

Amrita Bazar Patrika

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VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY JUNE 25 1905

NO. 50

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CONTENTS.
Indian National Congress.
Sir Mehta's Welcome Address.
Sir Henry Cotton's Presidential Address.
The Social Conference.
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Hon. Mr. Parekh's Presidential Address.
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Mrs. Ranade's Speech.
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Industrial Exhibition.
The Hon. Mr. D. Thackeray's Speech.
H. E. Lord Lamington's Speech.
H. E. Lady Lamington's Speech.
Sir Pheroze Shah Mehta's Speech.
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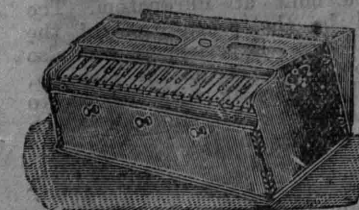
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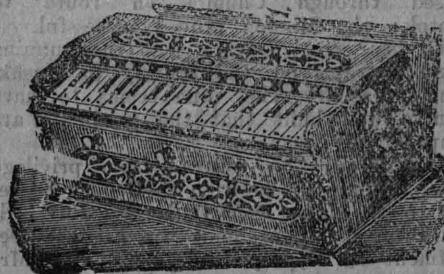
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(Sd.) Nil Kant Majumder,
Dated 4-2-90. Presidency College.

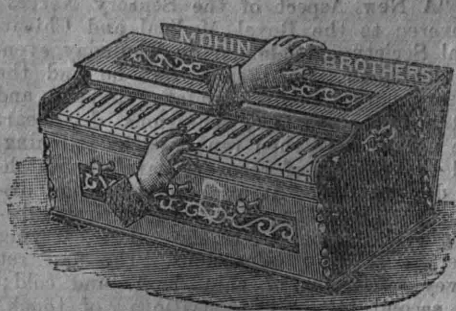
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Price for two weeks and two kinds of oils Rs. 4. Packing and postage As. 7.

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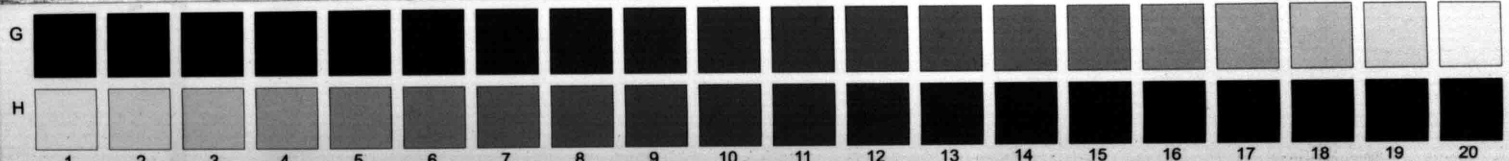
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BHAGULPUR NOTES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Bhagulpur, June 11.

THE COMING BENGAL COUNCIL ELECTION.

The political stratum of our Division is showing an upheaval after a long time owing to the forthcoming election of a member of the local Council by the District Boards of this Division. Three candidates are contesting the seat—Raja Shib Chandra Banerjee of our town, Babu Shewnandan Prasad Singh of Monghyr and Babu Jogindra Nath Mukherjee of the Purnea Bar. Rai Bahadur Tarini Prasad was also in the field but he has latterly, with his characteristic goodness and generosity, retired from it in favour of Raja Shib Chandra Banerjee. So we are being treated to a triangular duel about this honour. Canvassing is vigorously going on and speculation is rife as to the ultimate result.

OBITUARY.

We have lately lost one of the oldest, most respected as well as the most popular of our citizens in the death of Babu Jadu Nath Sarkar, pleader and Zemindar. Although he has shuffled off his mortal coil at a ripe old age still it will be long ere we shall forget the genial wit, the exceptionally able and agreeable manners and the kind nature which characterised him. He has left behind a big family as well as a large circle of friends to mourn his loss and we offer them our heartfelt condolence in their bereavement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The local Bar has lately, in a meeting held for the purpose, passed a unanimous resolution to the effect that a minimum of one pice be levied from the clients by every member when signing a Vakalatnama and that the proceeds so collected be forwarded to the fund in aid of the Industrial and Scientific Association. Three new Sub-Deputies have been posted in our District. Plague has nearly died away, the nominal figures daily submitted to the Government being more out of courtesy to the plague department here than otherwise. It has been arranged, by the bye, to requisition the services of the Sanyasis of the Vivekananda society for the cleansing and effecting the sanitary improvement of the town as a means of preventing the future outbreak of the disease. It is the opinion of many here that the comparative mildness of its ravages this year has been mainly due to the thorough cleansing and disinfection of almost all the quarters of the town which these self-denying Sanyasis had effected last year. The Chairman of the Municipality is also with his usual zeal making arrangements for the extermination of the rats of the town. For the last few days we are being literally roasted by an abnormally hot weather.

CONDITION OF THE GUJARAT DISTRICTS.

Bombay, June 20.

The special reports on the Gujarat districts for the week are as follows:

Ahmedabad.—Harvesting of fodder and jowari has commenced in Dholka Taluka and Gogho Petha; lands are being prepared for kharif cultivation. The condition of the people and cattle is fair. One test work in the Viramgam taluka has been closed and a new one opened during the week. The price of bajri varied from 20lbs. at Gogho to 32lbs. at Modasa, and of jowari from 27lbs. at Dhandhuka to 32lbs. at Parant.

Kaira.—Standing crops are in good condition; irrigated jowari is being harvested in parts of Matar, Mehmabad, Nadiad, Thasra, and Anand talukas; lands are being prepared for kharif cultivation; importation of fodder continues in the Nadiad and Anand talukas; measures for the improvement of water-supply are in progress in Matar, Kapadvanj and Thasra talukas; field and other miscellaneous labour is available in parts of the district; the condition of cattle and people is good; the price of bajri is 27lbs. per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—The condition of the people is good; there is no change in the situation.

Broach.—Irrigated crops are in fair condition in parts of the Jambusar taluka. Lands are being prepared for kharif cultivation; cattle is in fair condition. Prices of food-grains are stationary. The condition of cultivators, agricultural labourers, and town population is fair; sufficient field and other miscellaneous labour is available for the present. During the month of May 9 in-door and 296 out-door patient were treated at the hospital attached to the Chanor famine relief work in the Matar taluka of the Kaira District. Out of the land revenue demand in the Sholapur district, Rs. 1,72,250 are to be remitted and Rs. 1,27,170 suspended.

The Purdesi Bala, alias Karamchand, who was committed to the Poona Sessions for the alleged murder of a lad, whom it was alleged he relieved of his ornaments and then threw him into a well, was, on Saturday, placed on his trial at the Sessions Court, and discharged for want of evidence under Section 253 C. P. C.

In the Coimbatore District wheat is largely cultivated on garden lands irrigated by wells, and the failure of the last North-East monsoon did not therefore affect the wheat crop. The output last year was good, and the price is quite normal. The wheat is exported from Coimbatore to several places in the south.

The "Observer" of Lahore, a Mahomedan organ, relates a strange story of Hindu excitement against Mahomedans in Mandi on the rumour that a Musselman had buried a "putla," which is held to be inauspicious, on Hindu soil. The earthquake which followed the "Mohurrum" is attributed to the burial, and two Hindu women, claiming to be possessed by goddesses, said that the "putla" should be dug up and the heads of those who built it sacrificed to appease the anger of the gods. Accordingly a graveyard was dug and the houses of the Mahomedans mobbed, their women maltreated, and the men flung into a prison. The Superintendent of the State has been appealed to.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

This remedy is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in use for Bowel Complaints. It always cures, even in the most severe and dangerous cases. Cures griping, all kinds of diarrhoea, and at the first unusual looseness of the bowel should be taken. Sold by All Chemists and Storekeepers Price 1 Re. 2 Rs.

RANGOON NOTES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Rangoon, June 14.

TRAIN ACCIDENTS.

On the 12th instant the "Van Goods" train of the Burma Railways while nearing a bridge near Pyawbaza, a pick-up station, at mile 42 on the Sittang Section, knocked down a native of India, who was precipitated in the water below and when picked up was found dead. On the 11th over fifteen goods vehicles were derailed near Tawan. The vehicles were, more or less, damaged. The cost of the damage is considerable.

ROBBING A PASSENGER.

On the 12th a case occurred on the Burma Railways near Pyinbonhyi. The guard of the train reported that a Burman woman had been robbed of all her jewels and property between Kadok and Pyinbongyi and that she was seriously injured by the thief whom she attempted to resist. The thief, it appears, jumped off the train while in motion with his booty. The Railway police are on the track of the offender.

RANGOON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Rangoon Chamber of Commerce has addressed a memorial to the Viceroy against the announcement of the Government of India of the appointment in succession of a member of the Indian Civil Service to be the Chief Judge of the Lower Court of Burma.

SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

An interesting case is now proceeding in the Chief Court of Lower Burma. One Mr. Thaler, late of the Burma Public Works Department, has sued the Secretary of State for India for a sum of Rs. 15,000 being the amount for the loss and damage he had to suffer owing to his wrongful dismissal from service. He having proved himself to be a pauper is now being treated as such under the Pauper's Act. The case is pending.

WEATHER AND CROP.

The following is the summary of the crop report for the week ending the 10th June 1905:—Rainfall heavy in Lower Burma and light in Upper Burma, with none in Pakokku Mandalay, Sagaing, Kyaukse and Mingyan. Reaping of dry-weather paddy completed in Thabutkyin sub-division of Ruby Mines. Sowing and transplanting of early wet-weather paddy finished in Mandalay. Ploughing for wet-weather paddy commenced in Sandoway, Mandalay, Henzada, Amherst and Myitkina, completed in Kyaukse and progressing in most other districts. Sowing of early sessamum begun in Minbu and Magwe and of early sessamum and cotton in Lower Chindwin and Myitgan. Condition of standing crops on the whole good. Price of paddy practically stationary; slight variations reported for 4 centres only.

Mr. Merik, Chief Commissioner of the Andaman Islands, will take two months' leave in India a few weeks hence.

The Burma Government has issued the "Burma Plague Manual" containing rules and regulations for the prevention of plague.

From a report on the Administration of the Laccadive Islands for the last fiscal year, the year ended with a balance of Rs. 39,982 in favour of Sultan Ali, Rajah of Cannanore the titular owner. The receipts from coir, etc., amounts to Rs. 44,871 and the expenditure to Rs. 39,675.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Deane, Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province proceeds on three months' leave from the 11th July. Mr. O'Dwyer, C.S., Revenue Commissioner, officiates as Chief Commissioner; and Major O. B. Rawlinson will act as Revenue Commissioner.

It is reported that two thousand Japanese labourers employed on the island of Maui, in the Sandwich Group, compelled the Korean labourers by threats of death to strike against their Russian Overseer. Several fatalities occurred. Police and Militia from Honolulu eventually restored order, and rescued a number of whites who were besieged at Lahaina, the principal port of Maui.

In California there grows a plant called the rattlesnake weed. It gets its name from the story that when rattlesnakes fight and bite each other, this weed, if eaten by them, will prevent death. The plant grows about six inches tall, and has a red stalk and slender leaves. On the top of the stalk there is a head of flowers, and the seeds of these flowers are furnished with sharp barbs, called stickers. The early settlers always made their herdsman carry a bottle of strong tea made of rattlesnake weed, and when one of the sheep was bitten it was drenched with this fluid. The treatment was said to be effective.

An interesting discovery in regard to the nervous system has been made by Dr. Head F. R. S., as the result of experiments carried out upon himself. In an address on "A New Aspect of the Sensory Nerves" delivered to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society at Colombo on Thursday evening last, Dr. Head said that he had the sensory nerves in his own arm divided, and watched the various sensations disappear. The nerves were then reunited by stitching, and the process of recovery carefully watched day by day. As a result he has discovered that there are two entirely distinct sets of nerves to the skin carrying different kinds of sensations. The first set convey sensations of pain, heat, and cold; the second set carry sensations of touch, and enable us to localise our sensations accurately. The healing power of the skin depends entirely upon the first set—"T. C."

On the 19th at the Esplanade Police Court Bombay, before Mr. Kurseodas Chubbaldas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Ahmed Khan Ali Khan, parcel clerk employed at the Branch Post Office at Mandvie, with fraudulently using used postage stamps. The case for the prosecution was that on the 16th instant, one Abdul Rasul Abdullah handed to the accused two parcels which were unstamped. Accused asked Rs. 6-14 for the stamps, and the money was given to him. Subsequently it was found that there were two-rupee stamps put on the parcels which had already been used. The fraud having been discovered by Mr. Chatrasingh, Third Assistant Postmaster, he reported the matter to Mr. E. R. Jardine, Presidency Postmaster, before whom accused made a statement. The Magistrate thought a deterrent punishment was necessary. He sentenced accused to pay a fine of Rs. 300, in default to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

NOTES FROM TANGAIL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Tangail, June 16.

THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE ON TOUR.

Mr. Thomson, Magistrate of Mymensingh, had been here on tour, during the whole of the last week. He inspected the Jail, Dispensaries, Court, Nazarat, and thana. He spent a long time at the Municipal office, and inspected the town with the Vice-Chairman, and saw for himself the site of the proposed tank, and the newly-dug canal. He seemed to take a lively interest in all these, and was pleased with the municipal work. Kumars Pramatha and Mamatha Nathi Rai Chowdhury, Zemindars of Santosh invited both the Magistrate and his Assistant, to a luncheon party at their residence. Very few Magistrates in Bengal are known to be so sympathetic as Mr. Thomson. His amiability has endeared him to all alike.

TENANTS AND THEIR LANDLORD.

In my last I told you that a few Mahomedan tenants of Gharinda, being persecuted by their landlord had prayed to the S.D.O. to bind him down to keep the peace under Sec. 107 I. P. C. Having failed to obtain help from the authorities, they have now approached the Magistrate Mr. Thomson with a memorial setting forth their grievances.

DACCITIES.

I have repeatedly drawn the attention of the authorities to the awful state of things prevailing in thana Gopalpur. Thefts and daccities are rampant there. Up to now a very few cases had been effectively disposed of both by the police and by the Court. However I am glad that a gang of daccitis numbering seven have after all been committed to the Court of Sessions. This, I am sure, will put some check upon the evildoers. I give below the commitment order in full, under Sec. 395 I. P. C.

1. Naibulla Sheikh, 2. Maki Sheikh, 3. Nailu Uddin alias Naim Sheikh, 4. Akubali Sheikh, 5. Fazil Sheikh, 6. Babu Sheikh, 7. Enatulla Sheikh.

On the 1st and 3rd January last there were daccities in the house of Madhu Sudhan Basak of Deopur and Rajnath Seal of Debipur respectively and clothes, ornaments and cash to the total value of about Rs. 4,000 were taken away from both the houses. The seven accused and Munshi Shaik were being tried jointly for both the daccities. The latter has been made an approver in the course of the trial and he has been examined as a witness against the other accused. He incriminates all the accused in both the cases except Babu. . . Forty witnesses have been examined in support of the prosecution and the following items of evidence have been found against each of the accused named below.

"1. Against Naibulla (1) His confessions. (2) Statement of the approver. (3) Finding out from his possessions a pair of Gol Kharu and Katabazu which were lost in the daccity. (4) He released his lands mortgaged about 8 years ago after paying Rs. 120 soon after the daccity. Purchase by him of cattle worth Rs. 18-8 after the daccity. (5) Purchase of another cattle at Rs. 10 after the daccity.

"2. Against Maki: (1) His confessions. (2) Approver's statements, Rs. 43 (his annual rent being Rs. 16 only at a time shortly after the daccity. (4) Payment of a debt of Rs. 18 after the daccity.

"3. Against Naumuddi:—(1) His confessions. (2) Approver's statements. (3) Recovery of a pair of "Bankakali" lost in the daccity.

"4. Against Akubali:—(1) His confessions. (2) Approver's statements. (3) Finding out of some new cloths which he got as his share from one Sadar who purchased them from him.

"5. Against Fazil:—(1) His confessions. (2) Approver's statements. (3) Recovery of the keys of Rajnath Seal's boxes from him from under the ground in a ploughed up field. (4) Recovery of five pieces of cloths which he gave to Ghatu Manghi.

"6. Against Dalu:—His confessions only. "In corroboration of the statement of the approver a large number of well identified new cloths have been found out in his "Bari." Two charges under sec. 395 I. P. C. for the two daccities have been framed against all the accused and they have been committed to take their trial before the Court of Sessions.—(Sd) J. T. was, Dy. Magistrate."

EURASIAN WOMEN AND INDIANS OF PURE BLOOD.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer, the District and Sessions Judge of Mysore, was travelling with his family from Nanjangud to Mysore, and his daughter-in-law, a girl of 15 or 16 years occupied with permission an adjacent European Third Class Compartment and she was the only occupant therein. On the Mysore Ry. Station the Judge saw a human figure, making towards this compartment. The light being dim, he could not see if this being was a male or a female. Receiving no answer to his questions he accosted this being and in doing so he laid his hands in the usual way thereon. He committed one of the greatest sins in doing so for he at once discovered that he had touched an Eurasian woman—a Mrs. Fernandez—clothed with all the authority, dignity, and importance of a plague inspecting official. The police Judge immediately tendered an apology. The Bible teaches charity in general terms but does not specifically say that an Eurasian woman of the rank of an Hospital Assistant should show charity to a Hindu District and Sessions Judge in a native state and there is no reason why there should be no exceptions to divine teachings, as well. Accordingly the injured lady betook herself to a Criminal Court and prayed that the plain facts of the case should be twisted to import an assault upon her. The Magistrate, however, took quite a different view of the matter, and dismissed the complaint. A similar fate was also in store for another case, instituted by a nurse against an Hospital Assistant. Eurasians have commenced to imitate Europeans and the former's taking on airs against natives of unmix blood is only an attempt to carry the imitation to perfection.—"Indu Prakash."

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 and Storekeepers Price 1 Re. 2 Rs.

Hooghly Notes

(From our own Correspondent.)

Hooghly, June 15.

WANT OF MILK AT BANDEL.

It is a pity that no milk can be had at the Bandel Junction, an important station on the E. I. R., either for love or money though all other important stations on the line are provided with milk vendors and refreshment-rooms. Bandel, as I have said, is an important Junction station. Want of milk at such a station is sorely felt by the Railway travelling public for their infants, not to say of their own, use. This station should also be immediately provided with female ticket collectors like the Naihaty Junction. We fervently hope, Mr. Douglas, the worthy Agent of the E. I. R., will kindly see to this and set the matter right as early as possible.

A NUISANCE AND SOCIAL EVIL.

There is a country liquor shop near the Bandel Junction station and in close proximity to the quarters where the Railway Babus reside with their families. They are disturbed in the midst of their slumber, enjoyed after a hard toil, almost every night by the revelries at the shop. But this is not all. The grog shop is said to be attached to brothels. As a result of this it so happened one night that two European Railway employees, presumably through mistake, knocked at the door of a Railway Babu. When the Babu came out, the Europeans saw their mistake and beat a hasty retreat. We understand, a representation is being made by the aggrieved parties to the D. T. Superintendent, Howrah, through the Station-master of Bandel, Mr. Whitey, who is a very popular officer, for the removal of their grievance. The matter is sufficiently important to attract the notice of the authorities and we hope the D. T. S. will take prompt measures to remove the liquor shop as well as the brothels far away from where the Railway Babus live with their family and children.

SNAKE-BITE.

At Naldanga, a village close to the Bandel Junction, a man, by caste Koiborta, was bitten by a cobra and succumbed to its venomous bite the other day.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

We are glad to observe that Babu Chandi Churan Laha, one of the members of the well-known Laha family, has conferred a great boon upon the suffering humanity by opening a charitable dispensary at Tolapothok, Chinsurah, to give medicines gratis to the poor who can ill afford to pay the doctor's bill. The dispensary, we learn, is placed under a good physician who sees the patients with due attention.

FROM BAR TO BENCH.

Babu Shib Ch. Sil, B.L., a junior member of the Hooghly Bar, has been appointed officiating Munsiff of Munshigunge in the district of Dacca. This promising young gentleman stood first in the Tagore Law Lectures Examination and is the recipient of a gold medal for his proficiency in that branch of Law. It is to be hoped that he will be able to retain a judicial frame of mind in the independent administration of even-handed justice and maintain a cordial relation between the Bench and the Bar.

Mr. Claude White with the Bhutan Mission reached Phari on the 13th instant and passed through Chumbi "en route" to Gantok; the Mission proved successful.

We hear from Quetta that the running of goods trains on the railway to Nushki is now feasible. The line seems to have been so well built that the gradients are comparatively easy.

Mr. Morris, on return from privilege leave, resumes his position as Deputy Secretary to the Home Department, on July 3rd, Mr. Brunyate then joins the Finance Department as Deputy Secretary, vice Mr. Mant.

The Seistan Mission had a trying time in crossing the Baluchistan desert, which at this season of the year is a veritable fiery furnace. They had one casualty in an unfortunate levy sowar, who lost himself in the pathless wilderness and could not be recovered.

The romance of invention has not proved a blessing to a Bangkok resident named Nai Muon, who invented a gun with disastrous results to himself. He took a length of gas-pipe, closed up one end with an iron cap, and fitted the whole with a wooden stock. He bored a touch-hole near the breech, and sallied forth one morning to do execution among the birds. He fired five or six shots, and then the breech cap blew off, striking him over the right eye, penetrating the skull and emerging above the right ear.

A Hyderabad correspondent writes:—Messrs. J. Heenan, Accountant-General, P. W. D. Audit Branch, and J. J. Otley, First Assistant to Mr. Jerram, Irrigation Department, have been appointed by the Government to investigate the serious charge of fraud brought against certain P. W. D. officials by Mr. Rungiah late Accountant in the District Engineer's office. The charges have reference to alleged misappropriation of some of the large amount of money sanctioned for the extensive repairs and additions to the Nizam's Palaces at Mulakupet and Surungupur.

Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, president of the public meeting which was held recently in Poona to congratulate Japan on its great victories, has received the following reply from Japan's Consul-General at Bombay:—"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me that a public meeting was held among your citizens and a resolution was passed in connection with Japan's continued success on land and sea in the present war. In compliance with your request I shall take an early opportunity to transmit your message to the Tokio Government. Meanwhile, allow me to convey to you, and through you to your fellow citizens, my hearty thanks for the wishes to my country."

A cobra six feet long was killed in the house of a Pegu resident last week, being the second killed in the same spot within four months. The Burmese believe that such an incident brings good fortune to the inmates of the house. They have also superstition that a swarm of bees settling under the eaves of a house or any spot above the floor brings good luck to the house. If at the back the owner should clear them away with water in which gold and silver articles have been washed. Some years ago a Burmese Government servant in Pegu got his promotion the day after bees were discovered under the ceiling of his front room, confirming the general belief, in this old superstition.

BARISAL NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Barisal, June 19.

MR. EZECHIEL.

I regret to inform you that our District Judge, J. A. Ezechiel Esq., is shortly going away on transfer to that penal district Rungpore. Dame rumour has it that his official change has something to do with Mr. Ezechiel's strong attitude in regard to Settlement Department and Executive vagaries in the District of which we had such a plentiful crop lately. Mr. Ezechiel was a Judge of strong independence and had a passionate love for justice. The reader will doubtless remember in this connection the part he played in the famous Noakhali case. It was he who set the ball rolling. Affable in manners, sympathetic in disposition and accommodating in his behaviour towards pleaders and clients, he is in some respects quite a model of what a Judge ought to be. He was widely popular among the members of the Bar and they are contemplating to hold shortly an evening service in his honor. We hope his successor Mr. Ranson will follow in his wake.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT: A SELF-CONDEMNATION.

The last issue of the "Barisal Hitoishi" contains an account, showing how some underlings of the Survey Department were fattening at the expense of both the lands lords and their tenants, how the matter was brought to the notice of the Settlement Officer, and how he held an enquiry, resulting in the dismissal of five and suspension of two Mohurris. The Joynagore Camp in the Bhiza Sub-division, within the short period of a few months, made the people of the locality so keenly feel its presence by its vigorous proceedings that anonymous letters began to reach Mr. Jack, the Settlement Officer charging the amils with corruption. Thereupon he went to the spot and held a sifting enquiry when some extraordinary facts came to light. He found that the Mohurris had sent by post a money-order a sum amounting to nearly Rs. 4000, besides buying nearly thousand rupees worth gold ornaments. The Settlement Officer gathered all the officers in the Sadder camp and gave vent to his pent up feeling of anguish to the following effect:—"These officers have brought calamity upon the department; so long he had a conviction that the Settlement Department could not be guilty of such crimes. But he was disappointed and was ashamed and pained at their conduct." He dismissed 5 of them and suspended 2 of them.

MALABAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Calicut, June 14.

EXCOMMUNICATION.

A Namboori woman of Trichur is now being examined by the Brahmin priests for her misconduct. The woman admits that she had intimacy with some men of several castes. According to the custom in Malabar when a Namboori woman appears to be of suspicious character not only is she alone excommunicated but others as well, on the strength of the evidence adduced by the woman. But in the present case the enlightened Rajah of Cochín has, I understand, ordered to hear the defence before any decisive step is taken in the matter. This is reasonable.

MUNICIPAL CHAIRMANSHIP.

Rao Bahadur P. T. Chinuswamy Pillai, I bear, has tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Palghat Municipal Lty. As Chairman he has given satisfaction to the people in general. He is a rich and respectable man and as such he could devote his whole times to Municipal work. I do not think that a man of Mr. Pillai's stamp will be easily available for such a public cause.

ACTION AGAINST A MAGISTRATE.

A registered notice has been served by Mr. Panji Acham, a respectable landlord of Palghat, to the Stationary Magistrate, for having insulted him by calling him "mad" in open Court. Mr. Acham has, I understand, made up his mind to sue the Magistrate for damages to the extent of a respectable sum. This is an ugly affair altogether and it is highly desirable that it should be settled out of Court.

CHEATING.

Kunhumointh, a pulka rogu, was charged before the Deputy Magistrate with having cheated a passenger at the Hallai Railway station by selling him an old ticket of the year 1901. The accused was fined Rs. 50 and sentenced to undergo imprisonment till the rising of the Court.

It is feared that the outturn of Indigo this year will be even smaller than that of 1904.

A telegram from Kharbin reports that Vladivostok is swarming with the famine-stricken inhabitants of Sakhalin and Primorsk.

The rumour is gaining ground at Simla that the Punjab Government's summer headquarters are likely to be transferred from Simla to Dalhousie, but there is no truth in the report which has found publication to the effect that arrangements are already being made for a move to Dalhousie next summer with a camp office.

The Siamese Government have allotted a sum of 16,000 ticals for a new serum Laboratory, to be built at Phrapatom. The first work will be the preparation of the serum for rinderpest. Experiments will also be made to obtain a serum for leprosy. Steps were taken recently with a view to selecting an island in the Gulf on which lepers might be segregated.

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 pains with good results."—J. Viljoen, Jacobadal, Transvaal. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers Price 1 Re. 2 Rs.

Here are the particulars of an incident which, whispers a sparrow into our ears, occurred lately in a town not very far from the metropolis. Well, the story is that a boy was making a "gaboo" (a word for a small, round, earthenware pot) for the purpose of playing marbles on the public road near the Magistrate Sahib's Koorsee. The matter drew the attention of the Magistrate. He came to the spot and taught the boy a good lesson with a cane. The boy ran to his father and informed him of what had happened. The man came to the Sahib's Koorsee to demand an explanation of his extraordinary conduct. As the result of the interview, it is said, the Magistrate offered Rs. 5 to the offender's parent, but he treated the proposal with indignation. Addressing the Magistrate the afflicted father said: "Suppose, your son were treated in the way my son has been, what would you have done under the circumstance?" "Money can not in the least make amends for all I have suffered in mind in consequence of the treatment you have accorded to my son," said the man and went away.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

TELEGRAMS

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

London, June 21. The "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Tokio says that the Japanese are continuing their victorious advance, the Russians having been completely outflanked on both wings. Joyful news is shortly expected.

London, June 22. Mr. Nelidoff has been definitely chosen as a Russian Plenipotentiary.

Reuter's Correspondent at Sydney wires that the "Dnieper" stopped the German steamer "Prinz, Sigismund" month of Luzon on the 1st instant, examined her papers, and allowed her to proceed.

Reuter's Correspondent at Tokio says it is officially announced that a Japanese detachment in Northern Korea completely occupied Kaugsong on Tuesday. A few thousand Russians with artillery retired towards Siucong, twelve miles northward.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA

ATROCITY AT LODZ

London, June 22. Reuter wires from Lodz that a great workmen's demonstration was held there to protest against the brutality of the Cossacks. Some fifty thousand demonstrators paraded the streets, hooting "Down with despotism," when suddenly Cossacks and Dragons rushed out of side streets and fired volleys, and dispersed the crowd, of which eighteen were killed and a hundred wounded.

GENERAL

London, June 20. It is understood that England is prepared to follow the lead of France if the latter accepts the Morocco Conference. It is pointed out that Great Britain only refused Morocco's invitation, and was not addressed by Germany on the subject, which simplifies the solution.

London, June 20. The Storting has addressed the King, declaring that Norway is devoid of animosity, and appeals to the Swedes to recognise Norway's new status as a Sovereign State, which, it believes, will lead to the development of good relations for the defence of their mutual interests.

London, June 21. The Swedish Rigsdag has opened. The Government introduced a bill asking for authority to enter into negotiations with the Norwegian Storting to draw up a conditional settlement in the event of separation. The Premier stated that Sweden had no interest to resort to coercion, and therefore, would rather consent to negotiate for the dissolution of the Union.

London, June 21. The political importance of the approaching visit of the Prince Princess Aristuawa is fully recognised in England, and every honour due to the exalted representatives of our ally will be paid.

Admiral Neville and General Nicholson will be specially attached to their Highnesses, who will be lodged at York House. The Lord Mayor and Corporation will entertain them at luncheon in Guildhall on the 26th instant, and various Royal and other fetes will be arranged. Their Royal Highnesses will probably leave on the 10th July.

London, June 21. The Doctorate of Laws has been conferred on Lord Cromer at Cambridge; he had a most enthusiastic reception.

London, June 22. Sir H. Fowler, addressing the House of Commons on the Indian Budget, said that, while congratulating the Secretary of State for India on his satisfactory and encouraging financial statement, he questioned the justification for the enormous increase in military expenditure. India, he said, was never less liable to a foreign invasion than now.

Lord George Hamilton said he rejoiced that there was no change in the fiscal views of the Indian Government. He considered the forward policy was justified, and would like to see the post of Commander-in-Chief in India abolished, and Lord Kitchener made Minister for War in India, with a seat in the Viceroy's Council.

Mr. Haldane entirely approved Lord Curzon's administration.

Mr. J. Cathcart Watson moved a resolution to the effect that the system of periodical Parliamentary enquiries into the administration of India be revived.

Sir M. M. Bhambhani complained against the treatment received by Indians in South Africa, and said that it was the duty of the Indian Government to retaliate, if Imperial intervention regarding it was ineffective. He welcomed the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to India, which, he said, would be bound to do good, and he hoped it would be made the occasion to confer some boon on India.

Mr. Brodrick, in the course of his reply to the debate, denied that Sir L. Dames' Mission to Kabul was a failure. He had renewed the agreements of the late Amir Abdurrahman, and secured a thoroughly friendly understanding with the present Amir with regard to several subsidiary points. His Majesty's Government had every reason to be satisfied with Sir L. Dames' negotiations and the Amir's attitude. Regarding Indians in the Transvaal Mr. Brodrick said that he sympathised largely with the views expressed by many of the members of the House. It was his duty as well as his desire to secure to Indians in the Colonies the fullest opportunities for peaceful employment; but no power could compel the self-governing Colonies to do so. We could only, he said, bring the best pressure we could to bear on the matter. He added that Mr. Lyttelton has taken care that no privileges which were existing during the old "regime" in the Transvaal should be taken away, but it was impossible to prescribe to a self-governing Colony the terms upon which it should admit as its citizens men whom it thought to be undesirable.

The Resolution was rejected by 116 votes against 65.

The Budget was then approved by the House.

Yielding to Opposition pressure Mr. Balfour has announced that the Army Stores Commission will have statutory powers to compel evidence.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

PLAGUE IN BURMA.

Rangoon, June 20.—Eleven indigenous cases of plague are reported in Hlegu in the Pegu district. All proved fatal. The necessary precautions have been taken.

MONSOON PROSPECTS.

Simla, June 20.—The following information has been received by the Meteorological Department from the Southern Indian Ocean:—The Mauritius pressure during the past week is .02 below normal with an average wind velocity of eight miles an hour. The week's rainfall was under half an inch. At Zanzibar the pressure was .07 in defect. The average wind velocity was six miles an hour. The rainfall during the week was one inch. At Seychelles the pressure was .02 in excess. The average wind velocity was 12 miles an hour. The week's rainfall was under half an inch. The meteorological report to-night states that an advance of the monsoon winds is taking place over the Malabar Coast, but it is not unlikely that the rainfall will again diminish as on the occasion of the temporary advance shown in the chart of the 10th June.

THE RANGOON MURDER CASE.

Rangoon, June 20.—The application for the revision of the death sentence on Hla Gyi by Mr. Eddis was resumed before the Full Bench to-day. Counsel in further arguments contended that if the bench was going to interfere, having regard to the proceedings pending against San Maw, who confessed to the murder, under no circumstances should this case be finally decided now. In view of the fresh facts which had been brought forward, if anything at all, there ought to be a fresh trial. There were important matters concealed by the prosecution in the lower court which were within their knowledge and it would be a great injustice to Hla Gyi if he were now convicted. Mr. McDonnell, the Assistant Government Advocate, submitted that the course adopted by Mr. Justice Irwin was the only possible one under the circumstances, and did not in any way prejudice the accused. The first verdict being unintelligible, and the Judge was justified in asking the jury to retire a second time. Orders have been reserved.

COLONEL MCMAHON EXPECTED AT SIMLA.

Allahabad, June 21. Colonel McMahon is expected to reach Simla on his return from Seistan on the 26th instant. He will afterwards proceed home on fifteen months' leave.

THE RAILWAY TO NUSKHI.

Allahabad, June 21. The running of goods trains on the railway to Nushki is now feasible. The line seems to have been so well built that gradients are comparatively easy.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE IN KABUL.

Allahabad, June 21. The Amir of Kabul is reported to have recently collected his land revenues in advance for three months, thus securing six months' revenue in one collection. The reason assigned is that special expenditure has to be met in connection with the expansion of the regular army.

A GUN SHOT ACCIDENT.

ALLAHABAD, June 21. To-day one P. C. Robinson, an Assistant P. W. Inspector, Meja Road, is being tried before Mr. Lovell, District Magistrate, Allahabad, for causing the death of a child, named Ram Avtar by a gun shot on the 15th instant.

THE PROPOSED MARRIAGE OF THE RAJA OF TAMKOHL.

Allahabad, June 21. The Lieutenant-Governor having refused to interfere in the matter of the marriage of the Junior Raja of Tamkohl, Dowager Rani instituted a suit on 19th instant in the court of the Subordinate Judge, Gorakhpur, against the Raja of Sheohar praying for an injunction to restrain marriage of her son with the defendant's daughter. Bahu Surendra Nath Sen of Allahabad High Court applied for injunction for the stay of marriage pending decision of the suit. The same day the District Judge had the case transferred to his own file and after hearing plaintiff's counsel rejected the application for injunction. On the following day, although the Collector was not implicated in the suit, the application for injunction was opposed on his behalf both in the court of the Subordinate Judge and the District Judge.

THE RANGOON MURDER CASE.

Rangoon, June 21.—The police have discovered no clue to the murder of Mr. Nazareth, late Agent of the Rangoon branch, Government Dairy Company, Aligarh. Two of the deceased's servants were this afternoon placed before the Magistrate, and, on the application of the Superintendent of Police, were remanded in custody for three days pending inquiry.

CONFERENCE OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS COMMANDING.

Allahabad, June 22. The conference of the Lieutenants-General Commanding who have been summoned to Simla by Lord Kitchener takes place next week. There will, doubtless, be most important matters relating to military administrative changes ready for their consideration by the time.

BOMBAY COTTON.

Allahabad, June 22. The London Correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires under date the 21st instant:—A Liverpool expert has valued 86 samples of cotton from Mr. Sletcher of the Agricultural Department, Bombay, at 44s. to 74s.

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE.

Allahabad, June 22. The maximum temperature of the current season was reported from Jacobabad on Tuesday, when 123 degrees were registered.

THE RANGOON MURDER CASE.

Rangoon, June 22.—At the further hearing of the San Maw inquiry to-day, before the District Magistrate Inspector Barnes stated that it never occurred to him that the Tsain Hman, mentioned in his statement, and Hla Gyi, the condemned prisoner, were identical with San Maw, until the Commissioner of police pointed out the similarity. He had no doubt now that this Tsain Hman was the same as San Maw. He could not explain how it happened that he, as investigating officer, did not know San Maw was being looked for. The rest of the evidence was similar to that given at the Sessions trial of Hla Gyi, none of the witnesses who spoke of the circumstances of the murder having seen anybody struggle with the deceased, except Hla Gyi. The inquiry will probably conclude to-morrow.

TELEGRAMS.

SAVING THE NATION
MILITARY CONTROL IN INDIA.
LORD KITCHENER'S POSITION.

Simla, June 22.

The news of the home decision regarding Lord Kitchener as telegraphed by Reuter has created the utmost sensation in Simla, as it means that the Commander-in-Chief has scored a complete victory all along the line. The full papers in connection with the subject will be published in India and England to-morrow. Meanwhile it appears that the decision of the Home Government is in exact contradiction so far as India is concerned to the regulations which were recently laid down for the army in England. It is understood that General Sir E. Elles has offered to resign his appointment as Military Member under the new condition of things, and that it has been accepted by the King from 1st October next. There will necessarily, of course, be a complete reorganisation later on of the Military Department as it now exists. It is understood that Lord Kitchener will have the powers in future of an ordinary member in the Viceroy's Council, and that the Member of Council in the Military Department will be practically a Director-General of the Stores Department. The Secretary therein will have the rank of Colonel, and under the Military Department will be the Departments of Supply, namely Ordnance, Military Works, Indian Marine, etc. Lord Kitchener will have a chief of the Staff under whom will be the A. G. Q. M. G. and P. M. O., and will also have a Secretary of the Army Department who will hold the rank of Colonel. There is great excitement here in military circles at the news from home, and there is a general feeling that the powers of the Commander-in-Chief will in future be practically unlimited. Lord Kitchener's victory has been naturally received with mingled feelings of dismay and satisfaction as the respective departments are concerned, and there is a strong feeling of sympathy in many quarters with General Elles who has apparently been strongly supported by the Viceroy throughout. The papers which will be published to-morrow are:—(1) The first despatch from the Secretary of State; (2) A memo by Lord Kitchener; (3) Reply by General Sir E. Elles; (4) Memo by the Viceroy; (5) Despatch by the Indian Government; and (6) Reply by the Secretary of State.

The question of the impending re-organisation of the Military Department is the one topic of conversation here and there is by no means unqualified satisfaction over the decisions arrived at. Sympathy with Sir Edmond Elles is very strong, and much surprise is freely expressed at the severe blow which the Government of India has undoubtedly received. It is rumoured that among the changes which will presently be made will be the removal of the Military Accounts Department and the Controllers of the same to the Finance Department of the Government of India. Lord Kitchener's success has, of course, been received with keen, if quiet, satisfaction at the Army Headquarters, his supporters contending that there will in future be less delay in the conduct of Army matters, and that the funds provided for the army will be spent to greater advantage. Generally opinions here are inclined to attribute Lord Kitchener's success to the fact that the popular opinion in his favour at home is so strong that the Ministry had no option, but to agree to his demands.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

Simla, June 22. During the week ending 17th June plague mortality in India fell from 7486 to 4893 and this welcome decline is generally attributed to the heat wave. Of the total Punjab contributed no less than 3389. United Provinces 396, Bengal 289, and the Bombay Presidency 390. In other provinces death rate is nominal and the Central Provinces, Central India and the Hyderabad State show clean bills.

TOWN HALL AND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE. Jessore, June 22. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Jessore Town Hall and Public Library was celebrated last evening under the auspices of the Hon'ble Mr. Duke, Commissioner, Presidency Division. Mr. B. C. Mitra President of the Committee, opened the proceeding by an eloquent speech. The meeting was attended by all the elite of Jessore and Khulna. Much regret was felt at the absence of Mr. Agasti on account of his sudden illness. Amusements and light refreshments were provided for the guests. Much enthusiasm was displayed and the ceremony was a grand success, thanks to the untiring energy of Mr. Mitra.

THE EARTHQUAKE FUND.

Lahore, June 22.—The earthquake fund has now passed eight lakhs.

CHINA AND AMERICA.

Colombo, June 22.—A special telegram to the "Times of Ceylon" from Singapore, states that the Straits Chinese are joining in the boycott of all things American. The movement is spreading fast.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 22.—A good fire occurred here to-day, the damages being estimated at Rs. 30,000. Two firemen were injured, and at one time some of the Improvement Trust property was in danger.

MADRAS REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

Madras, June 22.—The effect of the present scarcity and bad season in Madras is seen in a considerable fall of the revenue returns for the past few months. The collections up to the end of May were only Rs. 208½ lakh as against Rs. 221½ lakhs last year. There are Rs. 12 lakhs decrease in land revenue.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Lahore, June 22.—The "Civil and Military Gazette" learns from high authority at Home that it is practically certain that the Prince of Wales will hold a provincial durbar at Lahore and a Native State durbar at Jammu. It is also probable, though not yet certain, that His Highness will hold an imperial durbar at Delhi, and another imperial or possibly provincial durbar at Calcutta.

SIR F. LELY'S RESIGNATION.

Bombay, June 22.—A Notification published in to-day's Bombay Government "Gazette" announces that the Hon. Sir Frederic Lely, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from the 4th May, 1905. The Governor-in-Council desires to record his sense of the loss sustained by the Presidency in the retirement of Sir Frederic Lely after an honourable Indian career of more than thirty-five years.

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INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE KITCHENER-ELLES CONTROVERSY.

THE DECISION OF THE HOME GOVERNMENT

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Simla, June 23.

The "Gazette of India" extraordinary, issued this morning, contains the correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India on the higher administrative management of the Indian army, commonly known as Kitchener-Elles Controversy. The correspondence is over closely printed pages (summary to previous despatches are to follow) and the following is the last despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 31st May, to the Viceroy conveying the decisions of the Home Authorities on the question:—

No. 66 Military (Secret). Dated India Office, London the 31st May, 1905.

From His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Governor-General of India in Council.

I have considered in Council with very great care your secret despatch in the Military Department No. 36 dated 23rd March 1905, in which you favoured me with the views of your Government as to the present system of military administration in India and forwarded the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief referred to as the "military member" and also a Minute from your Excellency on the whole situation. I recognise to the full importance of the issues which you have now brought to my notice and have submitted them for the consideration of His Majesty's Government.

2. It is pointed out in the early portion of the despatch under reply that the question submitted to you assumes a larger aspect than that which was raised in my despatch No. 153 of the 2nd December, 1904, and you are of opinion that the failure to provide the Indian army in the past with a scheme of mobilisation equal in scope to that on which we are now engaged upon Lord Kitchener's advice in carrying into effect is not due to the system under which we are working but to the absence of funds and to that cause alone. I entirely accept your Excellency's statement as to the facts which have come under your personal notice and realise that expenditure which it has been reasonable to incur in recent favourable years could not have been undertaken ten or fifteen years ago. But I would point out that since the year 1900 there have been a succession of surpluses ranging from £16,70,000 to £49,50,000, and the certainty or such surpluses accruing has usually been manifest some months before the close of the financial year. It appears to me beyond question from some of the instances which have been brought before me in the present correspondence that considerable orders for deficient supplies could have been more readily placed under a system free from the delays necessitated by the relations existing between the department of the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Department, than has been possible up to order.

3. I agree with your Excellency in regarding the case submitted by the Commander-in-Chief and the reply of Sir Edmond Elles as opening up wide questions the consideration of which is rendered extremely difficult by the startling discrepancy between the contentions of Lord Kitchener and the opinion which your Excellency in Council has pronounced upon them. Lord Kitchener calls attention to the "enormous delay and endless discussion" involved in the Indian system. He speaks of the vexatious and for the most part unnecessary criticism extending not merely to its desirability or necessity from the purely military point of view. He regards the system as one of dual control and divided responsibility and after citing a number of instances in support of his view he states that "the army is badly despite its splendid material in officers and men" and that no continuity of policy has been pursued except that which is inherent to the present system, namely, that of making it easy to stand still and extremely difficult to move forward."

4. Your Excellency's despatch challenges these imputations "en bloc." While the answer of Sir Edmond Elles on the charges of delay fully satisfies your government as regards the friction attributed to the present system, you desire to dissociate yourselves altogether from the charge that these two offices have been trained to unfortunate jealousy and antagonism and you think that there is no unnecessary or inherent want of co-ordination between the different parts of the military machine. You more especially refer to the treatment of the Commander-in-Chief's memorandum respecting preparation for war and the rapid realisation of the reorganization scheme put forward by him as being an "unanswerable refutation of the charges against the Military Department. You are particularly surprised to learn that the military member is really omnipotent in India in military affairs and you regard the proposal of Lord Kitchener as one to substitute for the control of the army by the Governor General in Council, which we regard as a fundamental principle of our constitution, control by a single individual that is to say the Commander-in-Chief himself. You further point out the impossibility of any one individual, however able, undertaking the sole control of the departments now divided between the military member and the Commander-in-Chief and you regard the presence of a military member as indispensable in order to secure technical criticism of military proposals made by the Commander-in-Chief.

(5) Your Excellency's despatch in which all your colleagues with the exception of the Commander-in-Chief concur shows that there is a complete divergence between the views of yourself and your Council and those of the Commander-in-Chief as to all these questions. No fault is admitted in the system, no suggestions are considered necessary for recasting it. Indeed it is not easy to see in what respect in accordance with your despatch it would be possible to suggest reform. On the other hand in February enclosed for our information, it is the Minute of your Excellency of the 6th stated that any reasonable reform or readjustment in the system we would willingly consider but no such proposals are before us

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I could have wished that we had heard at the same time what was in your Excellency's mind in regard to possible reforms or readjustments and in what direction you thought it possible they might proceed. In regard to this I have carefully considered the past history of the relations of the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Department in order to ascertain whether the difficulties which have now arisen are of a novel character or whether having occurred before any remedies have been proposed for them.

(6) Your Excellency's Minute states after reciting the numerous occasions on which the army organization has been made the subject of review and criticism that on all these occasions without exception the result has been a confirmation of the existing system which may be said therefore to be supported by a consensus of authority almost unprecedented in the history of military administration. I cannot help feeling that this proposition is subject to some qualifications. Sir Ashley Eden's Commission of 1870 stated in very strong terms, the objections which existed to the present system and the impossibility of working it satisfactorily. Among other pregnant passages it states that the position of the executive Commander-in-Chief as a member of Council is, in the opinion of the majority, one without precedent in the organization of any European Government or army. It is contrary to one of the most essential and salutary principles of sound administration and the common instinct and experience of all administrations whether representative or despotic has everywhere rejected it. It has been found to weaken simultaneously the executive initiative of the military and the financial control of the civil authority by constantly confounding and confusing their respective spheres of independent activity. It renders practically impossible that continuous personal contact which in every well organized system of military administration has been found so beneficial between the supreme executive head of the whole army and the subordinate heads of its various branches and corps. Finally between the Governor General, the Commander-in-Chief and the military member whom it places in fundamentally false relations to each other, there has been under each successive administration since the existence of this ill advised arrangement, continual friction or cause for friction. One remedy which has occasionally been proposed for the inconveniences of the existing arrangement has been the division of the whole army into four such army corps as we have agreed to recommend and the abolition of the appointment of the Commander-in-Chief altogether making the military member of the council practically the Commander-in-Chief and the head of the war department making him in fact the administrative and executive head of the army. We cannot bring ourselves to advocate such an arrangement.

In consequence the Committee recommended a drastic change in the existing system by excluding the Commander-in-Chief from the Council. Lord Lytton writing as Governor-General in 1880 with a greater experience of war on a larger scale than any of the Governor-Generals who have followed him fully supported the Commission in their desire for change but stated very forcibly his reasons for thinking that change should take the shape of excluding the officer in charge of the Military Department from the Council and not the Commander-in-Chief. The following paragraphs supply the main points in Lord Lytton's argument.

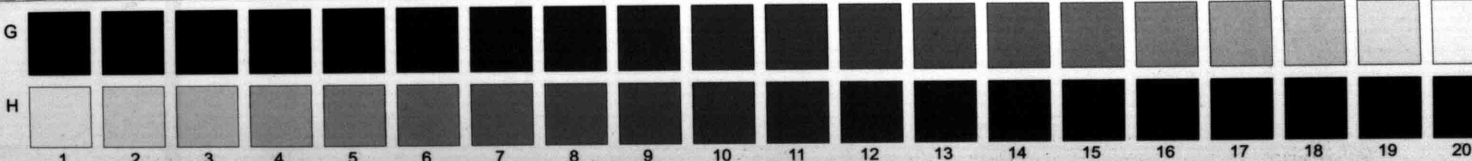
"Take away this seat in Council and intensify the Commander-in-Chief's subordination to the Military member as the Commission proposes to do and it seems to me that the official position of the great executive head of the army in India must forthwith become not only intolerable but untenable. I cannot but fear that no officer conscious of his own abilities and possessing the independence of character and intellect which is desirable, the military rank and decoration which are requisite to fill with adequate efficiency and influence the great office of Commander-in-Chief in India, would then be found willing to accept it on such terms and this would be a serious misfortune for both the Government and the army of India. I cannot too emphatically record my conviction that the dual military Government organized in this country on a system of want of trust should be abolished as speedily and completely as possible."

To quote once more the wise words of Lord Dalhousie.

"There cannot be two masters having the power to control public measures. My conclusion is then that the Commander-in-Chief should be himself the military member and the only military member of the Viceroy's Council. In him alone, as in the War Minister of every country not governed by parliamentary institutions, should be united and concentrated the executive command and the administrative control of the army. The recognised head of this great army of India cannot with advantage to it or to the State be long or frequently absent from the seat of Government and were the Commander-in-Chief in India fully invested (as I for one would wish to see him) with all the important functions and responsibilities appropriate to his natural position in a non-parliamentary Government, he would, I feel sure, be the first to recognise that his proper place is by the side of the Viceroy and that it is not consistent with the efficient discharge of his highest duties to absent himself from the Council table of the Governor-General in order to take personal command of fractions of his own army which may happen to be employed at any time on active service. I do not approve or support the proposal to exclude the Commander-in-Chief from the Council but I am nevertheless deeply convinced of the expediency of putting an end to the dual element in our present military administration."

No action was taken on either of these proposals. Lord Dufferin writing in 1893 expressed in the following very strong terms his preference for the maintenance of the military member in Council.

"The history of the past is invoked by the department which is concerned with the maintenance of the constitutional and traditional policy of the Government of India while the purely military view of the matter under discussion is powerfully represented by the Commander-in-Chief, both through the medium of his staff and by his own presence or influence in the Council Chamber. Under such a system I believe there is neither danger of rash innovations being carried by a military chief who from absence from India or other causes may not be in sympathy with Indian



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circumstances and affairs nor the slightest risk that the army of India shall be passed in the race of military reforms and innovations. It will be seen therefore that I hold the strongest opinion that the form of the supreme military administration in India should not be changed but that opportunity should be taken to introduce improvements whenever this can be done without impairing the constitutional structure."

In conclusion I desire to point out my colleagues that these opinions are founded upon no more theoretical considerations, but are based upon experience; for it has been my lot to overlook during my tenure of office considerable military operations and to enter upon military questions of great magnitude and importance, but in the following year, Lord Roberts, the then Commander-in-Chief placed his views very unmistakably before the Governor-General (Lord Lansdowne) in the following passages taken from his Minute.

"Although it would be difficult to find more able and experienced officers than those at present employed in administering the army inclusive of its finances and subsidiary departments and although the military section and the army head quarters offices have been brought close together at considerable expense still official correspondence has increased enormously and the relations between the two great departments of the Indian War Office are becoming less cordial than might be desired. Such a state of things is much to be regretted. Here are two sets of officers of high capacity animated by a common zeal, guided by a common sense of duty and each striving to do their best for the Sovereign they serve and the army to which they belong. Yet each set appears to be pulling a different way to be following a different object and to be actuated by a jealous rivalry rather than by a friendly emulation. Such a result can only be brought about by a system so radically faulty that it neutralizes individual effort and estranges official relations."

Changes in the procedure were in consequence authorised by Lord Lansdowne which satisfied Lord Roberts and secured a more effective working of the system during the remainder of his period of office. Your Excellency, while referring to the above opinions and some others, has not cited the views of any of the Commander-in-Chief later than Lord Roberts. And no formal expression of opinion seems to have been given in this matter in the ten years which preceded the appointment of Lord Kitchener; but it has been brought to my notice that both Sir George White and Sir William Lockhart during their respective periods of command at different times expressed opinions very similar to those which have been cited from Lord Roberts' Minute of 1889. It is also noteworthy that in June 1893 Sir Donald Stewart in a Minute recorded in this office written apparently under a sense of the difficulties which then prevailed gave his opinion as follows:—

"I should like to go further and ask the Government of India to consider the desirability of excluding the Commander-in-Chief from the council. The Government can at any time consult the Commander-in-Chief on military or other matters when the necessity arises. So far then from the existing system being supported by a consensus of authority, almost unprecedented in the history of military administration I would point out for Your Excellency's consideration that, while successive Commanders-in-Chief have found it exceedingly difficult to work the force of their contentions is fortified by the fact that the Ashley Eden Committee, Lord Lytton and Sir Stewart, all at different times, proposed the removal of one of the contending parties from the council and the evidence taken generally would appear to show that although a "modus vivendi" has been secured by the tact and good feeling of the officers principally concerned, the system has not been one tending to soothe or effective working."

To these authorities must be added that of the present military member who in the Minute enclosed in Your Excellency's despatch argues in favour of the abolition of the dual system by the removal from Your Excellency's council of the Commander-in-Chief and adds that his dual functions have in the past given rise to friction and will certainly do so again.

In reviewing the Minutes which you have placed before me I desire only to express my conviction that there has been no deliberate opposition to or delay of the Commander-in-Chief's proposals by the military Department.

It is due to Sir Edmond Elles' own character as well as to that of the officer serving under him to make. It is perfectly clear that his discharge of duty has been dictated entirely by his conception of the responsibilities devolving upon him and of the public interest. Moreover his line of conduct has under existing regulations received the approval of your Excellency's government. The treatment of Lord Kitchener's reorganisation scheme by the military department, as your Excellency observes, a testimony to the spirit which animates the work of the higher officers of that department. The question to be now considered is whether the conception which the military member has formed of his duty no doubt following the precedent of some of his predecessors is a correct one. Sir Edmond Elles states that the system is that of "divide et impera" and he cites the late Sir George Chesney to the following effect. If the relations between army head quarters and the government are to be maintained harmoniously under the proposed arrangement it can only be by the authorities connected with the reformer recognising their position of relative subordination compatible with difference to their opinions on the part of the military department but nevertheless that the military department is the government as far as they are concerned and that its decisions must be loyally accepted.

(9) These views appear to have animated the military member in the whole of his conduct. In theory they merely assert what is patent to everyone connected with the Government of India, namely, that the Commander-in-Chief like every person and every department in the Government of India must be subordinate to the Governor-General in council and must take his orders through some channel and that the military department is the channel for conveying such orders. They

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infer that any indisposition on the part of the Commander-in-Chief and army head quarters to accept them in such a manner is due to a lack of appreciation of the constitutional principles on which the government is conducted.

(10) In practice however the insistence on Sir George Chesney's formula leads to an anomalous condition of affairs. It is obviously impossible for the Governor-General who is himself immediately responsible for the control of the foreign Dept., who regulates the disposal of the difficulties that arise in all other departments of Government and who holds one of the most laborious posts, if not the most laborious post under the British Crown to be consulted daily and hourly on the numberless questions which arise in the administration of an army. As a matter of daily routine it is obvious that only a small number of such questions can be submitted to him or to the council at all. They have to be decided therefore by some responsible officer who in this case is the member in charge of the military dept. The position therefore is as follows. The most distinguished soldier available is placed in command of the army in India. He is necessarily subject as in the case of every other country where the command of the army is not in the hands of a despotic ruler to financial and political checks but in the case of India alone, as it is believed among all military proposals, checked and criticised by another expert of less standing and reputation than himself who after reviewing them has the privilege of submitting the result to the final court of appeal in India, namely the Governor General in council where he votes on an equality with the Commander-in-Chief and finally conveys to his own colleague the orders of the govt. This situation is rendered the more anomalous by the fact the Secretary to the Govt. of India who is necessarily in close relations with the member in charge of the military dept. is also an officer in the army and is available for consultation by the Viceroy without the knowledge of the Commander-in-Chief who has consequently two critics of inferior rank whose views on military questions may be preferred to his. Under such a system it can only be due to the tact and judgment which have been shown by all parties that complaints have not more frequently transpired and were it not for the important constitutional questions which are raised in the next which is under reply and which have no doubt been present to the minds of your Excellency's predecessors. It is doubtful whether the system in its present form would have been allowed to continue without modification up to the present time.

In paragraph 10 of the Despatch under reply your Excellency states that in its constitutional aspect we are as much in disagreement with the Argument of the Commander-in-Chief as we have been in its more critical features. We regard his scheme as a proposal not so much to improve the efficiency of the Army either in peace or war as to revolutionise the Government of India. And you speak of a system of military autocracy such as is advocated by Lord Kitchener in Paragraph 14, 15 and 16 of Your Excellency's Minute. As regards your view of the dangers which would be involved by having a Commander-in-Chief as the sole military adviser to the Govt. I think that in putting forward this contention Your Excellency has hardly done justice to the checks under which the Govt. of India is worked even if the proposal of Lord Kitchener were adopted in its entirety. Measures connected with the army would still be subject financially to the criticism of an expert financial with a large department, the head of which has a seat in council. In all their political bearing they would come under the review of the five or six trained heads of the departments sitting in council, while above and beyond both is the Governor-General himself wielding a great power with access to all documents or persons whom he may desire to examine. Supposing all these obstacles to have been surmounted any change of importance, and many which are not of great importance, are by the statutes, which govern the administration of India, referred to the Secretary of State in Council at Whitehall. The organisation of the department under the Secretary of State involves the review of any military measure by a military department which has at present an Indian general at its head. Such measures are then submitted to one or more Committees of the Council of India on which experienced military officers have from its inception always had a place and are finally subject to the decision of the Secy of State in Council. By the mere fact of the time occupied in the transmission and consideration of the documents it is obvious that no step can be taken hastily or without due deliberation. Indeed, were the machinery about to be set up "de novo," it is open to doubt whether the India Government might not urge that the checks imposed on the passage of a measure from the time it leaves the hands of its author to its usual adoption after discussion in London are too numerous for the rapid progress of business. Bearing in mind all these processes which though familiar to Your Excellency do not appear to have been fully weighed in the despatch under reply. It is difficult to understand how the absence of a second military expert in Council would produce a military autocracy or violate a fundamental principle of our constitution.

His Majesty's Govt. after most carefully weighing the arguments put forward on both sides are forced to the conclusion that where there may be strong reasons against the adoption as a whole of the proposals of the Commander-in-Chief the time has come when it is necessary substantially to reform and re-adjust the system under which military business is conducted. Whatever the views of the framers of the Military Department may have been at its inception it is clear that it can only have been intended to typify the paramount civilian control of the Governor-General in Council and not to supply a military equipoise to the authority of the Commander-in-Chief. Nevertheless during the last 25 years, the progress seems to have been consistently in the latter direction. The Secretariat has at its head a Major-General and two Colonels while the number of military officers employed in the Department has very largely increased. Until recent years it was the practice of the head of the Department to sink his military status on all occasions and

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to adopt the civil Role which appertains to the powers which the fields while the estimate of those responsible as to the character of their duties appears to have somewhat changed. The actual work passing between the two depts. has largely increased. It is noteworthy that in the year 1903-04 the number of communications passing between the Military Department and the Commander-in-Chief's Department amounted on mobilisation questions alone to nearly 10,000, although the two departments as your Excellency points out are situated in the same building at Calcutta and in adjacent buildings at Simla. In reference to this Sir E. Elles suggests that the abolition of the mobilisation committee is to a great extent responsible for this increase of correspondence. But it is clear that any committee, the chairman of which is liable to be subsequently overruled at the instance of one of the members from whose Department may emanate orders entirely opposed to the decision of the Committee, must be worked with some difficulty. The situation of both the military member and the Commander-in-Chief on such a committee must necessarily be a delicate one. The same observation applies to the discussion which have taken place between the two departments on matters in which military and financial consideration are blended so long as the member in charge of the military department, considers himself bound by his office to supply the Government of India with technical and expert opinion in all that is proposed by the Commander-in-Chief. He would be wanting in his duty if he shrank from bringing forward such arguments as he thinks applicable to each case. It is thus possible for each officer to discharge his duty correctly and yet for the public service to suffer and am satisfied that in many instances the discussions and proceeding between these two departments have passed the limits of safety in matters in which action might be urgently required.

(14) To take as an instance the question of the Small Arms Ammunition reservation which both Lord Kitchener and Sir E. Elles have written at some length. The printed proceedings show that Lord Kitchener asked for a reserve of 1000 rounds per arm of Small Arms Ammunition on the 17th February 1904. The scheme apparently was not noted in the Military Department till the 19th May 1904. A loss of three months discussion in the Department proceeded till the 21st July 1904, when a despatch was sent to the Secretary of State asking what was the amount of the reserve of Small Arms Ammunition maintained at home. The Secretary of State telegraphed a reply on the 16th August but the Military Department decided to await details by post and the returned to the Adjutant-General in the Commander-in-Chief's Department apparently for the first time on the 21st September. After more than seven months' delay in October the Commander-in-Chief while adhering to his already recorded opinion accepted the Military Department's proposal for the time being but reserved the right to reopen the question in the future. Accordingly after nine months' consideration the reserve of 1000 rounds asked for was cut down to 750 rounds, involving a total addition of 50,000 rounds to be manufactured in three years. Further discussions took place as to whether ammunition immediately available for purchase in England, out of savings on the military budget, should be accepted as part of the supply, which was again contested by the Military Department and a final decision was only given on the 22nd December. The whole question thus occupied ten months and it is noteworthy that during that period telegrams were passing between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy as to possible mobilisation and the provision of stores of which this reserve was not the least urgent.

(15) In considering how the difficulties which have arisen can be met I desire to lay down that in the opinion of His Majesty's Government it is undesirable that in the future there should be two officers appointed to the Viceroy's Council for the purpose, of giving expert opinions on military questions. Of that there should be two Departments under the Government of India equipped for the purpose of dealing with purely military problems. On the other hand I agree with your Excellency in your opinion that it would be impossible any one man however able and hard working to undertake the whole responsibility of the business at present conducted, by the Military Department and the Commander-in-Chief, would not be in accordance with modern ideas of military organisation to hamper the Commander-in-Chief with the details of contracts, manufacture the provision of stores and the conduct of Military Works when the responsibilities of his own peculiar province tend to increase every year. It is necessary that the Commander-in-Chief's mind should be free for the control of the personnel and training of the army for strategic phase and for the direction of military intelligence and of schemes for mobilisation but while it is highly desirable to make a division of labour which should not impose on the Commander-in-Chief the direction of details which are not wholly of a military character it is essential that while sparing him this burden we should not impose on him a greater one by the duplication of discussion relating to military problems of every description. Starting from this standpoint the following changes of organisation appear to his Majesty's Govt to be necessary.

(16) They propose to draw a clear distinction between the purely military services which should be controlled by the Commander-in-Chief and the services of supply and manufacture which will be under the control of a separate officer whose relations with the Commander-in-Chief will differ from those of the member in charge of the military Dept as at present organised.

(17) The Commander-in-Chief will be directly responsible to the Governor-General for command staff and regimental appointment, promotion, discipline, training, organisation, distribution of the army intelligence, mobilisation schemes of office and defence peace manoeuvres, war preparation (excluding supply of material) and the conduct of war. As regards the supply and Transport Dept. in which matters of personal and material are alike concerned the arrangement which has recently been made will be adhered to such material ammunition and stores as are required for mobilisation and will be entrusted to a person directly responsible to the Commander-in-Chief.

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(18) The functions of the Mily. Dept in charge of another member of your council will be limited to responsibility to Govt. for the control, army contracts, the purchase of stores, ordnance and remounts, the management of Mily works, the clothing and manufacturing Depts. Indian Medical Service and Indian marine. The recent development of the manufacturing Dept. which will, as your Excellency informs us, be shortly employed 15000 to 20000 skilled artisans, will make a special demand upon the time and administrative ability of the member in charge. With regard to Mily. Finance it has been suggested that it would be very advisable to transfer the Dept. of the Mily Accountant General and of the Controllers to the Finance Dept. of Your Excellency's Govt. This, it is urged while strengthening the financial control of your Govt. over all Mily proposals, would diminish the probability of friction between the Commander-in-Chief's Dept. and the Dept. of Military supply and would give to the latter some relief. I request that your Excellency will consider this proposal in council and will favour me with your opinion upon it.

(19) When effect is given to these provisions the work of the present Military Dept. will be distributed between Depts. one of which dealing with the subjects specified in para 17 will be known as the Army Dept. and will be in charge of the Commander-in-Chief as member of council while the other to be called the Dept. of Mily supply will deal with the subjects mentioned in para 18 and will be in charge of another member of council and each of these Depts. will have its own secretariat.

(20) Apart from the appointment of deputies indicated above, the procedure to be followed in conducting duties between the Army Dept. and the Mily supply Dept. is very important, since it appears that the friction which has occurred of late years is due to the methods of the Mily Dept. as well as to the principles on which it has worked. The member in charge of the Mily. Supply Dept. should realise that his duties are more of a civil than of a Mily nature and that his business is to assist the Commander-in-Chief in his endeavours to render the army in all respects fit for war within the limits of financial considerations.

(21) The present system under which junior officers in the Mily Dept record their criticisms on the purely Mily proposals of the Commander-in-Chief will necessarily terminate. Neither the member nor the Dept. will have the power to veto any proposal put forward by the Commander-in-Chief. The power of veto (apart from any statutory powers vested in the Governor-General) must rest exclusively with the Governor-General in council after due consideration as a means of expediting business. It appears particularly desirable that there should be frequent personal conference between the heads of the military supply and army departments.

(22) In this connection I think that the sittings of the Mobilisation Committee may advantageously be revived. The difficulties which prevented Lord Kitchener from fully availing himself of the committee in the past will have been done away with. The Commander-in-Chief sitting as president of such a committee which would include the member in charge of the Department of Military supply and others, will be able, rapidly and effectively, to dispose of many questions which are now the subject of prolonged correspondence.

(23) The member of council in charge of the Military supply Department will specially advise the Governor-General in council on questions of general policy as distinct from purely Military questions and it will be desirable in the event of the Commander-in-Chief being an officer of the British service that the member should be an officer of considerable Indian experience and of administrative capacity and intimately acquainted with the characteristics of the native army. His function will be essentially those of a civilian administrator with Military knowledge and experience. The changes which it is proposed to introduce into his Department will make it necessary to dispense with some of the officials in the Department whose numbers have considerably increased in the last twenty-five years and to employ officers of a rank not so high as at present, but equal to that of their predecessors in earlier years, while the Secretary should not in future be of higher rank than that of colonel. Some reduction of staff will also be possible which will go towards meeting the additional cost of the changes which are recommended at Army head quarters and which I now bring to your Excellency's attention.

(24) The duties of the Commander-in-Chief have been constantly increasing of recent years. It has become necessary for the Commander-in-Chief to control questions of Military intelligence and organisation and to spend even a larger time than heretofore upon the personnel of the army. The greater amount of scientific attention now required by officers necessitates a much more careful weighing of promotions, many of which have hitherto been given by seniority. Inspections by the Commander-in-Chief mean great deal more than they did thirty or forty years ago. Arrangements for mobilisation which have been shown to involve the control of the personnel connected with the custody of ammunition and stores as well as of the supply and transport Department will form a further addition to his duties nor can it be forgotten that the reorganisation scheme of the Commander-in-Chief and the measures which will be rendered necessary on the completion of the strategic railways for which will be rendered shortly be asked will form a specially heavy burden on the Commander-in-Chief for the next five years. I am of opinion, therefore, that it is essential that under the arrangement proposed an additional officer of superior rank should be appointed as chief of the staff to the Commander-in-Chief.

(26) This addition will make it possible in future to lay down that as vacancies occur, when the Commander-in-Chief is an officer of the British army, two out of three officers under him—the chief of the staff, the Adj. General and the Quarter-Master General—shall be selected from the Indian army; while when the Commander-in-Chief is an Indian army officer two out of the three staff officers may be drawn from the British Army; while it is desirable that the Commander-in-Chief should be the sole expert adviser of the Government on purely military questions, it appears to be of great

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importance that adequate experience and advice should be ready to his hand at the instruction of all his proposals. The desire to obtain increased efficiency and proper training for a voluntary army must involve an increase of staff upon officers and men whether in great Britain or India, and it often happens that the best military result cannot be obtained without a curtailment of holidays and recreation or without calling for a certain amount of self-sacrifice on the part of all ranks. It is highly desirable in an organisation like the Indian army that the measures which may be necessary for this purpose should not be undertaken or even indicated without careful expert consideration at head quarters and it is clear that the necessary precautions in carrying out such measures should not depend on the foresight of one officer, the military hierarchy alone. Assuming this to be recognised, it is most important that the Commander-in-Chief should not feel that all his measures are put forward tentatively to be checked by minute criticism in another department. After he had arrived at his opinion he should be in a position to submit his schemes direct to the Governor-General in Council which is not at present the case. It is therefore essential that there should be a Secretary to the Government of India, in the Army Department to prepare cases and documents for direct submission to the Governor-General in Council and to undertake correspondence with other Government Departments alike when the Commander-in-Chief is present and in the event of his absence from council this officer will attend its meetings to submit papers and to give such information and explanations as may be asked for. He will draw the same salary as may heretofore be assigned to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Supply Department.

(28) I have now laid down the measures which it appears to me after consideration in council desirable to adopt in view of the decision of His Majesty's Government that the present conflict of authorities shall be put an end to and that greater of working shall be given to the Commander-in-Chief. I request that your Excellency will consider forthwith what procedure will be necessary to give effect to this decision and that you will submit for my approval the arrangements and the rules of business which it will entail. I have already requested your Excellency's Government to advise how the question of the finance Department should be dealt with, while the Commander-in-Chief will no doubt furnish for approval the General distribution among his staff officers of the different duties assigned to him.

(29) It is highly desirable in the interests of all concerned that the changes which His Majesty's Government have decided upon should not be delayed and that the officials who may be appointed to undertake the discharge of the duties laid down above should enter upon office as soon as may be convenient but not later than the 1st October next.

(30) I have felt it necessary to review at considerable length the various points which have arisen in the present controversy in order that your Excellency's Government may be assured that the changes now proposed have not been adopted without the fullest possible consideration of all the interests involved. The smooth and effective working of any Department Civil or Military, can only be secured by the goodwill of individuals, but the organization which His Majesty's Government have decided to adopt may, I hope be counted upon to remove the obvious causes of friction which have militated in some instances against good working in the past. The undoubted supremacy of the Governor-General in council will be maintained. The Commander-in-Chief will wield powers and possess machinery adequate for the furtherance of his Military schemes but not such as to free him from proper financial and political criticism. The Military Supply Department will form a valuable link between the civil and military element in the Government of India and the officers employed in it and in the army department respectively will mutually assist each other in removing the obstacles which the present Commander-in-Chief in common with some of his predecessors finds to be existing to the impediment of business. I cannot doubt that all departments of the Indian Government and all the individuals concerned will co-operate with your Excellency to bring the new system into successful working at the earliest possible moment.

HEAVY FLOODS.

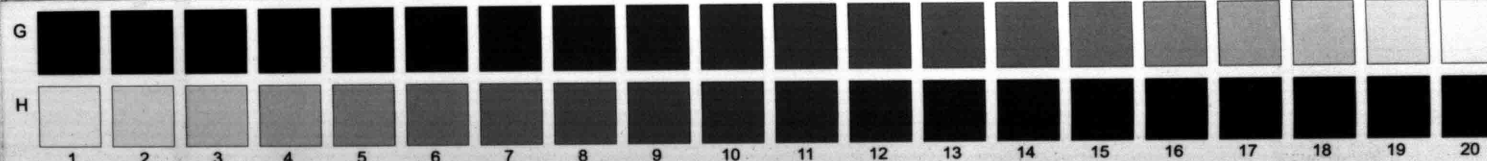
Simla, June 23.
There are heavy floods in the Kurru river and the Indus is rising.

SIMPLIFICATION OF GOODS TARIFF.

Allahabad, June 23.
In connection with the simplification of goods tariffs of the Indian railways, it was proposed that the Chief Auditor, E. I. Ry. being specially qualified for the work should be placed on special duty for the preparation of the classification of the different description of goods carried on the railway. The Directors of the East India Railway have, however, intimated that they cannot spare the services of their Chief Auditor for this work. The matter will, therefore, be discussed at a meeting of the Association to be held in Simla in July next with a view to formulate proposals as to the course which should be adopted for carrying out the work.

THE MATTER OF RANI TUMKOHI.

Allahabad, June 23.
To-day an appeal was presented in the highest tribunal of justice on behalf of Rani Tumkahi from the order of Mr. Tudball, District Judge, Gorakhpur, refusing to issue a temporary injunction restraining marriage of her son with the daughter of the Raja of Sheohar. Mr. J. N. Choudhury instructed by Mr. S. N. Sen appeared for the appellant. Mr. Porter, Assistant Government Advocate, assisted by the Government pleader, Gorakhpur, appeared in opposition. Mr. Choudhury urged upon the necessity of a temporary injunction at once. His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knox refused to give any notice of the application for injunction by reason of the fact that the appeal was not accompanied by a copy of the formal order. The plaintiff had on 20th of June as a matter of fact applied for emergent copies of judgment and a decree of the District Court. She was given a copy of judgment but no formal order having been drawn up a copy of the decree could not be and was not supplied. It is a pity that the Rani without any fault of her own should thus find herself out of court and the public eye turned to the highhandedness.



SOME MYSTERIES ABOUT PLANTS.

The latest development in plant culture is an extraordinary one. It is nothing less than the inoculation of the soil. A very remarkable fact has long been known in connection with peas, beans, vetches, clovers and other legumens.

Though they have in their composition a comparatively large amount of nitrogen, they will grow well in soil which is practically destitute of it—which, too, is invariably found to contain more after they have been grown than it did before. Where and how do they get it?

There is another peculiarity about these plants. Attached to the roots are shapeless nodules of various sizes. They were once supposed to be mere swellings or excrescences caused by disease, similar to the galls on certain trees. Some years ago, however, a famous French chemist discovered that they were due to the action of bacteria, and that these bacteria had the power to seize upon free nitrogen in the atmosphere, and to convert it into compounds which could be used by the plants as food.

Here was the solution of what had hitherto been a most puzzling mystery. It showed why legumens are independent of nitrogen in the soil, and how they are able to add it to the soil.

THE CULTIVATION OF BACTERIA.

This discovery naturally suggested the idea that it might be possible to cultivate the bacteria, and by their means to benefit the land and increase the amount of crops grown on it.

In the investigations which followed, a German professor, Dr. Noble, took a leading part. After isolating the bacteria, he succeeded in cultivating them in an infusion of the plants with which they are found associated in nature.

But the liquid, sold for a time under the name of "nitrogen," proved a failure in practice. Dr. Noble's bacteria, when turned loose on the land refused to do what was expected of them. Dr. George Moore, an American scientist, who has been experimenting with them, declares they were overfed. Provided with as much nitrogen as they required, he says, they lost the power to cater for themselves, and so became useless.

He certainly seems to have proved his case. For with bacteria cultivated in a solution containing no nitrogen, he has obtained some wonderful results—unfertilized land rendered fertile, leguminous crops enormously increased in quantity, and a great improvement in subsequent crops in consequence of the improvement of the soil by the surplus nitrogen left in it.

HOW THE BACTERIA IS USED.

Dr. Moore's solution may be poured on cotton-wool, which may then be dried and, strange as it may seem, kept almost indefinitely. In this state it may easily be sent any distance by post.

When it is immersed in the same liquid as before, the bacteria revive and start on their work anew, multiplying with astonishing rapidity. This is a fine object-lesson, showing how disease germs may be carried from place to place in the clothes, and may lie dormant for months, if not for years, waiting only for favourable conditions to resume their baneful activity.

To use the bacteria, the solution containing them is either poured over the seeds, which in their turn may be dried preparatory to sowing, or else sprinkled over the soil. In either case the result is just the same.

The bacteria attach themselves to the roots of the plants and proceed to supply them with the nitrogen which is an essential part of their food. No doubt, when apparently working for others, they are really working for themselves. It may be regarded as certain that they receive some equivalent benefit in return, for such partnerships are never one-sided.

A PLANT AND ITS PARTNER.

An even more remarkable instance of a partnership between a plant and a different organism was discovered some years ago in Nicaragua.

In that country, and throughout Central America generally, it has been found almost impossible to grow English fruit trees, such as the apple and the pear, because of the ravages of the leaf-cutting ant, which utterly destroys the foliage.

The native plants have been compelled to devise means of protecting themselves, the most curious being an alliance between a species of acacia and another ant, small in size but exceedingly pugnacious, which attacks the leaf-cutter and drives it off.

It exists in great numbers, makes the acacia its permanent home and forms its bodyguard. The inducements offered by the plant to its tiny ally are ample, for they include board and lodging.

It has developed hollow thorns in which the ants can live securely, and each leaf is furnished at the base with a gland which secretes honey, and at its tip with a small, sweet, pear-shaped nodule, which serves as food. What more could an ant want? This ant evidently thinks it has got a good thing, and is quite ready to fight for it.

PLANTS WITH SOCIABLE HABITS.

It is not merely with other organisms that plants associate for mutual benefit; they also do so with one another. No one who takes a country walk can help noticing that they gather together in groups, here one kind and there another.

This is partly due to the fact that a position which suits one individual suits others of the same species, and as they scatter their seeds around them a whole colony soon springs up where previously there was only a single settler.

But there is more in it than that. The taller and more striking kinds do not generally keep together in this manner. Thistles, for example, endeavour to get as far from one another as possible, and for this purpose each seed is suspended from a tiny parachute, which enables it to float a long distance on the wind.

The plants with sociable habits are usually small, and bear inconspicuous flowers. If they grew singly they would run great risk of being passed unnoticed by the bees and moths, upon which they depend for their fertilisation, but when they are massed together it is different.

Hence it is a very great advantage to them to live together in colonies.

QUESTIONS WORTH ANSWERING.

WHERE IS LITIGATION SETTLED BY DIVING?

In Perak unsettled disputes may be dealt with by the ordeal of diving. The pleadings upon either side are sealed up in two similar bamboo tubes. Two stakes are then driven into the bed of a pool in a river, to which two boys are tied, immersed to the neck, and each holding one of the tubes.

When all is prepared, a pole stretched horizontally above the heads of the boys is pressed downwards, forcing both under water. Each lad holds out beneath the surface as long as he possibly can by gripping his post. The moment one bobs up to breathe, he is set upon, and his tube is torn from him and flung away. The other boy is led ashore, where his tube is opened, and the party whose pleadings it contains is declared by the Rajah to have won the case at law.

WHY ARE MUSHROOMS GROWN UNDERGROUND IN FRANCE?

The Japanese method of growing mushrooms on trees has been described in these columns; in France they are almost always cultivated in caves. The mushroom loves a place that is cool, damp, and dark, or, at least, it does not seek sunshine, and if the light reaches it, its head will be reddish brown, while if grown in the dark it will be white, fat, and particularly nutritious.

Several years ago there were more than 3,000 mushroom caves in the Department of the Seine alone. These caves are generally disused stone-quarries, and are reached by rope-ladders. Those who work in them rarely see daylight. The temperature that gives the best results is about 48 degrees Fahrenheit, and it is most important that the air currents should move regularly in one direction.—"Pearson's Weekly."

HOW DO ROCKS USE POTATOES?

The well-known intelligence of rocks is curiously illustrated by their use of potatoes. A clergyman in North Wales noticed that twice in the course of the year the ground beneath a rocky was strewn with small potatoes. This happened in the breeding season, and also in the autumn, before the winter storms began, when the birds resemble to carry out repairs necessary against the rough weather. The potatoes were all about the same size, but the observer was at a loss to discover their use to the rocks.

An old parishioner supplied him with this explanation: The rocks employ the tubers for measuring the inside of their nests, to satisfy themselves that the dimensions are correct for the accommodation of their eggs. The potatoes when measured agreed very closely with the size of an average rock's egg.

CAN BEES HEAR?

Beekkeepers beat drums and tins to attract a swarm by the noise, in the belief that the bees can hear; and Huber observed that when the young queens, still imprisoned in their cocoons, emit a peculiar piping sound, the challenge of her rivals is answered by the old queen. The queen also makes a humming noise, which strikes all the bees with sudden consternation, so that they remain stupefied and motionless for some time. Hunter speaks of a variety of modulations of sound, expressive of anger, fear, satisfaction, and other passions, so that bees probably can hear.

On the other hand, Lord Abergyle failed to affect them by a violin, whistle, tuning-fork, shouting, etc., not even a twitch of the antennae showing they had heard; nor are they disturbed by the report of a gun, or loud thunder.

I have seen the primmest of prim old maids surreptitiously snatch up a strange child and devour it with kisses. It brought a brilliant moisture to her eyes and a radiant glow to her face—I was constrained to over my presence and ask her to do it again. She thereupon promptly drew herself into her shell, and became frigidly ashen of her momentary weakness. Why?

For some unexplained reason a woman thinks it her bounden duty to pretend to like kissing. Quant a moi, I have not the slightest doubt that I shall permanent regret having exposed my sex in this manner; but there, messieurs, take advantage of this first of confidence while it is with you, and use it to your own advantage.

I should say that if a man proposed successfully to his bright, particular star, she would be very keenly disappointed if he did not crush her in his arms and cover her happy face with kisses.

Have I said enough to convince such readers as Mr. Carlton?

Mademoiselle Sans-Gene.

In the Bombay High Court, on the 14th instant, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar dismissed three appeals preferred by Umrao Nabi Bux and two other Mohammedans, who were convicted in April by Mr. K. S. S. Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, at about midnight, on the 24th March.

While the complainant was on his way home from his shop, he saw the accused and two others emerge from Chindi Bazar, armed with sticks. The fourth accused, Ghassu Hyder, called out to the others "Strike this fellow; he was refused to pay Moharrum dues." The complainant was knocked down and beaten mercilessly. Umrao and the other two appellants were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment extending from two to six months; were bound over to keep the peace, and two of them were fined. Owing to the fourth accused being accounted a dangerous character, the Magistrate sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and ordered him to be bound over.

A Canton letter states that on the 19th instant, while a body of troops encircled the execution ground of Shihwanh Siang (Cantonese Coll. Shekwanheon) in the Namhoisien (Coll. Namhoi) district of Canton city where three bandits were about to be beheaded, a number of their comrades suddenly broke through the cordon and carried off one of the doomed men. It so happened that this was not done until two of the three had already fallen under the executioners' heavy two-handed sword. This gave the opportunity for all the troops present to rush after the audacious rescuers. The bandits were too weak in numbers to maintain a successful rearguard fight as it were, with the result that while four bandits were killed outright in the fight the soldiers managed to recapture the rescued man alive, and also one of the rescuers. The sentence was then carried out "as previously arranged," with the addition that the man who was taken at the same time was also beheaded.

BATTLES WITHOUT BLOODSHED.

How Americans are Preparing to Show Sights to Some Incidents of the Boer War.

Our American cousins are illustrating the realities of war in a very effective manner.

A large stretch of land, seventy-five acres in area, at Brighton Beach, near to New York, has been leased, and upon this the most startling episodes of the Boer War are being represented in a truly picturesque manner.

A thousand men, every one of whom saw service in the Transvaal during the war, are the actors, and, in addition, there are representatives of the Zulus, Basutos, Matabele, Kaffir, and Swazi tribes.

As one enters the arena one sees in the distance the city of Colenso, its buildings and hills silhouetted against the sky. Save for the presence of the Boers, who are busily engaged in digging trenches, there is a beautiful suggestion of peace in the scene.

Suddenly there is the sound of a bugle, and the scene immediately becomes a field of action. The Boers make a mad dash for the kopjes near-by, and from the distance the sun glints on the guns of six British scouts—a reconnoitring party, brave fellows all of them—who charge over the veldt on their splendid horses, with a cheerful disregard for the danger which lurks behind the hills. A thin line of smoke arises from a kopje, and yet another, and half the Britons fall.

One of them is only wounded, and is crawling from under his horse, and a fellow-soldier is helping him to mount behind. They are off. But a Boer bullet lays the big black horse dead.

Three of the scouts reach their command and then the khaki-clad sons of Britain gallop on the field, their eyes aflame with the desire to avenge the death of their comrades and win this stronghold.

The work of besieging the city has begun but the Britons fall back before the deadly fire of the Boers.

Then the artillery and the reserves join the first detachment. The heavy rumble of the great cannon can be heard, and the great, broad-tired wheels cut through the veldt, the straining horses tugging at the traces and the gunners swaying on the top.

The incessant hum of the Gatling gun joins in the general roar of battle, and the fight is on in all its fury.

The fighting changes into a wild melee; Boer and Briton fight for supremacy, and the Boers win!

High on a cannon Nick Von Gass waves aloft his hat and cheers, while his right sleeve hangs limp at his side for this brave man sacrificed his arm at Spion Kop, and was wounded ten times during the war, yet fought stubbornly on. Around him are gathered the cheering Boers, and the battle of Colenso is at an end.

It is interesting to note that our American cousins select this battle for their chief episode, and that they are eager to show that the Boers win.

The second tableau is Paardeburg, with brave old General Cronje, with his faithful followers dying around him in great numbers as they fell in that tangle of wheat, outnumbered ten to one, they held their position and sacrificed as many Britons as there were Boers in Cronje's army. It was here the Gordon Highlanders made their famous charge—8,000 strong—fearing nothing and falling before the enemy's fire like blades of grass before a great scythe.

Then the white flag of truce appears in the midst of the fighting, and the battle is at a close. The conquered Boers sadly file out from the laager and form around the Cape cart four-in-hand, where brave old General Cronje awaits the arrival of Lord Roberts. When the British commander takes the hand of the Boer warrior, he says: "Sir, I am proud to take so brave a man."

The third tableau is a reproduction of one of the many marvellous escapes made by the fearless De Wet through the British lines.

The scene of his escape, as given at the spectacle, is on the banks of the Modder River, where he plunges his horse down the cliff into the water and swims across to the opposite bank, where the horse only pauses long enough to toss the water from his mane and is off on a wild gallop just as the Britons appear and give chase.

The full programme at Brighton Beach contains other items, including foot-races and gun-drills.

The British cavalry drill is about the prettiest feature on the programme, with its hundreds of men and horses, giving a perfect exhibition of symmetrical figures and flawless lines.

The British contingent is composed of mounted infantry, lancers, artillery, and a company of the famous Gordon Highlanders. It is under the command of Captain Chapin, D.S.O., who served throughout the entire campaign, and was with Lord Roberts in Pretoria.

Among the Boer contingent is Colonel Blake, the leader of the Irish Brigade, with thirty of his men; J. N. Boshoff, a grandson of a past President of the Free State and an officer of fame among his countrymen; Commandant Van Dam, who commanded the famous Johannesburg Zarks a crack regiment of the Transvaal, and took the British surrender at Nicholson's Nek; and Commandant G. Mara, wounded no less than ten times during the campaign.

The following summary of the crop and weather report for the week ending 14th June appears in the "United Provinces Gazette":—Rain has fallen in 33 districts, accompanied by hail in Hardoi and Hamirpur. Rain is said to be required in Almora. Fields continue to be prepared for autumn crops, and sowings are in progress. Sugar-cane and extra crops are being irrigated. Supplies are ample. Prices are stationary.

The importance of commercial education on practical lines is receiving increased attention in the United Provinces. The Collector of Moradabad recently approached the Upper India Chamber of Commerce in view to apprenticing scholars to engineering concerns. The Committee replied that Messrs. Begg, Sutherland and Co. were prepared to accept apprentices in connection with the Cawnpore electrical scheme. The support of the Chamber was also asked by the Cawnpore Commercial School, and a member of the Committee has been appointed a visitor.

The High Court.

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justice Pargiter and Woodroffe.)

THE DACCA SENSATION.

A TALE OF HORRIBLE ATROCITIES.

This is a reference of a remarkable case made by the Sessions Judge of Dacca sitting on the Bench of the High Court. The tale disclosed by the witnesses appeared to the Sessions Judge romantic. The three accused persons Lalmohun Mozumdar, Kalki Chatterjee alias Kala Chand and Kalki Chatterjee alias Kala Chand were tried before the Sessions Judge under sections 302, 354 and 430 I.P.C. The jury found Prosonno and Kala Chand guilty under section 304 I.P.C. and by a majority of four to one they found Lalmohun not guilty of any offence. The facts are these:

Lalmohun Mozumdar of Dayhata, a medical practitioner, happened to fall in with and ultimately became a disciple of Kalki Chatterjee alias Kala Chand a religious mendicant of Madaripur who had visited the former's house on several occasions. This Kalki Chand had two more disciples, Prosonno Mandal and the deceased Ananda Bhuiam, who was designated as "Jom" by the Sadhu and his disciples. On the last occasion the Sadhu came over to Lalmohun's house in December last and put up in the Mandab Ghur. Subsequently his two disciples Ananda and Prosonno joined him there. On 8th December last a little before dusk while the Sadhu was sitting in the Mandab Ghur with his three disciples and Ananda the "Jom" was preparing a chillum of Ganja, Prosonno all on a sudden threw him down on his neck and snatching a trisul of the Sadhu pierced the pointed end forcibly through the back side of his neck and believing him to be dead dragged him out of the Mandab Ghur and left him outside at some distance and returned to the Mandab. Ananda having regained his senses shortly after came back to the Mandab and prostrated himself before the Sadhu who on seeing him remarked that the "Jom" had returned again. Prosonno exclaimed addressing Lalmohun "Dron-Acharja Mohassay seize him." It appeared that Lalmohun seized Ananda who was still lying on his face by the hair and lifted up his head while Prosonno got upon his back and butchered him with a Ganja-cutting knife. Ananda made no struggle but simply murmured Kala Chand what are you doing? up to his last breath. When Ananda's life was extinct Kala Chand directed Prosonno and Lalmohun to remove the body and clean the spot which was soiled with blood. They removed the body and placed it on a log of wood near a tank. Lalmohun and Prosonno then both left the place with a lighted lamp and Prosonno set fire to several houses. On returning home Lalmohun began to dance crying "Joy Kar" for Kala Chand. Prosonno returned shortly after and at the bidding of both Kala Chand and Prosonno all the female inmates of the house were ushered in the presence of the Sadhu and they were, in spite of their remonstrance, stripped of their wearing clothes by Prosonno and Lalmohun by orders of the Sadhu and made to prostrate themselves before the Sadhu in a state of nudity and were then allowed to retire. Another attempt was made to burn the houses and the women were again brought before the Sadhu in a naked state and on this occasion inhuman atrocities were perpetrated upon the females, too obscene to mention.

Mr. Douglas White, Deputy Legal Remembrancer who appeared in support of the reference submitted, after going through the voluminous record of the case, that the facts were undisputed and that there was no justification for the murder. There was nothing, he said, which would exonerate the accused from the consequences of murder. As regards Prosonno there was no shadow of excuse for the brutal nature of his act. He was a demon, he said, in human shape. The Sadhu was of the same type. The guilt of the accused had been clearly established by their confession.

Mr. H. N. Sen who appeared for Kala Chand began by saying that a man was to be judged not by what he had done at the time but by his subsequent action. The Sadhu never signed a Vaklatnama and said that he must suffer the consequences. This showed that he was not of that type as he was represented. He was a Brahmin and the author of the atrocities. Prosonno was a Chandal the lowest caste without any education. Again the Sadhu was a stranger to the village and Lalmohun was an influential man. Was it not likely that the witnesses would try to save Lalmohun at the cost of the Sadhu? In the evidence there was much exaggeration. Though the act was committed in the presence of the Sadhu, he was only a passive actor and quite helpless under the influence of Prosonno. Mighty effort was made to save Lalmohun by throwing the whole burden upon the Sadhu. There were two eye-witnesses to the murder, a boy of 16 and a girl of 22. How was it that this boy saw with his own eyes the orgies that went on the whole night without being unnerved. It was said that the girl also saw the murder and did not tell anything about it to anybody for days together. Was it to be believed that these two so-called eye-witnesses saw with their own eyes the whole occurrence quite unnerved. What was imagination seemed to be the result of recollection. This evidence was a mingling of recollection and imagination. As for other atrocities they were committed by Prosonno and others while the Sadhu was under a delusion. They had at that time translated themselves into an imaginary world.

Babu Satish Chandra Ghosh who appeared on behalf of Lalmohun Mozumdar submitted that of the two eye-witnesses, one a boy was an accomplice. He took an active part from the very beginning and his evidence could not be accepted. The other so-called eye-witness was a woman who was not actually present on the occasion when the murder was committed. If there was a plan Lalmohun was not a party to it. The deceased gave his consent to the deed. He never resisted though he was butchered by a blunt knife. He was under the impression that he would be resuscitated. Again the influence of the Sadhu upon Lalmohun was very great. Indeed he was entirely at the command of the Sadhu and was not a free agent to the action of that memorable night. He was under a delusion. He did not know what he was doing at the time. He believed that "Jom" was killed and not Ananda. Then there was absolutely no motive of the murder.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bodilly.)

MANAGEMENT OF THE DOVETON COLLEGE.

Mr. Jackson, Mr. Garth and Mr. K. Evans Pugh instructed by Messrs Carruthers and Co. appeared for the plaintiff E. M. Smith. Mr. S. P. Shaha and Mr. B. C. Mitra instructed by Messrs Ghose and Kar appeared for the defendants, H.E. Mendis and others.

The first defendant in this case was the Honorary Secretary of the Devoton College and the others were members of the managing committee. It was alleged that the first defendant in his capacity as the Honorary Secretary had received certain sums of money for which he did not render any account. It was also alleged that the sons were being educated at that institution free of charge. The case was to have a scheme for the management of the school.

The case has been settled both parties agreeing on the following terms: (a) That a committee should be appointed consisting of not more than ten or less than seven members of whom at least three should be the members of the Devoton Society, and that five should form a quorum. (b) That the Receiver should make over all properties in his possession (c) That the defendant H. E. Mendis should account for the money which might have been received by him in his capacity as the Honorary Secretary of the Devoton College (d) That the defendants in no case should be members of such committee, and (e) that pending the appointment of such a committee the Receiver should not in any way interfere with the management of the College.

The plaintiff's costs should be paid from the funds of the College. The defendants did not press for costs now as the matter would come on again.

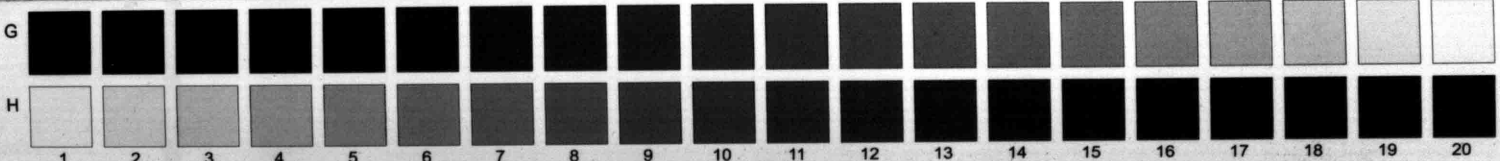
DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS IN THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

The Report on the working of the dispensaries and jail hospitals in the Central India Agency for 1903 forms, as might be expected from the nature of the subject, very melancholy reading. No fewer than 116,789 sought relief during the year. There is, however, a touch of grim humour in the statement that there is a decrease of malarial fever cases, accounted for by the evacuation of populous centres in Western Malwa owing to plague. It would appear that in disease, as in other things, according to the French proverb, "one nail drives another out." Were it not for this cause, there would probably have been an increase of malarial fevers as the rainfall was abundant. The number of cases of cholera is small. The disease appeared in Rewah State in June and July, causing a little over one thousand deaths. Rewah city and the surrounding villages were the centre of the epidemic, which spread to Nagode and Sonawal States close by. In Western Malwa a few cases of small-pox were reported, but the disease was not widespread. It is the visitation of plague that caused the year 1903 to be a disastrous one in the western portion of the Central India Agency. The epidemic was imported into Rutland District in November, 1902, from the Panch Mahal District to its west. It finally ceased in the following April, having carried off 1,869 victims. By this time, however, the disease had spread to the populous city of Indore, the Indore Residency Bazar and Mhow, where a number of cases occurred at the beginning of the hot weather, and it went on smouldering until the rains. In July it flamed up again, mahalla after mahalla catching the infection rapidly. The rainfall was unusually high, and the black cotton soil was converted into a morass, so that camping grounds were difficult to prepare and evacuation could not be carried out properly. In addition, hundreds of panic-stricken people poured out of Mhow and Indore into the villages, carrying plague with them, while others fled by rail to seek an asylum wherever they were admitted. The advantages of a better sanitation, of wider roads, streets, and lanes were in favour of Mhow as compared with Indore, and yet it suffered more severely—a circumstance that has previously been noticed in the etiology of plague.

An Umballa City correspondent writing on the 17th instant says:—A daring burglary took place here in the Kalai Majri Mohalla on the night of the 13th instant and Rs. 6,000 worth of cash, ornaments and clothes are said to have been stolen. The victim of the theft was our popular Commissioner Choudhari Gurmukh Singh.

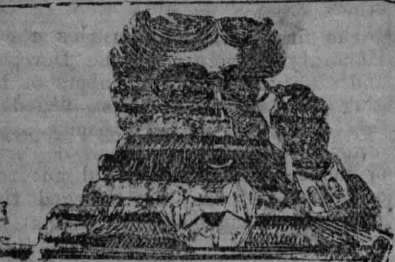
"Indu Prokash" of Bombay has the following:—Mr. Tadapatadur, a Circle Inspector was on his way to Mundargi, near Gadag, Dharwar District. He had his family with him and was accompanied by peons and mahars of the village establishment. Some brutal ruffians armed with lathes in hand presented themselves before this travelling party. Fear put to flight all the escorts. The females offered their ornaments as a barter for saving human life. The helpless and unarmed Inspector could not prevail against the culprits carrying deadly weapons. He was brutally done to death. One of the awful consequences of the Arms Act is to throw the law-abiding subjects of His Majesty on the tender mercies of lawless scoundrels, whose purpose and motive are crime who have as little respect for the Penal Code as for the Arms Act and who can easily convert ordinary objects into deadly weapons.

The Burmans named Nga Yo and Nga Po Hlaing were tried by the Judge of the Hantawaddy Division Court for dacoity with murder. The facts of the case are as follows:—The scene was a solitary house standing in the fields about a quarter of mile from Katagayon village near Tawwi. It was occupied by one Aman Ali, his wife and three children and ten others. Some time between midnight and dawn, the house was burned to the ground and Aman Ali, in making his exit from the burning building with difficulty, was severely cut several times with dhus and died on the 19th of March. Two other men received injuries on the head and were treated in the hospital. Ma Byaing, the wife of Aman Ali, who managed to save her life and the lives of her children, said that her husband was killed by a gang of about fourteen Burmans, one of whom took Rs. 500 in ransom from his waist when he had been cut down. This act made their crime dacoity with murder and sentenced them to be hanged.



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HINDOO GENTS'
BOARDING AND LODGING,
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visiting Calcutta will find it very comfortable
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central. Owing to extensive patronage, a family
quarter has been lately added; where strict privacy
is guaranteed.
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CHYAVANA PRAS

Far Surpasses

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, Consump-
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other complaints of Lungs and Throat.

It radically cures
Nervous Debility, Prostration, Braining and
similar complaints due to any cause or
cause.

It purifies the blood, gives tone to the
WEAK CONSTITUTION, corrects the LIVER,
creates GOOD APPETITE, and makes a MAN
AND HAPPY MAN.

J. T. Peters Esq., S. T. Corps, Umballa.

writes:—

"Kindly send me by return post one phial,
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as I feel much better by taking one bottle."

Babu Goura Sunkar Roy of the Cuttack
Printing Co. Ltd., Cuttack, writes:—

"I am very glad to say that the bottle of
CHYAVANA PRAS, which I got from you a month
ago, has done me much good. It has checked the
COLD and TENDENCY TO FEVER which troubled
me, and the SHAKING OF HAND owing to NERVOUS
DEBILITY is somewhat less. Please send me another
bottle to last for a month."

Medicine for one month's use — Rs. 2.
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The Editor of the Amrita Bazar
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"I can confidently recommend the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA to the public as the medicines are
prepared by expert with great care."

Raj Bahadur Dwarka Nath Bhatta-
charya, Retired Sub-Judge writes:—

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

Babu Amar Nath Basu, Zamindar,
Bagbar, writes:—

"I can very strongly certify as to the genuineness
of the medicines prepared at the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, and to the extraordinary care with
which KABI RAJ KESHAB L. ROY execute his treat-
ment upon me."

Babu Madhu Sudhan De, Retired
Jailor, writes:—

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

Babu Dina Nath Roy, Assistant
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"My grand daughter had been suffering from
chronic dysentery attended with fever and other com-
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failed to cure her, I placed her under the treatment
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of my grand daughter has convinced me that Ayur-
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efficacious for chronic diseases."

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It may be freely taken at all seasons by young
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For it cures Gonorrhoea, Gleet and kindred Genito-Urinary diseases; that so long defied the
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Puts an instantaneous stop to discharges however painful and obnoxious.
Is a deadly enemy of Gonococci, the Gonorrhoea-bacillus.
Has not hitherto been known to fail in any cases however complicated.
Removes immediately all complaints about urination.
Is equally effective in chronic and acute cases.
Destroys the susceptibility to stricture, retention of urine, penicillitis, and other horrible effects of
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As once removes all agonising symptoms not to speak of itching inflammation and ulceration of the
affected.
Restores, without fail, the vital power, buoyancy and the normal desires
Brings life to the living dead.

MITIGATES THE PENALTIES OF SIN AND BRINGS HOPE TO THE HOPELESS

What the Doctors say:—

One of the Leading Medical Journals the "Indian
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safe and reliable therapeutic agent and one on
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Dr. K. P. Gupta, Col. I. M. S. M. A., M. D.,
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(Cantab.) late Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, etc.
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Dr. B. K. Bose, Surgeon-Major M. D., C. M.
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Dr. U. Gupta, M. D., M. C. (Edin.) F. C.
S. (London) etc., says:—"I tried R. Laughin and
Co's Healing Balm and found it really a very
excellent medicine for both chronic and acute
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Dr. G. C. Bez Borna, L. R. C. P. (Edin.),
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PALATABLE TO TASTE

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Rs. 5000 will be given away on the 30th Septem-
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guaranteed, and it has been registered under the
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following articles: (1) The Key Regulator Keyless
O. F. lever watch, very strong and durable guaran-
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(2) The Patent Lever Roskopf system watch, w. 1
2 rubies guaranteed for 5 years Rs. 50 Do. Fan-
Dial Rs. 50 (3) The stop watch, Keywinded, with a
safety case Rs. 6 only (4) Wrist watch keyless,
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5 years, with a beautiful strap Rs. 7 only (5) The
Magic Pen a boon to the congested class Rs. 2
(6) Fuzzy O. very useful to make the moustache
long and beautiful Rs. 2 per phial (7) Hair Oil
refreshing and cooling Price Rs. 2 per bottle (8)
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pure blood in the body in one month Price Rs. 2-8
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Rs. 50 each; 15th prizes of Rs. 20 each; 20 prizes
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30 YEARS' TRIAL

HAS CONVINCED MANY EMINENT PHYSI-
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SUDHA CHURNA

IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR

Acidity,

Indigestion,

Dyspepsia

and Colic.

— EITHER ACUTE OR CHRONIC —

ATTEND WITH

Flatulence, Headache, Loss of Sleep, Biliousness,

Rumbling in the Abdomen, Pinching or Gripping Pains

in the Bowels, Acid Eructations, Burning Sensations

in the Heart or Stomach, Nausea or Vomiting after

Meals, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Distaste for Food, Loss

of Appetite, Giddiness, Lassitude, etc.

One dose will give immediate relief, and, if con-
tinued for some time, will radically cure the disease.

Rao Bahadur B. G. Sathu, Poona writes:—"My
wife suffered from Dyspepsia for a long time,
but your SUDHA CHURNA has done her good."

K. G. Kelkar Esq., B. A., Principal, Poona
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Bahadur B. G. Sathu recommended to me your
SUDHA CHURNA and got a bottle of it for me from
you. I am using it and am glad to say I have got
rid of my complaints."

Raghunath Sing Esq., Post Master, Hos-
banganabad, writes:—"Kindly send two bottles of SUDHA CHURNA, as
I have derived much benefit by its use. On Condi-
tion, as also my friend to whom I gave the Churna."

Babu Umash Chandra Kotal, Sub-Registrar
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from Acidity for the last few months."

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its effects and clears bowels regularly. Since I have
been taking it, I have had no attack of Indigestion
and it has done me immense good."

Babu Lakshmi Narayan Ray, Mursidabad,
writes:—"I have been giving the medicine to my wife thrice
daily, for the last 3 days, and it has done her good."

Babu Krishna Prosad Maitra, Zemindar
and Hon. Magistrate, Malancha, Sonarpur,
writes:—"I am glad to say that I have derived much benefit
within a couple of days of its (SUDHA CHURNA's)
use and have every reason to believe that by continuing
the medicine for some time I shall be completely
cured of the Indigestion from which I have been
suffering. I used many other medicines, both Allo-
pathic and KabiRAJ, but none of them has given
any benefit."

Babu Karunadhar Mukherjee, Hon. Ma-
gistrate, Burdwan, writes:—"The phial of SUDHA CHURNA which you sent
about a week ago, has given much relief to my wife
who has been suffering from dyspepsia since last
3 years. Please send 3 large phials without delay."

Dr. G. B. Chimaswamy, 1st grade, Hospital
Assistant, Koppa, Kadur District, says:—"Kindly send as an early date one large phial of
SUDHA CHURNA. The one you sent has done much
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ficer, Shriwardhan, Janjira State, writes:—"Year
SUDHA CHURNA, I am glad to say, has
proved wonderfully efficacious in a very troublesome
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Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Urethritis, Cystitis,
Running whites and similar
ailments

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WONDERFUL REMEDY
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KANAKASHAY

In Ayurvedic Sastras

It gives relief in a day and

radically cures in a week.

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and cooling the brain. Price Ans. 12 per phial.

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MEYORES

[The world-renowned ideal cure for Gonorrhoea

Spermatorrhoea, Gleet, Nervous and Muscular

Debility, Braining, Weak Memory and all the

exhaustive diseases due to youthful folly and excesses.

People who always feel half-sick and cannot con-
centrate their attention on anything, should not
fail to procure at the earliest opportunity—one or
two phials of MEYORES. It is invaluable and
indispensable to those that are broken down when
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HEALTH. MEYORES doubles the power of
enjoying the pleasures of life and gives a special
vitalising action on the productive organs.

Dr. Costa, L. R. C. P., C. L. R. S. (Edin.)
Bombay, writes:—"I have tried your MEYORES on
a few of my patients and was

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at the result. I shall find every opportunity
of recommending this to my patients." Dr. G.
Anderson, M. D., Burma, writes:—"MEYORES
has done immense good in several cases and
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Dr. J. J. O'Connell, D. M. S., Bahadour,
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H. E. the VICEROY

Accoucher and Professor, Fellow and Examiner,
Calcutta University, writes:—"I know the
composition of MEYORES. It is very efficacious
in cases for which the medicine is called a sovereign
remedy. It is very well prepared." P. Sriyal, Esq.,
C. S. District and Sessions Judge, writes:—"Your
MEYORES is a sovereign remedy. I have derived
much benefit from it." Babu Rajanendranath Mitra,
Sub-Judge, Bengal, writes:—"Your MEYORES
acted as a miracle in a case of Gonorrhoea. It
has perfectly cured the disease. Such a remedy is
sorely rare." A. Creep, Esq., Engineer, Guindy,
writes:—"I have used your medicine for
Spermatorrhoea, Gonorrhoea, etc., and got very good
results in my hopeless case."

Price of MEYORES ONE Rupee per phial.
Postage for up to THREE phials FIVE Annas only.
All letters, money orders and telegrams should be
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RANAGHAT, BENGAL

EL TON IN INDEGRIOUS PRODUCTS.

Highest Award Gold Medal.

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FOR

Indian Perfumery.

Bela, Malati, Safalica, Champaka, Jesmine,
Boquet, Lily of the Valley are all extracts from
Indian flowers. The test scents manufactured
from fresh flowers now offered in the market,
encourage National Industry. Price per Bottle
Rs. 1, 3 bottles Rs. 2-8, packed in a fancy card-
board box * * *. Purchasers of two such
boxes will get the benefit of a Bengalee Nove-
l worth 1-8.

COLD DRINKS FOR SUMMER.

M. L. BOSE'S FRUIT SYRUPS.

All these drinks are prepared carefully from fresh
ripe fruits effectually quenching thirst in hot
weather.

Lemon	—	—	0	0
Orange	—	—	0	0
Pine-apple	—	—	0	0
Ginger	—	—	0	0
Rose	—	—	0	0

FIGHTING TO THE DEATH.

A BULGARIAN LEONIDAS AGAINST THE TURKS.

Kustendil, Bulgaria, May 7.—For the past few weeks I have been studying bits of reports that have come in from Macedonia from various chiefs of chetas, secret agents, and other individual members of the organization, all regarding a certain incident which occurred some weeks ago down in southern Macedonia, in the caza, or district of Tergeli. It was much telegraphed about at the time and mentioned in the European papers, but some of the main facts, and all the details have as yet remained secret. Putting together the dry official reports to the committee with the narratives of several participants or witnesses who arrived here several days ago, and excluding obvious individual exaggerations, there still remains the story of an event which stands out as remarkable, even in this country of sensational events. It is just such a one as you may find here and there in the pages of Herodotus—a second Leonidas in another Thermopylae. It is the story of how thirty-eight comitajis, well armed, and well entrenched, for a whole day stood off the repeated attacks of 2,000 regular Turkish soldiers, a horde of several thousand bashibazouks, several hundred Albanians, and a band of thirty Greeks. These numbers are quoted in the Turkish reports.

Few people familiar with events here for the past few years have not heard of Apostol Voyvoda, known to the Turks and gendarmerie officers as Captain Apostol. There is a standing price of 5,000 liras, or Turkish pounds, on his head. He is a small, dark, keen-eyed man of about thirty-five years, who can neither read nor write, and always signs his dispatches, written by his secretary, with a rubber stamp hanging as a watch charm. Were he a man of education, for he is intellectually keen. But he is the Robin Hood of Macedonia. It is about him that the story centres.

A week before Lent Apostol came here to Kustendil, to recross the frontier some days later with several horse loads of munitions. He was going to take them to his own district, cache them in the mountains and use them as a reserve for the summer's fighting. With him were Sava Michaeloff, his sub-chief, and thirty-eight men. On the day before the beginning of Lent, Apostol and his band were in the Givato Mountains. He wanted to get over into the Cherni-Derent Mountains; between the two ranges runs the River Vardar. During the day he had sent a courier across the river to the village of Spalivo, asking the villagers to send horses for the ammunition. As was afterwards known, the courier was stopped at the intermediate village of Stoyak, where a company of soldiers were quartered. And this is the reason he was stopped.

A Greek shepherd boy, wandering about the mountains with his flock, came accidentally upon Apostol's band in hiding for the day. They took him prisoner. Now, every Greek is an enemy to every Bulgarian, and some moments the boy's life was in danger. Perhaps it was his youth which appealed to the chief, at any rate, he released him. The boy at once went to the village of Stoyak and reported Apostol's presence in the nearby mountains, and later pointed out the courier passing through the village for Spalivo. The latter was arrested. When night came and the horses from Spalivo did not appear, Apostol decided that perhaps the villagers had lost the way, so he and his men shouldered the ammunition bags among them, descended to the river, crossed it, and by midnight had reached their destination, Spalivo. This village was several miles higher up the same bank of the river on which stood Stoyak, where the soldiers were quartered. On one side are high mountain bluffs, on the other the River Vardar.

But as the villagers had not received Apostol's message, they not expecting him, had made no preparations. First, they had allowed their dogs free, who noisily announced the entrance of the bandmen into the village. Their barking was heard by some Albanian shepherds a short distance outside.

SURROUNDED BY SOLDIERS.

However, the ammunition was stored in an old, half-broken-down, deserted house, and two of the bandmen were detailed to sleep upon it. Apostol, Michaeloff, and their companions then divided themselves among half a dozen houses nearby. In half an hour all were asleep, save a few of the villagers, who remained awake to guard against surprise. Meanwhile, the soldiers in Stoyak had quietly marched up to Spalivo and surrounded it. Then a search party entered the village and began searching the houses. The Albanian shepherds who had heard the barking of the dogs joined them. The soldiers were now doubly assured that they had Apostol and his band surrounded at last.

Meanwhile, the pounding at the doors as the Turks demanded entrance to the houses alarmed the village. Fortunately, the search began from the side opposite to that where the bandmen were quartered. Now, it is a standing law of the committee that the bands must never fight in the villages, unless absolutely cornered, so Apostol and his men, still half-dressed, gathered themselves together, and determined to break through the ring. It is probable that this traitor, who, as a Greek, hated the Turks only a little less than the Bulgarians, had minimized the number of the band, and that the Turks thought they had only a band of ordinary size to deal with, of from fifteen to twenty men. At any rate, Apostol and his men had no difficulty in walking through the circle. They retreated quickly up the pass through which the river runs until they could go no further. Behind them the bluffs descended abruptly into the Vardar, on one side rose cliffs, on the other, below them, ran the river, a wide, swift stream just then, for the snows were melting. Before them the rocky ground descended towards the village. From a military point of view it was an ideal position for defence—and death, for no escape was possible.

Day was dawning then, as the bandmen hastily threw up three lines of trenches with loose rocks and boulders that had once tumbled down from the heights above them. As soon as the Turks were unable to locate their positions by the growing light, they spread out in fair formation below and be-

thirty-eight, for in the hurry there had not been time to gather in the two men who were in the hut with the ammunition. As was found later, they continued sleeping undisturbed, for the Turks had not considered the hut worthy of search, and there the ammunition and its two guards remained in safety during the whole day. The first line of trenches in the pass was defended by Sava Michaeloff and eleven men. Fifty yards beyond and higher up fifteen men were stationed, and still higher up were Apostol and twelve men.

Meanwhile the firing had begun to attract to the spot the vultures of the Turkish army, the bashi-bazouks. These are a disorganized, irresponsible rabble who seldom fight, but are always on hand to share the plunder. On occasions they will sometimes support the troops in a charge, for they are well armed. These began to gather in great numbers now, and took up positions with the regulars. When the fight was two hours old a Greek band of thirty men, commanded by an officer in the uniform of the Greek army, appeared and joined the Turks.

ORDERING A CHARGE.

Evidently the Turkish officer in command had recognized the strength of Apostol's position, for hitherto he had ordered no attack. Meanwhile it had been telegraphed to Salonica, two hours away, by train, that Apostol was cornered, and more troops were needed. But, anxious to gain the big reward on Apostol's head, the Turkish officer determined to get him before his superiors arrived. Enforced by the bashi-bazouks, the Albanians and the Greeks, he ordered a general charge. The bandmen allowed the charging throng to come half-way up. Then four hand grenades were thrown and as many volleys fired. They also rolled down huge boulders into the panic-stricken Turks. The destruction by bombs was terrific, for even the Turkish regulars, fierce fighters as they are, poured down in scrambling retreat.

Having lost heavily, the Turks made no further efforts then to storm Apostol's position. But in three hours the reinforcements from Salonica began to arrive. By noon twenty-five carloads had come, two thousand soldiers in all. Meanwhile the bashi-bazouks had streamed steadily in from the surrounding villages, to the number of five thousand some reports say. That is probably an exaggeration, and then, too, as far as actual fighting was concerned, most of these fellows probably took up the passive attitude of expectant spectators.

Upon the arrival of the general officer in command from Salonica, he impatiently ordered a general attack at once. The soldiers made a wild upward scramble, but again the bombs were blasting up the loose lava among them. That attack failed, as had the first. Two more equally desperate attacks had a similar result soon after. Then the Turks withdrew and began to open up a heavy fire on the rocks above, depending on rock splinters to destroy the insurgents behind their positions. These tactics, although costly—for Apostol and his men were slowly pot shooting individual officers wherever visible—were more successful. By seven that evening, at fifteen o'clock by Turkish time, the insurgents had been much reduced. Another attack was ordered, before dark should give the few survivors a possible chance to escape. In the first trench only Michaeloff and three men were alive, and they all wounded. In the other two lines of trenches were eight men un wounded.

As this last general attack began the ammunition of the bandmen gave out in a few last volleys. Then Michaeloff and his three men in the first trench rose, deliberately smashed their rifles over the rocks, destroyed their watches in a similar manner, and drank the poison which is part of every bandman's equipment, to save him from torture, if wounded. The eight men above killed their wounded comrades with their knives, then made a break for the river. The Turks were successful. They had gained the position. The news was then telegraphed that Apostol had been killed. From one of the bodies were taken personal letters addressed to him, a rifle with his name engraved upon it was found, and various villagers identified the corpse. Later it was found that this was the body of Apostol's secretary. So well was the Sultan pleased with the news that he immediately telegraphed his personal thanks to the troops, and sent £350 to be divided among them. The gendarmes, the creatures established by the reforms, who had taken part in the fight, were all promoted.

Next day, Georgis Pasha, the Italian gendarmerie officer, commissioned there by the Powers, arrived and began an investigation. It seems he was the first to question Apostol's death. At any rate, he sent for Apostol's wife, who lives in a village near by, and the dead having already been buried, he ordered them disinterred, that she might identify her husband among them. She failed to do so.

But several days after all doubts were settled when the kaimakam, or governor of the caza, received a letter bearing Apostol's rubber stamped seal, announcing himself in good health, save for a sprained ankle. Of the whole band of forty men, six escaped, two being the guards who watched over the ammunition, and took no part in the fight. They remained with it until another band came a week later and carried it safely off. Of the eight who broke for the river, three were drowned while attempting to swim across, and one, realizing that he could not even attempt it, drank poison. One reached the opposite bank and escaped and is now here in Kustendil. Apostol and his three comrades crouched among some rushes in shallow water, and escaped later in the night when the search was over. He is now recovering from his sprained ankle in a secret hospital in the mountains.

What the Turkish losses were in the fight is hard to estimate truly. Turkish reports only mention two Greeks and sixteen Albanians killed. Villagers of Spalivo say 1,200 in all fell, but that is perhaps an exaggeration. Still the casualties must have been heavy, otherwise such a large force could not have been checked for a whole day by thirty-eight men.

Albert Sonnichsen.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels, and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unnatural looseness of the bowels is noticed, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by

All Chemists and Storekeepers Price 1 Rs. 2 Rs.

DALHOUSE SQUARE.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

The following letter has been circulated to the Pdees by Mr. W. R. Gourlay, the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated Lieutenant-Governor's Camp, Bengal, the 19th June 1905:—

The Lieutenant-Governor has observed that there is a great deal of misconception as to the intentions of Government in regard to Dalhouse Square. I am therefore asked to give a brief statement of the facts so as to remove the misapprehension which prevails. When His Honour approached the Municipality on the subject of the improvement of the square and when the Commissioners agreed to hand it over to the local Government for renovation, its untidy and unsightly condition was admitted on all hands. As soon as the Corporation agreed to hand over the square to the Local Government the Lieutenant-Governor met Mr. Greer (Chairman of the Corporation) and Mr. Bortram (Chairman of the Squares Committee) and fully discussed on the spot with them and the Public Works officers the plans for improving the square. There was complete accord in their views.

The local Government then consulted the Government of India and obtained the consent of the latter to pay for the initial cost of restoration, the work however being carried out by the local Government, who would remain in charge of the gardens. The sole object in view was to surround the historic monument with a more befitting setting and to convert the internal appearance of the square into an additional beauty of Calcutta. As there was no landscape gardener available, all the heads of the local Governments were asked if they could recommend any one possessing the necessary qualifications. Three of them recommended Mr. Cameron, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Bangalore, who was thereupon invited to Calcutta to inspect the square and to submit plans.

When Mr. Cameron arrived in Calcutta he was introduced to Mr. Greer and Mr. Bortram as well as the Government officers; and again the plans were discussed on the spot. Mr. Cameron's plan is still under consideration. It involves the laying out of the square in a more artistic and symmetrical way, providing for the statues which we have of former Lieutenant-Governors and the laying out of flower beds and planting of trees so as to conform to a definite and well thought out plan. Space will be found for the equestrian statue of Sir John Woodburn which is expected shortly in Calcutta. The statue of Sir Stewart Bayley is to be removed to the Square with his own consent.

It is not contemplated to remove the Dalhouse Institute although Mr. Cameron advised that its presence at the south end of the square interfered seriously with the artistic readjustment of the gardens. It has never been proposed or contemplated to fill in the tank. Its retention is the centre of the entire design. It is proposed, however, to broaden the space of ground on the west on Post Office side of the tank in order to admit of the continuation of the garden walk and flower beds on that side, which is at present very much narrower than the east side. The removal and replanting of the trees and flower beds are entirely in the hands of Mr. Lane of the Botanical Gardens Sibpur, who possesses the requisite knowledge of the floraculture for the purpose.

It is impossible to reconstruct a garden and expect it at the same time to retain all its former features as well as to regent (sic) the new ones; and an interval must necessarily elapse during which the garden will present a somewhat bare appearance before the new trees and plants have grown to any height. The trees that have so far been removed are mainly mahogany trees which were no part of the original design of the square, which gave little or no shade and which presented a most irregular appearance.

Until the plans have been submitted to the Government of India and the estimates have been sanctioned by that Government, who have agreed to pay the cost, all statements as to the work to be finally undertaken are premature. The steps that have so far been taken in the removal of the trees, etc., have been required in order to prepare the ground before the commencement of the rains. When the designs have been completed and accepted by the Government, any one desiring to see them will be welcome to do so. They will be on view in the Public Works Department Secretariat.

The highest temperature recorded on Tuesday was 108.0 at Jacobabad.

Some 800 acres of land near Kadunbaw in the Hantowaddy district, formerly a forest reserve, have been given up by the Forest Department and have been divided into 25-acre plots to be given to "bona-fide" agriculturists.

Meerut District has the unenviable distinction of being the only district in these Provinces where the plague deaths during the week ending the 10th June reached a hundred. It reported 73 seizures, and 105 deaths.

Mr. R. M. Phillips, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. K. A. Reinold, deceased. Mr. Phillips took charge of his office last Thursday.

The Fund which was opened early in April with the object of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Jas. Buckingham, O.I.E., in recognition of his services to the Indian tea industry has now been closed. The subscriptions aggregated £1,100, which sum will be presented to Mr. Buckingham at the Annual Assam Dinner to be held in London on Wednesday next, the 28th June.

Mr. E. B. Denham, Secretary of the Agricultural Board, visited Mr. J. W. C. de Soysa's cotton estates at Kurnagel on Saturday, and has sent in a report to H. E. the Governor, which will doubtless find a place in the next progress report of the Board. Mr. de Soysa has already told us of the success of his experiment with Carovonia, and Mr. Denham also testifies to the splendid growth of the cotton, some of the trees being 7 and 8 feet high and in full bearing. Unfortunately the seed has been planted at various times, and therefore the results per acre cannot be estimated; but Mr. de Soysa has now a plot planted at one period, and it is hoped to obtain satisfactory results which will enable a better judgment being formed than is now possible of the success of this variety of cotton cultivation in Ceylon. Mr. de Soysa himself is most hopeful.—"T. O."

THE DALHOUSE SQUARE MOVEMENT.

The public has been informed that "the Lieutenant-Governor has observed that there is a great deal of misconception as to the intentions of Government in regard to Dalhouse Square, and therefore one of His Honour's officials has been directed to constitute himself. His Honour's speaking trumpet, and tell the public exactly what His Honour's ideas of a garden are, and what is to happen to the public pleasant situation 'formist' Writers' Buildings, where great matters of State, such as the Rolt Case and other weighty problems, are discussed and disposed of. So far as the Man in the Street is able to gather, this garden, when it is finished, will be beautiful beyond human conception. The 'untouched meadow' from which the chaste Hippolytus gathered his chaplet for Artemis will be but a ploughed field compared to it: 'Maud's' Garden a mere rubbish heap; and even the Queen's Garden in 'Alice in Wonderland' a long way behind it. In this last-named lady's arbour, it will be remembered they had special gardeners, armed with special brushes and pots of special paint to make the roses special colours for special days. Sir Andrew Fraser, however, is going one better than this. He is going to collect all the statues of past, present, and future Lieutenant-Governors, and erect them in suitable positions. This is only one of the adornments. H. H. the late Maharajah of Durban is to be placed upon a higher pedestal—something, we presume, of the same sort as the Nelson column in Trafalgar Square—and made to resemble that exemplary saint, St. Simeon Stylites. The flower-beds and plants are to 'conform to a definite and well thought out plan'—something in the way, we suppose, of mechanical forcing beds will be arranged, whereby primroses will be produced in August and violets on Midsummer's Day. 'As there was no landscape gardener available,' we read, 'all the heads of the local Governments were asked if they could recommend any one possessing the necessary qualifications. Three of them recommended Mr. Cameron, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Bangalore, who was thereupon invited to Calcutta to inspect the square and to submit plans.' But why not have sent direct to that magician in gardening, Mr. Burbank, who can make daisies grow the size of sun flowers and can rob the rose and the cactus of their thorns. Mr. Rolt, we believe, we are correct in saying, is in the very forefront of amateur gardeners. He, no doubt, would have been only too pleased to render His Honour all assistance within his power. When all the plans are ready and the Lieutenant-Governor has approved of them, the public will be allowed to see them, and whether they approve of them or not, His Honour gives us to understand they will be carried out. As they say at the end of Omar Khayyam this is 'Tamam Shud!'—I. D. News."

POONA MUNICIPALITY.

Poona, June 20.—At a special meeting of the Poona City Municipality, held last evening, under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, O.I.E., member of the Viceroy's Council, a stir was created by the unexpected resignation of his position as President of the Sanitary Committee, of Colonel Henderson, Civil Surgeon, Poona. Mr. Gokhale said "there are two remarks contained in Colonel Henderson's resignation which are not pleasant to contemplate." Colonel Henderson had written "there is little or no use of any one driving three miles to preside over a committee, the members of which are seldom or ever present, and what is the good of belonging to a committee, whose opinions and recommendations are never considered?" "Now gentlemen," said Mr. Gokhale, "with regard to the first of these two statements, I took the trouble to scrutinize the printed record of attendance, and found that out of four meetings held up till now Colonel Henderson was not present at the first, and at the other three, when four out of six members were present he remained for only two or three minutes, and he now resigns on the score that members are seldom or never present. I leave it to you, gentlemen, to say whether Colonel Henderson was justified in making this remark. With regard to the recommendations and opinions of the Sanitary Committee never being considered, that is a statement that should never have been made. I have personally taken extra care to act on Colonel Henderson's advice and have always valued it, particularly in plague matters; and I think the Municipality has done the same. If Colonel Henderson was anxious to resign he might have done so without resorting to reflections on the Sanitary Committee." One member rose and said that to avoid unpleasantness Colonel Henderson's resignation should be accepted without comment. A second member proposed that the matter be postponed for another week, and this was carried.

MURDER AT RANGOON.

Rangoon, June 20.—A brutal murder was committed at two this morning in a house in Sooley Pagoda Road, the victim being A. M. Nazareth, Agent of the Aigarth Dairy Company. The facts are that while the beat constable was on duty a man, named Rahim Bakhsh, went to him and told him that his master was lying dead in his bed in a pool of blood with a wound across the right cheek bone. Shortly afterwards another servant, Karim Bakhsh, made a similar complaint. Both servants were taken to the guard where Inspector Austin, after inquiring into the complaint, proceeded to the scene of the crime, where he was told by them that while they were sleeping downstairs they heard the deceased call out. Both servants went up and saw him in the condition above reported, but life was not then extinct. He asked for water, but before it arrived he expired. The police noticed that the floor had been washed with water and saw blood stains near the staircase and some also on Karim Bakhsh's clothes. They further discovered a hatchet, which had been recently washed, near the bed of the deceased. On looking about they found a ladder standing up against the wall of the house underneath the window giving access to the room in which the deceased slept. Both servants are under arrest. The police patrol says that before the two servants made the complaint he noticed them moving inside the house with a lamp. Some Chinese carpenters living next to the deceased's shop are also suspected of being implicated in the murder. Robbery is not believed to be the motive, as a large sum of money was found in the room, and it is suspected to be due to jealousy or revenge, as the deceased had done a very successful business during the time he had been here.

THE CRAZE FOR OPERATIONS.

Professor Schweninger's timely protests against the modern craze for operations is most opportune, writes "a Physician" in the "Daily Chronicle" for in these days the physician is in great danger, of being pushed into the background altogether by the surgeon, to the great detriment of the best interests of the general public. Professor Schweninger is better known to the world as Prince Bismarck's medical adviser, and his somewhat sensational statement that recourse is had to operations far too frequently nowadays was made in defending himself against the somewhat curious reproach that too few operations are performed in the hospital under his charge. A multiplicity of operations is only an ampler confession of the failure of medicine.

The methods of surgery, it is true, are such as appeal strongly to the man in the street. To him the surgeon is the "deus ex machina" in all desperate emergencies where human life is at stake. The surgeon's work is of a kind that the most unskilled and uneducated can follow and appreciate, for he makes the crooked straight, and the halt whole, in the sight of all who care to see. He binds up broken limbs, lops on shattered members, removes forbidding tumours, or excises undesirable internal organs with ease and expedition. He moves amid a glitter of steel in an atmosphere of antiseptics and ether, attended by a bevy of 'sisters' schooled in the mysteries of his pet dressings. In a word surgery is more 'showy' than medicine, and appears, to superficial minds as the superior art.

From the point of view of medicine, however, the greater man is not he who can cut off a leg, but he who can keep it on. Surely it is a greater achievement to save a leg than to saw it off. But the saying of a leg may be a slow, and apparently uninteresting process, whereas the dramatic element in such an operation as an amputation appeals strongly to the mind, and the chief actor, the surgeon, receives the applause of the unthinking. Men and women appear just at present to have a mania for being operated on, and some are only too willing to sacrifice their appendages at the shrine of fashion. Even in these days of perfection in surgical technique, however, operations should not be submitted to without grave reason, since, undeniable risks are always run in every operation; and no operation is absolutely safe. Besides, despite the spacious arguments of interested operators not a single one of our internal organs is, so far as we know, superfluous and none should be removed unless the necessity is urgent.

Another matter to which Dr. Schweninger very properly called attention is the over-specialisation of the specialist. To my mind the specialist is often a very over-rated person, and the general public has a very exaggerated notion of his powers. Members of the general public are far too fond of consulting specialists. For instance, if Jones of Brixton, who has been attended for years by his family medical attendant, is dissatisfied because he thinks the latter does not understand the nature of the stomach trouble from which he is suffering he goes to consult a stomach specialist (let us say) in Harley-street. Now, though the great specialist may know a great deal about stomach in general, he knows very little about Jones' in particular, and his patient probably derives but little benefit from his ingenious but inoperative prescriptions. A little reflection would have shown Jones that the only real specialist on his gastric organ was his own medical attendant, who had attended him for years and knew his "history."

The average specialist knows a great deal about his speciality, but he knows practically nothing of the individuality of his patients, hence advice must always be taken, like his prescriptions with a grain of salt. A specialist may be very useful to the general practitioner, who is at a loss to account for some particular symptom in his patient or who wishes to have some obscure point in the diagnosis cleared up. Hence patients should never think of consulting specialists except on the advice of their own regular medical attendants, who will advise the specialist beforehand of all the most important points in the patient's "history" bearing on the ailment on which more light is required.

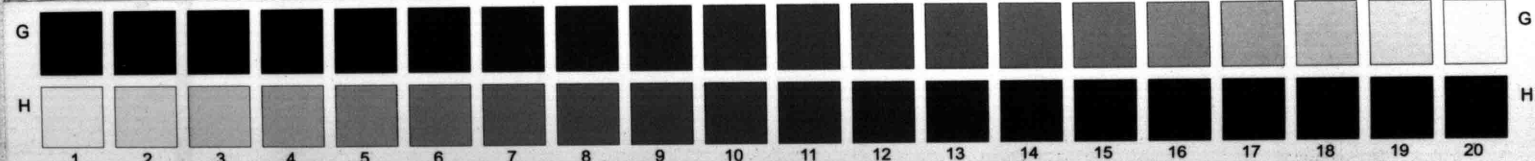
THE "SANDOW OF INDIA."

A Native of Vizagapatam, who claims the distinction of being the Sandow of India, will with his pupils appear for a week at the South Indian Athletic Association, People's Park, Madras. Amongst other feats of strength it is understood that he will allow a country cart laden with twenty passengers, of any weight, to pass over his bare chest. Another item is the placing of a solid granite stone weighing 1,500 lbs. and more on the chest. It takes about six men to lift the stone, but "Ramanurthi" will after supporting it for five minutes lift and throw it on to the stage. One other important item is supporting 18 men on a plank across the back. There will, in addition, be some startling feats on the double trapeze, etc. A novel feature is the performance of two women—also Natives of India—on the double trapeze, etc.

NO COMPETITION.

The uniform success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the relief and cure of bowel complaints both in children and adults has brought it into almost universal use, so that it is practically without a rival, and as everyone who has used it knows, is without an equal. Sold by

All Chemists and Storekeepers Price 1 Rs. 2 Rs.



RESOLUTION ON ON BENGAL
SANITARY REPORT.

The following resolution on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, for the year 1904, has been published in this week's "Calcutta Gazette":—

Major Clarkson, I.M.S., was in charge of the office of Sanitary Commissioner throughout the year, but the report is written by Major Clemesha, I.M.S., who took over charge shortly after its close.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

Although the rainfall of the year was above the average, it was not well distributed, and the monsoon rains ceased much earlier than usual. This rendered the last quarter of the year very unhealthy. The prices of food-grains were on the whole lower than in the previous year.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered was the highest on record, viz., 3,170,440, or 42.7 per thousand of the population of the Province according to the last census, excluding two small tracts where vital occurrences are not yet registered. The increase, as compared with 1903, is attributed by the Sanitary Commissioner to the circumstance that the latter year was more healthy than 1902 and, in particular, that malaria was much less prevalent. This explanation may be accepted as accounting for the greater part of the increase. Some small portion of it may perhaps be due to the progressive improvement in registration, but the reporting of births and deaths has now reached such a degree of accuracy that this factor has become of comparatively small account. In his note on the age tables of the last census, Mr. Hardy calculated that the mean birth-rate in Bengal during the decade 1891-1901 was 43.9 per mille, which is only 1.3 more than that now reported. The officers of the Vaccination Department enquired into nearly half a million vital occurrences during the year and found that less than 1 per cent. had been omitted from the returns compiled at the police-stations. There are considerable variations in the figures reported from different parts of the Province; and whereas in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions the reported birth-rate was less than 40 per mille, that of Chota Nagpur, with its healthy climate and prolific aboriginal population, approximated very closely on 50. The highest rate recorded in any district was that of Hazaribagh, which exceeded 56 per mille.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths reported was 2,415,423, or 32.4 per mille, compared with 33.3 per mille in 1903 and 33.4 in 1902. The diminution occurred chiefly under the head of cholera. The healthiest Division was Chota Nagpur with a death-rate of only 22.9 per mille. In the Burdwan, Orissa and Chitragong Divisions it was under 30, but in the Rajshahi, Patna and Presidency Divisions it exceeded 35 per mille. The vital statistics of towns will be dealt with in the Resolution on Municipal Administration. In discussing the seasonal incidence of mortality, the Sanitary Commissioner points out that the conditions of the different sub-Provinces are far from uniform. In Bengal Proper the healthiest months are June and July; in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, January and February; and in Orissa, September and October.

INFANT MORTALITY.

There was a further reduction in the rate of infant mortality, which was 187 per thousand births. This figure is still 55 per mille above the average of England and Wales, but it is not very much in excess of that in some of the mining and manufacturing counties. The Sanitary Commissioner summarizes in his report the result of the enquiries instituted by his predecessor regarding the causes of death of infants under one year of age. He considers that the bulk of the deaths result from illnesses due to improper food, insufficient clothing and other causes arising from the ignorance of the parents. The influence of malaria is also well marked; and while in some of the healthier districts, such as Singbhum, Manbhum and the Santal Parganas, the infantile mortality is as low as, or lower than, the mean for England and Wales, in unhealthy districts like Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur it is from 30 to 40 per cent. above the Provincial average. In Captain Rogers' report on fever in Dinajpur, which will be referred to again further on, it is shown that of the mortality recorded under "Fever" in a thousand cases specially enquired into, no less than one-tenth were cases of infants "born feeble," and were due largely to the mothers having suffered from repeated attacks of malaria during pregnancy. The Lieutenant-Governor doubts whether sufficient weight is given by the Sanitary Commissioner to the injurious effects of premature marriage and child-bearing. It has been found in Europe that the vitality of infants is greatest where the age of the mother is about 24 years, and that there is a marked rise in the mortality where her age is less than 20 years. Unskilled midwifery is responsible for a large mortality than would appear from the number of still-births reported; the people have a prejudice against reporting still-births, and in such cases generally allege that the child was born alive and died a few days later. The Sanitary Commissioner is preparing a leaflet in Bengali and Hindi containing a few simple rules bearing on the rearing and care of children; and it is hoped that some good will result from its distribution at least in Calcutta and some of the larger towns. The returns show that about 105 males are born to every 100 females; but the mortality amongst male infants is so much greater than amongst female, that about half of this excess has already disappeared by the end of the first year of life. These results have their counterpart in Europe, but there the greater relative vitality of female infants is even more marked than it is in this country, where sons are so highly prized and are often more carefully tended than daughters.

CHOLERA.

The mortality from cholera was barely two-thirds that of 1903. The number of deaths registered was 137,701, or 1.85 per mille. In Bengal Proper cholera was more prevalent, especially in the eastern districts; but elsewhere there was a general improvement. This was most noticeable in the Patna Division, which had suffered severely in 1903, when the death-rates recorded in the Champaran and Shahabad districts were, respectively, 7.7 and 6.1 per mille. In no district has the mortality during 1904 approached these figures. The comparative immunity of Puri is highly satisfactory, and may perhaps be attributed to improved sanitary arrangements, especially as regards the water-supply. Only once in the last 20 years has Puri been so free from this disease as in 1904. Anti-cholera inoculation of coolies emigrating to

Assam has recently been discontinued at the instance of the Chief Commissioner of that Province, who considered that the measure had not been of material effect in warding off the disease, while it tended to make emigration to Assam unpopular.

SMALL-POX.

After three years of unusual prevalence there was a fall in the mortality from small-pox, which, in the Province as a whole, was only 0.23 per mille. The death-rate from this cause was highest in Jalpaiguri, where it was six times the Provincial average, while two of the three districts of Orissa, which usually suffer most, enjoyed comparative immunity. The Lieutenant-Governor has under his consideration proposals for reorganizing the Vaccination Department, and in particular for improving the status of the superior staff whose duty it is to see that the vaccinations reported have been effectively carried out.

PLAGUE.

Plague first assumed serious dimensions in Bengal in 1900 when the number of deaths reported was 38,412. In 1901 this figure was more than doubled, but in the following year the mortality fell to 32,967; it rose to 65,680 in 1903 and in the year under review to 75,436. Nearly three-quarters of the total mortality in 1904 occurred in three districts—Patna, Shahabad and Saran—and more than one-third of it in Patna alone, where the plague death-rate stood at no less than 16 per mille. Outside eight districts of Bihar and the City of Calcutta, only 545 deaths from plague were reported; but in those districts the disease seems to have established itself firmly; and it has spread since the close of the year to Howrah. It is essentially a disease of crowded sites; and although nineteen-twentieths of the population live in rural areas, nearly one-third of the plague mortality occurred in towns. The Sanitary Commissioner draws attention to the fact that 135 females died of plague to every 100 males, and attributes this circumstance to the fact that plague is a disease of the house, and attacks chiefly those who are most confined to it. The epidemic followed its usual course. It reached its climax in March, then rapidly declined until July, rose again in August, fell off in September and October, and once more rose steadily with the advent of the cold weather. The number of deaths from plague reported by the Sanitary Commissioner differs from that furnished in their weekly diaries by district officers who obtain their information through a slightly different agency. Orders are under issue providing for a comparison, month by month, of the two sets of returns, so that the differences between them may be ascertained and reconciled. It is sometimes said that many plague deaths are returned as due to fever, but this seems unlikely having regard to the fact that the mortality under this head is no greater than it used to be in the districts where plague is rife.

The preventive measures consisted chiefly of disinfection and the evacuation of infected houses. Inoculation is still viewed with suspicion and makes but little progress. No mention is made in the report of rat destruction. This is now recognized as of great value, and it has been urged upon the Municipal authorities of Patna and other towns where plague has taken a firm hold. The measures to be adopted for dealing with plague were considered in October 1904, at a Conference convened by the Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose, and the existing orders on the subject were passed in review. On the advice of this Conference the penal provisions of the plague regulations which had been issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act were abrogated; revised instructions were drawn up in which special emphasis was laid on the absolute importance of working with the people and of avoiding the least appearance of interfering with their rooted prejudices; and funds were placed at the disposal of Commissioners for expenditure on plague prevention and relief.

FEVER.

No less than 1,655,198 deaths, or more than two-thirds of the total number, are attributed to "fever." The reporting agency is notoriously unfit to form an accurate diagnosis, and all but a few well-known diseases, such as cholera and small-pox, are classed indiscriminately under this head. Some light is thrown on the extent to which this occurs by Captain Rogers' researches in Dinajpur, from which it appears that out of 1,000 reported deaths from fever, enquiry showed that more than one-fifth were really due to pneumonia, one-tenth to diarrhoea, one-ninth to phthisis, one-sixteenth to dysentery and one-fifth to other causes; while less than one-third were attributed to malarial fever. It must however be remembered that, even where malaria is not the immediate cause of death, it is frequently a predisposing cause, by weakening the constitution and rendering it unable to resist other diseases, particularly those of the respiratory system. According to the returns, the number of deaths from fever was about the same as in the previous year; but it would appear from more reliable sources of information that fever was really more prevalent during 1904; there was a considerable rise in the proportion of "fever" cases treated in the public dispensaries, and also in the number of admissions to the Police hospitals of constables suffering from malaria. The "fever" death-rate varies greatly in different parts of the Province; and whereas in Orissa it is only 12 and in Chota Nagpur 16 per mille, it rises to 24 in the Presidency and to 32 per mille in the Rajshahi Division. The highest rate reported is 38 per mille in Dinajpur. This district has long been exceedingly unhealthy; and accordingly, early in 1904, Captain Rogers was deputed to carry out the investigation, already alluded to, in that district and in Purnea. In the course of his enquiries he discovered that a large number of cases, hitherto regarded as of malarial origin, are in reality caused or complicated by a parasite of a different kind from that which produces malarial fever. It is not yet possible to say what will be the practical result of this discovery; but it can hardly fail to yield scientific results of great value.

The prevalence of malaria is now known to depend largely on the amount of stagnant water in bils and moribund rivers, which affords a breeding ground for the anopheles mosquito. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently sanctioned a project for draining an area of 290 square miles in the 24 Parganas at an estimated cost of Rs. 17,39,000; and two similar schemes in the Rajshahi and Pabna districts are under preparation. Much, however, can be done by less ambitious measures, such as the

filling up of hollows, the clearing of drains, and the treating of stagnant pools with kerosine oil. The report shows what action in this direction during 1904. Attention was concentrated mainly on certain jails; and it is stated that the result was "an appreciable decrease in the incidence of fever in them." The Sanitary Commissioner is preparing a note for the guidance of Municipalities describing the most practical methods of warding off malaria.

Great stress was laid by Captain Rogers on the value of quinine as a prophylactic; and it is satisfactory to observe that there was a considerable increase during the year in the sale of pie-packets, each of which now contains seven grains of quinine. Steps are being taken to increase the facilities for distribution by multiplying the number of depots for the sale of these packets.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA
AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The reported deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea numbered only 47,875, but Captain Rogers found that in the cases tested by him in Dinajpur only a very small part of the actual mortality from these diseases was correctly returned. There are often unaccountable variations in the figures for adjoining districts; and whereas in Dinajpur the recorded mortality under this head was only .03 per mille in Jalpaiguri it was .70. The Sanitary Commissioner is arranging to enquire into these discrepancies. The same unreliability attaches to the return of respiratory diseases, which is of no value whatever.

VITAL STATISTICS WITHIN RAILWAY LIMITS.

It has recently been arranged that station-masters shall report vital occurrences within railway limits, but the returns in some cases are clearly incomplete. It is for instance highly improbable that no births or deaths should have occurred during the year on railway premises in the districts of Shahabad and Singbhum.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Mention has already been made of three important drainage schemes which will shortly be carried out and of the measures taken in certain places to get rid of mosquitoes. In paragraph 62 of his report the Sanitary Commissioner enumerates some other important works which were carried out during the year. Much was done towards improving the water-supply by the construction of new tanks and wells, and the cleansing of old ones. Progress was also made in improving the conservancy arrangements in towns; but the difficulties connected with the installation of septic tanks, which were mentioned in the Resolution on the Report for 1903, have not yet been wholly solved. An exhaustive enquiry was made by the Committee appointed to investigate the matter, and certain definite conclusions were arrived at, but a final settlement of the question must await the result of enquiries which are now being made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the effluent from the tanks can be bacteriologically purified by filtration through sand.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

The report submitted by the Sanitary Board contains an account of the numerous water-supply and drainage projects which have engaged their attention during the year. To the former class belong the schemes for water-supply at Puri, Pabna, Khulna and Barisal. But the most interesting feature of the report is the evidence which it gives of the activity displayed by many Municipalities in Bengal in the preparation of drainage schemes. Reference is made to no fewer than fourteen such schemes; and many others are in contemplation. When these projects have been finally prepared and approved they will be carried out gradually as funds are available; and in this way it will be possible to secure that the Municipal money is expended to the best advantage. The detailed plans and estimates for the drainage of Puri and several other towns were prepared by an Assistant Engineer of the Public Works Department; but his services were available only for a limited time; and much still remains to be done. It is most important that these projects should be drawn up under closer expert supervision than the Sanitary Engineer has time to devote to them; and it has recently been proposed to give him an assistant for this purpose.

Mr. Montague Churchill Shaw, electrical engineer, has applied to the Government of India for a licence to provide a general supply of electrical energy in the Cantonment of Allahabad.

The weather at Bombay during the past few days has been of a rather extraordinary character. At times there is a distinctly monsoon aspect in the atmosphere, and the strong winds which repeatedly spring up from a south-westerly direction give welcome and refreshing indication of the approach of the eagerly-looked for rain. However, saving a few scattered showers, the climatic conditions still remain very trying, being unpleasantly sultry and oppressive.

The report on the state and prospects of the crops in Assam for the week ending the 13th June says:—Weather is hot. Rain has fallen in all districts; more rain is wanted in Sylhet, Kamrup, and Lakhimpur. Planting of sugarcane is in progress. Plucking and manufacture of tea are continuing; prospects are good in Darraung and fair in other districts. Ploughing for, and sowing of, late rice are in progress. Sowing of early rice is finished in Goalpara, Nowgong, Sibsagar, and Dibrugarh, and is in progress in other districts. Prospects of early rice are good in Goalpara, Nowgong, and Garo Hills, and generally fair in other places. Prospects of jute are good. Cattle-disease is prevalent in eight districts. Prices of common rice are: Silehar 18, Sylhet 16, Gauhati, Nowgong, and Sibsagar 16, Dibrui 16, Tezpur 14, and Dibrugarh 13 seers per rupee.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The "Turjman," an organ of the Russian Mamamaddans, reports the opening of an Islamic college at Baku. The course will extend over eight years, and the instruction imparted will be religious as well as secular.

The Rangoon Municipality have submitted to the local Government an estimate, amounting to nearly two lakhs of rupees, for paying the back drainage spaces in the main roads of the town with bricks, which have been found most suitable.

A suit valued at Rs. 75,000 is pending trial in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur for the removal of trustees of the Paresnath temple and for a scheme of management under Section 539, C. P. O. The suit has created much commotion in the Jain community.

The work of rehabilitating the spire of the Mandalay palace will soon be taken in hand. The estimate sanctioned for the purpose is Rs. 55,771. This is the outcome of the Bill passed by Lord Curzon's Government for the preservation of ancient monuments and objects of archaeological, historical or artistic interest.

The Government of India have decided that charges for the Cantonment Police, which form part of the provincial police controlled by local Governments, should in all cases be defrayed by that Government and the entire cost of the police employed in cantonments shall be borne by the provincial revenues with effect from the 1st April last.

In the affray case in which two recruit constables and two others were charged at the instance of the Town Magistrate, Calcutta, one constable was acquitted, the other was fined Rs. 15, and the two remaining accused were each sentenced to undergo 15 days' hard labour and to pay a fine of Rs. 10, in default of payment, to undergo seven days' hard labour extra.

The rapid decrease in the mortality from plague during the current month shows that the disease is following its normal course again this year. In the Bombay Presidency there are practically as many deaths per week in Bombay City as in all the districts and Native States lumped together. In the Punjab plague, as usual, is now almost non-existent in the large towns, and is steadily declining in the rural areas. The Lahore, Gujranwala, and Amritsar districts are those in which the largest number of deaths are reported, but by next month there will probably be only a few cases recorded. In the United Provinces the improvement is most satisfactory; the Central Provinces and Central India are altogether free; while in Rajputana the only States reporting deaths are Jaipur and Alwar. There is still some anxiety felt in Burma as to the spread of the disease to new centres, but so far the epidemic there may be said to have been kept under control.

Babu Manohar Lal, Chairman of the Fyzabad Municipal Board, has issued a serviceable report on the working of the Municipality for the year ending 31st March last. Fyzabad, with a population of 65,000, is a second-class Municipality, but it has a Municipal area of over 11 square miles, and includes Ajudhia, where three important fairs take place annually. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 20,688; the gross receipts, Rs. 1,26,493; and the expenditure, Rs. 1,05,126. The closing balance of Rs. 42,055 is above the maximum allowed by the rules, but the surplus will be allowed for the drainage scheme, the first sod of which was turned by the Commissioner on the 6th of May last. The gross income of the year, though it exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 11,469, did not come up to the estimate, but the net income of Rs. 70,415 was the highest on record. There was an increase under the heads of octroi, license fees, rents and gardens, and a decrease under those of tax on professions, fairs, pounds and fines, the decrease in the income from fairs amounting to Rs. 2,177.

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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, Free 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:

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"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 I was 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 bloating, puffing-up, sensation after each meal and I can assure you I felt miserable. Mother Seigel's Syrup for the younger members of my 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. Giddons' 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 not 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."

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