching to try to separate them, it suddenly leaped into my arms and clung to me, sobbing like a child and thence torward it would scarcely leave me. The pretty little Schmidt's bluefaced, of which I had three, attached themselves with most extraordinary devotion in the same way. I rarely, except when they were first taken, kept any of my monkeys under any restraint, and these little chaps when I was on the march would trot ahead of me, stopping at the slightest strange sound, and running back to me or looking round every now and again to see that I was every now and again to see that I was following them closely, and jumping on to my shoulder when they were tired. In cance their affection was absolutely embarrassing. But it was, above all, the chimpanzees which interested me most, and with which I had the strangest appropriate the strangest appropriat



At Bafwaboli there was a chimpanzee which had never been under any kind of restraint, but had attached himself unasked to the station, which he roamed at will, and evidently looked upon as his own domain. When I arrived he took possession of me, and on my leaving two days afterawrds the white official persuaded me to let him accompany me. But, unfortunately he was ailing at the time, and the long marches proved too much for him. Later, in the same part of my journey, I noticed one day a large chimpanzee continually appearing and disappearing in the thick undergrowth along my route. My gun bearer was most anxious to shoot him, but I would not allow it. All that day we never lost sight of him for long, and when I came to start next morning from the village in which I had camped, I learned from the natives that he had been hanging about all night. The next day he reappeared again, and although I made a very long march, when I was sitting over my evening meal in the verandah of a native but I saw the old chap in the plantations. A violent tornado came on, and without the smallest hesitation he approached the other end of the verandah and took shelter me susown domain. When I arrived he took posed the other end of the veran-dah and took shelter me sus-piciously the whole time. At first I could not make the smallest movement without his darting away, only to return a few moments later, however, when he found that no harm was intended. With the help of bananas and bread and marmalade I gradually won his confidence, and, although he vanished when I started to retire for the night, I was awakened some hours later by a terrific disturbance and remains farm by a terrific disturbance and remains farm by the later by a terrific disturbance and remains farm by the later by a terrific disturbance and remains farm by the later by a terrific disturbance and remains farm by the later by th turbance, and running from my tent I found that he had invaded the hut in front of which I had dined, had overturned the table, and in his alarm was busy smashing everything breakable in my baggage. I found him leap-ing about in a chaotic wreck of broken erackery and overturned provisions, hurling anything from my field glasses to bananas at the crowd of alarmed natives which was clustered round the entrance of the hut. With the utmost difficulty and at the cos of a serious bite in the hand to one of boys I succeeded in capturing him, took him into my tent, and gradually pacified him.

From that moment old Zokomoto was my

inseparable companion, and in vain I tried in various State stations, at which I touched subsequently, shutting him up in my room subsequently, shutting him up in my room when I went out. It was all to no purpose. He would always discover a means of escape and would invariably find me. He had no regard for persons, and would with equaninity invade the mess kitchen or the private office of the provincial governor as the case might be. If I tried to leave him even for a few moments, he would howl and cry like a baby. At night he slept on a chair in my tent, and if my boy forgot to put him a rug, he would open my mosquito nets and steal one of my biankets, close the nets again and retire. In a comparatively few days he had learned to sit up at table, to drink out of a cup, to shake hands, and to obey almost any ordinary instructions which I gave him, even though they were expressed in various forms. He did everything, in fact, except talk, his nearest approach to this was the extraordinarily expressive intonation which he used when I had occasion to reprove him or to refuse to expressive intonation which he used when I had occasion to reprove him or to refuse to let him sit on my knee or come with me; it might well have been a human being arguing out the matter in a foreign tongue. The poor old chap fell ill of eczema when I was on my way down country, and I left him with a doctor, who most kindly undertook to treat him but, alas! on the steamer on which he was subsequently sent down to meet me at the coast, it was necessary for him me at the coast, it was necessary for him to be closely confined and there was no one to look after him properly. He pined and fell ill of this unaccustomed neglect, and only survived reaching Leopolodsville by a day or two. In a country where intercourse with one's fellows is limited, and the monotonous loneliness of one's life strikes deeply into the soul, the friendship of Zokomoto, his devotion, and his personal affection were things to be prized highly. He was my companion and friend, and I feel than I owe him a deep debt of gratitude for his almost human companionship.

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property is prepared from harmless Dyspersia and Indigestion. Its effect is promote and permane. It is prepared from harmless herbs and indigenous ingredients, so it can be safely administered to any patient, even to a pregnant woman. The invariable success of the Pill emboldens me to declare that in case of failure the price should be refunded. Many respectable and leading gentlemen bear testimony to its marvellous effects; from them I mention only the following:—Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, Hon'ble Guru Prosad Sen, Bankipur, Rai P. N. Banerjee, Bahadur, Executive Engineer, Rai Jatindra Mohan Banerjee of Altapole (Jessore), Babus Lalit Mohun Banerjee, Secretary to the Cossimbazar Raj, Tarit Kanti Baksi, Professor, Jubbulpore College, Nilmony De, Deputy Magistrate, Kumar Hemendra Kumar Deb, Sovabazar Raj, and Bhabatosh Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate, Dacca.

Deb, Sovabazar Ra), and Bhabatos Bass, Magistrate, Dacca.

Those who have tried all kinds of Allopathic, Homeopathic, Ayurvedic and patent medicines and have received no benefit should give a trial to Dr. Biswas's ACIDITY PILLS. Price Rs. ONS per box. Postage and packing extra.

Dr. H. Biswas.

Grand Money Prizes.

Amrita Bazar Medical Hall, Amrita Bazar P. O., Jessore.

Rs. 5000 will be given away on the 30th September 1905, by drawing on the Art Union System in he presence of a 1st class Magistrate, and other respectable men. The distribution of prizes is guaranteed, and it has been registered under the act of British Government. Or free prize ticket will be given to the purchasers of each of the follwing articles (1) The Ry Regulator Keyless O. F. lever watch, very strong and durable guaranteed for 5 years Rs. 5. Do Fancy Dial Rs. 5.8 (2) The Patent Lever Roskopf system watch, with 2 rubes Guar nieed for 5 years Rs. 5 Do Fancy Dial Rs. 5.8 (3) The stop watch, Keywindin with a so, action guaratteed for five years with a fancy case Rs. 6 only (4) Wrist watch keyless, O. F. lever, strong and durable, guaranteed for aix years, with a beautiful strap Rs. 7 only (5) The Magic Pen a boon to the educated class Rs. 2.8 (6) Fazal On very useful to make the moustaches long and beautiful Rs. 2 per phial (7) Hair Oir, refreshing and cooling Price Rs. 2 per bottle (8) The Ayuvedic, Tonic Pills, produce 5 seers of pure blood in the body in one mouth Price Rs. 2.8 per box. Those who send orders for 4 articles at a time will get a free prize ticket and beautiful gold guilt chaingrates, prizes are as follows:—Ist prize of Rs. 1000 cash; 2dd prize of Rs. 500 cash; 3rd prize of Rs. 250 cash; 4th prize of Rs. 150 cash; 5th prize of Rs. 100 cash; 10 prizes of prize of Rs. 1000 cash; 2nd prize of Rs. 500 cash; 3rd prize of Rs. 250 cash; 4th prize of Rs. 150 cash; 5th prize of Rs. 100 cash; 10 prizes of Rs. 50 each; 15th prizes of Rs. 20 each; 20 prizes of Rs. 10 each; 50 prizes of Rs. 4 each; 900 prizes of Rs. 21cach. Apply to:

THE SECRETARY,
The Registered Trading Company,
Jiyowanjal, Gujrat, Panjab.

Dr. AUL'S PHTHISIS INHALATION.

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

practitioners would do well to give the Inhalation trial in their practice.

Rs. 5 per bottle, V. P. Annas. 12 extra.
Apply to Dr. S. C. PAUL, L. M. S.
(Spc cialist in Diseases of Liver and Lurgs.)

19, Doctor's Lane, Taltollah, P.O. Intally, Calcutta.
Telegraphic Address, "Dr. Paul," Calcutta.

MEDICAL OPINION:

Dr. Hem Changra Dutta, L. M. S., Medical Officer, Bhagawat Doyal Singh's Ch ritable Dispensary, Chainpur, Daitongunge, Pa'amow, wries;
"I have tried your "Phthisis Inhalation" in several cases of consumption with satisfactory results, and I have found that before the formation of cavities in the lungs the 'Inhalation' is highly efficacious. I heartily recommend it to the public. Our professions.

n the lungs the 'Inhatation' is highly efficacious. I heartily recommend it to the public. Our professional brethren would do well to give this rem dy a fair triat in their practice. Please send me again a bottle of your 'Inhalation per V. P. P. for another patient of mine and thereby oblige."

Dr. A. N. Roy Chowchury, M. B., Calcutta, arms:—"I have tried y ur 'Phthi is Inhalation in several cases of consumption and, I am g ad to say he results have been highly satisfactory in the first stage of the disease. I always recommend it to my patients. Please supply a bottle of your 'Inhalation' to the bearer whose brother has been suffering from consumption for the last five months. suffering from consumption for the last five months

and oblige,"

Dr. Edu jee Cowasjee, L. M. S., Sir Jamsetjee's
Santarium, Khandalla, Bombay Presidency, writes:

"As I have found your 'Phtosis Inhala iou' beneficial, I always recommend it to my p tients. Please send me er V. P. P. one bottle of your 'Inbalation for my wile who has been suffering from the psymtom

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Hooghly, June 6

TWO BIG DACOTTIES. Our Sessions Judge, Mr. G. K. Deb, has

disposed of two dacoity cases. In the first case eight men, viz Kunja Khoira, Manoo Bagdi, Shamby Khoira, Makhon Khoira Ram Charan Khoira, Sree Churan Khoira, Beni Khoira and Russick Bagdi, were charged under Sec. 395 I.P.C. with dacoity. One night in the month of March 1902, dacoity of a serious nature was perpetrated by a band of dacoits, a dozen in number, armed with dangerous weapons in the house of one Gossai Gowla of Patna Bhoicabpore in this district within the Police station Polba. The ruffians after subject ing the inmates to various tortures scam-pered off with the booty of considerable value. The Police could not succeed in ferretting out the culprits implicated in this dacoity so far back as January last when one day the Police in the course of an investigation of another dacoity obtained a clue to the whereabouts of the pried a clue to the whereabouts of the prisoners and arrested them. They were preliminarily tried by the Joint-Magistrate of Hooghly, who having recorded the evidence adduced by the prosecution and on a prima facie cases having been made out against the accused persons committed them to Sessions. The trial was held aided by a jury. The jury were unanimous in their verdict of not cuilty in respect of accused jury. The jury were unanimous in their verdict of not guilty in respect of accused Nos. 2 and 4 and guilty against the rest. Accordingly the accused No. 2 and 4 were acquitted by the learned Judge who also convicted and sentenced Shambu Khoira and Ram Charan Khoira to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each and the remainder to transportation for life.—In the second case two men viz., Rakhal Bowri and Chota Neetye Bowri were tried under Sec. 295 T. P. C. for having committed dacoity Chota Neetye Bowri were tried under Sec. 295 I. P. C. for having committed dacoity in the house of one Preo Nath Paramanick living at Patna Bhoirabpore, a village within the purisdiction of thanna Polba on a certain night in the month of April 1904 On the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution the jury came to the conclusion that the case was of a doubtful nature. The Judge agreeing with them gave the accused the benefit of doubt and acquitted them. With this case the third Criminal Sessions of Hooghly was brought to a close.

Malabar Notes

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Calicut, May 31.

PROSECUTION OF A RAILWAY APOTHECARY.

The District Magistrate of Malabar has ordered the prosecution of Mr. Ellis, Railway Apothecary, Podamer, and the pass-port issuing clerk, Olowakode, in connection with the case in which Mr. Fisher of the Madras Railway and some of his men were convicted for infringement of the plague re-

A SENTENCE REVERSED.

Some time ago, the Calicut police charged one Isac Moosa Sett, a very respect able merchant and two of his men with as sault and with demolition of a house with a view to frustrate an eviction order a civil court. The town Magistrate convicted and fined all the accused. But on peal the Divisional Magistrate quashed the conviction and ordered the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

PARAGONS OF POLICE PERFECTION.

While Mr. Chandan, the town Magistrate of Calicut, was taking an evening stroll re-cently in the Moonalinkal quarters, which has long been celebrated for the large number of "budmashes" who relieve the mober of "budmasnes" who relieve the mo-notony of existence there came across the interesting spectacle of two re-cruit constables and two Tiyyas actively par-ticipating in a free fight. These model constables and two Tiyyas now stand charged with causing an affray in a public place

MR. H. KNOBLOCH.

Mr. H. Knobloch, the esteemed Manager of the G. M. High School, proceeds to Germany ir the month of August. Mr. Knobloch is a very kind-hearted gentleman treating the students as his own children, and ever ready to lend a helping hand to all those who seek relief from him. It is due to an earnest attention paid by Mr. Knobloch to the matter that a proposal for raising the status of the High School to a second grade college has been placed at the disposal of the Government and there is every chance to expect a sanction of the Government. I understand that the students of the institution are making arrangement to mark their appreciation of the inestimable services rendered by Mr. Knobloch by a fairwell address and a "punch-panch" fo rhis remembrance brance. Our only regret is that Mr. Knobloch will not be able to be present on the first day of the opening of the college.

CASTE PREJUDICE.

Mr. Achuthan, a respectable Tiyya or Calicut, has filed a complaint before the Town Magistrate of Calicut against two Nairs for assaulting him and blocking up the way when he was passing through a public lane. The Nairs did this simply because Mr. Achuthan belongs to the Tiyya community. This sort of caste prejudice is caste people. The case is posted for hear-ing on the 8th June and the result will be reported when known,

The following is the weekly prop report of the Punjab, dated 1st June:—Rainfall 30 cents at Rawalpindi. Price of wheat was falling. Other food-grains are rising in some cases and are falling in others. Harvesting of spring crops are nearly over. Threshing and storing are in progress. Sowings of autumn crops continue. Outturn of spring crops on the whole is on the average. Extraspring crops are flourishing though melons, etc., in Mianwali need rain. Grashopper is attacking the cotton crop in Sialkot. Oattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Shahpur and Mooltan. Water supply is sufficient.

I A Dy. Magistrate as a Accused.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Barisal, June 4. Two criminal cases, in which a local Deputy Magistrate was accused of criminal offences have just been disposed of resultoffences have just been disposed of resulting in his favour. Here are the particulars. A long-standing dispute existed between one Ram Chandra Das and Dina Nath Karmakar of Goila (thana Gournadi, Backergunge) over a pathway on a piece of land. A civil suit was filed and Dina Nath obtains

follows:- "I complain against Babu Radha Krista Goswami, A.S.O., Sasi Bhusan Das, Hemanta Kumar Das, Akhoy Kumar Das, Parbati Ch. Dutta, Satkari Ch. and 3 persons of the Settlement Department whose names I do not know. Myself and my uncle Dina I do not know. Myself and my uncle Dina Nath had made a road in our Daroja in the presence of the Daroga. Sasi and Hemanta had objected at the time viz., on the 26th Aghran. They brought the A.S.O. and at his request we stopped the work as he said he would decide the dispute on the 27th Aghran. The A.S.O. served me with a notice to appear on the 28th. I did so and he came for a local enquiry on the 29th. He measured the land with a rod. Next day he measured the land with a 29th. He measured the land with a rod. Next day he measured the land with a chain and compass. I had obtained decree for a path 16 cubits wide. But the A.S.O. wanted to give me possession of a path 8 cubits wide. I said I could not consent to this and that; he might do whatever he liked. So he cried "stupid" "dam" and hit me with a case that he was carrying. this and that; he might do whatever he liked. So he cried "stupid" "dam" and hit me with a cane that he was carrying, on the left shoulder (no mark). After this I began to run away and the A.S.O. and Sasi cried "arrest the Sala". The 3 Chaprasis and the Chowkidars ran after me and arrested me. They brought me to the Deputy (A.S.O.) Hemanta hit me with a stick, and Akhoy, Parbati and 3 Chaprasis all beat me with a closed fist. I fell down. They moved away a little and I fled. I have got "parcha" for the path and won a dispute about it."

While the case was pending the A.S.O. is alleged to have appeared on the scene with a large following and accomplished what he wated to do through Prasanna, Dina Nath's nephew. On this Dina Nath filed a complaint against the Deputy Babu and some other members of the Das family on a charge of trespass, mischief to the extent of Rs. 100 and of forming an unlawful assembly on his land. It runs as follows:—

"Toomplein against Radhe Kriste Goswa"

ful assembly on his land. It runs as follows:—
"T complain against Radha Krista Goswami Deputy (A. S. O.) Sasi Bhusan Das, Hemanta Kumar Das, Akhoy Kumar Das, Parbatil Chartan (Dutta), Bisweswar Dutta and 12 or 13 Choukidars inculding a Dhoba, Nasaruddin and Meher. They stood near my road. The Deputy Babu remained on the public road and ordered the destruction of my road. The accused persons of the Das family also ordered the destruction of the road and the other accused including Choukidars and othermen of the Dasses—some 209 men—removed the earth from my road and also the earthen-jars that I had put under the road. They broke some of the jars and took away others.

"I had made the road in my own land on the path 16 cubits wide for which I had obtained a decree. I was put in possession by the Civil Court Amin—Prasanna

had obtained session by the Civil Court Amin-Prasanna Kumar, complainant in another case, is my nephew and lives with me. I got parcha for the land and won a dispute about it. My loan will be about Rs. 100. The A.S.O. stops in the bari of Ram Mohan Das who is related to Ram Chandra Dass father of Sas: Bhusan Das accused. Ram Chandra Babu's other son is a Munsiff."

Preliminary enquiries were held as to Prasanna's complaint and the officer who held the enquiry issued summon on all the alleged accused except the Deputy Ma-gistrate. The case was, however, dismissed by him when it came up for hearing.

Next Dina Nath's case was taken up and in this summons were issued on all the alleged accused except the A.S.O. On the 7th April the trying Magistrate passed the

following order: —
"Ask the Settlement Officer to kindly let me know if the boundary has been relaid according to the decision of the Judge and if so whether the newly made road has been found to be in the land of the accused or that of the complainant.' And the Assistant Settlement

against whom the complaint was made submitted the following report on 14th May:-"Boundary has been relaid according to the decision of the District Judge. The road was found on the land of the accused Basanta Kumar Das etc." On the mere

strength of this report the trying Magistrate dismissed the case.

A motion, I hear, has been filed against this dismissal in the court of the District

An interesting case was recently decided by the Commissioner of Lahore Division. It was against the order of the Finance Sub-Committee of the Lahore Municipality, who is said to have laid a main past the house of Mr. Macdonald, the Pleader, in January 1904, but did not put up the hy-drants till October 1904. In the tax 'pill however, the charges were made from January. The Commissioner who heard the apary. The Commissioner who heard the appeal did not see any reason why Mr. Macdonald should pay the tax while he derived no benefit from the main in question. He accepted the appeal and Mr. Macdonald had consequently to pay the tax only from the date on which the hydrants were actually

CONTRACTED NEURALGIA DURING THE WAR.

WAR.

"I had a bad case of neuralgis which I contracted during the war. I tried several kinds of medicine but they did me no good until a friend of mine recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm which gave me immediate relief. I have had no trouble since and must say that I find Chamberlain's Pain Balm a fine liniment. I have since used it for other troubles and always with good results."—J. Viljoen, Jacobadal, Transvaal. For tale by All Chamiste & Starsfeerer Fries I Es. I En

ALLEGED GIVING FALSE INFOR-

MATION TO THE POLICE:

On Thursday morning before Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chaief Presidency Magistrate, Bacul Tarak Nath Sadhu appeared on behalf of Recub Das Johury of 17 Burtolah Street. and made an application against one Beni Kahar, under 182 1. P. Code, under the following circumstances. The pleader submitted a petition in which he stated that the application is a joint resident of this city. He had a daughter named Sre Kumari who was also alled by the name of Biboo Rani 8 or 9 years old. She was the only daughter of the applicant A civil suit was filed and Dina Nath ob-tained possession over the land, had his boundary settled by a Civil Court Amin, and built a pathway over it. Now, during and his daughter were suffering from illness and built a pathway over it. Now, during the recent survey operations there, dispute arose again over the same piece of land and the Kanango decided it in favour of Dina Nath, but when it came up before the Assistant Settlements Officer for attestation, the decision was reversed. Then an extraordinary thing happened Prasanna Kumah Karmakar, a nephew of Dina Nath, filed a petition of complaint which runs as follows: the evening of the 19th May 1905, as her fever increased; she and her daughter were taken by the applicant to his garden house at Palpara near Barnagore. On the same right they became very bad with fever and doctors were sent for but none came that night and both of them died and cremated. Dr. Koylash Chander Bose, Rai Bahadur C.I.E. and other doctors also treated his wife during her illness. The applicant had long standing enmity with one Parma Lall. This man had a large number of followers. It was alleged that Purma Lall had brought civil and criminal cases against the applicant all alleged that Purma Lall had brought civil and criminal cases against the applicant all of which were decided in favor of the applicant. It was further alleged that one Beni Kahar made a written complaint to the effect that the applicant Recub Dass Johny had I lled his daughter and wife at Baranagore, which was false. The District Superintendent of 24 Pergannahs made enquiries on the information given by Beni and found it to be false. The pleader under the dircumstances prayed that a warrant might be issued against Peni that a warrant might be issued against Peni under Section 182 L. P. Code for giving faise information to the Police. The Court grant-ed the application and ordered the issue of a warrant against Beni, as prayed for.

Short Story .a bus guin

SIVA THE DESTROYER.

We were enjoying a pipe after dinner, and the conversation had somehow drifted to the subject of Eastern beliefs, when a remark of the vicar's seemed to indicate that he regarded them as perhaps something more than

mere superstitions.
"My dear Mr. Mayor," I said, "surely you don't think there's anything in those Eastern

fairy tales?"
"I'm not sure that I don't" he replied "At one time, like you and most people, I used to believe that mysticism and humbug were convertible terms; but-well, I'm older

were convertible terms; but—well, I'm older now, you see."

"The inference is obvious, but I'll forgive you on condition that you tell me the story."

"It happened when I was Fellow and Tutor in Oxford, some years before I was offered this very comfortable college living. I nad just finished looking over an essay on The Limits of Human Understanding, when my incipient slumbers were interrupted by the appearance of Elliott, our senior bursar.

"Mayor,' he said, 'come to my coms. I've got something to shew you.'

"Elliott,' I said, 'if it's unother of your Indian toys, I refuse to move. I've already paid my tribute of admiration in full.'

"Oh, but this is something very special,' he declared, eagerly—'an image of the god Siva, only just arrived. You must see it. Confess you were asleep when I came in.'

"Yes,' I said, dolefully. One of Barth's essays. They are sedstives.'

essays. They are sedatives.'
"Barth? He's in my rooms fow. It was

he who told me that the idol was Siva.' "'What does he know about it?'
"'He's an Indian born, you know. He regnised Siva by the peculiar spiral coiling

"I groaned, I resigned myself to the inevitable, and went with Elliott.

"When we reached Elliott's room we bund Barth on his knees, mopping up a pool of ink he had spilt over one of Elliott's favourite Persian rugs.

"T'm awfully sorry, Mr. Elliott," he said. I was just putting the idol on to the top of that cabinet, to see how he looked from a distance, when I knocked over the inkpot."
"Then my turn came. That ungainly lout

"Then my turn came. That ungainly lout Barth got up suddenly, and in doing so knocked my pipe out of my mouth. It was a valuable meerschaum, the only one I ever ucceeded in colouring, and it was smashed right across.

This, of course, entailed more applogies from Barth, and more insincere assurances that it didn't matter in the least.

"How is it. Elliott!,' I asked, 'that your idol didn't come with the other things? Wasn't it compatible with his dignity?'
"'Oh. that was rather curious! I bought him just before I started for home, and my cases were all packed. I was staying in Bombay, with Arnold of the Civil Service-I dare say you remember him-and, strange to say, I forgot all about the image, and left him in Arnold's house? I have a west mele vaice,

the god was unwilling to leave India. He

put forgetfulness into your mind.'

"'After I arrived home I had a letter from Arnold saying that he was sending Siva after me by the Calisthenic. Poor Arnold! he had rather rough luck. The night after I left there was a severe thunderstorm, and his house was set on fire by the lightning. The idol was one of the few things they managed to save. To continue the chapter of accidents the Calisthenic was run into by a German mail steamer in the Channel. The passengers and part of the cargo were saved, but the vessel was a lotal wreck. Queer, isn't it?

"Lucky for the owners, I said, with a laugh, 'that Lloyds didn't know the Calisthenic had such a Jonah on board. They would have doubled the insurance. Come, Elliott, a truce to these marvels. We've worshipped the god Siva, enough for one night. Let's havear game of whist. I dare say Robert Barth knows someone who will be willing to make a fourth. night after I left there was a severe thun-

be willing to make a fourth.

"About a fortnight afterwards Elliott came into my rooms one night, looking very there able, and threw himself on to the sofa.

"Mayor, he said, am I going mad, do you think?"

"Nonsense, Elliott,' I said, you've been doing too much work, and got run down a bit, that's all."

"Mayor, he said there you ever been

bit, that's all.'

"Mayor," he said, have you ever hom haunted?'

"No, of course not. Neither have you."

"Ever since that oursed idol came into

my rooms everything has gone wrong with

"'Nonsense, old chap,' I said; 'you're get-ting morbid.'
"'Mayor, it isn't nonsense. The breaking of my ornaments and spoiling of my tooks I could put down to clumsiness; even the setting fire, as I did, to one of the library setting fire, as I did, to one of the library manuscripts; but when it comes to making a fool of myself in a lecture, and talking rubbish to my class, that explanation on't do. Can't you feel the shadow that has come in with me? There is something in this room, Mayor, besides you and me.'

"I spoke cheerfully enough, but I must confess I was feeling uncomfortable.

"I haven't told you the worst yet,' he continued. Last night, as I was sitting in my room, a voice began to threaten me. It

continued. Tast night, as I was sitting in my room, a voice began to threaten me. It told me that what had gone before was roththings they managed to save. To continue that which I held dearest in all the vo.ld should be taken from me. Good heavens, Mayor, if anything happens to Mary, "hat shall I do?"

"'Oh, come Elliott,' I said 'this is simply ridiculous, you know. You're behaving like a child. Come, come, don't play the baby like that. How can anything happen to your Mary?"

"I saw him to bed and I hope never to

your Mary?"

"I siw him to bed and I hope never to go through such an experience again. He was trembling all over; and, even after he had got into bed, I was told to hold his hand to quiet him, just as if he had been a child of five instead of a Fellow of an Oxford college. I got him to sleep at last, and I rushed out of the room without waiting to put any of the lights out. As I shut the door behind me, I fancied I heard a jeering laugh, which seemed to come from the corner in which the idol was.

"Next morning, of course, I felt all right, and not a little angry with myself for wing

"Next morning, of course, I felt all right, and not a little angry with myself for sping such a fool. I didn't see Elliott till lunch time when he came into my rooms with a telegram in his hand.

"Listen to this, Mayor," he said, and see whether I wasn't right: "Your wire received. Mary thrown out of dog-cart yesterday: arm broken; but doctor says not seriously; how did you know?"

"Well Elliott," I said, that's all right. You see they say it isn't serious."

"No; she'ell recover now. Thank God, I've got rid of Siva! If I'd kept him I believe she would have died."

"What have you done with him?"

lieve she would have died.'

"'What have you done with him?'

"'Barth has taken him.'

"Barth taken him? Why, I thought he was more superstitious even than you.'

"'Perhaps he is; but, you see, he has Hindu blood in his veins; and he says the god won't hurt him. Mayor, I feel happier to-day than I have since that wretched mage came into my possession'

came into my possession."

"'Our friend Barth knows what he's doing,
I said. 'That idol would sell for a pretty
big sum in London. However, I suppose it's all right; and, in any case, you are better without him.'
"That was not the end, though. A f. w

days afterwards I was walking along the two path, and saw Barth out in a skiff. He was on the wrong side of the river, and just at the moment I heard the well-known cry:

Took ahead, sir! It was the Trial Eight, and they were almost on him.

"I shouted to Barth to pull his left, but

he lost his head completely, and got chan across the bows of the eight. They crashed right through his boat, and one of their cars knocked him on the head, and he was struggling in the water. He sank at once, and didn't rise again till his body was found by the dredgers." by the dredgers."
"What became of the idol?" I asked

seeing that the vicar stopped in his story.
"It was sent out with Barth's other effects to his people in India. Perhaps that was the end for which the god was working."— The "Leicester Pioneer."

"ALL OVER THE WARLD."

An Old Soldier, Cured of Severe Indiges-tion. Tells Why and Where He Recom-mends Mother Selgel's Syrup.

"I have since then recommended Mother Seigel's Syrup to my friends all over the world, the Gold Coast especially."

This is the statement of a veteran soldier of the British army, who was born in the West Indies, served in the Ashanti war and is still in "the service," being employed by the Army Service Corps in the Military Stores at Port Elizabeth. He had sugered for years from indigestion in Jamaica and has since felt its distressing pains and disablements in Africa. In all cases, on both sides of the world, he turned for actual help, for relief, to Mother Seigel's Syrup chiefly because his own mother had used it successfully with him and others of her children.

Mr. Carter is a Jamaica, near which city his father carried on a large plantation. He enlisted in the First West India Regiment and was promoted through various ranks to that of Quarter-Master Sergeant, serving, in all for 27 years. He lives now at 25, Frere Street, South End, Port Elizabeth. His experience has been so widespread and unique what he says is of particular interest, so we give his letter, dated November 21, 1904, just as it was received:

THE SOLDIER'S OWN STORY. "I cannot recollect the exact date of my first attack of indigestion, but anyway I was a Quarter Master Sergeant of the 1st British West India Regiment at the time and stationed at Kingston. I used to feel out of sorts; I always felt as though I had

out of sorts; I always felt as though I had eaten too much, even though, in fact, it would be the smallest morsel. I had a blown-out, puffed-up, sensation after each meal, and I can assure you I felt miserable. 'Remembering that my parents had used Mother Seigel's Syrup for the younger members of our family and as they pinned their faith to Mother Seigel's curative powers, I considered I would not go far wrong by giving it a trial myself. I had suffered for three years and was deteermined to get rid three years and was determined to get rid r my trouble somehow. I was walking up of my trouble somehow. I was walking up Orange Street, Kingston Jamaica, when I came to Dr. Goddous' chemist shop and three I purchased a bottle of Mather Seigel's Syrup. I used it for about two months, at the end of which I found I had no further need of medicines or doctors: I was completely cured.

"I have since then recommended Mother Saigel's Syrup to my friends all over the

Seigel's Syrup to my friends all over the world, the 'Gold Coast' especially, where I had to give myself another course of Seigel's owing to the severe climatic conditions, and the generally unhealthy condition of our living. I am still enjoying good health and pleased to be able to give you this statement,"

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Vicercy will give a State ball at Simla on the 30th instant.

Colonel C. E. Yste, C. S. I., lately Agent to the Governor-General of Baluchis-ten, is permitted to reside out of India.

The Government of India has based a circular letter to all local Governments enjoining greater precaution while taking Government promissory notes as sourites

Mr. Hastings M. Page, of the Poons College of Science, is about to submit a report touching the mineral resources of the

Successors will shortly be appointed to Messrs. Preston, Benton and Marsh of the Public Works Department, who are about to retire from the service.

It is intended largely to increase the reserve of ammunition for horse and seld hatteries in India consequent on the introduction of the new quick-firing gun.

Mr. Anketell Jones, of the Caratineers, died at Ootacamund on the 5th of enterio fever. The deceased was a very popular officer a keen sportsman, and well-known in South India as an owner of racing ponies.

Various experiments are now being tried various experiments are now to securing an improved equipment for the carrying of the short Lee-Enfield rifle. The Patterson equipment is likely to be discarded or considerably modified.

There were 279 deaths registered in Rangoon during the week ending May 27 which is at the raite of 57.54 per thousand per year. Of these 34 were due to cholera, 111 to plague, fifteen to fevers, 32 to diarrace and dysentery, twelve to respiratory diseases, and 75 to other causes.

In the period of 42 years, from 1863 to 1904, no fewer than 2,255 elephants, of a nominal value of Rs. 9,18,107, have been exported from Ceylon. The largest number in one year was 294, in 1864; the smallest was one in three years 1877 to 1879; while in 1889 none was exported. Last year 30 elephants were shipped.

The case which was brought by the Proprietors of the Civil Military Press Lahore against Bawa Narain Singh Pleader and L. Jagannath for injunction and damages for infringement of their copyright in the Punjab Record and which was pending in the Court of the District Judge was decided by the District Judge in favour of the plaintiffs and the claim was decreed.

During the late thunderstorm four sadhus who had taken shelter under a tree near Mandi were killed by lightning. Curious stories are being heard from the Kangra-Valley of people who had suffered from chronic rheumatism being completedly cured by the shock to their nerves caused by the earthquake. About one case, that of a European case, and the case that of a European case, that of a European case, the case that of a case that of a European case, the case that of a European case that of a European case, the case that of a European case that of a European case, the case t pean lady, there seems no manner of dount.

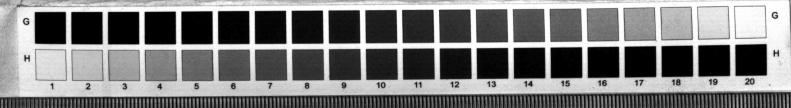
On the question of the "Safety of India," the Paris "Revue Militaira" says:—"From the distribution of the railways which unite the distribution of the railways which unite
the Afghan frontier with the Indus and
the interior of India, it is easy to see that
an Army, in case of conflict with Russia,
could anticipate the enemy on the line of
Hindu Kush, Kabul, and Kandahar,
thus holding the heads of the valleys tributary to the Indus, which constitute the criy
possible line for the invasion of India.

Phari Fort, which has for a long time Phari Fort, which has for a long time past been in a tottering and dangerous condition, has at last come down and several men were killed when it fell. Owing to the great scarcity of fuel, the garrison were compelled to pull out the many wooden reaming ever possible, to make firewood of, and this has no doubt accelerated its downful; but a year ago the place was ricketty evilously the self-time of the place was ricketty evilously the profitted by a heavy charg of dynamits to benefitted by a heavy charg of dynamite to

The Government of India have issued instructions for the introduction of the revised standard of time in the railways and telestandard of time in the railways and tele-graph offices at midnight between the 30th June and the 1st July 1905. As a matter of practical convenience, however, the new standard time will not be telegraphed to railway and telegraph offices until 4 p.m. on the 1st July, although the change will be effected as accurately as possible at mid-night or early on the morning of the 1st July. For the present it is not proposed to prescribe the extension of the new retem-beyond the sphere of the railways and tele-graphs.

According to an Ellichpore correspondent of the Rahbar of Muradabad, the Deputy Commissioner of that place has forbidden Commissioner of that place has forbidden the Brahman community from applying to him for a post in the Government Service. Any such petitions that the Brahmans may submit from time to time will be filed like the waste paper. We do not know, what strange reasons have led the Deputy Commissioner to form such an arbitrary opinion about the Brahman Community, which in our opinion is the foremost of all the cultured communities as regards, wisdom and capability of doing any work requiring great genius. We hope the Magistrate will reconsider his orders.

In the report on the Reformatory School at Chunar, which appears on the whole to be doing very satisfactory work, it is stated that caste and hereditary trades have been taught to all boys wherever possible, but at the industries taught in the school are similarly to the constant of the constant of the curriculum, such trades as would be of advantage to them after their release. The Director of Public Instruction, however, is not very well satisfied with the result, because out of 156 discharged from the chool during three years only 27 are following the trades learned in the school. But as the report points out it is impossible to teach more than a small fraction of the laster trades of any 20 boys collected together fortuitously, and when boys leave the school they are practically compelled to revert to their caste sallings.



NEWS OF THE DAY.

Colonel C. E. Yate, C. S. I., lately Agent to the Governor-General of Baluchis tan, is permitted to reside out of India.

The Government of India has issued a circular letter to all local Governments en-joining greater precaution while taking Govnment promissory notes as securities.

Mr. Hastings M. Page, of the Poona College of Science, is about to submit a report touching the mineral resources of the Idar State.

Successors will shortly be appointed to Mesers. Preston, Benton and Marsh of the Public Works Department, who are about to retire from the service.

It is understood that the Punjab Municipalities in plague-infected areas are about to undertake systematic measures for the extermination of rats.

A new process of manufacturing fluid steel has, it is stated, just been introduced by a Glasgow firm. By this process most of the defects in steel manufacture are said to be avoided. The inventors claim that the new process will establish a new era in gun manufacture.

The latest volume of the Fauna of British India which is being published at Home by the Secretary of State for India on be-half of the Government of India is concern-ed with "Butterflies," the author being Col. C. T. Bingham, an expert on the subject of the Indian varieties of the insect.

The Rangoon Gazette writes: The scholarships known as the "Bigandet Medical Scholarships," of the annual value of Rs. 300 each, tenable at the Medical College, Calcutta, will be merged into one of the annual value of Rs. 6000, or Rs. 50. payable monthly, with effect from the 1st April 1906.

The Board of Management of the Indian Peoples Famine Trust has been ordered by the Government of India to submit a report of its affairs once a year to the Secretary in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. The Accountant-General, Public Works has been appointed auditor of the accounts of the Board.

Following is the copy of a telegram from the Clerks of the Military Accounts Department, Supply and Transport Branch, Rawalpindi, to the Japanese Consul Bomhay: "Please convey again our congratu-lations for Admiral Togo's victory over Russian Armada. This equals Marshal Oyama's and other grand achievements. Our heart's blessings to Emperor and those patriotic warriors. May this bring war to end and let Japan enjoy peace as premier nation."

IN HOT PURSUIT OF A MURDERER.

A Correspondent writes:—An unfortunate case of murder took place at Dnarapuram yesterday. Our Cusba Station House Officer, Krishna Rao, while going to his Station house along the channel bank at 12 noon, was asserted the property and shed immediately the control of the contro sassinated by some person and died immediately. Information reached the Police Inspector and the Stationary Magistrate who immediately went to the scene or occurrence Near the scene of occurrence, information was got that a cropped haired person was seen ometime previously running fast on the Kar ur road, having stripped off and thrown away his coat on the Amaravathi river bank. Mr. Arulanandam Pinai, B. A., B. L. the Stationary Magistrate, Mr. Narguna Nadar, B. A. Police Inspector, Mr. K. Anantha Subramania Iyer B. A., Pleader, on receipt of the above information started off eastwards on the Karur road in a horse carrage. age making enquiries on the road of the cropped-haired man.

For three miles from Dharapuram mformation was forthcoming that a man of such descripwas going on the road about a miles ahead of the pursuers. All drove in the road for 6 miles, and no such person could be seen. Quite disgusted, but unwilling to discontinue the pursuit, all the three made up their minds to pursue until the 14th mile. On the 10th mile, the Police Inspector who was driving the carriage asked a woman standing on the bank of a roadside well if she saw a cropped-baired man. Before she could reply, a man was seen running from the well-side north ards across the fields with his head covered and all the three pursuers ran after the man for one mile over prickly pears and fences, when they were joined by some persons working in the fields. When all surrounded the man, he took a scythe from a garden boy apparently for attack. When the pursuers threatened him that he would be shot, he threw down the scythe and fell into an adjoining well. He was brought out of the well arrested at 4 p.m. and brought backsto "harapuram the same evening. The people were paniestricken at the news of the murder of the senicstricken at the news of the murder of the S. H. O. in the broad daylight in the middle of the town. Great was their satisfaction when the offender was arrested immediately thereafter. The deceased had been in service for about ten years. Much credit is due to all concerned for having taken immediate steps and arrested the offender. It is understood that the accused is a dismissed Police constable and a native of Satvamangalam. constable and a native of Satyamangalam, and has some grievances against the deceased for having done him something, while he was Station-House Officer of that place.—

"No Doctors Treatment

In my distant village home, and the consequence is, that the baneful effects of Malaria, have reduced my health to the present state. If am shattered, weak, pale, amaciated and uncared for in my own home."

—Complaints of above nature come to use overy now and then and we would advize the complainants to use our PANCHATIKT A BATIKA, the infallible specific for Malarial and other periodical fevers which will do away with the necessity of calling a doctor and will oure him thoroughly at a nominal charge.

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Govt. Medical Oiploma-Holder.
19-1 Lawer Chitpur Road.

Varieties.

THE CZAR'S GOLDEN WALLS.

One room at Tsarskoye, the Czar's palace near St. Petersburg, has walls of lapis lozuli and a floor of ebony inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Another has walls of carved amber, and the walls of a third are laid thick with beaten gold.

LIVING WITHOUT A BRAIN.

The way the tertoise will cling to life is one of the most remarkable things in Nature. One has been known to live three months after the brain has been removed. The heart will continue to heat for fifty minutes after being cut out of the body.

FOREST OF DWARF TREES.

The most extraordinary forest in the world is one discovered by Dr. Welwitsch, which occupies a tableland some six miles broad, at height of 300 ft. or 400 ft. above the sea, near the West Coast of Africa. The trunks of the trees of this peculiar former to the sea. liar forest are 4 ft. in diameter, and yet they only attain a height of 1 ft., giving the tree the appearance of a round table. There are never more than two leaves, which attain a length of 6 ft. and a breadth of 2 ft., the flowers forming crimson clusters.

FED BY MACHINERY.

An American farmer owns a small tract of land which he has stocked with a few dozen chickens. As he is compelled to be away from his home during the day he studied out a scheme for caring for his chickens during his absence. In each pen he had erected troughs to hold food for the hens, and these troughs are connected by wire with his house. Within the house he has connected the wire with an alarm clock. When he leaves home in the morning he sets the alarm clock at the hour ing he sets the alarm clock at the hour ing he sets the alarm clock at the hour for feeding the chickens, and by an ingenius arrangement when the time arrives the alarm goes off, the connecting wire releases the troughs, and the chickens make a rush for their food, which is spread before them as if their owner did the work in person.

ANTS AS PETS.

A few years ago, when the study of natural history was regarded as the hobby of a few enthusiasts rather than as a necessary branch of education, the gift of an ant's nest as a Christmas present would have been regarded by the average recipient with something akin to dismay, it not disgust. But times and manners change, and during the recent fetsive season ants' and during the recent fetsive season ants' nests have in many cases been presented instead of the ordinary knick-knacks. The nest takes the form of a case somewhat like a picture-frame, about one square foot in area, and the space between the glass front and back is little more than a quarter of an inch. This is filled in with carefully prepared earth in which no fungus can find a foothold; and the earth being norulated with about two hundred ants. populated with about two hundred ants, the operations of the sagacious insects can be studied through the glass. All the food required is a morsel of honey and a little water about every six months, and the colony is calculated to last for at least six years. As a means of inculcating a taste for the study of nature, such a gift as that of one of these ants' nests must be highly

"ALL OVER THE WARLD."

An Old Soldier, Cured of Severe Indigestion. Tells Why and Where He Recom-mends Mother Selgel's Syrup.

have since then recommended Mother Seigel's Syrup to my friends all over world, the Gold Coast especially."

This is the statement of a veteran soldier of the British army, who was born in the West Indies, served in the Ashanti war and is still in "the service," being employed by the Army Service Corps in the Military Stores at Port Elizabeth. He had sugered for years from indigestion in Jamaica and has since felt its distressing pains and disablements in Africa. In all cases, on both sides of the world, he turned for actual help, for relief, to Mother Seigel's Syrup chiefly because his own mother had used it successfully with him and others of her children.

Mr. Carter is a native of Kingston, Jamaica, near which city his father carried on a large plantation. He enlisted in the First West India Regiment and was promoted through various ranks to that of Quarter-Master Sergeant, serving, in all for 27 years. He lives now at 25, Frere Street, South End, Port Elizabeth. His experience has been so widespread and unique that what he says is of particular interest, so we give his letter, dated November 21, 1904, just as it was received:

THE SOLDIER'S OWN STORY.

"I cannot recollect the exact date of my first attack of indigestion, but anyway I was a Quarter Master Sergeant of the 1st British West India Regiment at the free and stationed at Kingston. I used to feel out of sorts; I always felt as though I had eaten too much, even though, in fact, it would be the smallest morsel. I had a blown-out, puffed-up, sensation after each meal, and I can assure you I felt miserable.

"Remembering that my parents had used Mother Seigel's Syrup for the younger members of our family and as they pinned their faith to Mother Seigel's curative powers, I considered I would not go far wrong by giving it a trial myself. I had suffered for three years and was determined to get rid of my trouble somehow. I was walking up Orange Street, Kingston Jamaica, when I came to Dr. Goddous' chemist shop and three I purchased a bottle of Mather Seigel's Syrup. I used it for about two months, at the end of which I found I had no further need of medicines or doctors: I was completely cured. blown-out, puffed-up, sensation after each

"I have since then recommended Mothe Seigel's Syrup to my friends all over the world, the Gold Coast' especially, where I had to give myself another course of Seigel's owing to the severe climatic conditions, and the generally unhealthy condition of our living. I am still enjoying good health and pleased to be able to give you Beasts And Birds Accorded Pub 1c Meeting.

Mac, the pet seaguil of the Royal Garrison Artillery stationed at Golden Hill Fort, Fresh-water Isle of Wight, has just died. To mark their respect for their old favorite the men resolved to give it a maitary funeral. The bird, therefore, placed in a coffin covered with a sheet was borne to its grave by two gunners. Several others atd as mourners, and as it passed to the place of burial without the fort the coffin was solemnly saluted by the soldiers of

When, a year or so tack, Charlemagne, the chimpanxee, died at Grenoble, the muni-cipal council resolved to honour the memory

the garrison.

the chimpanxee, died at Grenoble, the municipal council resolved to honour the memory of its heroic action in rescuing a calld who had fallen into a deep well by according it a public funeral. The day of its intermeat was accounted one of mourning, and the entire populace of the town turned out to attend the funeral of one who, though but an animal, had been for years regarded almost in the light of a citizen.

At his death a native of Marseilles, a M. Vert, left a considerable amount to local charities conditionally on his favorite dog's being given a funeral at a cost of not less than 1,000fr. Accordingly, on the animal's decease the body was enclosed in an about coffin, on which were deposited costly floral emblems from the various charities benefiting under the will, representatives of which followed in mourning coaches, the rear leng brought up by thirty paupers of both a xes, who were afterwards entertained at a dinner. The whole procession was preceded to the place of sepulture by a band playing a funeral march.

march.

During the second decade of last century one of Dresden's leading municipal dignitaries had the misfortune to lose a parrot, of which he was inordinately fond. So great was his brief that, with the approval of his commreres, he resolved to celebrate its elvequies with fitting pomp. Following 'mmediately on the hearse, on which reposed the dead bird, came a dozen mutes, each bearing a cage draped in black and containing a pariot. Next at funeral pace, marched a six mourners leading dogs decked with crape bows, all of them the property of the late bird's owner, who himself, in the deepest mouring and at the head of the civic authorities, dressed also in sable, brought up the rear.

During the war between the United States and Spain, a mule that had been killed by a chance shell was honoured with a military funeral at Matanzas, on the coast of Cuba'. The annual was attended to the place of burial by detacmments of militia, marines, and volunteers, to the number of over 200, accompanied by a military band playing solemn music. Over the grave several officers delivered accompanies addresses after which the ed appropriate addresses, after which the body, wrapped in the Spanish flag, was low-ered into the earth amidst a volley of ausk-

ered into the earth amoust a voltage etry.

An even more imposing military funeral, however, and one which would have done honour to a national hero, was accorded to a sparrow by the Spanish military authorities in 1869. When the Ten Years' War broke out in Cuba, in 1868, the Spaniards adopted the sparrow as a symbol of the fighting qualities of their troops, and applied the opprobrious epithet of cat to the natives. Small wonder, then, that one day a sentinel on duty, seeing a cat seize a sparrow in its claws, clubbed

then, that one day a sentinel on duty, seeing a cat seize a sparrow in its claws, clubbed his musket and stunned the animal, which was subsequently duly tried by court martial and sentenced to death.

To its victim, whom the soldier's interven tion could not rescue from death, was voted a military funeral. The leading Spaniards in Cuba were, at the instance of the military governor of the island, ordered to attend. while the entire military force of 6.000 soldiers followed, with muffled drums, the while the entire military force of 6,000 soldiers followed, with muffled drums, the tiny corpse, which was borne to its grave on a bier that was one mass of roses and lilies. At the cemetery without the city the cortege was met by a body of clergy at the head of whom was Bishop Bleix, of Salanz, who read the service as he would have done over a soldier who had fallen in his country's service.

MALABAR NOTES.

Calicut, June 1. RECRUITMENT OF SUB-MAGISTRATES. The Collector of Malabar has made up his mind to recommend two or three Vakils of the local bar to be appointed as Sub-Magistrates. Among the Sub-Magistrates in Malabar, there are some who are said to be unable to administer criminal justice satisfactorily and hence they cannot win the confilence or the people generally. There is no thing to be wondered at this. Because the Sub-Magistrates with some exceptions, are appointed from the clerical staff of the reveappointed from the chercharstand of the fever nue department. Sometime ago, a B.A., B.L., was employed in the Collectorate, but his claim having been overlooked he had to re-sign his post and came away.

ARREST OF FOUR MEN.

The Police Inspector of Manjeri has arrested four Maplas with dangerous weapons. It is reported that they belong to the notorious gang of Eranad. The arrest was made in a hilly tract.

tract. SREEMAHABHARATHAM. I am glad that the aristocratis-Kahatria Prince and the well-known Sanskrit scholar, Mr. Kunhu Kutten Thampuran of Kotuajalloor, is busy in bringing out the Malayal-am translation of this valuable literature of ours. The first number has been published. It is to be published every month as a Magazine to complete in four or five years and the annual subscription is Rs. 5 only. and the annual subscription is its. 5 only. It will enable even men of modest means to have a copy of the same, and considering the value of the publication the subscription is not very high.

GOING TO ENGLAND.

Mr., K. V. Govinda Menon of the Madras Medical College has made up his mind to go to England to complete his studies there. This young man belongs to a rich and respectable ramily in Ponani. His uncle is a Vakil who is to meet the expenses. His marriage with the grand daughter of his uncle was celebrated lately.

DEATH BY LIGHTENING

During the last week there was heavy rain in parts of this District accompanied by lightening and thunder. There were three deaths from the effect of the lightening a Brahmin cloth merchant of Vaniyamkulam, a Maple woman of Walwanad and a Mair youth of Mahe while he was on the road. The dead body of the latter was found stand-

CASE AGAINST POLICEMEN. Raman Nambiar, a constable on plague duty, was charged by the Calicut Railway Police for having cheated some passengers in getting them tickets to Podanoor instead of Erode. The passengers were inhabitants

of Erode and they were ignorant as to upto which station the tickets were available. The accused was sentenced to undergo aix months' hard labour. A Nayer ex-constable of Ottapalam was charged before the Sub-Magistrate for having broken into a house and committing their at day time. He has been consistent and contented to undergo six weeks'

victed and sentenced to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—A Constable of the Vythiri station is now under suspension pending an enquiry for criminal prosecution in connection with the escape of an understable of the prosecution of the state of the pending an enquiry for criminal prosecution in connection with the escape of an understable of the prosecution of the trial prisoner.

THEFT IN A TEMPLE.

Sub-Magistrate of Tirur and the Police of Kuttipuram are enquiring into a theft case, which was committed by some Maplas in the Muttali Kunnu Siva temple. The temple was forcibly broken into and the idol greatly damaged. The present enquiry has not yet been concluded.

VAKIL VS CLIENT.

A Criminal Case has been instituted against a Vakil of Manjeri in the local Magistrate's Court by one of his clients. In the complaint it is stated that a civil suit in which the complainant was a party was en-trusted to the Vakil, but the Vakil took up the case of the opposite party afterwards, and the client had to suffer heavy loss. The case is pending.

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IF YOU SUFFER
from any of the following diseases, such as.
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(2) ASTHMA, (3) CONSUMPTION, (4) PILES
(5) SPLEEN, (6) RHEUMATISM, (7) PARALYSIS, (8) GONORRHOEA, (9) SYPHILIS, etc., etc., don't fail to try the skill of the Pundit once. The Pundit is willing to make special concessions in the case of poor patients and even enter into contract in special cases. The Pundit has already obtained a wide practice in Calcutta though he has been here only for a short time. If you want to satisfy yourself about the skill of the Pundit before you submit yourself to his treatment you should once go to him and see the INNUMERABLE TRSTIMONIALS

INNUMERABLE TRSTIMONIALS which are in his possession. The one advan-tage which is to be specially noted in his treatment is that he will effect a complete lasting and

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NERVOUS PROSTRATION, CONSTIPATION

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beneficial effect in such ailments as aree pe to women, many of whom endure needl, ss pair and ill-health through ignorance of the impor

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