

Anrita Bazar Patrika

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VOL XXXVI

UTTARA, SUNDAY JUNE 11 1905.

NO. 46

CHYAVANA PRAS

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GOD LIVER OIL.

Its action is unrivalled

In nourishing and strengthening the system and eradicating diseases of LUNGS, HEART, THROAT and other ORGANS. It is a sovereign remedy for Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Phthisis, Susceptibility of Cold and other complaints of Lungs and Throat.

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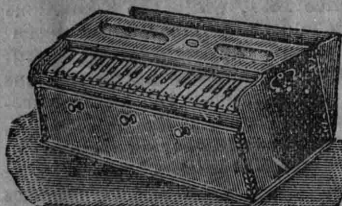
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Notable Utterances at the National Gatherings of December, 1904

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Being advised by the Swami, used the VIGOR PILLS and

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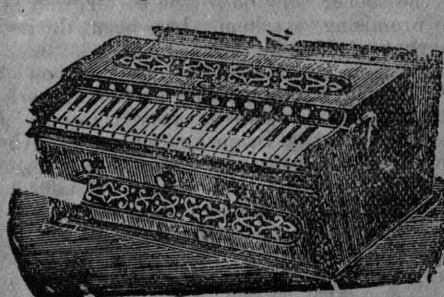
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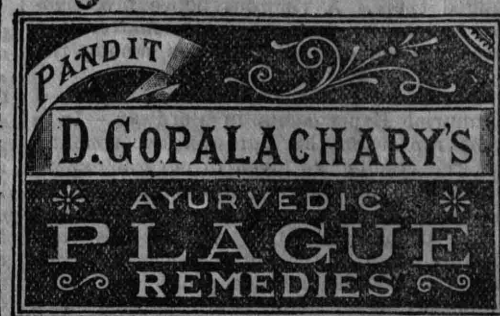
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Awarded Gold Medal at the Calcutta Industrial Exhibition.

PLEASE LOOK AT THE SPELLING MOHIN BROS.

and also the photo of the inventor

ON THE INSTRUMENT.

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2. MOHIN BROS., be most respectfully to CAUTION the PUBLIC that genuine MOHIN FLUTE can be had only from MOHIN BROS.
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Do. superior mellowtone gold mounted — 45
Mohin flute 3 octave 4 steps 2 sets Reeds — 60
Do. Superior — 70
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A set 4 stop 2 sets Reeds — 75
Organ Mohin flute
B set 5 stop — Do. — 85
Mohin flute 3 1/2 oct 5 stops — 100
Do 3 1/2 octave 6 stops 3 sets Reeds — 150
Mohin flute folding 3 octave 3 stops — 75
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SANDOW the giant who visited Calcutta recently is called a perfect man, because he is free from all physical vice and immorality. The attainment in his physical perfectness is adequately exemplified in his strong, stout, muscular constitution. The smallest sinews and muscles of Sandow show strength and energy. The want of this strength and energy is called Nervous debility. If you are in a wretched state of health, due to Nervous Exhaustion, loss of sexual and vital powers or by excessive alcoholic indulgences lose no time to use our RATTI-BILAS or the pills for Nervous Debility. You will find these Pills to be just the thing required in the treatment of all forms of Nervous weakness.

Price for two weeks and two kinds of oils Rs. 4. Packing and postage As. 7.

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A delightful Perfumed Oil for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. It has already acquired an extensive sale all over India and has been a great favourite with the Ladies of our country. It is the purest and the finest Perfume and the most efficacious Hair Grower in the market and you can not obtain a better hair oil for ten times the money.

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Price per Bottle one Rupee only.

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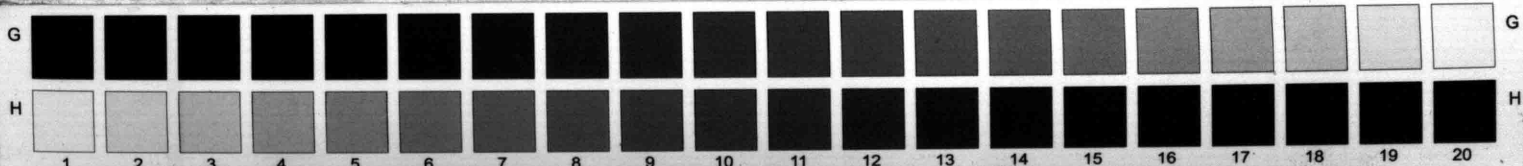
It is a novel and charming preparation composed of the finest Genuine Musk. Otto of Roses, and some other new and valuable Aromatics and Spices for imparting a rich and delicious taste to the Betel. A few grains of this Powder taken with the betel will wonderfully improve its taste and flavour. Betel user will find it a necessity and a luxury indeed.

Price per Bottle Eight Annas only.

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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 Chakdara 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 of 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 destruction of rats in Rangoon 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 lessening effort; it is simply because in some parts of the town rats have been nearly exterminated.

Simla, June 7.—Colonel Armstrong has returned from his inspection visit to Dhamala, and the distribution of Lord Kitchener's fund is now being proceeded with. The fund is expected to reach Rs. 220,000. When all donations have been received. About Rs. 60,000 will be given to the Dogra men and Rs. 25,000 to the Gurkha pensioners. When all the portion of the fund will be devoted to meeting a percentage of the losses incurred by officers by the destruction of their mess house, private residences and personal property.

Rangoon, June 7.—This afternoon San 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 Adams, Chief Judge, to show cause why an 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 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 Joelyn Mellor, who was so severely mauled by a tiger, died at the Station Hospital last evening 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, Fatehahmed, one of the men with the party, galloped the whole 62 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 in 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 15,559, and that of these the number employed in manufactures was 7,581, or a percentage of 49.21. The total profit made on the manufactures was Rs. 6,39,709, making an average profit per head of Rs. 16.7. This shows a very fair increase over the profits of the preceding 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-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 greatly improved of late years, produced no fewer than 7,785 blankets, while of the aloefibre 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 Bodla 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 Customs 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 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. 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 87,500 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 undersell Continental refiners by utilising raw sugar from non-bounty fed countries, and to ship 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 Muburrer of the Devottar Department. The key of the chest was, as usual, with the officer who enjoys 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 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 manures on paddy lands in the Burdwan manure. Unmanured land yielded less than 1,500lbs. grain and about 2,400lbs. of straw per acre, and the average profit was under Rs. 19 per acre. The land manured with three maunds of bone-meal and 80 seers of saltpetre per acre at a cost of Rs. 9.4, 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 may be washed out, and therefore should not be applied till the seedlings are fairly established after transplantation. The 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 Badmouthes.—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 Monmotho 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 fight when Monmotho Nath appeared on the scene and, it is alleged, with the help of his wife and sister-in-law snatched away certain valuable ornaments from the person of the other. The latter lodged information at the Police who reported the case to be false. A counter-case was instituted by Monmotho. On a motion being made before the Sessions Judge of Hooghly a further enquiry was ordered and Babu P. B. Bose, the second officer of Serampur, held a preliminary as well as a local enquiry into the case. He is of opinion that the theft case was an exaggeration, 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 Bhushan De, dismissed the case. A motion, we understand, has again been preferred before the Sessions Judge of Hooghly. The case has created some local sensation as the parties hold respectable position in Society.

Asiatic Society of Bengal.

The following is a precis of communications made at the Monthly General Meeting of June 7th, 1905:—

An Analysis of the Lankavatara Sutra.—By Professor Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana M.A. The Lankavatara Sutra mentioned by Hwentsang in the 7th Century A.D. and known in name to the Pandits of India from a reference to it in the Sarvadarsana-sangraha of Madhavacarya 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 Buddhist Metaphysics consists of ten 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 convert to Buddhism and was a protegee of King Somagupta. The Sankhya, Vaishesika, Mimamsa, Nyaya, Pasupata and other systems are criticised and several 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 birds' nests 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 birds' nests 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 the surrounding rock.

Religion and Customs of the Oraons or Oraons.—By the Rev. Father Depon, S. J. Communicated by E. A. Gait I.C.S. An account of the reputed origin, mythology, ceremonies and folklore of an agricultural 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.

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

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

OPENING OF THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

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 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 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. Greer said:

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 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 altogether contrary to my own desire. I must accordingly leave India for the next three months.

I trust, gentlemen, to return in October and renew our joint labours for the good of the City. It is a great pleasure to me to be present on this occasion and to take part with you in opening this Council Chamber, which may be called the final act in the establishment of our new Municipal Office building. These buildings which are now 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 occupies the north side of the quadrangle. The east 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 Mansard roofs. The main feature is the central tower which is raised to a height of 105 ft. above 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 Committee rooms with residential quarters above. Both the Council Chamber and Committee rooms are approached by a vestibule and staircase, the latter of which is lofty and provided with a large ornamental window on the north side, which it is intended to fit with plate glass bearing the Corporation 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 corridors formed by the verandahs and passages 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 sanitary 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 worthy of the building. Tenders for the construction of the building were publicly called for and the lowest, that of Messrs. Sarat Kumar, Hemendra Nath, accepted for Rs. 6,14,697 Government sanction was recorded 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 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 minds of some at bidding good-by to the 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 that in that room, I think that all will agree that in 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 remind the Commissioners of a scheme which has been suggested for the erection 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 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 man. I have no recommendations to make

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 relates to the extension of the Sir Stuart Hogg market. This scheme is in the hands of Mr. Bertram, and having considered it, I strongly recommend it for your acceptance. The success which has attended the work of the Market Committee financially and otherwise may be taken as a sample of what may be expected from this scheme. Another important subject which will come before the Corporation is the Water-Supply including Mr. McCabe'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. 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 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 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. McCabe, Chief Engineer, contemplate the erection of an overhead reservoir in the neighbourhood of Tallah from which the water will be distributed by gravitation throughout the city and a larger supply introduced to the city. Mr. McCabe 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. McCabe informs us that no difficulty exists in erecting and maintaining an elevated tank sufficiently 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 gallon overhead reservoir in Paris and thereby get some information of service to this Corporation dealing with the subject. If possible I shall have an interview with the Hon. Mr. Parsons, the eminent Engineer who has had much experience in erecting similar reservoirs in South America. Mr. McCabe informs me that he expects within a month to increase the filtered water supply by six million gallons 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. 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 than that of Mr. McCabe.

Gentlemen, 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 days. I would be glad to assist you in considering this scheme and sincerely trust that a satisfactory 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 Ballighat 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 Tally'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. McCabe, 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 of the city into two parts and the appointment of a head of the department in each 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 Conservancy establishment made separate from that of the engineering department and placed under a supervisor subordinate to the District Engineer. I am not prepared to recommend the Corporation to create any new appointments 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-supply 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 recommend 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 main subject under consideration relates to the matter of taxation.

Before concluding I would like 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 management of their own affairs. I regret to observe that even in the present undefined condition it 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 it sinister motives. 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 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 other information which may be collected the decision of Government will be based. I shall not now refer to the larger question regarding the Suburban Municipalities and their inclusion in the Corporation. I hope to consult 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 mind, free from suspicion and distrust of the motives of Government and those interested in 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 redound to the credit of the Corporation and 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.

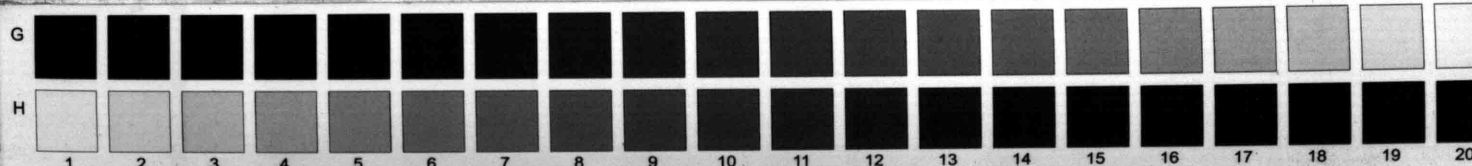
The daily average population of the Lunatic asylums in Bengal in 1904 was higher than in any year since 1891, while the admissions during the year and the number under detention at its close were the highest on record. The total number of lunatics in the asylums is less than 5 per cent. of the persons 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 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 idiosyncrasies of the officers having authority to order detention in an asylum. The number of admissions fell suddenly about 1891, when it was laid down that, apart from criminal lunatics, 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 humanity 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 overlooked, and attention will again be drawn to them.

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.

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 Dacca and Berhampore Asylums the death-rate was 67 per mille at Dullunda it was no less than 123. In considering these figures it must be remembered that the inmates of an asylum are comparable with patients in a hospital rather than with prisoners 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 medical staff. 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. Walter 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 his capital.



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 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 Police agency and Najibullah Khan was Inspector there from before and not brought for this purpose.

Moulvi Samsuzzuha's judgment in which he disbelieved Mr. Rolt's evidence was not reversed by Mr. Lea, only the latter did 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.

"We think we have abundantly shown how certain papers are making comments on the case without carefully going into its full merits or ascertaining facts which publicists should possess for arriving at impartial conclusions. We think the Government should not withhold 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 judgment."

Puneah, 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 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 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 Court. 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 Mufassil, otherwise they would not have criticised the doings of Mr. Lea so violently and made a mountain of a mole-hill when dealing with the case of Mr. Rolt.

It 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 very imperfect, 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 violate the moral law by actual deeds, and the latter in thoughts. Mr. Thomas Holmes, a well-known Police Court missionary 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 the conviction of children of ten or eleven years of age. In England sometimes parents' recognisances are taken; sometimes the child is tried; sometimes the boy is sent to an industrial school. Here in India a juvenile offender of that tender age is either publicly flogged and branded for ever, or he is sent to the so-called Reformatory Jail and left there to gravitate into crime and prison life. Mr. Holmes thus describes a class of persons who are not insane, neither are they fit for prison life:

"Their number is by no means small, and a pitiable 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 community, 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 irresistible impulses:

"One young man of fair position and education, whose father is sufficiently prosperous to enable him to engage a solicitor for his defence, steals false teeth and nothing else. 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 pockets 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 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 one 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 those impulses with a feeling of gratification and joy."

Mr. Holmes next refers many crimes to sexual causes which are practically unknown in this country. He says that many girls, from twelve to twenty, are not chaste, though they have stolen, but owing to physical 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 and to ruin them. Mr. Holmes, unlike the advocates of brute force, prescribes 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 east-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 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 language:

"Sexual causes make the bulk of these women what they are, not drink. Drink 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 ancients 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 is to a large extent an irresponsible being."

If 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 latter are the slaves of the man-made laws, 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 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 name of Hari or God is uttered in his ears. This Judge almost invariably sentenced 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 Venkataramanayya Lakshmana Rao, lately a Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency, he is deprived of the title of Dewan Bahadur."

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. Lakshmana 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, 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 unheard, 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 landed property when he was Tehsildar many years ago and that for this violation of the standing order he was 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!

Tax 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 commenting 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 view 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 Hon'ble Maharaja of Durbhanga, that the Government had taken no further steps 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 State 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 Parliamentary 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 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, our contemporary goes the length of making the irreverent remark that, it looks more like a "furniture shop" than anything else. 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 Council-councillors will sit are also proportionately magnificent, 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 last, 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 themselves 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 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 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 Calcutta 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, our 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 Rupee 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 of our own also needed a Council Chamber for themselves; but, as very big people—far bigger than their counterparts here—they estimated £1,700,000 or two crores and fifty lakhs 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, voting a sum of Rs. £17,000,000 for a palace for accommodating themselves. If all parts of London come signs of revolt of the over-burdened rate-payer. New rate-payers Associations are being formed; and the Associations already in existence rejoice to find that the people who pay are waking from their slumber to protest against that 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 own Councillors at a cost of nearly a million of Rupees will also bring about a similar result in Calcutta.

We are glad to learn that Kumar Ramendra Krishna Dev, District Magistrate of Bankura, has taken up the matter of removing the water famine, from which many parts of the district suffer, in right earnest. Already a large number of wells have been sunk in the district with the District Board's funds for improving the 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 inviting 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 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 Vishnupur 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 true that the Maharajah of Kashmir 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 the grounds upon which the objections of the Resident were based. Mr. Roberts also might have asked, what right has the British Government to interfere into the affairs of Kashmir which it has perpetually sold to Golap Sing for 70 lakhs, whose lineal descendant the present ruler is. We wonder the English, the most enlightened and most moral 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. Brodriick, and we have no doubt, he will ask the Government of India to withdraw the refusal alluded to above, and permit the Ruler of Kashmir 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 Kashmir, and his brother Sir Amar Sing are both eagerly desirous to have a College in Kashmir 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 Kashmir, we are told is in fact, in fetters, and every effort 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 Kashmir was not restored to his full powers after he had been forcibly compelled to sign his so-called edict of resignation by Col. Nisbet. Indeed, when the "edict" was given back to him, it was on the condition that in Kashmir the sanction of the Resident would be necessary for every item of budgeted expenditure and the education estimates have been ruthlessly cut down. Crores of rupees, as we know, are to be spent on what is considered a useless 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 Kashmir.

It 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 Paramount Power. In Bengal we have got three important Indian States, namely, Hill Tipperah, Cooch Behar, and Mournhunj. The last two contain excellent educational institutions. Their Highnesses of Cooch Behar and Mournhunj deserve great credit for their generous efforts to impart higher education to their own subjects and the Indians residing 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 "lent 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 countrymen, whose opinions are entitled to consideration, 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 one fact. Only two judicial officers had any thing to do with the matter, namely, Mr. Heard, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Kishenganga, 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 not interfere, but it was in favour of the accused, in the warrant and the dock matters, so he can be excused. But, even in this, Mr. Lea interfered, not as a Magistrate, but as a Collector, a quite different thing.

As regards Mr. Justice Henderson, he is of course above all influence. No doubt he has written a Minute, but it means little. For, it is not the judgment of a properly constituted court of law, it is only an executive 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 Minute was the product of a single man, not sitting 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 then the Judiciary been interfered with or its prestige lowered by the Executive in 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 Judiciary. 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 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 lost amount, yet they were sent to jail!

In our last article on the Khulna forest cases, we said that the Forest Officers prosecuted people under the Forest Act, and the 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 prostituted in this way. He was quite helpless when Government wanted the authorities to deal severely with the offenders misappropriating forest produce. Fancy the position of the Magistrate of Khulna. 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 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, except Government instructions, and act like high-handed despots.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UNFORTUNATE INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

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 republics. 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 British 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. Lytton's reply to a question from Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree yesterday in the House of Commons. I give the question and answer in full, 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 to the case of non-African coloured subjects of His Majesty, or bind the Government to withhold the franchise from British Indians possessing the requisite educational and property qualifications; and whether in these circumstances he will advise His Majesty to amend the Letters Patent and Order in Council as to admit such British Indians to the franchise, in fulfilment of various official pledges, including that contained in Governor Viscount Milner's despatch to Mr. Chamberlain, dated 11th May, 1903.

Mr. Lytton replied: "The reason why, as stated in my despatch of 1st 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 pledge 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 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 amend the Letters Patent, and I am not aware that specific 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. Lytton follows suit; he takes no strong stand, for the sufferers are only Indians, not Colonists or mine owners.

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 in 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 continued 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 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 official 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 Canadian friend observes, militarism is leading the Empire into terrible ways; the love of greed and of grab necessitate the enormous outlay which crushes India to the dust 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

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Tarakshwar Mohanta's Case.—The case of Upendra Kumar Dutta vs. Sriah Chandra Giri and another was postponed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Boddily till Wednesday next for amicable settlement.

Plague.—On Thursday, the 8th instant, there were 7 cases and 11 deaths from plague in the metropolis, when the total mortality from all causes was 72 i.e. 14 more than the average of the previous five years.

Suit for Recovery of Money.—At the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen, Babu Rakhal Chandra Hazra applied for the admission of a plaint on behalf of Rakhal Chandra 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 Second Division from the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur:—Sen, Pannalal; Ray, Saradindu; Maleski, B.; Mukhopadhyay, Manmathanath; Gangopadhyay, Sitakanta; Mukhopadhyay, Jitendranath; Gangopadhyay, Manomohan; Bhattacharyya, Indusekhar; De, Ramanmani; Datta, Sarajkumar; Saha, Satishchandra; Dattagupta, Joges-chandra; Rakshit, Amarendranath; Bar-bra, P. H.; Dasgupta, Jitendranath; and Gupta, Manohar.

Calcutta University Circular.—The Registrar draws the attention of Heads of Colleges and Inspectors of Schools to the terms of section 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 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, section 19).

A Dishonest Carter.—Sometime ago, one Raja Ram Misser entrusted 9 bags of mustard 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 application before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who ordered the police to take cognizance in the matter. On the 3rd of May last, the police found 8 bags of mustard seed in a lane in Badli-bagan which nobody claimed. Complainant was informed. He went there and claimed the goods to be his own though the bags had been changed. He next applied to 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 Ramdhone. Babu Debendra Nath Das, vakil, on behalf of the complainant applied before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday for the delivery of the goods. His Worship after going through the police report ordered delivery of the goods to the complainant excepting one bag. The carter is still at large.

Sad Drowning Fatality.—On Saturday last, at about 11 a.m., a boy, aged 7, and a girl, aged 5 years, of Babu Ashok Kumar 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 15 or 16, came to the tank and when she was in the water, she got frightened at her feet coming in contact with one 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 mind. 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 effect.

Exports of Wheat.—The Calcutta Collector of Customs comments upon the very large exports of wheat in the past year: inclusive wheat-flour the total quantity sent away was 8,783,062 cwt., 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 year. As a consequence as much as twelve millions cwt. 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 had therefore to have recourse to other countries where crops were good, with the result that in 1904 over 25 millions cwt. were imported from British India, over 23 millions from Russia, over 21 millions from Argentina, and ten and six millions cwt. respectively from Australia and Canada. The United States imported during the year a million cwt. of wheat, of which 60,050 cwt. from Calcutta.

Contempt of Court.—Babu Denobundhu Bhattacharjee, a retired Superintendent of the General Post Office, Calcutta, through his vakil, Babu Nibaran Chander Mookerjee appeared before Rai Prmotho Nath Chatterjee Bahadur, the first Munsiff of Alipore to show 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 plaintiff's pleader from behind a curtain outside the court room, whereupon the pleader for the defendant objected and the Court ruled that the said Denobundhu should not leave the court room and communicate with his witnesses and it be wanted to leave the Court, he should leave it once for all and should not communicate with any of his witnesses. As Denobundhu did not obey the orders and showed insolence he was ordered to show cause as stated above. On Thursday he appeared before the same court and tendered an unconditional apology, which the Court accepted.

Issue of Warrants.—On Friday, Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, ordered the issue of warrants for the arrest of three men, Shaik Duni, Shaik Hossain and Shaik Farid, for stabbing one Shaik Warres Ali with a knife on the night of the 7th instant in Upper Circular Road. In the afternoon of the same day, the dying declaration of the man was recorded by an Honorary Magistrate, in the Medical College Hospital.

A Dangerous Servant Convicted.—Mr. Ewan Joint Magistrate of Alipore disposed of a case in which one Dorjadhan Mondal of Narainpore was charged with having murderously assaulted his master. The accused, who was a mental servant of the complainant, was dismissed for his misconduct. He took 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 rigorous imprisonment.

The Canning Town Dacoity Case.—The case in which one Luckhman 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. 4,000 under circumstances already reported was concluded before Moulvi Syed Mohamed Khan Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore. 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 Sessions.

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 officers 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 welcomed them, after which they took leave of those present. Three hearty cheers being given as the train started out of the station.

A Dy. Magistrate as an Accused.—In our yesterday's issue we published the details of a case headed as above in which a Deputy Magistrate was one of the accused and one Dina Nath Karmakar of Gola, Backergunge, the 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 in the Court of the District Judge, who we are told has set aside said order and remanded the case to the Dy. Magistrate for further enquiry either by himself or by a competent Subordinate Magistrate.

A Dacoity.—A Tamilk correspondent writes under date May 8:—On Monday last, a dacoity took place at the house of Babu Hara Narayan Pandya of Keshabpur, under thana. Tamilk The dacoits were about 25 in number and were armed with lathies and other deadly weapons. In the stillness of the sultry night, they were leading a feigned marriage procession, thus tempting the poor inmates of the house to come out to have a look at them. They then forcibly entered the house, mercilessly tortured the members of the family and set fire to some valuable household articles worth about 10,000 rupees. Meanwhile the neighbours of Babu Hara Narayan had mustered strong to seize the dacoits, but as rumour has it, the latter fired shots at the peaceful neighbours, who, defenceless as they were, silently slunk 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, before Mr. D. Swinlow, 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 durwan came 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 discharge.

Alleged Fraud by a Firm.—One Nalin 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, before the 2nd Presidency Magistrate on a charge of cheating two men in respect of G. C. Notes worth Rs. 2,000 under peculiar circumstances. Sometime ago, an advertisement appeared in a paper notifying that a cashier was wanted for the above firm on a monthly salary of Rs. 30 and that the candidate should have to deposit Rs. 1,000 as security with the firm. Amongst those who applied for the post one Preet 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. 1,000, 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 Magistrate's Court Police enquiry was ordered and the Police reported the case to be true. Warrants were issued against the accused and after four months' search he is produced before the Court, for he had, in the meantime, locked up the door of his firm and absconded. He was released on bail, but during the hearing of the case he absented himself and the bond of his sureties were forfeited. One of them, however, produced the man in Court. Thereupon they were ordered to pay Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 as penalty. Mr. Court, Inspector Mahapatra, assisted by Babu Sukumar Chatterjee conducted the prosecution while Babu Gyan Ch. Guha represented the defence. The case was adjourned to the 21st instant and the accused was remanded to jail in the meantime.

Conviction of Iron Merchants.—Mr. Coxo, the Additional District and Sessions Judge of Alipore, delivered judgment in a criminal appeal preferred by one Sova Ram and two other iron merchants of Barrackpore who were convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 80 each by the Sub-divisional Officer of Barrackpore with having received sixty pieces of iron belonging to Messrs. Jossep and Company with guilty knowledge. Mr. Monnier, counsel appeared for the prisoners and contended that there was no evidence of identification of the stolen property and that the witnesses, who deposed about the removal of the iron in question, were untrustworthy. He further contended that the joint-trial of 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 Hooghly, presiding at the Howrah Criminal Sessions, heard a case in which one Heera Lal Mannah was charged with having in his possession a forged currency 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 Panchayat, and the accused made over to Police custody. It was alleged that the accused had 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. Mr. Gibbons, the Civil Surgeon, who had the accused under his observation, said that he found the man sane. On being cross-examined by Babu Basanto 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 offence. In the commitment 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 excise case. 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 ARTIFICER."

The Shikaris of Lower and Upper Burma make use of what may be called light artificer for big game. Mr. P. lately made use of the same with success. The Shikaris, before entering the jungle, where the beast is 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 immediate advantage of the situation. Mr. P. instead of placing a fire on the top of his hat made use of a strong acetylene lamp for the purpose. He tied a bicycle lamp in his breast, and boldly entered the jungle with his weapons ready for the game. By this method, he was successful in killing two tigers and one tigress besides a deer and some other animals. The skins of the animals have been brought down to Rangoon and they are now being displayed at Valades shop. Two skins have been very artistically prepared. In a fashionable Shikaris of Bengal make up with convenience make use of the acetylene lamp in Shikar excursions. The strong light falling straight over the face of the animal dazzles its eyes and makes it stop with surprise and fear. The method, if adopted, will surely enable shikaris to bag many 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 staircase to the 2nd story. Hearing the shouts 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 walking with a dog 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 meeting. There are many important items of business to be considered. A general meeting of the citizens of Rangoon will be held at the Jubilee Hall on the 15th June to consider how to receive their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at Rangoon during their royal visit to Burma. With rains the number of plague cases has increased. The New Bengal Dramatic Club gave a hearty reception to its ex-manager Babu Surendra Kumar Banerjee on his return to Burma on Sunday last. Songs were composed for the occasion and selections from some dramas were recited by the members. Surendra Babu thanked the members for their hospitality after which the meeting dispersed.

The hearing of the case in which one Chinnathumbi Modolly charged Mr. Salla Gurusawmy Chetty, High Court Vakil, with having defamed his character by writing an anonymous letter to a Hindu widow named Swaranamati Bhai Amal (since deceased) came to a conclusion in the Town Police Court Madras. The case had been engaging the attention of Mr. Aziz-ul-Din Sahib for some time and numerous witnesses were 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 Worship reserved his judgment till Monday next.

Jessore Notes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Jessore, June 1.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The existing Public Library of Jessore is a total failure. Its function at present is mainly to circulate some magazines among 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 irregular in the payment of their subscriptions. We have much confidence in the ability 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 trying to establish here a Public Library, in a grand scale; but we don't know how the public men of Jessore will manage that if they make a mess of such a small affair.

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. Some time in April last, the Sub-Inspector of the Kotowali thana obtained information to the effect that some people at Nehalpur in Maul-rampur thana counterfeited the Queen's coin. Thereupon the 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 Gari, they discovered some counterfeit rupees and implements for counterfeiting coins such as moulds, broken silver ornaments, crucible etc. With those articles five persons viz., Topel Gari and his two sons Ghar 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 method of coining 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 his accomplices—the accused in the dock. Jabbar was charged under Secs. 132, 235 and 243; Ghar under Secs. 255 and 243 and Bishu and Abdul under Secs. 232 and 243. I. P. C. The accused Abdul was defended by Roy Jadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur and Ghar 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 sentenced Bishu also to ten years' imprisonment, while the other two accused were acquitted.

At the last annual meeting of the Jessore Loan Company, the shareholders sanctioned Rs. 200 for the proposed Town Hall of Jessore. We expected a larger amount.

Nagpore Notes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Nagpore, June 4.

FIRES.

Since the great fire at Lackergunge, which destroyed articles worth about 2 lacs, it seems to have taken an epidemic type. A week after that great fire another destructive fire broke out in Etwar in which a part of Mr. H. M. Malak's and some other shops were burnt down causing a heavy loss of about fifty thousand. A third one broke out in Sitaburdee and destroyed the historic "Khairagur Howli" 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 violently 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 brigade 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 EXAMINATION.

The results on the whole, are not satisfactory. In the Entrance, only one boy has passed in the first division. The total number of the successful Nagpur candidates is 40, one of them being a female candidate. In the F. A., 13 boys have passed from the Hishop College and seven from the Morris College and one from St. Francis de Sale's College. In the B. A., 5 have come out successful from the Hishop 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. Hanumantha Rao of the Madras Accountant 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 in the 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.

By the side of the Comptroller of Post Office premises a big building is under construction for the accommodation of all the local Government offices. The building, no 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. It will prove, more or less, a hardship to them.

INDIAN NOTES.

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

TRANSPORT IN BURMA.—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 out-stations from Daberi and Pegu. These cars will be the largest, hitherto imported, being 22 h.p. each, with magnetic park, and capable of seating thirty passengers each. They can cover from eight to twenty-five miles an hour with full loads.

A RECORD TIGER SHOOT.—Bomlay, June 8.—The "Times of India" says: Captain W. Berthon, Acting Political Agent 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 13 miles out. Beaters were got out at once, but the tigers had gone. There was, however, part of one of the cows 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 .303 Martini-Henry. He had a second gun, but did not use it.

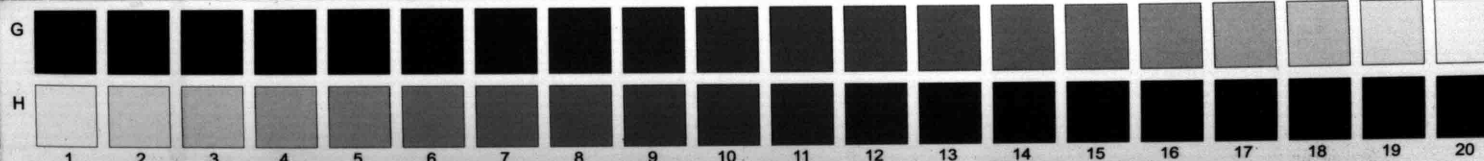
MUTINOUS RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

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 600 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 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 and officers, who were on the bridge. With his revolver the Captain fired three times.

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. Hia 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 and the District Magistrate after merely reading the record of the sessions trial of King-Emperor versus Hia 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 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 endeavour 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 enquiry into the case, and also direct that pending an enquiry proceedings against accused under Section 205 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 boots detached itself completely from the upper. No sooner had the shoekeeper witnessed this glaring proof of the inferior quality of his goods than he called off his assistant and quietly 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 boots were purloined. The shoe-keeper, however, wisely holds his peace and shuns advertisement. The captured thief is equally reticent.



SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

TRIUMPHS OF CHEMISTRY.

A very hard-and-fast line used to be drawn between the departments of chemistry which were called organic and inorganic. Inorganic chemistry has to do simply with the combinations of known elements; organic chemistry involves the study of combinations produced by natural means, and these were supposed to be beyond the reach of artificial devices. Then, by degrees it came to be recognised that 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 came to be described sometimes as the investigation of the carbon 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 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 time 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 pole to the other will unite on their passage with the hydrogen, giving rise to that simple hydrocarbon 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 processes have any commercial 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, as regards the diamond especially, is very simple in theory. You only have to dissolve carbon 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 quantity) can be so completely melted as to be made to boil in the heat of an electric furnace. Carbon dissolved in it will in some cases be found to crystallise out from the solution, and, under the inconceivably enormous pressure exerted within the mass of iron as it cools, will 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 direction, but as yet it has not been made public.

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 than those provided by nature, turns on the probability that with advancing knowledge 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 protoplasm 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 total solar eclipse that will be visible, conveniently for European observers in Spain, next August, have turned attention once more to the problems of solar physics. Great advances have been made lately in the methods by which, at any time now, it is possible to photograph the prominences of the chromosphere which at one time were thought to be only visible during total eclipses. These prominences are, as we all know, vast waves of glowing hydrogen associated

CONTRACTED NEURALGIA DURING THE WAR.

"I had a bad case of neuralgia 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, Jacobstad, Transvaal. For sale by All Chemists & Dispensaries Price 1/6. 2/6.

with some other gases rushing upward, under the influence of forces as yet wholly uncomprehended, from all portions no doubt of the solar surface though only visible even during total eclipses at the extreme edge or limb of the solar disc. These are photographed now, even in presence of the full blaze of the unshielded sun, by spectroscopic devices. The light emitted by the glowing surface is shunted off the photographic plate, and only that associated with one kind of light allowed to impinge on the sensitive surface. Applied at first to the hydrogen flames as they used to be called, this method has since been so far developed that now the sun itself can be photographed as regards the whole surface (not merely the limb) in light of only one kind, or one wave length. By the time the records of such photographic methods accumulate on our hands in a greater degree than at present, it is probable that a great deal of new and important information will be added to the data by means of which our comprehension of the sun is gradually being evolved.

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 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 new 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 repudiated any designs of conquest and as 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 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 announced their readiness, as soon as the insurgents laid down their arms, to introduce such administrative and financial reforms as may be necessary for the welfare of the island. 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 Powers persist in a course of sedition, the 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 strong has deposited the local authorities, while the gendarmes of the district, in order to avoid a collision with the insurgents, were brought to Canes 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 co-religionists, and many Mahomedan families are flocking into Canes, 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 conjecture. 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 welfare 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 occasions showed that they were ready to die for their liberty, are not 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 All Chemists & Dispensaries Price 1/6. 2/6.

INDIAN NOTES.

THE JAPANESE NAVAL VICTORY.

The Japanese residents of Bombay celebrated the naval victory of their countrymen on Saturday evening, when Mr. S. Hayashi, the Japanese Consul in Bombay, entertained the members of the community at his bungalow at Malabar Hill. Altogether thirty-five Japanese, among whom were four ladies, took part in the entertainment. The proceedings began with a drawing-room meeting under the presidency of Mr. Hayashi, who gave expression to the feelings of satisfaction felt by the Bombay Japanese at the great victory won by Admiral Togo. Mr. Kusumoto next addressed the meeting and was followed by Mr. Kawabata. The speeches lasted for an hour, and at their conclusion cries of "Banzai" were raised for Admiral Togo. 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 "Kimi ga yo," 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 3,104 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 Mine 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 contending to hold its position. The output of last month was 6121 ounces against 6,027 in April—an increase of 94 ounces. Details: 6,700 tons of quartz crushed produced 5572 ounces of gold; 5557 tons of tailings cyanided produced 548 ounces. The Gorgaum Mine has given an output 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; 10,090 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 3,154 ounces of gold; 2,750 tons of tailings cyanided produced 247 ounces. Mysore West and Wynad-2,993 tons of quartz crushed and produced 1,010 ounces of gold—an increase of 8 ounces over April.

IRRIGATION AND MALARIA.

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 Gazette." 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 inhabitants considered themselves so aggrieved by the order that they appealed to the local Civil Court and ultimately to the 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 effective 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 experienced 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 shot by resorting to the well-known light artifices 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 earthenware vessel) in a basket-work arrangement made to fit round the head and walking through the jungle at night. All animals near it gaze at the fascinated 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. Peleopotis fastened to the second button of his coat an 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 remedy for nervous and mental debility and loss, or relative 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 activity of the Digestive Organs.

It cures Sympathetic Headache, Vertigo, Depression of Spirit, Indisposition for work, Languishness, Palpitation of the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Burning sensation of the palms and feet, Sleeplessness etc.

It also cures all sorts of organic disorder. Babu Bharat Chandra Biswas, Rampal Khulna, writes:—

"Using Jogeswar Ghrita, I am unexpectedly benefited."

Babu Haridas Wahra, Patiala, writes:— "Your Jogeswar Ghrita has done me much good. Price Rs. 1 per phial."

Prepared by BHARAT VAIJAYANTIAYA, SHAMBAZ, CALCUTTA.

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 this weird vision fair to make 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 Haver.

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 Haver had read of the illness of Sir Carne Rasch in the newspapers, therefore Sir Carne Rasch 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 Haver, 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, 'I hope the illness 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 Haver'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?"

"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 conjure up a vision which is the result of what 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 with the blue of the sky or the colour of the wall paper, and never know that we do not actually see it all. A sea captain will point you out a little smudge on the horizon, and tell you the name and kind of ship it is, what it carries, and in what direction it is steering. How much of that does he see? Mr. B. Walter Maunder, the 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 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 mistaken identity, but an illusion, then the knowledge of the illness derived from the Press is a more probable cause than a telepathic communication. If the observer knew of the illness I should not think the case amounted to anything. Inquiries should be made 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 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 do occur?"

"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 transcend 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 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 of 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 to India after an extensive tour in South-Eastern Persia. Several preliminary reports from the Mission have already been received by Government, and Mr. Newcomen will visit Simla to submit his final report to the Viceroy.

An experiment of some interest is being made by the Forest Officers in Baluchistan in grafting the valuable European alpine upon the wild species of this tree which grows luxuriantly in the hills above Dikuma. If the attempt succeeds it will, no doubt, be tried elsewhere on the frontier. An excellent opportunity for it is offered by the fine grove of olives 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 Zoh Valley is under the consideration of the Government-General's Agent.

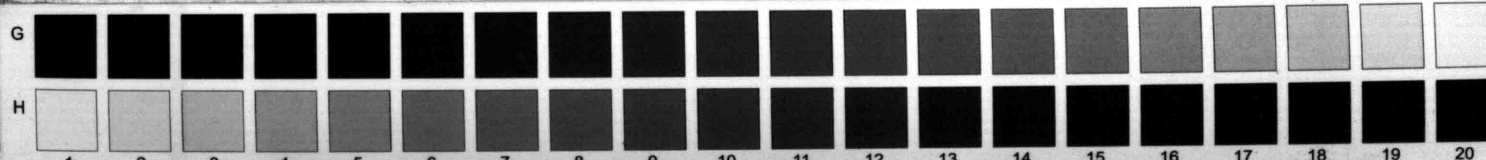
TRAVELS IN THE CONGO.

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 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 journey, 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 guépard; 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 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 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 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 at 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 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 native 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 latter, Simians, 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 which the white man appears to have for them. They will have nothing to do with the native, but display an extraordinary curiosity 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 blue-faced (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 Bafwoli struck terror into the hearts of all my following owing to its savagery, 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 thenceforward it would scarcely leave me. The pretty little Schmidt's blue-faced, 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 following them closely, and jumping on to my shoulder when they were tired. In canoe their affection was absolutely embarrassing. But it was, above all, the chimpanzees which interested me most, and with which I had the strangest experience.



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 afterwards 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 hut 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 suspiciously 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 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 leaping about in a chaotic wreck of broken crockery 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 cost of a serious bite in the hand to one of the boys I succeeded in capturing him, took him into my tent, and gradually pacified him.

From that moment on 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 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, any would with equanimity 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 blankets, 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 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 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 Leopoldville 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 that I owe him a deep debt of gratitude for this almost human companionship.

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Hooghly Notes

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Hooghly, June 6

TWO BIG DACOITIES.

Our Sessions Judge, Mr. G. K. Deb, has disposed of two dacoity cases. In the first case eight men, viz Kunja Khoira, Manoo Bagdi, Shambay 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, a 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 Bhoirabore in this district within the Police station Polba. The ruffians after subjecting the inmates to various tortures scattered off with the booty of considerable value. The Police could not succeed in ferreting 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 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 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 Shambay 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 Neetay Bowri were tried under Sec. 295 I.P.C. for having committed dacoity in the house of one Preet Nath Paramanick living at Patna Bhoirabore, a village within the jurisdiction 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 passport 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 regulations.

A SENTENCE REVERSED.

Some time ago, the Calicut police charged one Isaac Moosa Setty, a very respectable merchant and two of his men with assault and with demolition of a house with a view to frustrate an eviction order of a civil court. The town Magistrate convicted and fined all the accused. But on appeal 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 recently in the Moolalankal quarters, which has long been celebrated for the large number of "budmashes" who relieve the monotony of existence there came across the interesting spectacle of two recruit constables and two Tiyas actively participating in a free fight. These model constables and two Tiyas 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 in 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-punch" to this remembrance. 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 of 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 causing serious inconvenience to the lower caste people. The case is posted for hearing on the 8th June and the result will be reported when known.

The following is the weekly crop 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. Extra spring crops are flourishing through melons, etc., in Manwali need rain. Grasshopper is attacking the cotton crop in Sialkot. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Shahpur and Mooltan. Water supply is sufficient.

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 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 obtained possession over the land. Had his boundary settled by a Civil Court Amin, 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 Settlement Officer for attestation, the decision was reversed. Then an extraordinary thing happened. Prasanna Kumar Karmakar, a nephew of Dina Nath, filed a petition of complaint which runs as follows:—

"I complain against Babu Radha Krista Goswami, A.S.O., Sasi Bhushan Das, Hemanta Kumar Das, Akhoy Kumar Das, Parbati Ch. Dutta, Sakari Ch. and 3 persons of the Settlement Department whose names 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 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 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 wanted 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:—

"I complain against Radha Krista Goswami Deputy (A.S.O.) Sasi Bhushan Das, Hemanta Kumar Das, Akhoy Kumar Das, Parbati Ch. Dutta, Bisweswar Dutta and 12 or 13 Choudikars including a Dho-ba, 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 Choudikars and othermen of the Dasses—some 200 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 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 bar of Ram Mohan Das who is related to Ram Chandra Das father of Sasi Bhushan Das accused. Ram Chandra Babu's other son is a Munshi."

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 Magistrate. 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 Officer 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 Judge.

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 hydrants till October 1904. In the tax bill, however, the charges were made from January. 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 put up.

CONTRACTED NEURALGIA DURING THE WAR.

"I had a bad case of neuralgia 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, Jacobstad, Transvaal.

For sale by: All Chemists & Dispensaries Price 1/6 per box.

ALLEGED GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO THE POLICE.

MATION TO THE POLICE.

On Thursday morning before Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chief Presidency Magistrate, Barisal, Tarak Nath Sadhu appeared on behalf of Recub Das Johary of 17 Burtolah Street, and made an application against one Beni Kahar, under 182 I. 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 called by the name of Biboo Rani 8 or 9 years old. She was the only daughter of the applicant. His wife was 25 years old and she had been deeply loved by the applicant. Both the wife and his daughter were suffering from illness from a long time. The wife was treated by Dr. Nagendra Nath Ker. She went for a change to her father's place and about a month and a half ago, she came back. A gland on her hand had been operated at Murshidabad and a new one appeared on 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 night 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, Raj 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 Parma 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 Das Johary had killed his daughter and wife at Barnagore, 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 circumstances prayed that a warrant might be issued against Beni under Section 182 I. P. Code for giving false information to the Police. The Court granted the application and ordered the issue of a warrant against Beni, as prayed for.

Short Story

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 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 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 had just finished looking over an essay on 'The Limits of Human Understanding,' when my inopportune slumbers were interrupted by the appearance of Elliott, our senior bursar."

"Mayor," he said, "come to my rooms. I've got something to show you."

"Elliott," I said, "if it's another 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 sedatives."

"Barth? He's in my rooms now. 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 recognised Siva by the peculiar spiral coiling of the hair."

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

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

"I'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 lot 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 succeeded in colouring, and it was smashed right across."

"This, of course, entailed more apologies 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."

"Ah," said Barth, in an awestruck voice, "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 total 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 have a game of whist. I dare say Robert Barth knows someone who will be willing to make a fourth.'"

"About a fortnight afterwards Elliott came into my rooms one night, looking very excited, 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, "have you ever been haunted?"

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

"Ever since that cursed idol came into my rooms everything has gone wrong with me."

"Nonsense, old chap," I said; "you're getting morbid."

"Mayor, it isn't nonsense. The breaking of my ornaments and spoiling of my books I could put down to clumsiness; even the 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 'won'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 told me that what had gone before was nothing that they managed to save. To continue that which I held dearest in all the world should be taken from me. Good heavens, Mayor, if anything happens to Mary, what 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 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 using 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 wife 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'll recover now. Thank God, I've got rid of Siva! If I'd kept him I believe he would have died."

"What have you done with him?"

"Barth has 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 image 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 few days afterwards I was walking along the two paths, 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: 'Look ahead, sir!' It was the Trial Night, and they were almost on him."

"I shouted to Barth to pull his left, but he lost his head completely, and got clean across the bows of the eight. They crashed right through his boat, and one of their oars 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."

"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 WORLD."

An Old Soldier, Cured of Severe Indigestion. Tells Why and Where He Recommends Mother Seigel'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 suffered for years from indigestion in Jamaica and has since felt its distressing pains and disabilities 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, Trere 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 time 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. Goddons' chemist shop and there I purchased a bottle of Mother 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 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."

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

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

The Government of India has issued a circular letter to all local Governments enjoining greater precaution while taking Government 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 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 field batteries in India consequent on the introduction of the new quick-firing gun.

Mr. Anketell Jones, of the Carabineers, died at Ootacamund on the 5th of anterior 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 in Indian Cavalry regiments with a view 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 rate of 57.54 per thousand per year. Of these 34 were due to cholera, 111 to plague, fifteen to fevers, 32 to diarrhoea 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 1884; 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 J. 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 completely cured by the shock to their nerves caused by the earthquake. About one case, that of a European lady, there seems no manner of doubt.

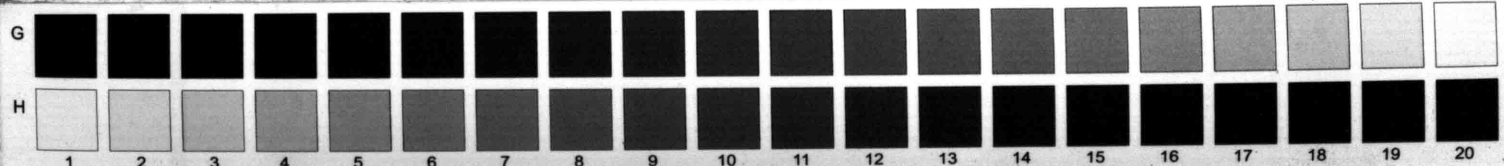
On the question of the "Safety of India," the Paris "Revue Militaire" says:—"From the distribution of the railways which unite the Afghan frontier with the Indus and the interior of India, it is easy to see that an Army, in case of conflict with Russia, could anticipate the enemy on the line of Hindu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

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 beams never possible, to make firewood of, and this has no doubt, accelerated its downfall; but a year ago the place was rickety evil-smelling edifice which would have been really benefited by a heavy charge of dynamite to send it skyward.

The Government of India have issued instructions for the introduction of the revised standard of time in the railways and telegraph 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 midnight or early on the morning of the 1st July. For the present it is not proposed to prescribe the extension of the new system beyond the sphere of the railways and telegraphs.

According to an Ellichpore correspondent of the Bahar of Muradabad, the Deputy 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 Brahmins 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 all the industries taught in the school are limited to ten, every endeavour has been made to teach boys, whose caste trades are outside 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 school 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 trades of any 20 boys collected together fortuitously, and when boys leave the school they are practically compelled to revert to their caste callings.



NEWS OF THE DAY.

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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 behalf of the Government of India is concerned 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 two 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. 600, 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 Bombay: "Please convey again our congratulations for Admiral Togo's victory over Russian Armada. This equals Marshal Oyama's and other grand achievements. Our hearts' 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 Dhanurapuram yesterday. Our Cusba Station House Officer, Krishna Rao, while going to his Station house along the channel bank at 12 noon, was assassinated by some person and died immediately. Information reached the Police Inspector and the Stationary Magistrate who immediately went to the scene of occurrence. Near the scene of occurrence, information was got that a cropped-haired person was seen sometime previously running fast on the Karur road, having stripped off and thrown away his coat on the Amaravathi river bank. Mr. Arulanandam Pillai, 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 carriage making enquiries on the road of the cropped-haired man. For three miles from Dhanurapuram information was forthcoming that a man of such description was going on the road about a mile 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-haired man. Before she could reply, a man was seen running from the well-side northwards 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 back to Dhanurapuram the same evening. The people were panic-stricken 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 Satyamangalam, and has some grievances against the deceased for having done him something, while he was Station-House Officer of that place.—Hindu.

"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. I am shattered, weak, pale, emaciated and uncleaned for in my own home.—Complaints of above nature come to us every now and then and we must advise the complainants to use our PANCHATIKTA BATIKA, the infallible specific for Malaria and other periodical fevers which will do away with the necessity of calling a doctor and will cure him thoroughly at a nominal charge.

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THE CZAR'S GOLDEN WALLS.

One room at Tsarskoye, the Czar's palace near St. Petersburg, has walls of lapis lazuli 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 tortoise 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 beat 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 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 for feeding the chickens, and by an ingenious 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 is not so now. But times and manners change, and during the recent festive 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 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 commended.

"ALL OVER THE WORLD."

An Old Soldier, Cured of Severe Indigestion. Tells Why and Where He Recommends Mother Seigel'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 suffered for years from indigestion in Jamaica and has since felt its distressing pains and disabilities 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 his 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 time 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. Goddard's chemist shop and there I purchased a bottle of Mother 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 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."

Beasts and Birds Accorded Public Meeting.

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

When, a year or so back, Charlemagne, the chimpanzee, died at Grenoble, the municipal council resolved to honour the memory of his heroic action in rescuing a child who had fallen into a deep well by according it a public funeral. The day of its interment 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 ornate 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 being brought up by thirty paupers of both sexes, who were afterwards entertained at a dinner. The whole procession was preceded to the place of sepulture by a band playing a funeral 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 grief that, with the approval of his commerce, he resolved to celebrate its elyptic with fitting pomp. Following immediately on the heels, on which reposed the dead bird, came a dozen mutes, each bearing a cage draped in black and containing a parrot. Next at funeral pace, marched a six mourners leading dogs decked with orange bows, all of them the property of the late bird's owner, who himself, in the deepest mourning 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 detachments 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 appropriate addresses, after which the body, wrapped in the Spanish flag, was lowered into the earth amidst a volley of musketry.

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 1899. When the Ten Years' War broke out in Cuba, in 1898, 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 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 intervention 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 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 Salazar, 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 confidence of 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 revenue department. Sometime ago, a B.A., B.L., was employed in the Collectorate, but his claim having been overlooked he had to resign 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.

SHEEMA BHARATHAM.

I am glad that the aristocratic—Kashmiria Prince and the well-known Sanskrit scholar, Mr. Kunhu Kutten Thampuran of Kotnallajoor, is busy in bringing out the Malayalam 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. 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 family 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 LIGHTNING.

During the last week there was heavy rain in parts of this District accompanied by lightning and thunder. There were three deaths from the effect of the lightning—a Brahmin cloth merchant of Vaniyankulam, a Maple woman of Walvanad and a young youth of Mahe while he was on the road. The dead body of the latter was found standing erect on the way in the morning.

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 Podanor 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 six months' hard labour. A Nayer ex-constable of Ottapalam was charged before the Sub-Magistrate for having broken into a house and committing theft at day time. He has been convicted 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 under-trial prisoner.

THEFT IN A TEMPLE.

The Sub-Magistrate of Tirur and the Police of Kuttippuram are enquiring into a theft case, which was committed by some Maplas in the Mutali 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 entrusted 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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