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VOL XXXVI

THURSDAY JULY 27 1905 CALCUTTA

NO 58

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The indian Review.

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Yours Sincerely BECHARAM BOSE,

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[Sd.] Dina Nuth Mukherjee,
Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahl,

Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi,

Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1901.

Babu Bepin Behan Dhar, jeweller of Poalia, made several ornaments for me. He also receved several orders through me from my frierds. In all cases his dealings were honest and straigh for ward. He is a reliable goldsmith and his executions are neat. I can safely recommend him to the public.

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Ayurvedic Doctor and Senior Physician, S. K.
D. Hospital; Professor, S. K. P. D. Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore Ayurvedic Vidvat Examinations.

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

Babu Nilyananda Biswas of Rampur-Boaliah has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable. Hel is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and fully deserves encouragement and patronage. He is trust worthy in bis dealings with his customers.

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Dr. H. Biswas.

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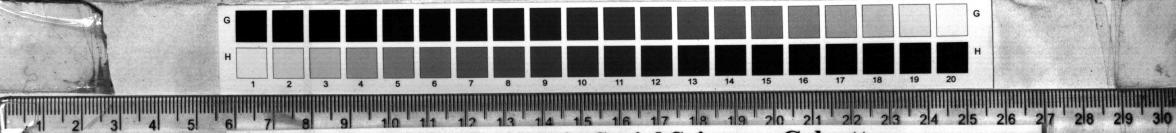
It is a novel and charming preparation composed of the finest Genuine Musk. Otto of Roses, and some other new and valuable Aromatics and Spices for imparting a rich and delicious taste to the Betel. A few grains of this Powder taken with the betel will wonderfully improve its necessity and a luxury indeed,

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, July 3.

The Earthquake in India.—Lord Tweedmouth asked the Under Secretary for India whether any, and if so, what assistance was to be rendered by Government to those pritish officers of Goorkha regiments who suffered heavy loss by the destruction of their houses, with their effects, at the time of the recent earthquake at Dharmsala. He said that the officers were now at their own expense build-ing buts as a shelter during the approaching whether any, and if so, what assistance was to ing huts as a shelter during the approaching rainy season. The case was one that deserved favourable consideration. (Hear.)

The Marquess of Bath said that the Indian

Government fully acknowledged the difficulties of the case. They had recommended a rant towards the rebuilding of the mess and the other houses destroyed by the earthquake. They had also made an advance towards the mess funds and furniture, and also towards the regimental institutes. A part of these grants would be met by sums from Lord Kitchener's fund, while there would also be a grant towards the loss of paysonal argents. of personal property. In addition, there were the pensions, gratuities, and the compensation for the loss of clothing and necessaries sustained by the Goorkhas. It had 'and decided also to issue free passages to the families and widows who had been obliged to return to England on account of the earthquake. A question had moreover arisen in respect of pensions and gratuities to the Indian officers, as well as pensions to the families and widows of those who had been killed. The Secretary of State had declared his desire and intention to act under the royal warrant in as liberal a manner as possible in order to relieve the offi-cers and men of the misfortune under which

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, July 3.

Lord Curzon.—Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary for India whether the modifications in the Army Organisation Scheme, proposed by the Viceroy, had been accepted by the Government, and what was the nature and extent of these modifications.

Mr. Brodrick: I have nothing to add to what I said on this subject last Thursday.
Mr. Churchill: May I ask the right hon. gentleman when he proposes to give the House an opportunity of discussing and inquiring into these grave matters?

Mr. Brodrick: I do not know what the hon.

gentleman means by opportunity.
Mr. J. Ellis asked whether the Secretary for India had received from the Viceroy a communication that unless certain modifications in the proposed new scheme or Indian Army administration were agreed to by the Cabinet his resignation would take place, and if so when was such a communication received if so, when was such a communication received and what were its precise terms and what were the precise modifications in the scheme desired by the Viceroy and Government in

Mr. Brodrick said his reply to tas must be

Mr. Brodrick said his reply to this must be the same as to the previous question.

Tuesday, July 4.

Telegraphic Rates between Great Britain and India.—Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer: If any ed the Chancellor of the Exchequer: If any loss has resulted since the reduction of the telegraphic rates between Great Britain and India; and, if so, will he give the actual figures of such loss each year; and also state whether any compensation has been paid on account of such loss, and in what proportion it was charged to the British and Indian expenses respectively.

chequers respectively.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain: Yes. The telegraph rates were reduced between Europe and India from March 1, 1902. For the 13 months ending March 31, 1903, the loss of revenue was calculated to have been 48,7691., and for the year 1903-1904, 5,2141. The Government of India is responsible for the programment of India is responsible for the repayment of one-third of this loss to the telegraph ad-ministrations concerned. The British Exchequer takes no share in the compensation paid. For the year 1904-1905 there has been no

loss of revenue owing to the reduction of rate.

The Proposed Partition of Bengal.—Mr.

Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that an influentially signed petition opposing the con-templated partition of Bengal is under subon from the inhabitants of Eastern Bengal; and whether he will postpone passing orders on the proposals of the Government until this memorial has been considered.

Mr. Brodrick: The proposals of the Government of India on this subject reached me on Feb. 18, and I have already communicated to them the decision of the Secretary of State in Council accepting their proposals. Wednesday, July 5.

Murders in the Army in India.—Mr. Joseph Devlin asked the Secretary of State for In-dia: Whether his attention has been called dia: Whether his attention has been carred to the number of murders in connection with the Army in India during the past 12 months; and whether, in view of the rigidity of the discipline imposed upon the rank and file of the Army, any official inquiry will be made into the matter. Mr. Brodrick: I have had no report from

India of a number of murders in connection with the Army during the past 12 months.

Plague in Madras.—Sir Walter Foster asked the Secretary of State for India. Whether there have recently been outbreaks of plague in Madras which have been traced to intend-

in magras which have been traced to intending emigrant housed in the emigrant depots; and, if so, whether any steps have been taken to remove the emigrant depots to some suitable position outside the city in order to protect the residents in Madras.

Mr. Brodrick: Two or three cases of plague occurred in villages near the emigration depots, but I am not aware that any case has been traced to the depots. The Madras Government may be relied on to take all needful show that during the week ending June 10 there was only one fatal case of plague in

Madras City.

The Administration of the Army in India:

—Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether a full statement can be made to Parliament showing how far, and in what manner, following the rules prescribed in Sections 23, 24, and 25 of the Statute

CAUTION. Person when travelling should exeroise cure in the use of drinking water. As a safeguard it is urged that every traveller pecures a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy before leaving home, to be carried in the hand baggage This may prevent distressing sickness and annoying delay. For All Chemists and Store-keeper Price 1 Re. 2 Rs.

of 1858, the Orders and other documents comprised in recent correspondence regarding the administration of the Army in India [Cd. 2574] were placed before and dealt with by the Council of India, and, in particular, if the despatch of May 31 was placed in he Council Room for perusal of all Members of Council during seven days before it was sent to the Governor-General of India; and can conies of any opinions or dissents recorded.

Council during seven days before it was sent to the Governor-General of India; and can copies of any opinions or dissents recorded by any members of Council during the course of that correspondence be placed before Parliament at an early date.

Mr. Brodrick: The procedure laid down in the Act of 1858 was strictly complied with in respect of the orders and other documents relating to Army administration in India, which were recently presented to Parliament. If the hon. member will refer to the Act, he will see that two courses are open to the Secretary of State in respect of a despatch which he proposes to send to India—he can either bring it before a meeting of Council, or can lay it for seven days in the Council-room for the perusal of members of Council. The former course is the one usually adopted for matters of importance and it is the one that was adopted on this according. The despatch of May 31 was passed

one usually adopted for matters of importance and it is the one that was adopted on this occasion. The despatch of May 31 was passed nem. con., and no dissents were recorded. As regards any notes or opinions which may have been written during the discussion of the matter, the established practice is to regardsuch documents as confidential, and to decline to publish them; and I do not see any reason for departing from it.

departing from it.

Thursday, July 6.

Lord Curzon.—Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether Lord Curzon has informed the Home Government that, unless modifications are introduced to the orders issued regarding the military com-mand in India, he will resign; and what ans-wer, if any, has been given to these represen-

Mr. Brodrick: I have nothing to add to what I said on this subject on Thursday, June

Travancore Representative Assembly.-Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the Rules for the formation of a Representative Assembly for the State of Travancore, under which 90 of the 100 members will be elected by the people; and whether he will recommend to the Government of India a similar measure for the administra-India a similar measure for the administra-tion of British districts.

tion of British districts.

Mr. Brodrick: I have seen in a newspaper a report of the proceedings at the inaugural meeting of the Travancore Representative Assembly in October last; but I have no official information on the subject, and I do not know the facts as to its numbers or composition. I am not prepared to recommend the creation of representative assemblies mend the creation of representative assembles for the administration of districts in British

India.

Appointments of Europeans and Eurasians.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to a recent notification in the "Bengal Government Gazette," stating that 30 per cent, of the appointments on pay of 40rs, per month and upwards, in the Office of the Board of Revenue, will be reserved for Europeans and Eurasians; whether he will disallow this notification in view of the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1833 and the Queen's Proclamation of 1858; whether the services of qualified Europ ans whether the services of qualified Europ and can be obtained in Bengal for 40rs. per month; and whether similar rules in favour of Europeans exist as regards the establishments of other departments in the Govern-

Mr. Brodrick: I have seen the notification referred to in the question; it applies to the office of the Board of Revenue a principle which, in September last, was publicly announced as applicable to several other offices. I do not consider that it conflicts with the provisions of the Act and Proclamation. provisions of the Act and Proclamation mentioned in the question. The Europeans and Eurasians contemplated in the rule are pre-sumably themselves natives of India, and for certain duties possess qualifications which are valuable to Government. The limit of paynecessary to secure the assistance of persons of this class is a matter for the consideration of the Government in India.

ARBORICULTURE IN THE U. P.

A Resolution is issued by the Department of Revenue and Agriculture regarding measures for the promotion of arboriculture. We learn from it that in the United Provinces during the last ten years about 1,300 miles have been added to the length planted, which now amounts to some 8,000 miles; but there are still some 20,000 miles of road of all kinds without avenues. The average expenditure was Rs. 81,000, and the average income Rs. 77,000, so that the net expenditure averaged only Rs. 4,000 per annum for the ten years; and for the last five years there was actually an average surplus of Rs. 6,000. Working plans have been prepared for most districts. Arrangements are being made to appoint and train supervisors, and a new manual of arboriculture is ready for issue.
"TUM NE SALAM NAHI KIA."

A Rawalpindi correspondent writes the "Tribune:"—Lieutenant Yule is young Magistrate here, Besides being a Magistrate he is a Military Officer. On the 17th instant in a criminal case before him a man had the audacity of leaving his Court without performing the obsequious bow considered due to authority. The young Magistrate lost all self-control, called out after the man, got out of his chair and slapped the culprit in the face,

and in order to impress the lesson well on and in order to impress the lesson well on him gave him a good parting kick, all the while exclaiming "tum ne salam nahi kia," "tum ne salam nahi kia." The man was asked to file a complaint against the valiant Lieutenant Magistrate, but perhaps the Indians have by this time come to know well of the ultimate result of such governments and the therefore would do complaints, and he therefore would do nothing of the sort. Let us see if Lieutenant Yule receives promotion for his typical treatment of the Indian niggers.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL YOU NEED IT. Do not wait until some of your family is aken with a violent attack of colic or diarrhoes. A bottle of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand when needed has saved many a life. Procure it at once. For sale by
All Chemists and Store-keepers Price

1 Re. 2 Rs.

COPPER AS A TANK PURIFIER.

THE MOSS

DR. NIELD COOK'S REPORT.

The following extracts are taken from a note by Dr. Nield Cook, Health Officer to the Corporation on the use of copper as an

the Corporation on the use of coppes and algicide and germicide:—

Dr. George T. Moore, who is in charge of the Laboratory of Plant Physiology at Washington, U. S. A., has written some interesting papers to show a remarkable action of copper sulphate in small quantities in purifying water by killing algae and bacteria without injuring the higher forms of vegetable life, or fish, or human beings drinking the water. Drs. Rideal beings drinking the water. Drs. Rideal and Baines in England tested and to a and Baines in England tested and to a large extent confirmed his conclusions, Lieutenant S. R. Christophers, I. M. S., Superintendent, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Madras, has since done some experiments which were published in the "Indian Medical Gazette" for April, which throw doubt on these results so far as their applicability to conditions prevailing un India is concerned, and though I have ead in "Capital" and elsewhere of perfectly satisfactory results being obtained in the case of particular tanks, after a number of case of particular tanks, after a number of carefully conducted trials with measured quantities of the chemical I am reluctantly orced to the conclusion that copper sulphate in the quantities generally prescribed by Drs. Moore and Kellarman is of little practical use for the purification of the filthy tanks that abound in Calcutta.

2. As the amount of copper sulphate said to be required to kill different algae varies enormously, from I in 25,000,000 in the case of Spirogyra to 1 in 100,000 Beggiatia (the sewage fungus), I thought it advisable before proceeding to its use to according to fore proceeding to its use to ascertain so far as I could what algae I had to deal with and become familiar with their appearances. But as the ifauna of our tanks have, so far as I am aware, never been worked out systematically and I had difficulty in obtaining even English books of reference to help me, I cannot claim to have done more than identify a few genera and species which were of special importance in connection with this work. Some of the tanks in Calcutta are covered with of the tanks in Calcutta are covered with a healthy vegetation such as duckweed, or Lemna, which is said to afford shade for the fish and to generally prevent the breeding of anopheline mosquitoes, and one or two larger species of aquatic plants. Some varieties of waterlillies are also found On sanitary grounds there is no reason to interfere with any of those growths, and I have found that copper sulphate in ordinary quantities has absolutely no effect on them. A noticeable feature of many of the tanks is a green soum on the surface, or them. A noticeable feature of many of the tanks is a green scum on the surface, or which rises and sinks with the sun. In some cases the scum appears to have been dusted over with a bright green powder. This condition appears to be produced by the Cyanophyceoe of Phycocromophyceae, the blue green algae. Sometimes with reflected light they have quite a red colour especially when they have begun to decay. They must liberate oxygen and have some effect in purifying the water, but when they die and decompose they give off an unpleasant odour. They mostly consist of separate roundish cells embedded in a gelatinous matrix. The fishermen consider that they are good for fish by affording shade. tinous matrix. The fishermen consider they are good for fish by affording shade keeping the water from getting too hot and probably affording food, as many Indian fish, even including the royal Makser, feed largely on moss or algae. I identified some varieties of this order such as Caelosphoe rium, Clathrocystis, Microcystis, etc., also found filamentous forms of growth such

as the Oscillatoria.

If first tried the effect of copper sulphate as an algicide in the laboratory. The following two experiments are fair examples of the results obtained: as the Oscillatoria.

(1) Two tall glass cylindrical vessels of one litre ca water with a layer of blue-green algae form. ing a scum over the surface. The following algae were found in the water. The figures opposite them show the number of parts of water to one part of copper sulphate recommended by Messrs. Moore and Kellarman for their destruction:

Clathrocystis 8,000,000

Clathrocystis 3,000,000 Coelosphoerium Oscillatoria 1,000,000 Miscrocystis

A solution of copper sulphate in filtered water was made I in 100, and 1 cubic cenwater was made 1 in 100, and - cubic cenwater was made 1 in 100, and - cubic cenwater was made 1 in 100, and - cubic centimetre of this solution containing 1000 gramme of copper sulphate, was poured on the surface of one of them, the other being the surface of one of them, the other being kept untreated as a control. This made the amount of copper sulphate in the vessel 1 in 100,000. After 24 hours some of the algae were somewhat discoloured, but, as they still appeared to be growing after 48 hours, a second dose of 1 cc of copper solution was added and the contents of the glass were thoroughly stirred. This appeared to kill the algae in 36 hours when most of them were found to have fallen to the bottom as a brownish deposit, but the water did not become clear. The control

still showed algae growing on the surface.

(2) Two vessels were filled with tank water with blue-green algae as before and to one of them sulphate of copper solution to one of them sulphate of copper solution was added to make a dilution of I in 500,000. Not much change was observed on the first three days, on the fourth there was a good deal of discolouration, the water became greenish in colour from the diffusion of the pigment and on the fifth most of the algae fell to the bottom forming a brownish deposit. The water was kept for some weeks but never became clear, though it showed some improvement.

Dr. Cook then describes the experiments made in some Calcutta tanks and concludes as follows:-

I do not consider the results obtained sufficiently promising to warrant us in taking action to treat the water of the two thousand insanitary tanks scattered over the town. If any owners of private tanks wish to treat them our officers can advise them how to do it, and in exceptionally bad cases we may employ the treatment our-

die die BE FIRM.

When you ask for a bottle of Chamber-lains Colic, Cholers and Diarrhoea Remedy do not allow the dealer to sell you that substitute. Be firm in your conviction that there is nothing so good. This medicine has been tasted in the most severe and dangerous cases of crams, colic and diarrhoea and has never been known to fail. For

All Chemists and Store-keepers Price 1 Re. 2 Re.

I am informed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospital that copper sulphate has been tried on septic tank effluents, but that the amount required was so large as to make the cost prohibitive.

The action of metallic copper and in a less degree of brass in killing bacteria I regard as of academic interest rather than of provided utility: for if a man is thirsty

regard as of academic interest rather than of practical utility; for if a man is thirsty he is not likely to wait for 24 or 48 hours for his copper drinking vessel or brass "lota" to kill the possible typhoid germs which the water may contain and even then he could not be certain of safety. As regards the destruction of mosquito larvae, copper sulphate is infinitely inferior to other larvicides and whatever agent is used the treatment must be repeated every week or tendays.

WAR NOTES.

AT THE FRONT.

GENERAL LINIEVITCH AND HIS

The reports contained in the mail papers of the operations in Manchuria are merely descriptive of unimportant skirmishes, pointing, however, to a continuance of Japanese advance on General Linievitch's positions between Chang-chum and Kirin, which were considered to be in danger. Critical though his position was, however, the Russian commander did his best to raise the drooping spirits of his troops. A Cossack officer who was taken prisoner by the sack officer who was taken prisoner by the Japanese has given an interesting account of the general's methods. Before the news of the naval defeat had been received, says the officer, General Linievitch made a speech, in which he said: "In case the Baltic fleet arrives, we will destroy both the Japanese naval and military forces."

On the 4th June, however, the following message was circulated through the army: "The Baltic fleet have come to an unfortunate end in the Sea of Japan. The greater part of the officers and men were either

ter part of the officers and men were either killed or drowned, and the rest are cap-

Meanwhile intense sadness spread through out the ranks. All, without exception, were decressed, and bewailed the misfortunes of Russian nation. It seemed as though. w' a few hours, the spirit of the army was crushed. So real was the effect of the news that some of the troops could

The priests attached to the forces held services for the departed and prayed long and earnestly to God. There was a great voice of sorrow and lamentation in the army for many of the officers and men had lost near relatives and friends.

On the 6th June General Linievitch issued what was called "the order of consolation."

He said:

"The destruction of the Baltic fleet in the Sea of Japan is a lamentable calamity, but the officers and men of the army must not despair. Now the time is at hand for a great battle, all must resolve to die, and to fight against the idea of surrender. Our aim must be to achieve success, and thus we will console the departed spirits of our nevel officers and men." He said:

was will defice the control of the c THE ADVANCE IN KOREA.

The "Daily Telegraph's special correspondent, who sent the above, has also forward ed an account of the operations in Korea at the time of the Japanese occupation of Kyong-syong. "The actual number of Russians concen-

trated near Kyong-syong, he says, 12,000. The majority were Cossacks, in addition there was a strong regiment of ntantry and sixteen guns.

"The Japanese scouts reported that the enemy was developing a plan for a southward movement, and therefore, after a long march, a Japanese flying column occupied Kyong-syong on the 20th June. The enemy's outposts were about five miles south of this place. Japanese detachments scoured the country in the neighbourhood of Miusen (? Mun-san), but no Russians were found. were found.

"The difficulties of the Japanese were at "The difficulties of the Japanese were at first increased by the strange attitude of the natives, who, during the long occupation of their territory by the enemy, had become thoroughly Russianisedo Some of them even spoke Russian, and these people had been engaged in remunerative employment as sples.

As the Japanese forces steadily continued their advance the enemy at the same time

their advance the enemy at the same time fell back, and offered practically no resistance, and what fighting took place consisted merely of affairs of south bish parity of the Japanese was exceedingly high, and they longed to meet the Russians whose tactics suggested that they wanted to divide the forces of their enemy.

Cautiously the Japanese advanced towards the south bank of the Tumen River, but it was seen that there were no special defensive works to be taken. Once the Ja-

fensive works to be taken. Once the Japanese encamped at a place called Rinmei, with the object of drawing the Russians south, but failed to do so, and the enemy went on retreating.

During the halt at Rinmei there

time to observe the condition of the surtime to observe the condition of the surrounding country. The Koreans were in
a pitiful state. They had been over-awed
by the Russians, and they placed all sorts
of difficulties in the way of the Japanese,
but once the northward march was commenced the natives were greatly impressed
and promptly sought the protection of the
newcomers. When they saw that all the
willages along the road were occupied by
Japanese ttroops confidence was restored. Japanese ttroops confidence was restored the terrorstricken inhabitants had fled to the direction of Bammer (?).

As the Japanese column passed through, he poor people, who, despite the tyranny of the Russians could not affed to run away from all they possessed in the world, closed their doors, but gradually, one by one, they ventured forth, and soon those who had left the district returned."

WHERD.

Mr. M. Links, a storekeeper at Caroom, N. S. W., Australia, eays: "I never fail to recommend Chamberlan's Colic, Cholers and Diarrhoea Remedy, because I know it is good." You make no mistake when you buy this mediciue. Dealers all over the country will tell you the same thing. Sold by "All Chemists and Store-keepers Price 1 Re. 2 Re.

KHOJA MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

In the Bombay High Court, on Tuesday the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered judgment in the suit of Meherali Muraj, a Khoja furniture dealer, against Sakarkhanubai, his wife, which had been instituted for the restitution of control of the second dealer. titution of conjugal rights.

titution of conjugal rights.

The Judge said that are parties to the suit were married in 1901; almost from the first, the union proved unhappy. About seven months after the event, the defendant left her husband in May, 1902, and went to live with her mother Jetbai, and brother Alaudin. A daughter was born to her in July, 1902, and died in the December following, while the defendant was still in her mother's house. Three or four days after the death of the Three or four days after the death of the girl, the plaintiff came to the house of the defendant's mother, accompanied by his partner Bhura, and by four or five Pathan hirelings, at about half-past eight o'clock in the evening, and beat Alaudin and Jetbai, who he thought, were the cause of his separation from his wife. The Court did not desire to excuse or palliate cowardly lawlessness of this kind; on the contrary, it was to be regretted that Alaudin, had filed his information before the Maoistrate, on 29th December, 1902, was induced to withdraw the complaint; so that the plaintuf escaped the term of imprisonment, which, upon the evidence before the High Court, he seemed to have so thoroughly deserved. While the prosecution was pending, by the ntervention of the friends of the parties, an agreement was executed by the plaintiff on 3rd February, 1903, together with letters of apology to Alaudin and the defendant's uncle. In the agreement, the plaintiff promised to keep the defendant in a separate room, apart from the other members of his family, and to give her Rs. 20 for her maintenance. He also said in it "I will live quietly with you, if we can manage it; if not, you will be withdraw the complaint; so that the plaintur He also said in it "I will live quietly with you, if we can manage it; if not, you will be free to live away from me." This agreement was relied upon by the defendant as a bar to the present suit. Soon after the husband and wife resumed cohabitation in a separate room hired by the plaintiff in a chawl for about a year. During this period a son was born. About January, 1904, the defendant finally left her husband, and had since lived in her mother's house. She pleaded justification in this suit by reason of plaintiff's cruelty. Turning to the provisions of the agreement they seem to be too clear for misunderstanding. seem to be too clear for misunderstanding. At the time of the agreement the parties were separate, and the agreement provided that they should resume cohabitation; thereafter, if the wife should be unable to agree with the husband, she should be free to leave him. It was not, therefore, an agreement for an immediate separation. an agreement for an immediate separation, which would be valid; on the contrary, it which would be valid; on the contrary, it was an agreement for an immediate reunion, coupled with a provision for subsequent separation. Such an agreement was clearly ad under the English Law. Again, in this agreement there was no covenant not to sue for restitution; the agreement was not a separate deed. In support of the above opinions the Judge cited the cases of Wilson vs. Wilson. Westmeath vs. Salisbury; Cartwright vs. Cartwright; Bateman vs. Ross; Nicol vs. Nicol; and Anguez vs. Anguez. The learned Judge then proceeded to remark that Mr. Ghamat, who appeared for the defendant had endeavoured to escape the agreement on the ground that the illegal part of it could and should be separated from the legal part, under Section 57 of the Contract Act. In this way it was sought to preserve that covenant der Section 57 of the Contract Act. In this way it was sought to preserve that covenant in which the plaintiff promised to engage a separate house for himself and his wife, it having been conceded in that case the defendant would be willing to resume cohabitation. But the agreement was not thus divisible; here the bad part and good were interdependent branches, in capable of severance. Not only was the condition of living separate under such an agreement void under the English Law; it was not otherwise under the Mahomedan Law, so far as could be der the English Law; it was not otherwise under the Mahomedan Law, so far as could be discovered. In regard to the charge of cruelty the Court regretted that the parties had dealt with it in an uncandid manner. After going into the instances, alleged by the defendant as constituting the cruelty on the part of her husband, the learned Judge said that the defence of cruelty, raised in answer to this suit, had failed. Without anything less than legal cruelty the Court was not competent to deal; it had to administer the law as it found it; and to abstain from any attempt to colour it by reference to anything that was not law. As to the question of dower Rs. 500 were agreed upon, and according to the custom of the community, these were payable to the wife on demand by her. The payment of this dower would be a condition precedent to the execution by the plaintiff should bear one-half of his own costs; and other costs should be borne by the defendant. THE KUTTRA RIOT CASE AGAIN.

The fourteen shop-keepers, who were sentenced to six months' rigorous impri sonment each for rioting and causing hurt to Mr. Hemisfere, have appealed to the Sessions Judge Allahabad for the conviction and sentence. The case will be argued on their behalf next Saturday by Mr. G. P. Boys, whose services the appellants have retained. A FIGHT IN THE JUNGLE.

A Kulu correspondent writes:—There was a bear and leopard fight on the 7th in the Trimourti jungles. The leopard was killed outright. Shepherds who saw the battle say that after the leopard was dead, the bear kept on mauling the dead body for a quarter of an hour. On the sheep-dogs driving off the bear the leopard was found to be pretty well cut to pieces.

As regards the fatal accident in Kashmir to Lieutenant Garsia, Durham Light Infantry, medical examination shows that death was due to injury to the head caused by a fall from a height.

CONTRACTED CHRONIC DIARRHOEA WHILE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"While with U.S. Army in the Philippines, I contracted chronic diarrhoes. I suffered severely from this terrible disease for over three years and tried the precriptions of numeorus physicians, but found nothing that did me any good until I tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoes Remedy, two small bottles of which entirely cured me and I have since had no resturn of the disease."—Herman Stein, 11 N. Union Ave., Pueblo, Colorado. U. . A. WHILE IN THE PHILIPPINES

'All Chemists and Store-keepers Prices

Amrit amazar Patrika

Calcutta, 25th July, 1905.

THE PARTITION PROCLAMATION.

COST AND CONFUSION OF THE UNDERTAKING We pointed out the other day, that, it would take some time before the partition of Bengal could be effected as there were various difficulties in the way. The "Pioneer" now makes the announcement that, "it is not expected that the proclamation declaring the formation of the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam will be issued for some time as a multitude of details, connected with legal and financial administration, have yet to be settled. These are now being worked out by the various departments of the Gov-ernment of India." In other countries the Government give reasons first, and introduce a measure afterwards. In India they introduce a measure first and seek reasons afterwards. Similarly, in other countries, they settle legal and fin difficulties relating to a public measure before it is passed; in India, the heads of departments have to find out the means of removing these difficulties after the measure has received the sanction of the final authority. Now, suppose, if these legal and financial difficulties are found to be insurmountable will the Gov

ernment give up the project of partition?

One cannot but be aghast at the contemplation of the cost and confusion that is bound to arise out of this violent disexisting for the last 150 years or more. Before deciding the dismemberment of Bengal, if the Government had just taken the trouble of finding out the nature of the cost and confusion that would follow it, the discovery would have simply staggered the authors of the project. The Government apparently never cared to do it. In his speeches in East Bengal, Lord Curzon did not refer to this matter at all though, in our public and private capacity, we humbly brought it pointedly to His Excellency's notice before he left for Chittagong. Indeed, his Private Secreruption of an established order of things Curzon did not refer to this matter at any though, in our public and private capacity, we humbly brought it pointedly to His Excellency's notice before he left for Chittagong. Indeed, his Private Secretary very courteously undertook to bring the question of cost and confusion to the attention of the Viceroy, and he was good enough to write to us to say that he had

But, it seems, Lord Curzon was at the time engrossed with the single idea of partitioning the Province at any sacrifice, and there was no room in his mind to give attention to any other subject. Even in his Resolution he does not say a word about these matters. He remembered "the multitude of details, connected with and financial administration" only when he was about to issue the necessary partition proclamation! And it is in this reckless and heartless manner that the affairs of tens of millions of human beings are managed by the English rulers of the

As regards the inevitable confusion, let the authorities enquire of some of those officials and non-officials who took part the partition business in 1874, when Sylhet and Cachar were separated from Bengal and amalgamated with Assam, and they will learn valuable lessons. Heaps of important papers belonging to the Bengal Board of Revenue and some other offices were either lost or stolen during heir transit to the Assam Secretariat. In in the partition business in 1874, when Sylhet and Cachar were separated from Bengal and amalgamated with Assam, and they will learn valuable lessons. Heaps offices were either lost or stolen during must be a graduate of the Univertheir transit to the Assam Secretariat. In Nav. there are even appropriate ing to Lord Curzon and flash all over the this way, many men were ruined, and the interests of Government also suffered seriously. It was confusion all along the line, and it took many years to restore order in these two districts. Yet Sylhet and Cachar were on the outskirts of Assam, and their inhabitants in constant

touch with the Assamese. We know Sir Patrick Play fair was in Assam at the time. Will the Viceroy or the Lieuten-ant-Governor or Mr. Risley enquire of him on this point? Would not the confusion be now hundred-fold more than what it was in the seventies, as more than a dozen advanced districts of Bengal are going to be amalgamated witr a backward province like Assam? There is no doubt that every thing will be turned upside down in old and new Bengal when the partition is carried out in right earnest, and it will take an age, after untold injury has been done, before chaos will be replaced again by order. Can any body say after this, viv such a wanton waste of energy, wanton waste of money, and wanton creation of needless misery and excitement?

The undertaking, from an administrative point of view, must result in utter confusion. In proof of this we shall refer to one point. The land settlements in Bengal and Assam are of a different character. Even some of the Bengal districts have their special land sett. Though the Bengal Board of Revenue was manned by the most experienced Revenue Officers of the Province, yet it did not venture to introduce the Road Cess Acc into the Chittagong district, so complex, so intricate, and so peculiar were ts landed questions. The Noabad settlements of Chittagong alone have a history of their own, which very few Bengal Civilians have been able to master.

It would, therefore, be something like a disaster to have such questions, complicated also by a cadastral survey, settled by a newly-created Board of Revenue, the by a newly-created Board of Revenue, the members whereof being imported from outside, will have no knowledge of these things, and which have to be dealt along with the which have to be dealt along with the landed questions of Assam. Even Mr. Risley will not care to say that the landed interests of the Bengal districts and Assam interests of the Bengal districts and Assam are the same in tradition, custom, and ethnology, though he was pleased to state that, the people of Chittagong who was bengales, and the people of Assam who bengales, and the people of Assam who are distinctly of Mongolian type, come are distinctly of Mongolian type, come from the same stock

stand it will be enormous. The new Province will require almost as many build-ings as the present Government of Bengal does. Has the reader an idea of the value of the various public buildings in Calcutta under the Local Government? Well, in reply to an interpellation on the subject last year, it transpired that the value of these public buildings is one crore and forty-three lakhs, and the average amount of cost of the maintenance of the same is over one lakh and thirty-seven thousand. So the mere initial cost of making necessary buildings will require more than crores of rupees. If the opening out of only 15½ miles of broad roads in Calcutta will require seven crores of Rupees, one can fairly draw the inference that the building up of a big Province under an enlightened Government will cost many times seven crores.

As regards the permanent cost of administration it will be almost doubled. In other words, while the people of old Bengal, reduced to fifty-four millions, will have to bear alone the entire cost of the present administration, the inhabitants of the new Province numbering thirty-one millions, will have also to carry a similar burden upon their shoulders, besides find ing an enormous amount of money for building up another Bengal! Is it then an exaggeration to say that, on the financial ground alone, the partition measure will cause the ruin of the Bengalee nation?

TWENTY-TWO APPOINTMENTS FOR POOR WHITES AND FIVE ONLY FOR

INDIANS. OUR Suri (Beerbhum) correspondent writes to us:-Bengal Legislative Council, it appears, that twenty-two such European Inspectors have been let loose in the interior! And what is their duty? It is to train the armed Police in drill and discipline, for one or two hours, and eat, play, and be merry all the rest of the day. Now, as our correspondent points out, it was a Head Constable getting Rs. 10 or 15 a month who stable getting Rs. 10 or 15 a month who had been doing this duty quite efficiently all these fifty years; and the Armed Police, thus drilled and disciplined, had been quite able to quell any disturbance, local or wide-spread. Why then this heavy and unnecessary burden upon the country, specially when it has been thoroughly pacified, and the chances of perious disturbance in every part of the Province removed?

Lord Curzon's heart breaks at the sight Lord Curzon's heart breaks at the sight of a cluster of Europeans sucking the moisture of the soil which should sustain its children. Here, however, we find his Lieutenant fastening twenty-two Drill In spectors, on a salary of Rs. 150 each, upon the poor people of Bengal, for a duty which practically does not exist, and which can be very well performed by a 10 or 15-Rupee Head Constable!

serve as such for several years and then enter into a 20 or 30-Rupee grade. But, in the present case, what we find is that, Europeans, whose only qualification is that they know how to teach drilling, are at once appointed in the Police department on Rs. 150 per month!

Will Sir Andrew Fraser,-whose sense of justice must be very keen, for he is a devout Christian, be pleased to explain why should an Indian be required to pass University examinations to serve as an apprentice or

to such a post. Even as a Deputy Magistrate he must begin as a probationer on Rs. 50 a month. At least two couple of years must elapse before he is confirmed in his post after having passed a severe departmental examination, and then pro-moted to the next higher grade. Then, take the case of Sub-Deputy Collectors. They enter the service as a probationer on Rs. 30 a month and they must be also graduates of the University. It takes them et least ten years to reach the grade carrying Rs. 150 a monen.

As regards such departments as Finance, Secretariat &c, the majority of Indian employes begin as apprentices, and retire, after a lifelong service, before they have risen to the 75-Rupee grade; and they are all fairly educated men. This is the lot of an educated Indian. But a white drill man, who is no better than a Constable or a Head Constable, is installed at once to a post carrying Rs. 150! Who will after this deny that white colour in this country

ossesses omipotent virtue? So twenty-two "Poor Whites' have been been lirectly appointed to the Rs. 150 grade as Drill Inspectors. How many Bengalees have been provided with posts carrying same salaries? The reply of the Government to this question is: "Five here been provided." tion is: "Five have been made (Police Inspectors) direct and twenty-four by the promotion of deserving Sub-Inspectors."
As these deserving Sub-Inspectors would have been in due course promoted to Inspectorships, so only five Bengalees have been given the post of the Police Inspector

and not very highly educated community, have been provided similarly!

Then compare the duties and the salaries attached to each class of Inspectors. The white or semi-white Drill Inspectors. The white or semi-white Drill Inspector will have to do only the most insignificant part of a Head Constable's duty and pocket Rs. 150 per month; the Indian Police Inspector, on the other hand, will have to perform all the onerous duties of the Police partment and draw the same salary? This is the bichar,—a word more expressive than justice,—as the devout Christian, Mr. Monro has it, of the Government of Bengal under another devout Christian. Bengal under another devout Christian,

Sir A. Fraser! As President of the Police Commission, Sir Andrew Fraser should not have per mitted the wrong, of recruiting Drill Inspectors from the "Poor White" community on Rs. 150 a month,—to be perpetrated when he knew that their work could be as efficiently performed by 10 or 15-Rupee Head Constables or Subaddars. This was all the more surprising as there was ample evidence before the Police Commission to show that, excepting perhaps one or two districts of Bengal, there was absolutely no necessity for an armed police anywhere else, the ordinary police being quite competent to keep the peace of the whole Province. But, it was felt that many ordinary Police Inspectorships could not be conferred on the members of the "Poor White" community who as a rule "Poor White" community, who, as a rule, are totally unfit to hold these responsible

been followed by a further wrong, namely, while twenty-two such Drill Inspectors have been appointed from among Europeans and Eurasians, only five dians have been appointed as Police pectors. Considering the vast preponder ance of the educated Indians over the "Poor Whites" in this country, the Government should have given at least one hundred Police Inspectorships to the former, when it gave twenty-two similar ar pointments to the latter. But now-a-days not only has all sense of justice but even of decency been cast to the wind.

sity. Nay, there are even apprentices in world only such intelligence as is compli-various departments under the Government who are F. A.'s and B. A.'s. They must be serviced to Lord Curzon which cannot be Reuter's agency have done an amount of service to Lord Curzon which cannot be over-estimated. And yet, his Lordship owes his second humiliation at the hands of Mr. Brodrick to the same Reuter's agency. It is now quite clear that the con-densed version of the Viceroy's speech on Tuesday last which was telegraphed to England by Reuter was the source of all mischief. In order to save money, Reuter had to eliminate those pertions of the speech in which Lord Curzon had coold like a dove; and the compressed form in which the Viceregal utterance was wired conveyed the blunt and naked truth that His Excellency had been "karkastic," and that aminations to serve as an apprentice or hold a petty post, and an apparently uneducated Poor White be directly given a 150-Rupee appointment?

Is Sir Andrew aware how long it taker an Indian, however highly educated, to secure an appointment carrying Rs. 150 a month? He is rarely appointed directly to such a post. Even as a Deputy Magistrate he must begin as a probationer on Lord Curzon, or make the position of the Lord Curzon, or make the position of the latter still more intolerable.

> THE good star of Lord Curzon, however, seems to be somewhat in the ascendant; for, the Ministry is tottering, and if Mr. Balfour resigns, then His Excellency will get rid of his tormentor temporarily, and no doubt stick to his post till the end of his term, even if the Liberals come into power. Those who ask Lord Curzon to resign are a little unreasonable. If his Lordship loves anything in the world, it is nown and odoubt stick to his post till the end of his term, even if the Liberals come into power. These who ask Lord Curzon to resign, are a little unreasonable. If his Lordship loves anything in the world, it is pomp and pageant. To make an exhibition of himself is a part and parcel of his constitution. Life is dreary to his Lordship without pomp and show he will make almost any for pomp and show he will make almost any sacrifice. The Prince of Wales is coming, and His Excellency will have an opportunity of playing the great Meghul again. Surely, he is not going to let slip such an opportunity of riding again the biggest elephant in India, robed in imperial dress, the merial umbrella unfurled over his head, for the safe of Mr. Brodrick or any body elset hard yet who knows that there is yet greater humiliation in store for His Excelency if he were to stay on? For the rumour, is that, their Royal Highnesses will not be head of the guests of the Viceroy in Calcutta, but they will accept the hospitality of Lord Kitchener at Delhi.
>
> How the possession of power turns, the head of man, however cultured he may be, will appear from the conduct of the responsible ministers who are now conducting the affairs of the British Empire. Who was a fair and the proposed and the great their agonizing the affairs of the British Empire. Who was a fair and the proposed and the fair agonizing the affairs of the British Empire. Who was a fair and the proposed and the fair agonizing the affairs of the British Empire. Who was a fair and the proposed at their agonizing the affairs of the British Empire. Who was a fair and the fair agonizing the affairs of the British Empire. Who was a fair and the proposed at their agonizing the affairs of the British Empire. Who was a fair and the proposed at the group and the conduct of the responsible ministers who are now conducting the affairs of the British Empire. Who was a fair and the proposed at the group and the proposed and the fair and the proposed and the fair and the proposed and the proposed and t

more courteous gentleman than Mr. Balfour As for the cost, one can easily undertand it will be enormous. The new Project will require almost as many buildings as the present Government of Bengal loes. Has the reader an idea of the value of the various public buildings in Calcutta and Eurasians there are only five Bengal loes. Has the reader an idea of the value of the various public buildings in Calcutta and Eurasians compared with the Indian population in Bengal. As regards education, culture and respectability, the former are also nowhere when compared with those of the latter. As a matter of fact, for one really educated man among the Eurasians and "Poor Whites," there are hundreds in Indian society. Fancy then the nature of the wrong, namely, that while only five Bengalees have been appointed directly as Police Inspectors, more than four times that number, recruited from a very small and not very highly educated community, they dared to interpellate the Indian Secre-tary of State during the week the mail to hand left England. To Mr. Buchanan

to hand left England. To Mr. Buchands M. P. his reply was:

"Mr. Brodrick: I have nothing to add to what I said on this subject last Thursday."

To Mr. Churchill his reply was:

"Mr. Brodrick: I do not know what the hon, gentleman means by opportunity."

To Mr. Elles his reply was:

"Mr. Brodrick said his reply to this must be the same as to the previous question."

be the same as to the previous question."
To Mr. McNeill his reply was:
"I have nothing to add to what I said on
June 29."

June 29."

It seems Mr. Brodrick is always in ill humour. Why? Because he receives the same treatment from Mr. Balfour that he accords to Lord Curzon? It is clear that the phrase, "an Englishman is free," is a delusion, for, he is as much a slave as a Russian. The Prime Minister beats Mr. Brodrick, and he takes his revenge upon Lord Curzon. The latter, following this principle, should fall foul of his subordinates. What his Lordship is, however, doing is to pour out his vial of wrath over the devoted head of the Bengalees. This is manifestly unjust; for, as we said the other day, they had no hand whatever in this Kitchener Curzon-Brodrick controversy.

THE "Morning Leader" does not comment on the speech of Lord Curzon as other pa-pers did, but strongly urges the necessity for the effective control of military expen-diture. Lord Curzon's Government, it for the effective control of military expenditure. Lord Cuzzon's Government, it says, cannot be accused of meanness with regard to the same; but if the Commanderin-Chief is given a blank cheque, the prospect of an overtaxed country is gloomy indeed. All other papers forgot to think how the Kitchener scheme would affect the three hundred millions of India. The only thing that interested them in this controversy was whether Lord Cuzzon was justified in defying Mr. Brodrick, or the latter was justified in lording it over the former. The "Morning Leader," however, was the only paper which fingered the plague-spot. It overlooked the question whether Lord Cuzzon had shown insubordination, or Mr. Brodrick had insulted the Viceroy, but pointed out prominently the disaster that would befall India if a military autocracy were established there by making the Commander-in-Chief supreme. mander-in-Chief supreme.

The reader is aware that Maharajah Sir J. M. Tagore had sent a long telegram to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, about ten days ago, praying that the proclamation relating to the Partition of Bengal might be suspended till the public had been given an opportunity of discussing the wider scheme. The Viceroy, as we have already informed the reader, had expressed his regret for his inability to comply with the request. The Secretary of State has not, as yet, sent any reply. In the meantime another telegram to the same effect THE reader is aware that Maharajah Sin was sent to the Secretary of State last Saturday by the Maharajah of Natore, Maharajah of Dinajpore, the Nawab of Bogra, the Rajah of Dighapatia, the Raja of Dimha and the Rajah of Kakina, all belonging to the Rajshaye Division. It will be remembered that the people of this division was never consulted with regard to the Partition question. When Zemindars like the above who, as a rule, do not take part the above who, as a rule, do not take part in political agitations, are approaching the highest authorities with such representations, could there be any doubt as regards the measure has created in the country? on, India may welcome the indignation

"Expres" when it ask MR. LAL MOHAN GHOSE was approached while at Dinajpur, by some leading men of the place, to advise them as to what they should do to avert the partition of Bengal; and the result was a public meeting at the residence of Rai Saheb Radha Govind Roy, the Maharajah of Dinajpur presiding, to hear his views. Babu Lal Mohan observed

"Mere words would not do and suggested two proposals: firstly, that all persons holding honorary offices, members of the Supreme and Provincial Councils, Honorary Magistrates, Municipal Commissioners, District Board Members and Village Punchayets should resign in a body. Secondly, that people of Bengal, a national calamity, should observe mourning for twelve months during which the people would not participate in public festivals."

ting her house and layely collect at their

Is there one man in the country, excepting of course the interested officials, who does not consider the project of partition a mistake? Even Lord Curzon, we believe, curses, in his sober moments, the evil genius that led him to take such a gigantic and revolutionary work in hand. Every body must feel that there was no need of creating such a convulsion in the country. The Anglo-Indian papers, being more in touch Anglo-Indian papers, being more in with the people than the official with the people than the official class have realized the blunder more vividly, good many officers also think in the sa way, but they are not permitted to speak out their minds. We believe there is not one Judge of the High Court who does not condemn the partition proposal; but their Lordships were utterly ignored and their opinions not invited. The "Englishman" and the "Stateman" and opinions contains their Lordships were utterly ignored and their opinions not invited. The "Englishman" and the "Statesman" are actively sympathetic. As regards the "Pioneer." that paper has also a sympathetic word for the Bengalees in their distress. The "Indian Daily News," which has ever sided with popular cause, with occasional breaks, has, in this matter, adopted a hostile attitude. This paper, under its present regime, is making, we are glad to see, gigantic efforts to improve its condition. But it must never expect success if, forgetting its past traditions, it descends to become an anti-Indian or a Government paper. In days gone by no Anglo-Indian paper could succeed which was not anti-Indian in its tone, and thus the "Friend of India" of Serampur became the leading Anglo-Indian paper in India. It so happened that Mr. Routledge, a thoroughly honest and independent man, was appointed its editor. He held the scales even when discussing an Indo-European question, and the "Friend of India" was well-nigh ruined. But latterly the Indians learnt to patronize Anglo-Indian papers; and, therefore, when Mr. Robert Knight founded his paper, the "Statesman," with which the "Friend of India" was incorporated, and made no race-distinction when dealing with public questions, it became one of the most largely-circulated papers in this country. The "Indian Daily News," to command respect and achieve success, must follow its cld traditions. traditions.

SCRAPS.

In view of the every day growing interest of our countrymen in plantain fibre industry we record here a process whereby fibre may be extracted from plantain trees with rather little difficulty. Every banana tree will yield fibres, but the species which is known in Bengal as "Ento-Kala" yields the best in length, strength and number. Take a piece of the coating of the trunk, cut it into several pieces lengthwise, reject the inner side and keep the outer one. Steep the same in water for five or six days and the fibre will loosen of themselves and the back part will look like white tape. Neither of them will discolour when steeped in water. Now, wash the loose fibre in water and dry up the tape-like part in the sun. Rub the fibre while wet with cloth and they will look like silver wires. Dry fibres when steeped in lime water assume yellow colour. The and, says the "Swadeshi Sampad," if properly followed, it is sure to yield good results. process has been tried more than once,

A respectable correspondent writes to us from Chupra on the sensational Saran Outrage Case as follows :- "The accused was mixed with a number of Europeans similarly dressed and was shewn to the complainant and her 3 witnesses one after another by the trying Magistrate. The complainant and her two witnesses success fully picked out and identified the accu which only astonished the Magistrate and the spectators. It was only P. W. No. 4 Mushammat Damni who could not identify the accused in the 1st instance but she too did identify the accused latterly. This woman Damni looked something like one of a cracked brain. Notwithstanding all this it was only a pity that the trying Magistrate did not accept the identification that was according to him made in broad daylight." After this one naturally wonders that Mr. Bonham-Carter could not have accepted the identification as satisfactory. It is most and present that the factory. It is meet and proper that the Government should without further loss of time call for the records of the case and see that the real culprit is brought to

We welcome the establishment of the Jain Society for the Protection of Orphans, Hissar, (Meerat,) the noble objects of which are:—I. (a) To provide for the maintenance of the orphans, helpless widows and invalids of the Jain Community throughout India, as well as to bring up the orphans belonging to twice born classes and the Saparsh Shudra class; (b) To impart to the orphans, religious, secular and technical education, and to teach them other useful arts:—2. To help the famine-stricken people with food and raiments; 3. To invite attention of the people of the country to the support and care of the orphans, and to encourage such people as take some interest in this noble cause, by means of rewards and expression of good wishes; and 4. To do such other acts which the managing committee of this society may from time to time deem fit, for the realisation of the objects of this Society. It will be registered and its rules and regulations published very soon. We wish a long lease of life to it.

week of the murder of a suspected witch, you have accidentally omitted two or three lines of my manuscript which stated that lines of my manuscript which stated that the boy whom the woman was supposed to have bewitched died two or three days after the feast; and that the woman in consequence of the father's previously expressed threat that, if the child died he would certainly kill her, thereupon fled from the village. How the woman's son-in-law was induced to bring her back again is not quite clear, but it is certain that the father of the dead child took a leading part in all the cruelty that followed.—"Times of Assam."

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ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, July 7.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

"The bureaucracy that governs India has no one to whom it is absolutely responsible. Englishmen are too busy with their own affairs to heed what is being done in India. In India public opinion is disregarded. Unchecked and unrestricted control makes for demoralisation. It is so with individuals, however virtuous they may be; it is even more so with an administration, however paternal its intentions. Where power, money, and advantages are concerned demoralisation soon

-Mr. Lajpat Rai, at Reigate, Surrey, July 5, 1905. A SECOND NOTABLE SPEECH IN LONDON BY THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Yesterday's meeting of the East India Association derived its real and living interest from the presence in the Chair of His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda. True the subject for consideration was a paper by Sir David Barr, the recently returned Resident at the Court of the Nizam, on "Hyderabad, Past and Present." The paper was interesting in its own way, but it was strictly official, and the only "live" passages in it were those that had reference to the work of a former British Posident. British Resident, Major Achilles Fitzpatrick, who married in romantic circumstances the daughter of one of the Nobles of the Nizam's Court. The lecturer's references to that distinguished Indian statesman, Sir Salar Jung and his admirable work, were received with loud applause; it was some vindication of that notable man that twenty years or more after his death a gathering of Anglo-Indian officials in London should bear witness to his great ability, his administrative talent, and to his unswerving loyalty to the British, and that an ex-Resident at Hyderabad, with other officials including Dr. Thornton, sometime Foreign Secretary and biographer of Sir Richard Meade—in which work Sir Salar Jung was ungraciously attacked—should testify to the progress that has been made in Hyderabad largely through the work of the Minister who was at one time officially discredited. Time has its revenges is David Barr approved the Nizam's assertion of his own authority in the State some few years ago, and characterised the results of the last four years as "most happy". "It is evident to all concerned," he observed, "that the Nizam is by far the shrewdest and most capable man in the State, and that he is determined to exercise the functions of a Ruler not, as previously, in name only, but in very deed and with distinct purpose."

Sir Lepel Griffin, it must be noted, paid a remarkable tribute to the speech

of the Gaekwar as Chairman; he express-ed the hope that it would be reported "unmutilated" in the Press, so that all England might know the high idealsplaced by His Highness before the Ruling Princes and the peoples of India. His Highness' many engagements just now had newspapers which approximates very close-precluded any attempt to prepare his ly to that of St. Petersburg." The Offiprecluded any attempt to prepare his speech; his words, therefore, came straight from his heart and were called forth by the impressions of the moment. It goes without saying that his direct, forceful, and earnest manner of speech, free from all straining after effect or flights of rhetoric, simple and earnest in intense conviction, goes straight home to those two hear him, and wins not only their applause for the excellent English in which his thoughts are expressed, but enthusiastic support for his noble ideals and ais wise and weighty words.

His Highness emphasised the importance of the question of the Native States of India; in area and population they formed no inconsiderable part of the Empire, and their rulers would be judged by the efforts they made for the advancement and good of their peoples. After the break up of the Mogul Power all Indian States had gone through critical periods, but such periods in similar circumstances were not peculiar to India alone, and should not be taken to prove the assertion that the Indian people were unable manage their own State concerns. said it would be an interesting, though useless, speculation to imagine what would have happened in India if neither the French nor the British had established themselves in that country; he seemed to incline to the conviction that a powerful confederacy of States would have been the results. Given equal advantages with the rest of the world, the natural ability of the people would have asserted itself.

In very earnest words he expressed the hope that the time would soon come when a real appreciation of their duty towards the people over whom they ruled would be the mainspring of the lives of Indian princes. Education, he maintained, was the chief necessity, and to make reform permanent it was necessary not only that education should reach the Princes but also the lowest level of the people. On the rulers of the States was the responsibility of setting a noble example to their le of devotion to duty and a high dard of that duty. He urged upon Wetern critics the need for a tolerant spirit to those Princes who aid not reach the highest standard; only those who knew the inner life of Indian Princes could understand the difficulties that law in their way; sometimes the best efforts for reform bore little fruit, and often the Prince had to sacrifice himself for the sake of promoting the happiness of his people. But no personal sacrifice ought to stand in the way of reform. His Highness said that it was a pity some Princes gave up the struggle, but harsh criticism

of their conduct should be tempered by appreciation of their difficulties. He gave high praise to the progress gained in the Hyderabad State and to the developments which have been encouraged by His Highness the Nizam. The words of a Prince who in his own State has accomplished so much in the direction of wise and progressive administration bear an intensely importance, and his hearers could recognise that even the reformer has to suffer in his efforts for the good of his people, but, in spite of his intimations in this respect, His Highness the Gaekwar held up with a most moving earnestness the noble ideal that a Ruler exists for the happiness of his people, and that no personal sacrifice must count in the effort to attain the end in view—the well-being of

THE "RUSSIANISED PRESS OF

INDIA." This title is not given by an ardent reformer of affairs in India, but by one of our "yellow press" journals. It certainly made one rub one's eyes on Monday last to find the "Daily Express"—a Pearson deily described walks. daily—devoting its leading article, under the heading of "Matters of Moment" to a consideration of the subject of "The Manufacture of Public Opinion in India," and strongly denouncing the bureaucratic control which with olds news from those journals that do not subscribe to the official opinion in India. It will probably be at once recognised by Indian readers that it is the Curzon-Kitchener controversy that inspires the "Express" strong remarks in its support of the Commander-in-Chief's policy, but that does not alter the very emphatic utterances which are made against the gagging of the press and the manufacture of public opinion by the "Olympian sway of the secretariat." The actual fact which moved the paper belonging to Mr. Chamberlain's "hustling" friend, Mr. A. C. Pearson, to indignation was the cabling of a long extract from the "Times of India's" special number giving Anglo-Indian opinion and its own commentary. The "Express" goes so far as to count the The "Express" goes so far as to count the words and the cost of the message: 936 words, costing at press rates £56; at full rates £117, and declares that "this 936-words message is devoted to an attack on Lord Kitchener which is so bitter as to suggest that it has been officially inspired." It is no doubt a good thing for the "Express" that it is a London not an Indian newspaper.

Indian newspaper.

However, the Simla Correspondent of the paper in question writes very strong-ly on the state of affairs in journalistic circles in India; he frankly declares that those Correspondents who send news which the Government does not wish to be known are 'black-listed' and debarred from getting further information. The Correspondent himself has suffered for he observes that since telegraphing some time ago the news of the friction between Lord Kitchener and Sir Edmund Elles on April 20 last, he has been in a difficulty about sending official news except by the mail. Here is one of his emphatic sentences: "Newspapers at home have long been familiar with the methods of the Press Censor in Russia, but I do not think they are aware that the Indian Government has a system of dealing with the Indian cial Secrets Act is explained for the enlightenment of unenlightened British readers, and the writer then affirms that in its working the act has led to worse irregularities than it was intended to remedy, namely a boycotting of Indian newspapers who fail to print what the Government desires to make public. It also leads," he adds, "to the manufacture of opinion representative of nothing but the Department which inspires it." It is well that the actual state of things conterning official news in India should be better understood in England, and for this reason, India may welcome the indignant outburst of the "Express" when it asks, "Is the British Government aware of the almost Russian rigidity of the censorship which gags the press in India? Is it aware that 'official' news and 'official' views backed by authority which is, in one sense, indisputable, are dealt out to the Indian Press as a whole under circumstances which practically amount to compulsion? It is when people in England are affected by some Indian regulation that an outcry is heard; the outcry of the "Express" is long and loud.

THE SYMPATHY OF ENGLISH

LIBERAL WOMEN WITH INDIA. It would be easy to fill the whole space available to me in the columns of "Patrika" this week with a chat about the most interesting gathering that took place at Reigate last Wednesday afternoon and the most cordial welcome extended to Mr. Lajpat Rai and the Shaikh Abdul Quadir by the Liberal women of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. Last week I referred to this meeting and explained that the Women Liberals of the three counties had determined to give the lion's share of their July meeting to the question of India. I felt sure that the occasion would be most useful and successful, but I did not imagine that the excellent speeches made by the two Indian gentlemen would arouse the tremendous enthusiasm for which Wednesday's meeting was remarkable. Yet such was the case; the only word applicable to the gathering is the word unique."

I must give you an idea of the scene. Imagine a perfect July afternoon, warm and sunny, but not oppressively hot; a country house, ideal in its unostantious beauty and charm; the mistress of this beautiful home, Mrs. James Powell, is the moving spirit among the women Liberals of the district, and adds to her many services to the good cause the further one of entertaining more than two hundred delegates to the conference to tea and of putting her house and levely garden at their

disposal. In addition to this kindness, not yield to the cultivator all the good Mrs. Powell shows no.

a perfect hostess but a most sympalistener to the statement of India's needs.

A word or two, I must add, about other ladies who play prominent parts in this Union of Liberal Women. Mrs. Eva McLaren, President of the Union, very kindly and thoughtfully invited the Indian speakers to lunch with her at Reigate before the meeting; three students, friends of the speakers, and all that the labourer can do is to lie down and die. His old stores of grain are gone, and the money gained by the sale of remaining the money gai Mrs. Powell shows herself to be not only a perfect hostess but a most sympathetic listener to the statement of India's needs.

A word or two, I must add, about other ladies who play prominent parts in the people and their helplessness to resist famine; he told how a crust of bread with a price of the powerty of the prominent parts in the people and their helplessness to resist famine; he told how a crust of bread with a price of crusic or onion is all that ed gave an excellent opportunity to all for learning something of the energetic lady who so faithfully discharges her duties es President because she has the cause of Liberalism, and woman's share in it, so close to her heart. Mrs.

McLaren knows a good deal about India, but was very glad to talk over things quietly with both Mr. Rai and the Shaikh before the formal speeches were given. Her charm of manner and her enthusiasm quickly overcame all strangeness, and her friendly attitude was at once responded to by all the Indian gentlemen. She was ably seconded, too, by the two honorary secretories, Mrs. Heron-Maxwell and Miss Somerville, so that you may imagine the luncheon party was an entirely enjoyable one.

On reaching Mrs. Powell's house, we found that the delegates were arriving from all parts of the three counties, and they appeared to find the comfortable chairs on the shady lawn very inviting. Far to right and left stretched this beautiful green velvet carpet, with tall trees and graceful shrubs affording welcome coolness. The many eager faces which the Indian gentlemen saw before them and the charm of the surroundings inspired both speakers to notable efforts; half an hour was allotted to each, with time for discussion and questions after the speeches. In her few introductory remarks, introducing the Shaikh and Mr. Lajpat Rai to the members of the Union, Mrs. McLaren declared that though, generally speaking little was known about India in England, more ought to be known, and a practical opportunity would be afforded for making a good start in the quest of knowledge by the presence of two Indian gentlemen who were ready to tell as much as could be squeezed into the time with regard to their own country.

Mr. Lajpat Rai was the first speaker,

and the subjects allotted to him were taxation and frontier warfare. It was not easy to severely compress all needful remarks on these wide subjects into the space of half an hour, but Mr. Rai acquitted himself extremely well. With regard to taxation he explained that the people of the country have no voice in the matter; all they have to do is to pay. It is not a question of India of representation and taxation; it is exactly the reverse. He told of the land tax and its verse. He told of the land tax and its terrible pressure, a tax which is unknown in other civilised countries; of the income tax and the difficulty of the agriculturists to meet it; of land cesses, education tax (with, however, no compulsory and free peace, and when Russia is severely crip- the firm belief that the water po pled, by leaps and bounds to the enormous total of 23 millions sterling this year. Mr. Rai declared that Indian people are loyal to the British rule; that they hate Russia, and would not submit to her over-lordship in India; but he emphasised the fact that the discontent that exists with regard to many grievances may grow to serious proportions unless met in a sympathetic and wise spirit by the rulers He urged on the English women who were listening to him to use their great influence with the men of England and to arouse in them a sense of their responsibilities towards India so that much needed reforms might be carried out and he heavy burdens raised from the povertystricken people of his country. It was an excellent speech; but I can only give you an outline of it here. The applause which followed the absolute stillness that had prevailed whilst he was speaking, showed that Mr. Lajpat Rai's words had gone home.

The same intense attention was given to Shaikh Abdul Quadir's speech. His subjects were irrigation, famine, and plague. He explained to the audience the plague. He explained to the audience the strange coincidence that although he and Mr. Lajpat Rai had been friends for many years, although they both lived in the city of Lahore, although they had very much in common in their ideas regarding India and her needs, their spheres of as India and her needs, their spheres of activity lay so much apart one from another that it was reserved for the tactful hand of the Women's Liberal Association of South-Eastern England to bring them to-gether on the same platform. Two men, professing different creeds, representing different sets of views, but standing side by side on a common platform proved that the mass of intelligent opinion in India is converging to unanimity on many important points and that minor differences can be sunk in the one great aim which all Indians have in view the progress of their country. In discussing rrigation, the Shaikh referred to the official reports which set forth the progress of works already taken in hand, but they are silent, he observed, with regard to the immense area still undeveloped, in spite of the fact that canals are a paying concern and a sound business investment. He showed, however, that in the administration of the new irrigation colonies and other works very burdensome conditions are often imposed, and he urged that a fairer method should be adopted, for irragation, under existing conditions, does

and the money gained by the sale of reserve grain does not reach his pocket. As to plague, he declared that only after many failures in coping with the disease, had the authorities condescended to take the leaders of the people into their confidence. With the co-operation of the leaders preventive measures are carried out, but the manner in which they were thrust on the people in the early days of the outbreak was so tactless as to lose ail benefit. He pleaded for the help of the women of England in gaining India a hearing in this country and for convincing the people of England of the many urgent reforms that must be carried out

reforms that must be carried out. Following the Indian speakers two ladies, Mrs. Martin, from Bristol, and Mrs. Strickland made excellent short speeches. They spoke with considerable knowledge, showed how famine was not a food but a money famine; protested against military expenditure, at such an appalling rate, controverted Kipling's dictuments.

"East is East, and West is West
And never the twain shall meet,
but, instead, held up an ideal of a Federation of States in India under British overdordship, bound by sympathy to us, and of which we might be as proud as we are of our self-governing Colonies. The questions asked included expenditure on marriage ceremonies, the power of the money lender, agricultural banks, the status of Indian members of the Civil Service. Information on these points, valuable and from personal experience, was given by both gentlemen, and it was only the exigencies of time that put an end to the interesting talk that was going on. After the meeting when the chief matter in hand was tea, with an abundant supply of English summer fruit, strawberries, raspberries, etc. both Indian gentlemen were in great demand, being bombarded with questions, so much so that women Liberals showed that they meant to put their shoulders to the wheel to help forward the cause of India.

HOT SPRINGS IN TIBET.

The scientists with the recent expedition into Tibet were unable to make a close examination of the hot springs that were known to exist. A correspondent sends the "Englishman," an interesting account of the mineral springs in the vicinity of Khamboo, a village about 11 miles south-west of Phari Jong, en route to Khamba Jong. These springs, nine or ten in number, are situated education), of the many costs attendant on litigation, and of the microscopic incomes out of which these imposts have to be met And then are the comes of the met and the comes of the met and the comes of the met and the comes of the comes of the met and the comes of the comes of the met and the comes of the comes of the met and the comes of the microscopic incomes of the microscopic be met. And then came the crushing tan resort to hamboo and remain there military burdens, increasing, in time of for at least a week to take a daily bath, in for at least a week to take a daily bath, in great medicinal properties. The Tibetans, as a rule, very seldom take a bath, and it is at Khamboo that they wash and make themselves clean for a whole week in the year. The process of taking the baths is thus described by a correspondent: - A small square basin of loose stones about 4ft. square and 3ft. high is made at the springs to enable the visitors to sit and bathe. These basins are again enclosed by of the country. Such consequences would walls partly roofed where the visitors pre-be deplorable for both Britain and India. which conveys the surface water." In case there should be a rush of visitors from ndia to Khamboo, it is worth while pointing out that the track from Phari Jong to the springs is a bad one over precipices. Ponies and riding mules for hire are procurable in Phari Jong, but more than half the distance must be covered on foot owing to the dangerous condition of the path.

> The prisoners captured by the Japanese Fleet in the battle of the Sea of Japan total 7,282, including 350 Officers.

language considered to be obscene. It is said that the advertisement was sent to a bandmaster at Umballa. His moral susceptibilities having been shocked he sent it

to the Police authorities. Ludhiana, July 19:-In the sensational Ludhiana, July 19:—In the sensational murder case of the sweeper of Mr. Richardson, District Superintendent of Police, which was committed to the Sessions by Sirdar Raghbir Singh, 1st Class Magistrate and reported in these columns, the two accused were put on their trial before the Sessions Court on the 17th July. The Crown was represented by Pandit Shahzada Ram assisted by Sirdar Gajjan Singh, and the defence was conducted by Mr. H. L. Ahuja, Barristerat-Law. The learned Sessions Judge after recording the evidence for sions Judge after recording the evidence for the prosecution and hearing the arguments of the Counsel acquitted the two accused. The Counsel for the defence produced no witness but took advantage of the weakness of the prosecution. The unfortunate accus-ed were in lock-up for four months and spent lots of money. Who is responsible for all this? No doubt the police, and at the same time we cannot refrain from remarking the abnormal increase of Sessions crime in the district; there have been many murders committed out of which only one conviction was sustained by the learned Sessions Judge. This shows the inefficiency of the subordinate police officers.—"Tribune,"

THE HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL BEACH.

(Before Justice Rampini and Mookerjie.)

SHYAMBAZAR ORPHANAGE CASE. Babu Devendra Nath Das applied for the admission of an appeal on behalf of Sheikh Yacoob, who was convicted by Moulvi Buzlal Karim, third Presidency Magistrate u der Sec. 363 I. P. C. and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The appellant was a mason working at the Hindu Orphanage-12-1 Boloram Ghoses Street Shambazar. Three of the orphans named Sarojini, Shaybalini and another Khetia left the orphanage on the night of the 23rd March at about 10-30 p.m. by scaling over the wall with the help of a ladder of the mason. On the 26th March last the police found the girls at No. 139 Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. That day the police ar ested the appellant and two others. They were placed on their trial before Moulvi Buzlal Karim, who convicted them. Against that conviction and sentence the two other persons preferred an appeal to this Court.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

A SCHOOL MASTER IN TROUBLE. Babu Bankim Chandra Sen moved on behalf of Babu Ananga Mohun Ghosal, a teacher in the Rungpur Zilla School for a rule on the District Magistrate of Bankura to show cause why the proceedings taken by a Deputy Magistrate of that place under section 107 Cr. P. C. in order to bind down section 107 Cr. P. C. in order to bind down the petitioner in the sum of Rs. 500 to keep the peace, should not be quashed. It would appear that the petitioner, while be was a teacher in the Bankura School, had bought a piece of landed property in 'be name of his wife, the vendor having purchased the same at an execution sale. He had taken possession of the lands when, as he alleged, a rival claimant appeared on the scene and disputed his right. On the report of a chowkidar, the police held an investigation into the matter and eventually made a report which resulted in proceedings being taken against the petitioner ard his local men. All this time the petitioner was in another district, having been transhis local men. All this time the petitioner was in another district, having been transferred from Bankura. He did not get the notices so he did not appear. A warrant without bail was thereupon issued and he was arrested and taken to Bankura where he was released on bail of Rs. 1,000. On the case being called on before the Deputy, the petitioner raised an objection that the proceedings against him were illegal inasmuch as he did not live within the jurisdiction of the Bankura District. The Deputy Magistrate thereupon submitted the record to the District Magistrate who granted the petitioner time under cl. (8) of section 526 Cr. P. C. to enable him to move the High Court.

Court.

Learned vakil submitted that the proceedings were "ultra Vires" inasmuch as the petitioner was not a resident within the limits of the Bankura district and relied upon cl (2) of sec. 107.

Rampini, J.—But the case is now before the District Magistrate and he may deal with it.

with it.

Vakil:—My lord, the proceedings were initially taken by a Magistrate without jurisdiction and the fact of its now being before the District Magistrate would not cure

It was also contended that having regar to the nature of the case, it was essentially one to which the provisions of section 145 were more appropriate than those of sec-

Their Lordships issued a rule and stayed further proceedings.

TROUBLES OF A WITNESS.

Babu Dwarka Nath Mitter appeared in support of a rule obtained by Nandalal Day upon the District Magistrate of Midnapur, walls partly roofed where the visitors prepare their food and take their beds during their stay. There is a profuse smell of sulphuretted hydrogen gas in the place. A small channel carries away the excess of water from the basin to a canal by the side living more home on the letter day. June went home on the latter day. He then learnt that a summons was issued in the petitioner's name to appear as a witness before the sub-divisional officer of Tamluk on 3rd June. The summons was served to the servant of the petitioner. On 3rd June during his absence a warrant was issued against the petitioner and on 17th June petitioner was ordered to be prosecuted under section 174 I. P. C. Learned vakil urged that the service of

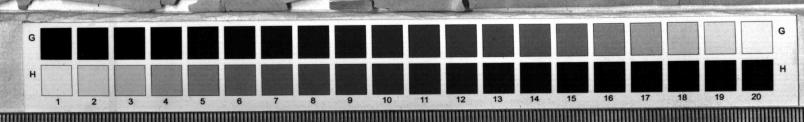
the summons to a servant was not due sarvice within the meaning of section 70

Their Lordships thought that the order under section 174 I. P. C. was not good and ordered that it be set aside. Accordingly the rule was made absolute.

MAGISTRATE ABUSING AN ACCUSED. Babu Hemendra Nath Sen appeared in support of a rule obtained by one Khudiram Gorai upon the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum to show cause why the case of the petitioner pending before the sub-divisional officer of Gobindpur, should not be transferred to some other Magistrate. The petitioner was prosecuted for having the petitioner was prosecuted for having en-croached upon a public road. On 29th June last when the petitioner appeared before the sub-divisional Magistrate of Gobindpur, to answer the above charge the Magistrate began to abuse the Gorai family of Chirkunda to which the petitioner belongs. The Magistrate addressing the petitioner further said:—"Your brother was convicted the other day on a similar offence. Don't you feel salvened to some here as nowsed in other day on a similar offence. Don't you feel ashamed to come here as accused in such cases? The Gorais have become suddenly rich and they are disregarding Government and even God. They have grown greedy and are trying to take other's property. I cannot call them gentlemen. When I came here in 1874, some of the Gorais used to carry baskets on their heads. I cannot say that I can deal leniently with the accused."

the accused."

Their Lordships after going through the explanation submitted by the Magistrate remarked that in the circumstances of the case, it should not be tried by the subdivisional Magistrate of Gobindpur. The rule was made absolute,



(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen.) SUIT FOR SLANDER.

ROSE MARY MELL VS. WILLIAM

HERBERT LEE.

HERBERT LEE.

Mr. Garth and Mr. Zorab instructed by Messrs. Orr Dignam and Co. appeared for the plaintiff Miss Rose Mary (Mell.

Mr. Hill and Mr. Gregory instructed by Messrs. Sanderson and Co., appeared for the defendant Mr. William Herbert Lee.

When the case was called on Mr. Gregory wanted an order for the issue of a commission for the examination of Mr. N. Palit, a Barrister, practising at Mymensingh. Counsel said that Mr. Palit was the Secretary of the Mymensingh Club. He had expelled the lady. He was present at the meeting of the Club and was an important witness, so far as what transpired on that witness, so far as what transpired on that

Mr. Garth in reply said that Mr. Palit was not an independent witness at all. He had acted as Mr. Lee's legal adviser. Counsel submitted that the commission ought not to be issued.

His Lordship after hearing both sides

granted the application.

Mr. Gregory then made another application for the amendment of the written

Mr. Garth objected to the change being

allowed at this period of the suit.

His Lordship granted the application and directed Mr. Gregory to put in an additional

written statement. written statement.

Mr. Garth then opened the case for the plaintiff. He said that the plaintiff in this case was Miss Rose Mary Mell, a lady residing at Mymensingh. She was the daughter of Mrs. Colonious, who was first married to Mr. Mell and afterwards to Mr. Colonious. Both her husbands were dead. The plaintiff lived with her widowed mother and her mode. Mr. Dumbell, Mr. Lee the denious. Both her husbands were dead. The plaintiff lived with her widowed mother and her uncle Mr. Dumbell. Mr. Lee the defendant in this case, was a member of the Civil Service, and was the Sessions Judge of Mymensingh. He came to Mymensingh in the latter part of the year 1903. The rumour, which was the cause of the present suit, began to spread about the month of March 1904. Counsel could not tell his Lordship at that moment from whom Mr. Lee got the information and why he caused the rumour to spread with regard to Miss Moll—her character was such that she could associate with any lady. What the actual facts were that were stated she did not know. Nothing was heard of by Mrs. Mell or her mother of this matter until there was a general rumour, which came to their ear in the vaguest possible form. They had not the slightest idea as to who had spread it beyond what they neard about their character. They then applied to Mr. Dumbell who said that he did not know anything. On the Easter Sunday or Saturday Rev. Mr. Shaw, a clergyman of Dacca, came to Mymensingh to hold services there. They told him their troubles and asked him to be good enough to trace the rumour out. The Rev. Mr. Shaw went to see Mr. Liee. Mr. Lee told Mr. Shaw, whose mind was poisoned by Mr. Lee, wrote a letter to the mother of the plaintiff, Mrs. Colonious. He wrote that he was beyond measure shocked and aggrieved to hear of the scandal concerning Miss Mell's name, and he feared he must add that he had done his best to discover whether it was true. The Rev. Mr. Shaw had grave reason to believe that the a long time he has been suffering from an occasional unboundness of mind. When said that he did not know anything. On the Easter Sunday or Saturday Rev. Mr. Shaw, a clergyman of Dacca, came to Mymensingh to hold services there. They told him their troubles and asked him to be good enough to trace the rumour out. The Rev. Mr. Shaw went to see Mr. Lee. Mr. Lee told Mr. Shaw that the rumour was true, and Mr. Shaw, whose mind was poisoned by Mr. Lee, wrote a letter to the mother of the plaintiff, Mrs. Colonious. He wrote that he was beyond measure shocked and aggrieved to hear of the scandal concerning Miss Mell's name, and he feared he must add that he had done his best to discover whether it was true. The Rev. Mr. Shaw had grave reason to believe that the rumours were not unfounded. Mr. Shaw had grave reason to believe that the rumours were not unfounded. Mr. Shaw had was the statement made to him by Mr. Lee. Mr. Delvinge was the Additional Judge of Mymensingh. He was a married man and he had a wife and a sister of hers living there. It appeared that Mr. Delvinge there it appeared that Mr. Delvi there. It appelared that Mr. Del-was told by Mr. Lee with regard to same matter, but Mr. Delvinge did not take the same vitw as the clergyman did. Mr. Delvinge told this to Mrs.

Counsel continuing said that Miss Mell then went to Mr. Lee's house and asked an explanation from him. But Mr. Lee had not the courage of his conviction to speak not the courage of his conviction to speak the truth, but he asked her to go away. He did not deny that he was the author of the rumour. It was said that, at that meeting Mr. Lee was assaulted by Miss Mell. The next action taken by Mr. Lee was most extraordinary. He did not take any action immediately. He took 14 days to consider what he would do. On 24th to consider what he would do. On 24th April Mr. Lee interviewed Mr. Palit, the cretary of the Club. and the latter wrote letters to all the members of the Club of which Miss Mell was a member suggesting that the latter should be expelled therefrom for the assault committed upon Mr. Lee. Mr. Lee also wrote a letter to Mr. Palit asking him to bring the matter, namely the assault committed upon him by Miss Mell, to the notice of the Club commiss Men, to the notice of the City com-mittee. Mr. Palit also wrote a letter to Miss Mell to send in her resignation as de-sired by the committee. Miss Mell in reply said that she was unwilling to resign and that the action of the committee was illegal. Mr. Palit again wrote to Miss Mell that if she did not accept the decision of the committee the matter would be considered. by the members at a general meeting. There after notices were issued to the members-one for the town members and another to muffasil members. That issued to town members ran to the following effect: An extra-ordinary general meeting would take place on 28th instant, at 6-30 to consider whether or not the decision of the committee "re" Miss Mell should be confirmed. The notice to Muffasil members ran thus: In March last the Missionaries at Mymensingh decided not to associate with Miss Mell who was a member of the club. About 12th of

pril last Mrs. Colonious, mother of Miss

Mell, wrote a letter to the Chaplain, Mr. Shaw, stating that she had reason to be-

his enquiry. Mr. Dumbell saw Mr. Shaw and asked him to reconsider his decision.

Delvinge. He however did not wish to repeat what he had heard to his wife. Mrs. Delvinge told the plaintiff and

wife. Mrs. Delvinge told the plaintin and her mother to be careful. She also said that Mr. Lee was spreading horrible stories. Mr. Dumbell then wrote a letter to Mr. Delvinge asking him to write what had happened. To that Mr. Delvinge replied. Counsel wanted to read the letter but Mr.

Gregory objected to the letter being read. His Lordship disallowed the letter being

He refused to do so. The committee, considering the wanton assault on the District Judge and also the gravity of the offence nothing to say about the impossibility of any further social intercourse with her, decided that Miss Mell's name should be removed from the list of members.

Counsel said that the object of writing the notice was to poison their minds. It was false that Mr. Dumbell asked Mr. Shaw to reconsider his decision. Referring to the notice Counsel asked was this a letter of a Secretary of a club or the ministerial action of an executive officer P A meeting was held, Miss Mell was present on that occasion and it was presided over by Mr. Thompson, the District Magistrate. The meeting was held to consider whether Miss Mell had assaulted Mr. Lee but the chairman first of all read the muffasil notice Mell had assaulted Mr. Lee but the chairman first of all read the muffasil notice and said that they knew the case. Miss Mell said that it was a private quarrel and they had nothing to do with it. The chairman replied that they were not going to consider the assault at all, but the rumour about her character which apparently had been going on for years and to refute which Miss Mell had taken no action in court. Counsel remarked that though Miss Mell was a member of the club she never heard of the rumour before Mr. Lee came to Mymensingh. The result of the meeting was that Miss Mell was expelled from the club. The matter for the consideration of

club. The matter for the consideration of the members at that meeting was whether Miss Mell would be expelled or not. Miss Mell was not allowed to vote, Mr. Lee reserved his vote and the gentleman with whom the slander was alleged to have been associated voted against her.

Counsel said that it had been suggested

that the offence was not such as would dethat the offence was not such as would demand special damages. The character of a lady had been injured and if this was not a case demanding special damages he did not know what was such a case.

In conclusion Counsel said that they were desirous of having, as he submitted they were entitled to have, the rubings of coursel court on the following points:

(1) Whether Mr. Lee did start those rumours:

Whether those rumours were true; Whether to Mr. Lee's knowledge the result had been (whether he desired it or not) that Miss Mell and her mother were

The court here adjourned for the day. MURDER IN A FIT OF INSANITY.

(From our own Correspondent.) of fuldio Tangail, July 23.

Nalini Mohan Bose of Mohunpur belongs to a respectable Kayastha family. Since a long time he has been suffering from suffering from occasional unboundness of mind dealt her a severe blow therewith. Souda-mini uttered forth a groan and fell on her back. Still her raving husband did not perceive the fatality of what he had done. In his insanity he dealt her a second blow and all her struggle on this earth was over.

Well, as if to punish the unfortunate man

commensurately with the dark deed he had done God brought him back to his senses when he had already chopped off to pieces when he had already chopped off to pieces the body of his partner in this life. He realided what he had done, and conpunction too deep for tears, came but alas, too late! To fill up the cup of this poor man's misery his youngest child cried out just at this time. Needless to say that there was nobody in the house at the time beside the couple and in his excruciating agony the unfortunate man mount forth the name of his wife and called her aloud over and over his wife and called her aloud over and over again to give their child her breast. Jut the detached pieces of the lifeless corpse lay stark and stiff!

A chilling sensation stole upon the entire frame of the distressed husband, and an unnatural sense of dread made him run away for his very dear life. He took shelter in a jute field.

In the meantime Nalin's elder brother came back home and the dreadful sight smote him to his very heart's core. He sent immediate information to the Police Station at Gopalpur. The Police came caught hold of the murderer and sent him over to Tangail along with the mangled remains of his victim who was all in all to mains of his victim who was all in all to him on this earth. Nalini is now under police custody ages and the villatworros

WHOLESALE ARRESTS UNDER THE BADMASHI SECTION AT GORAKHPORE.

The Collector and District Magistrate Gorakhpore has managed to create anothe sensation in the town. On the 10th instan he asked the Zemindars of his District each to send a hundred or two hundred ryots without telling why they were called at Gorakhpore. Soon after the station was filled with these strangers. On the 11th July they were ordered to follow the Police and arrest the houseless from the jungle. The forest was surrounded from all sides and a number of men arrested and sent to the head-quarters on the 14th and 15th July. They have been asked to furnish sureties for one thousand each, in default of which they were to suffer imprisonment for one year It is believed that these Khana budmashe Shaw, stating that she had reason to believe that Mr. Lee was spreading scandals about her. Rev. Shaw came to Mymensingh on Easter Sunday and started an enquiry. Mr. Lee would not help Mr. Shaw in that enquiry. Rev Shaw after due enquiry wrote to Mrs. Colonious the result of his enquiry. Mr. Dumbell saw Mr. Shaw are reponsible for numerous dacoities which were committed in the district last year; but in which the culprits could no by secured. But is Mr. Way quite sure that all the men so arrested are men impli-cated in the dacoities and that they live by crime and that no innocent man has been arrested with these men by the cuagency employed by him?—"Advocate

Calcutta and Mojussil

Suit for Reuturn of Securities.—At the High Court on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Stephen, Babu Ambica Charan Dey applied on behalf of Debi Charan Dey for leave to file a plaint against Messrs. Alexander Classen and Co. for recovery of certain securities which were deposited by him with the defendant firm, in which he was the head assistant, and also for the recovery of balance of his salary and commission, amounting to about Rs. 8,900. The plaint was admitted and written statement directed to be filed.

Infringement of Bankim's Works.—At the High Court, on Monday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Woodroffe Mr. J. C. Dutta applied on behalf of the plaintiff in the suit of Srimati Rajlakshmi Devi vs. Pandit Kali Prosonno Kabyabisharad for an order that the Registrar of this Court might be at liberty to send for certain records, with books of accounts, filed in the Small Causes Court. The suit in the Small Cause Court was brought by a Daftari against the defendant Pandit Kali Prosonno Kabyabisharad for works done. His Lordship granted the application.

Inquest.—The Government Rai way Police held an inquest touching the death of

lice held an inquest touching the death of Babu Tarak Nath Bannerjee, a clerk in the office of the Assistant Shipping Master, Kidderpur. On the night of the 16th us-Kidderpur. On the night of the 16th icstant the deceased, aged about 30 years, after his day's work was done proceeded to the Howrah Railway station intending to proceed by train to Bally where he resided. He reached the station at 11.30 p.m., where, finding the train had just started he attempted to jump into a railway carriage, but, failing in the attract, he fell between the train and the platform disappearing from view. After the train had left the platform a European passenger, who was waiting to catch the early morning train, preferred a complaint to the Station Master that he had noted a person jumping into the train. The latter suspect-

ing train, preferred a complaint to the Station Master that he had noted a person jumping into the train. The latter suspecting something wrong went to ards the edge of the platform and discovered the batulying dead on the railway lines. The body was removed to the morgue and it transpired that the deceased had evidently died from being jammed by the train against the side of the station platform.

Suit for Malicious Prosecution—At the High Court on Saturday before Mr. Justice Stephen, Mr. Rose applied on behalf of Sham Lall and Narain Dass, proprietors of the Aligarh Butter Farm, for leave to file a plaint against Edward Keventer, proprietor of the Aligarh Diary Farm, claiming Rs. 30,000 as damages for alleged malicious prosecution. It appeared that on the 24th of February, 1904, the defendant on a search warrant issued from the Police Court removed the signboard of the plaintiffs business, together with the trade-mark and the butter belonging to the plaintiffs business had to be closed from the 24th February to the 23rd July, 1904. The plaint was admitted and written statement directed to be filed and feave under clause 12 of the Charter granted. Mr. Rose mext apted to be filed and feave under clause 12 of the Charter granted. Mr. Rose next ap-plied on behalf of one Heralall, proprietor of the business of P.C. Dwadashrani and of the business of P.C. Dwadashrani and Co. and formerly commission agent of Sham Lall and Narain Dass, for leave to file a plaint against Edward Keventer to recover the sum of Rs. 20,000 as damages in respect of the loss caused to the plaintiff's business by the issue of a search warrant and by the removal of a signboard and the trade-mark of his business and by the prosecution of his manager, Raghunath Lall Sharma, by reason of which the plaintiff's business was closed from the 24th of February to the 23rd of July 1904. The plaint was admitted and written statement direcwas admitted and written statement directed to be filed.

eventions and Designs.—Applications in have been filed.—Mahomed Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib, a member of the firm of Messrs. Hajee Mahomed Badsha Sahib and Co., merchants, maca and diamond miners, of No. 16, North Lane, Beach, Madras, ma nufacture collapsible mica lamp domes, ma-nufacture of mica lamp domes specially cons tructed to be used with any kind of hanging lamp, such as hall lamps, and particularly with railway station lamps; Frederick Hugh Smith, engineer, of Home Works, Datchet, in the county of Bucking ram, improvements in and relating to governors for internal combustion engines; James Holden, engineer, of Hermon House, Wanstead, in the county of Essex, improvements in stays for steam and other boilers; George m stays for steam and other bollers; Gerige Kirkegaard and Fridtj of Jebsen, mechanical engineers, of the Borough of Brooklyn Bottle stoppers: Society Jules Jean and Co., produced by its manager Jules Jean, chemist, 18 Rue de Mogador Paris, and Georges Rayerat, industrial, 18, Rue de Mogador, Paris, a process for condensing the vapours of volatile solvents, either pure the vapours of volatile solvents, either pure on mixed, with other gases or vapours, air, aqueous vapour, and so forth: Willibald Liedke and Otto Rabenhorst, engineers, both of Charlottenburg, Berlin, improvements in or relating to incandescent vapour lamps; Gulam Hyder, Gunmaker, electrician and mechanic, having his place of business at 387, Bhindi Bazaar, Bombay, an apparatus for generating carbonic acid gas and aerating beverages: John Parker, civil engineer, of 49 Denmark Vilas, Hove, Sussex, an of 49, Denmark Vilas, Hove, Sussex, improved material for use in making and repairing roadways and the like, and a process of manufacturing same; Sidney Prescott Wood, engineer, and McKenzie and Holland, Limited, railway signal engineers, both of Vulcan Iron Works, Worcester, imboth of Vulcan Iron Works, Worcester, improvements in electric treadles or contact makers for railway signalling and the like; Charles Dutton, engineer, of Tolladine Road, Worcester, Courtenay Harold Wish Edmonds, engineer, of Albert Road, Worcester, and McKenzie and Holland, Limited railway signal engineers, of Vulcan Iron Works, Worcester, improvements in or relating to railway point and signal apparatus and the like; Dr. Karl Geiser, librarian, of 15, Murtenstrasse, and Hans Kehrli, manufacturer, 5, Rosenweg, both in Berne, Switzerland, improved composition for inking rollers or flexible printing-rollers. The Morgan Crucible Company, Limited, manufacturers of Battersea Works, Battersea an improved manufacture of composition or compound for brushes of dynamo-electric machines, for bearings, and for other articles; Richard John Thomas, engineer, of Mossman, in John Thomas, engineer, of Mossman, in the State of Queensland, and William Fran cis Seymour Howe, analytical chemist Mossman, aforesaid, improvements in the delecation or clarifying of juices in manufacture of sugar; and William Henry Drury, lawyer, of Waltham, in the county of Middlesex, Massachusetts, an improved

woven fabric.

TE LEGRAMS

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL

sour weeks

London, July 23. Reuter's correspondent wires from St. Petersburg that the Tsar left Peterhof this morning on board the "Standard" for Borgo in Finland to meet the Kaiser at a dinner on board the "Hohenzollern" this even-

London, July 23.

It is understood that Mr. Balfour's remaining in office will be largely due to the fact that important negotiations are proceeding with Japan with the desire to see the peace negotiations concluded.

London, July 24.

A telegram from St. Petersberg states that the Tsar was accompanied only by his brother, the Grand Duke Michael and a Court Minister. The Russian Foreign Office was not represented. This is possibly owing to consideration for French feelings.

There will be a second meeting on board

There will be a second meeting on board the Standard to-day. The Tsar will return the Standard to-day. The Tsar will return to Peterhof in the evening. It is authoritatively stated that the Emperor William initiated the meeting. His Majesty informed the Tsar from Sweden that he was desirous of seeing His Majesty in order to convince him of the sincerity of the German policy towards Russia. Probably the Emperor William was anxious to counteract the effect of Prince Arisugawa's cordial reception in Gtrmany, and the German participation in the Japanese toan. The wal significance of the meeting of the two monarchs is however only surmisable. narchs is however only surmisable.

M. De Witte knew nothing of the approaching meeting before he started for Paris.

It is pointed out in official circles that the exchange of views between the Emperors is calculated to assist the labours of the Russian Plenipotentiaries by promoting a general entente in the affairs of the Far East. German papers suggest that the initia-tive of the interview between the two Emperors emanated with the Tsar. The mo-tives and objects of the meeting are being anxiously discussed throughout Europe, es-pecially in France, where M. De Witte is at present discussing future policies and no-tably the possibility of a Russian loan. London, July 24.

The Emperors' yachts only met last night, but visits were immediately exchanged, the monarchs separating at 1-30 in the morn-London, July 24.

Mr. Balfour announced to-day in the Com-mons that there would be no dissolution.— "Englishman." London, July 24.

The English papers are full of surmises and conjectures regarding the date of the dissolution, but there is nothing certain and no further development of the parliamen-

The Liberal papers this morning publish articles vehemently protesting against the argument that foreign politics will make the resignation of the Cabinet inadvisable.

Mr. Balfour has announced that the Gov-

ernment is not resigning.

Mr. Balfour in the Commons cited a mass of precedents for not resigning upon a vote like that of Friday last, and did not men-tion the idea of dissolving. A heated dis-cussion followed and eventually Sir Acland Hood, at the instance of Mr. Balfour, tormally moved the adjournment of the House which is tantamount to a motion of confidence. The division is expected at mid-

London, July 25. The Unionist organs approve Mr. Balfour's decision to remain in office deeming it right that his personal feelings should give way before national considerations. The Radicals denounce the Government for clinging to office.

General Sir Frederick Forestier Walker has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar. Lord Chelmsford has been appointed Governor of Queensland.

London, July 24. The Fourth Test Match commenced at Manchester this morning in fine weather. Twenty thousand people were present. The wicket was good, lingland won the toss and went in first and made 352 for six wicket was and made and went in first and made wickets, Hayward scoring 82.

London, July 24.

Bannerman

condemned Mr. Balfour's attitude as utterly unconstitutional. Mr. Redmond said that the Liberals and Irish would unite and make his position unendurable, contesting everything. Mr. Churchill accused Mr. Balfour of flouting the traditions of Parlia ment and dishonoring the service of the Crown. Several heated scenes and speeches took place, but the Opposition for tactical reasons deciding to abstain from a division, the debate unexpectedly terminated; and the Government's motion for an adjournment was carried without a division amid derisive Government laughter and cheers.
The Government supporters had been most

effectively whipped up.

The Opposition is anxious to avoid any heavily unfavourable divisions which would counteract the effect of Thursday's defeat.

Lord Lansdowne announced the decision
in the Lords. Lord Rosebery said that Mr. Balfour was straining the principles of the Constitution to its very foundations.

London, July 24.

A terrible outbreak of mob violence ha taken place at Nijni Novgorod against all well dressed persons, the mob pursuing them into their houses. Many have been killed and wounded.

London, Muiv 25. Mr. Brodrick yesterday received a City deputation, which pointed out to him the disabilities of British oil firms in Burma.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS. COMPLAINT AGAINST A HIGH

OFFICIAL.

Moulmein, July 25. Mr. C. E. Hill, Sub-Divisional Magis trate, Moulmein, on the complaint of Mr. Pineappa Moodelly under sections 323 and 341 I. P. C. and section 109 Cr. P. C. has issued summons to B. Houghton Esqr., Commissioner, Tenasserium Division, for assault and wrongful restraint. The hearing of the case has been fixed for 5th proximo. Eminent cunsel are being arranged for by the accused.

T B L E G R A M S.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

DESERTERS FROM RUSSIAN ARMY-Allahabad, July 23.
The Governor of Chahan Mongolia has re

ported that 15 deserters from the Rus ported that 15 deserters from the Russian Army in Manchuria recently arrived at Chahar in a starving condition and begged for food. The Governor supplied them with food but was doubtful whether the men should be interfered according to neutral law or handed over to the nearest Russian consult to be dealt with.

UNREST IN TUNGHUNG CHINA.

UNREST IN TUNGHUNG CHINA.

Allahabad, July 23.

Reports from Tunghung China state that riots are again in evidence in the vicinity. The rioters threaten the people demanding money and hold wealthy persons for ransom in places far away from the influence of the District Magistrate. The rioters are robbing and destroying property on an extensive scale. The rich people have to disguise themselves before it is safe tor them to venture out and robbers are so daring that the authorities are unable to disperse that the authorities are unable to disperse

them. QUARREL BETWEEN AMIR'S OFFICERS. OFFENDER SHOT DEAD.

OFFENDER SHOT DEAD.

Allahabad, July 23.

Travellers from Kabul tell a strange story of a quarred between two of the Amir's officials which had a tragic ending. The City Police, some 2,400 armed men, are under orders of the Kotwal but have two Colonels as Joint Commandants. officers recently quarrellel and one of them drew his sword on the other. The offender was arrested by the Kotwal and taken before the Amir. His crime being proved Amir Habibullah passed the sentence of death and this was immediately carried out,

death and this was immediately carried out, a party of soldiers on duty shooting the unfortunate man without further ceremony.

ADHERENTS OF SIRDAR ISHAK.

BACK IN KABUL.

ISHAK'S SON.

Allahabad, July 23.

A number of adherents of Sardar Ishak Khan have recently availed themselves of the amnesty offered by the Amir and returned to Kabul from Samarkand. Their at a master is said to have been now left ate master is said to have been now left almost alone in exile. Ishak while Governor of Afghan Turkestan rebelled against his cousin Abdur Rahaman in 1888, but his troops were defeated and he had to flee across the Okus. Since then he has been a pensioner of Russia and his pretensions to the throne of Kabul have gradually come to be disregarded. He is old and devotes to be disregarded. He is old and devotes himself to religous exercises. His son is not a man of any force of character and will probably ask for leave to return to Afghanistan when his father dies.

KAREZES IN AMIR'S TERRITORY.

Allahabad, July 23.

During the Amir's recent tour in the country north of Kabul he visited the waste lands in Bagram district and noticed traces of old Karezes or underground water chan-

lands in Bagram district and noticed traces of old Karezes or underground water channels. A report was called for and it was to the effect that if these were repaired land could again be brought under cultivation. Places are said to be now under preparation and it is intended to colonise the country with refugees who are returning to Afghanistan from India, Persia and Oentral Asia.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. Rangoon, July 24.—Mr. D. Shear-ne, Private Secretary to the me, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor has been appointed Assistant Director of Statistics in the De. partment of Commerce and Industry under the Government of India. He will be succeeded by Mr. C. S. Pennell, Under Secretary to the Local Government.

THE RANGOON MURDER CASE. Rangoon, July 24.—To-day the Chief Judge passed the following order in San Maw's case:—"Section 203 1. P. C. does not apply to a case in which the person makes a statement on a charge of murder and after the enquiry being held was discharged. There is no provision of law under which an accused person can be held criminally responsible for making a false statement with regard to an offence with which he is charged whether the false statement is made before or after the arrest. The proceedings are quashed and accused discharged.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH. Simla, July 24.

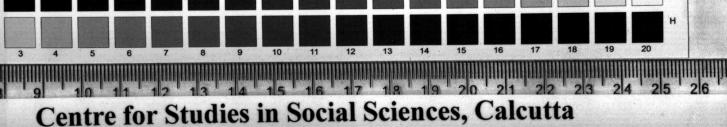
It is understood that the annual grant of twenty lakhs of rupees which the Government of India have decided to distribute amongst the local administrations for the encouragement of agricultural research will be devoted to the foundation and upkeep of an agricultural institute in each of larger provinces. It will no doubt take some time to engage the requisite expert staff; meanwhile the construction of the necessary buildings can be put in hand, so no time will be lost in making use of the monies. The proportion of the total grant received by the smaller administrations will of course by the smaller administrations will of course, be less than that in the case of the large ones, but even when the amount is only a lakh of rupees per annum it will be sufficient, when added to the various existing grants, to render possible the maintenance of a very useful body of scientists. LORD CURZON'S HEALTH.

The Vicercy is very much better to-day, but is still unable to leave his room.

TELEGRAM RATES. Simla, July 24. Intimation has not yet reached the Government of India of a reduction in the Press rate corresponding to that in the ordinary rate for. Home telegrams, and it is understood that this matter is still ander discussion in England. The rate that has been mentioned in this connection, however, is eight pence. The Indo-European Telegraph Company appear to have behaved liberally in connection with the reduction to 2s. in the rate for private messages, the increase in the traffic fixed as the point at increase in the traffic fixed as the point at which the rates were to be reduced not having been quite reached as yet.

SHORT RIFLE MANUFACTURE.
Allahabad, July 25.

At the very moment that the Army Council have decided to suspend the manufacture of short rifle, reports have been sent home from India showing that excellent shooting is made with it in this country. Officers and men alike report most favourably upon it. and ashread atted udatt.



CALCUTTA GAZETTE: JULY 26.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Hon'ble Mr. H. W. The services of the Honble Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial and General Departments, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

Maulyi Syed Ahmad Ali Kham, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Saran, is

appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Syed Wajid Hosain.

Babu Jotindra Chandra Mukerjee, Rural

Babu Jotindra Chandra Mukerjee, Rural Sub-Registrar, Jhalda, Manbhum, is appointed to act as Special Sub-Registrar of Purulia, during the absence, on leave, of Maulva Syed Muhommed Hussain.

Mr. F. C. Swaine, Assistant Superintendent of Poice, 24-Parganas, is transferred to Jessore and appointed to hold charge of the police of that district.

Mr. J. F. Feeny, Probationeny Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, is transferred to the 24-Parganas district.

Mr. M. S. Emerson, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Alipore, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Superintendent of Jail Manufactures, Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. A. Davis.

The order of the 24th June 1905, grant-

The order of the 24th June 1905, granting privilege leave for six weeks to Maulvi Abdul Mozaffar Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Contai, Midnapore, is cancelled.

Babu Annada Prasad Basu, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Haripada Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, under orders of

transfer to Hazaribagh, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. G. A. Davis, Superintendent of Jail Manufactures, Bengal, is allowed leave for twenty-one days. Babu Bhubaneshwar Parshad, Special

Sub-Registrar, Bhagalpur, was on leave "or

Maulvi Syed Muhammad Hussain, Special Sub-Registrar, Purulia, is allowed leave for three months.

Maulvi Ashanulla, Head Master, Rajshahi Collegiate School, is allowed leave for

twenty days.

Babu Manasa Ranjan Sen, Deputy Magis trate and Deputy Collector, is allowed com-bined leave for six months.

Babu Satis Chandra Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is allowed combined leave for six months.

Mr. Purna Chandra Mitter, Magistrate and Collector, Faridpur, is allowed combined leave for six months.

Maulvi Syed Wajid Hossain, Deputy

Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, is allowed leave for two months.

Mr. J. A. L. Swan, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas, is allowed leave for three months. Mr. H. F. E. B. Foster, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hazaribagh, is allowed leave for fifteen, days.

Mr. A. W. Cook, Officiating Joint-Magis

trate and Deputy Collector, Rajmahal, Sonthal Parganas, is allowed an extension

of leave for fourteen days.

Babu Syam Lall Gupta, Deputy Magis trate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Nawadah subdivision of the Gaya district.

Mr. R. E. Jack, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nawadah, Gaya, is appointed to have charge of the Hajipur subdivision of the Muzaffarpur lis-

trict.
Mr. S. W. Goode, Officiating Joint-Mag-istrate and Deputy Collector, Hajipur, Mu-zoffarpur, is oppointed to hovt charge of the Hajipur subdivision of the Midnapore

Babu Prasanna Kumar Das Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Contai Midnapore, is appointed to have charge of the Goalundo subdivision of the Faridpur

Maulvi Abdul Mahmud, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Goalundo, Faridpur, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Pabna district.

Babu Rajeswar Prosad, B.A., LL.B., appointed to act as a Munsif in the district

Purnea, to be ordinarily stationed at Babu Hemanta Kumar Haldar, M.A.

B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Tippera, to be ordinarily stationed

at Brahmanbaria.

Babu Kamala Prasada, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Saran, to be ordinarily stationed at Motihari.

Babu Ram Siromoni Roy Sen, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Motihari.

Munshiganj.

Bahu Abinash Chandra Chuckerbutty, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Mun-sif in the district of the 24-Parganas, to

be ordinarily stationed at Baruipur.

Babu Hari Lal Mukerjee, Munsif of Cuttack, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Sub Judge of Tippera, vice Babu Jogendra Lal Chaudhuri, about to retire.

Babu Umesh Chandra Sen (No. 1), Mun-

sif of Muzaffarpur, is appointed to act, un-til further orders, as Sub Judge of Birbbhum. He is, however, appointed temply. to aet as an Additional Subordinate Judge in the district of Rangpur for employment at

Babu Satish Chandra Ghosh, B.L., is a pointed to act as a Munsiff in the district of Cuttack, to be ordinarily stationed at the

Mr. Nut Behari Chatterjee, Barrist er-at-Taw, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the district of Tirhut, to be ordinarily st ationed

at Muzaffarpur.

Babu Satindra Nath Guha, Mainsiff of Munsiganj is allowed leave for se ven days in extension of the leave previously granted

Babu Lai Bihari Bhaduri, Muns iff of Baruipur, is allowed leave for thirty days, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Satis Chandra Banerjee, My ansaff of Motihari, is allowed leave for one month,

with effect from the date on which he avail-

ed hmself of it. Babu Satish Chandra Basu, Munsiff of Hajipur, is allowed leave till the 31st July 1905, in extension of the leave previously

granted to him.
Dr. Vipina Chandra Rai, Munsiff of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for four weeks, with effect from the 26th July 1905, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Probha Chandra Singha, Munsiff

of Bhanga, is allowed leave for ten days, in extension of the leave previously granted

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE. Babu Naba Gopal Chaki, sub pro tem

Sub-Dy Coll, Dacea Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Faridpur district. Maulvi Saleh Ahmed, sub pro tem Sub-

Dy Collector, Dacca Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Mymensingh district.

Babu Brajasundar Mardaraj, sub pro tem Sub-Dy Coll Orissa Div, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Cuttuck. Mulvi Shuffee-ooddeen Ahmed, Sub-Dy

Coll, on leave, is posted to the Dacca Division.

Babu Jatindra Mohan Chattopadhaya, sub pro tem Sub-Dy. Collr., Netrokona, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month with effect from the date on which he may avail

himself of it.

Mr. D. Macdonald, sub pro tem Sub-Dy Collr., Darjeeling, is transferred temporarily to the Kurseong subdivn.

Maulvi Ahmed Ali, sub pro tem Sub-Dy. Collr., Chittagong Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Noakhali dist.

Maylvi Ahmed Ali sub pro tem Sub-Dy.

head-quarters station of the Noakhali dist.

Maulvi Ahmad Ali sub pro tem Sub-Dy.
Collr., Noakhali, is posted to Sandip in that district and vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

The order of the 24th June 1905, transferring Babu Basanta Kumar Roy, sub pro tem Sub-Dy. Collr., Midnapore, temporarily to the Contai subdivn. is cancelled.

Babu Radhika Lal De, sub pro tem Sub-Dy. Collr., Mymensingh, is transferred temporarily to the Netrokona sub-divn.

Babu Sital Chandra Chatterjee is appointed sub pro tem to the fifth grade of Sub-Dy. Collrs.

The gentlemen named below are appointed

Dy. Collrs.

The gentlemen named below are appointed sub pro tem to the fifth grade of Sub-Dy. Collrs., and are posted to the Divisions mentioned against their names:—Babu Surendra Chandra Acharya, Patna Division. Babu Sharat Chandra Lahiry, B. A., Rajshahi Division.

Division.

The gentlemen named below are appointed sub pro tem to the fifth grade of Sub-Dy. Collrs: —

Babus Sures Chandra Deb, Srimohan Das Gupta, B. A., Prafulla Chandra Gupta, Maulvi Ataur Rahman, B.A.

Babu Lakshmi Misra, sub pro tem. Sub-Dy. Collr., Rajshahi Division, is posted to the Alipur subdivn. of the Jalpaiguri district.

Babu Karadi Charan Ganguli, sub pro tem

Babu Karali Charan Ganguli, sub pro tem Sub-Dy. Collr., Rajshahi Division, is posted to the Nator subdivn. Babu Bhikari Charan Das, sub pro tem Sub-Dy. Collr., now employed as Officiating Tahsildar of Government estates, Kotdesh etc., Puri, is allowed leave for one month in extension of the leave previously granted

to him.

Maulyi Nasiruddin Ahmad, sub pro tem
Sub-Dy. Collr., Sasaram, Shahabad, is transferred to the Bhabhua subdiyn.

Maulyi Syed Abdul Latif, sub pro tem
Sub-Dy. Collr., Nadia, is transferred to the

Lalbagh subdivn. Roy Brajanandan Prosad Sinha, sub protem Sub-Dy. Collr., Patna Divn. is posted to the head-quarters station of the Shahabad

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. H. Brodribb, I.M.S., Regimental Medical Officer, Buxa Duars, is appointed to have medical charge of the civil station of Buxa, Alipur Duars sub-division in the district of Palpaiguri, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant H. E. Smith I.M.S.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Mr. S. Tandurangam writes to the "Madras Mail" from Cuddalore under oute July 20:-With reference to Mr. Jordan 8 letter in your is sue of the 10th instant, I think I am bound to give my details of the cost of munufacture from my actual experience. This first seven items of ex-Babu Brajendra Kumar Ghose, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Murshidabad, to be ordinarily stationed by Mr. Jordan, exactly tally with mine for a day of 10 hours. In the 8th item he has put 3 men for finishing pans. But, along with his juice boiling pan, I had to keep 12 finishing pans to keep the mill continuously working, for which 2 firemen at 3 annas each, 3 maistries at 6 annas each and 3 men to assist them at 3 annas each were required—the total wages of these men amounted to Rs. 3-15. Besides, 3 men for old jobs at 9 annas, were needed. As detailed by Mr. Jordan, I had no overseer. Thus the total cost of coolies amounted to Rs. 6-14, i.e., Rs. 2 more than Mr. Jordan's estimate. As regards liquid feul, etc., for the oil Engine for 10 hours it would cost only Rs. 2-8, i.e., Rs 2-10 less than his estimate, Mr. Jordan has omitted an important item of expenditure, namely, fuel for the finishing pans. In addition to dried cana refuse I had to use fire wood which cost me Rs. 3½ per can'ly of jaggery made, or Rs. 16 per ton. Thus the total cost of manufacture for a ten of jaggery would come up to Rs. 25-6. I'fr. Jordan's mill is a great convenience over the cattle mills, the former doing five times the work of the latter; or the work of 10 pairs of bulls with much less cost. But it becomes difficult to boil all the juice as it is being extracted from the mill, as we require a number of pan for it-12 pans along with one Jordan's pan, or 20 pans without it. These pans are trouble-some and cost much for feul. If Mr. Jordan could find an easier and simpler method of boiling the juice he would be conferring a great boon on the jaggery manufacturer and be placing him under deep obligation to him.

> Final plans and estimates are now be ing prepared for the Mahanadi Canal. which is likely to be an important irrigation work.

THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

INDIA GOVT. TO BENGAL GOVT. The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Stuart, Secretary to Government f India, to the Municipal Secretary to Government of Bengal:-

Sir,—I am directed to address you on the action to be taken at the present stage of the discussion on the Calcutta Improvement Scheme.

This project was the outcome of a sanitary survey of the town conducted in 1896 by a number of medical officers under the direction of the local Plague Commission. Their enquiries called prominent attention to the overcrowding of the northern portion of the town. It was pointed out that in one ward the population amounted to 145,000 per square mile as against 36,000 in the city of London; and it was calculated that, in of London; and it was calculated that, in the northern wards generally, 80 per cent. of the total space available was occupied by solid masonry buildings. The Building Commission appointed in 1897 accepted the views of the sanitary officers, and emphasized the fact that the only remedy lay in extensive structural alterations involving the opening up of new roads and the provision of open spaces. Acting upon their report, the Lieutenant-Governor in July 1899 submitted his first proposals for a scheme of urban improvement.

mitted his first proposals for a scheme of urban improvement.

The question has since been continuously under consideration. The difficulty taroughout has been to devise a system of finance which would involve neither an excessive addition to local burdens nor an undue transference of these burdens to the general taxpayer. The first suggestion of the local Government was to find the whole of the net income required, after allowing for recoupment and frontage rates, from a tax on consumers of jute. The scheme as now formulated includes a tax on jute, but it is only one item in a programme of special is only one item in a programme of special taxation designed to reach every section of the urban population. A substantial contribution is now promised by the Government of India, who further undertake to guarantee the loans to be raised by the Improvement Trust; and the Corporation is to be called upon to contribute cortain definite ment Trust; and the Corporation is to be called upon to contribute certain definite sums, and also to accept a general responsibility for the solvency of the Trust. The extent of the operations contemplated has also been greatly enlarged, the gross capital expenditure being now estimated at nearly 84 crores of rupes as against 5 crores in 84 crores of rupees as against 5 crores in 1899. The necessity for this additional outlay arises from the inclusion of expendioutlay arises from the inclusion of expendi-ture for open spaces as well as for roads, and from the recognition of the fact that if the work of the Trust is to be perma-nently effective the persons displaced by these operations must be accommodated elsewhere, while provision must also be made for the permal expression of the for the normal expansion of the town.

The scheme in its present form is mainly

the work of a conference convened by the Lieutenant-Governor in 1904. On this conference the Government of India were represented by the Secretaries in the mome and Finance Departments, both of whom were then Bengar officers; the local Governwere then Bengal officers; the local Government by the Lieutenant-Gover or, who presided, and by his Financial Secretary; the Corporation by its Chairman, Mr. Greer, and three non-official members, one of whom the Hon'ble Mr. E. Cable, was at that time President of the Chamber of Commerce, the others being the Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhyaya and Mr. Nalin Bihari Sircar, C.I.E. Three of the members had also been C.I.E. Three of the members had also been members of the Building Commission already mentioned. The conference was trust representative of the interests of the different classes of ratepayers and also of commerce; and included the best expert knowledge obtainable on questions of urban im-

vement and local finance. It has been found necessary to suggest alternative forms of taxation in view of the probable abandonment of the scheme of succession duties proposed by the conference; and to provide for the possibility that the railway terminal tax approved by the conference may prove on further examination to be impracticable. To this extent its proposals have been modified or supplemented and new elements have been introduced which call for further examination by the local Government and its advisers; but the main outlines remain unchanged. The conditions of the case have involved throughout these earlier stages a reticence It has been found necessary to suggest The conditions of the case have involved throughout these earlier stages a reticence as to their intentions which both the Government of India and the local Government would have been glad to avoid. And though they have meanwhile obtained such help as was possible from local knowledge and non-official advice they are impressed with the importance of submitting the scheme to a wider circle of criticism. They think that the time has now come when scheme to a wider circle of criticism. They think that the time has now come when nothing further can be gained from confidential discussion, and that the whole scneme should be laid before the Corporation, and other representative bodies and the sublic generally, for examination and opinion. To assist the authorities consulted they have caused a detailed abstract of the measures suggested to be prepared in the memorandum which forms an enclosure to this letter. which forms an enclosure to this letter. They desire to add that the scheme is to be regarded as provisional, and they will welcome any criticism, whether on the administrative or the financial aspect of the proposals, which may be designed to secure increased officiency and more artisfactory dis creased efficiency or a more satisfactory dis-tribution of the burdens and sacrifices which

the scheme involves.

I am now to request that, with the consent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the various public bodies concerned may be consulted on these proposals and that this letter and its enclosure may be published for general information. I am also to ask that the unsettled questions or points of detail mentioned in paragraphs 13, 16 and 19-21 of the memorandum may be further examined in the light of the remarks there made, and that the report of the Lieutenant-Governor on these matters, together with his final recommendations, may be communicated to the Government of India after he has had an epportunity of considering the opinions of the representative bodies whom it is proposed to consult.

The Game Preservation Bill is now an der consideration gy the Government of India in the Home Department.

The heat in the Khyber early this month so great that seven deaths occurred among the Kafila people. Arrangements had be n made to send supplies of ice and snow the Kafilas.

The Pioneers which were employed in the Kulu Valley after the earthquake are to receive a concession of free rations similar to that granted to troops and followers in the Kangra Valley.

A CHRISTMAS. W Beauter of

(By Sarah Bernhardt.)

The Chateau de Ploerneuf was the terror of the Bretons. On passing it the peasants made the sign of the cross and murmured under their breath: "The Chateau of the Accursed!" Brambles grew about is boundary walls, which no living soul dared pass. The valets moved about within like shadows, never raising their voices. No one ever spoke to the master.

Alone, the young Comte Robert found grace before the lord of the manor, the old Due de Kerberzoff, his uncle.

At the moment when this recital ommences, Robert was at the feet of the old man, who, with livid face, glittering eyes, and marks of fear on all his features, cat in the great ducal chair, listening to what the spectre of terror said to him.

By his side, upon a porphyry column, burned a small golden lamp, ornamented with precious stones, into the flame of which a tall negro poured, minute by minute, a drop of oil. In the old man's rude hand gleamed an axe: the negro would have paid with his life the least forgetfulness of his duties.

The Duke was paler than usual. His 'ong white hair clung to his how and from his

The Duke was paler than usual. His 'ong white hair clung to his brow, and from his eyes great tears rolled down upon his silver

"My dear lord, are you in greater pain?" asked Robert, tenderly.

The Duke shuddered—listening still.

"Christmas! Christmas!" sang voices in the fields. "Christmas! Christmas!" sounded the church bells.

Then, drawing himself up, spectre-like, he "Listen, Robert, listen!"

For twenty years the old man had not The sepulchral voice resounded in the

great hall; the arms, struck by echo, gave out an iron plaint. The young Count felt frozen with fear. "Twenty years ago, I had a son; handsome, brave, and generous. He loved a but I refused-I could not consent to such

an outrage. My son implored me, but I remained inflexible. My blazon would have been shattered by such a shame! I was wrong, child—I was wrong! Never be arrogantly proud, it is a mortal sin!"

Sobs stifled the old Duke's voice. But

presently he went on:—

'The girl was beautiful and virtuous.

offered her gold; she refused it. Then I had her abducted and shut up in a tower of had her abducted and shut up in a tower of the chateau. Months passed; my son re-mained faithful to his vows, I faithful to my pride. I therefore resolved to kill the girl. To that end I sent her secretly a message, advising her to escape. A silken ladder was conveyed to her, with minutely detailed instructions as to how she was to fasten it to her window. She prepared to fiv—and to her window. She prepared to fly-and then I invented an infamous trap!

"Listen, Robert—listen! I caused the stones which supported the window to be loosened, so that it should give way under her and she would be dashed upon the marble pavement of the courtyard below. It was Christmar, the night of that evil deed; and ever sin PI have slept in fear of God.

"That same night I was transported in dreams into an immense gallery of clouds. Vaults followed upon vaults in millions—extending, ever extending. Under these extending, ever extending. Under these vaults hung little golden lamps, swaying gently. It would have taken years to count them. Some of them burned brightly, others

them. Some of them burned brightly, others were extinguished suddenly. Some shone with a violent glare, others flickered and sputtered a long while before they went out.

"Some of these lamps were guarded by angels white and beautiful as beauty itself. Other of the lamps had angels, black, ugly, and malevolent, who seemed to wait impatiently the moment when the flame should expire.

"What does all this mean?' I asked my

"'All those lamps are human souls,' he replied. Those which burn so brightly are the souls of new-born infants; stainless angels guard them. Here are the souls of those who are at the age when, some think, the Spirit of Evil and the Spirit of Good contend for them; but, at the supreme moment, the last breath almost always returns to the Spirit of Good. turns to the Spirit of Good.'
"I then asked to be shown my own lamp

"'Come with me,' said the strange being and, leading me under innumerable vaults

and, leading me under innumerable vaults, he made me traverse a great distance. At length, stopping me abruptly, he said: Behold! there is your soul! "I was petrified with terror. A single drop of oil remained in my lamp; and, above it, an angel with black wings blew upon the flame to acclerate its extinction. I was seized with dread overtaken by coward was seized with dread—overtaken by cowardice—yes, cowardice!" said the Duke, trembling in every limb.

"Listen Robert—listen! Beside me burned

a flame of purest light; that lamp of gold, protected by an angel with wings of spotless white. The Spirit of Evil whispered in my

The old Duke stopped as if the voice wer speaking to him again. His eyes became bloodshot, his hair rose on his head with horror, his teeth chattered with affright, and when he continued his voice was almost

a shriek.
"I went to the lamp, guarded by the angel with the white kings, who looked at me with the black "I went to the lamp, guarded by the angel with the white kings, who looked at me sorrowfully; but the angel with the black wings still whispered in my ears. I saw nothing: I did not wish to see anything. I plucked a feather from the wing of the black angel and dipped it in the brightly flaming lamp and took from it the oil, drop by drop, and poured it into mine. My flame became glittering and red as blood; the other paled, but preserved still the brightness of a star. When but one drop of oil was left in it, the angel that guarded it spread his white wings and would have stayed me; but an angel with pearly wings and bearing a golden sword suddenly appeared.

appeared.
"'Let this human being do according to his will—God will judge him!' it said.
"I took the last drop of oil! Then fear is this?' I asked. seized me. 'What lamp is this?' I asked, pointing to the poor flame that was ready to expire, and the voice replied:—
"'It is the soul of your beloved son.'

"At the same moment the clear flame of the lamp died out: the white angel took its last breath in his wings and flew away, uttering as he went a cry of distress. The Spirit of Evil replied with a cry of triumph. "T awoke, frozen with horror.

"In my chamber lay two bodiesnnrecognisable. My son, informed by his "fiancee," had tried to protect her in her flight, and my criminal snare had destroyed them both. It was Christmas, twenty years

Saying this he made a sign to the negro tending the precious lamp to cease feeding

its flame.

"I have made confession," he added, and can now die; hut will God forgive me?

At that moment the bells of the chateau pealed forth and the voices of the singers in the church were heard. The doors of the great hall opened. At the back of the chapel of the old manor, resplendent with lights, the infant Jesus, lying upon his bed of straw, appeared, radians with celestial glory.

radiant with celestial glory.

The old Duke fell on his knees before the

The old Duke fell on his knees before the infant Deity.

"Man," said the voice of the priest, "Jesus was born to suffer, and died for the redemption of sinners. You have sinned, you have suffered, you have repented. God forgives you. Your soul pass from you in peace."

Then the old man turned his eyes towards the lamp. above which an angel with white wings was hovering. That angel he recognised—it was the guardian of the brilliant lamp.

brilliant lamp.

The angel smiled sweetly and took within his wings the expiring flame, with which he flew heavenwards. The Duc De Kerberzoff was dead!

WHAT IS A "COOLIE?"

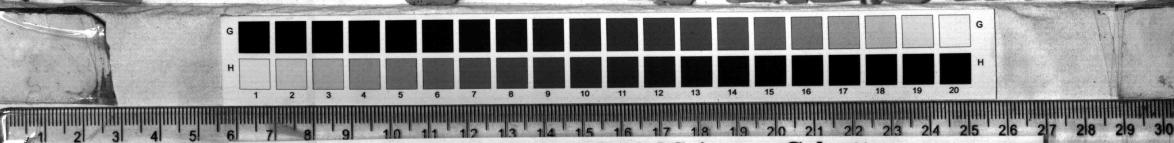
A free Indian was recently arrested by the police in Natal for contravening a byelaw of the Vagrancy Act, which provides that any coloured person who shall be found wandering about after 9 p.m., and prior to 5 m.m., and not giving a good account of himself or herself, or not being provided with a pass of his or employer, will be subject to a penalty. A coloured person, according to this Vagrancy Act is "any Hottentot, coolie, bush man, lascar, "any Hottentot, coolie, bush man, lascar, or any of the people commonly called Kaffir," etc. When the free Indian was taken for trial before the City Assistant Magistrate, the prosecution contended that he was a "coolie," and therefore must be and therefore must be he was a "coolie," and therefore must be dealt with according to the law. The Magirtrate, however, found the man not guilty, and discharged him, holding that he did not come within the definition of the word coloured as contained in the Act. The decision of the Magistrate, holding that an cision of the Magistrate, holding that an Indian gentleman of position was not a coolie, could not be expected to satisfy the whites. An appeal from the judgment was lodged by the corporation in the Natal Supreme Court on the 9th June. But disappointment dogged the steps of the appellants. The Chief Justice, in giving judgment said the question for decision was as to whether accused was a coloured person within the meaning of the Vagrancy Law and whether he was wandering about. There could be no question that he was out after 9 o'clock without pass. The other question was an important one, affecting question was an important one, affecting a large number of His Majesty's subjects in the colony. The Court was bound by the definition of coloured persons given in the law, however incomplete or unsatisfac-tory it might be. They had to decide when tory it might be. They had to decide whether the respondent was a coolie. When the law was passed in 1869 there were a certain number of persons in the colony who were known as coolies. The term coolie was, he understood, a reproach to Indians, who stood on a higher scale than the people who were known as coolies. Manifestly upon the record the respondent did not come within the definition of the Manuestry upon the record the respondent c.d not come within the definition of the term. He was a man of position, of property, and respectability. Mr. Justice Beaumont and Mr. Justice Broome concurred. The decision of the Magistrate was, therefore, upheld.

SILK INDUSTRY IN MYSORE.

The following notice of this Industry in Mysore appears in the latest (May) number of the "Industrial India." "The Silk Industry of Mysore is not very old. 't dates from the reign of Tippu Sultan. Within the last twenty years a distinct revival is being noticed, and in the field of enterprise we not only notice the firm of the late illustrious Mr. Tata, but Iso several European firms, the last to enter the arena being Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., who already own large coffee estates in the Province. The silk industry however is still mainly in the hands of Mahomedan cultivators, who rear the cocoons and reel the silk. By making plantations of mulberry trees and setting up reeling factories, the European and Parsi firms are likely to be able to develop the industry to a pitch hitherto unknown. The class of cocoons (the Bombyx meridionalis) with which Mysore is concerning itself is far superior to either the Bombyx croesi (the Nistadi) on the B. fortunatus (the chota-palu) of Bergal. The latter yield a seer of silk out of 16 or 18 kahans of coccons, while the former out of 11 or 12 kahans only. In this respect, as well as in the matter of climate, Mysore has a great pull over Bengal; and now that Parsi, Japanese and English enterprises have joined hands to lift up the industry we hope to see great improvements in the near future." How we wish that such stimulas was given to this most important and paying industry by the united exertions and co-operation of the Japanese, Parsi and European enterprising men. The fact is the only farm—of Mr. Tata—that was doing much towards the betterment of the industry under a Japanese expert has been since closed; and Mr. Partridge the only European who has been in the field for over " years and in whose case the Government has been exceptionally liberal is never heard of as to what he is doing in the line of improvement. Messrs. Arbuthnot .nd Co., have just stepped in, and we have 74t to see their performance. If but a tenth of the encouragement and assistance given to these were only extended to the Mahamedan silk worm rearers by way of direction, they would have shown better results. But the law is "poverty is most despicable."—"Mysore Herald."

A Kodaikanar correspondent writes:

One day last week news was brought that a fine specimen of a hill panther had been shot by a Forest-Ranger at Perumal, quite close to Kodaikanal. It was to be seen in front of the Police Station, where all interested went to view it. I noticed that it had already been robbed of its whiskers as these are eagerly sought after by natives for charms. The other night a doctor returning late from seeing a patient encountered a panther on a mountainpath, which was happily as anxious to avoid him as he was to escape coming to close quarters with



THE POWDER-MINE.

At five o'clok in the evening of the 21st o's March, 1814, the English camp before the walls of Rocq was in a state of high excitement.

The town, a stronghold of Napoleon, lay on the Franch coast not tar above the mouth of the Gironds. It was protected on two sides by the nature of the ground, and at the rear was open to the sea. In front the other coast the rear was open to the sea. In front the coast to the Rocq was the stood a massive baston, which for ted days had bade defiance to the artillery of the English; but the sappers had been working day and night, and at last the tunnel of their mine had reached the best inside the town, was entered from the nouse above by a flight of spiral steps; so that the miners found themselves, to their dismind, he saw the twinkle of a collar underneath it. This cellar, belong ing to a house which stood against the weigh inside the town, was entered from the nouse above by a flight of spiral steps; so that the miners found themselves, to their disman, open to discovery at any moment by the impacts of the known, come netwerd form the canada above by a flight of spiral steps; so that the miners found themselves, to their disman, open to discovery at any moment by the impacts of the known. The such as the canada low to see where she was treading for the introder that the miners found themselves, to their disman, open to discovery at any moment by the impacts of the known. The such that the miners found themselves, to their disman, open to discovery at any moment by the impacts of the known. The such that the miners found themselves, to their disman, open to discovery at any moment of the miners found themselves, to their disman, open to discovery at any moment by the impacts of the known. The such that the miners found themselves, to their disman, open to discovery at any moment by the impacts of the known. The such that the miners found themselves, to their disman, open to discovery at any moment by the impact of the cardle low to see where she was treading above by a flight of spiral steps; so that the miners found themselves, to their dismay, open to discovery at any moment by the inmates of the house. They were compelled to trust to speed and silence to accomplish their design without disturbance; and so far all was well. A store of bags of powder had been conveyed into the cellar, and everything was now in readints for the

she came slowly down the steps, holding may, open to discovery at any moment by the immates of the house. They were compelled to trust to speed and silence to accomplish their design without disturbance; and so far all was well. A store of begs of powder had been conveyed into the cellar, and everything was now in readiness for the explosion, which was to blow the wall into the air and leave a breach for the storming party to rush into the town.

Inside the mine—that is, inside the cellar of which we have been speaking—half-adozen men had just put the final touches to the preparations. The feeble gleam of a dark lantern, which scarcely served to show their faces in the gloon, glimmered on a ring of bags which occupied the middle of the floor, on the black and shining grains of gunpowder which filled them to the brim, and on the snakelike loops of fuse which liked them each to each. This fuse, at one point, ran slong the floor and ended in a piece of slowmatch, near the spot at which the area allowed a piece of slowmatch, near the spot at which the a guantic rate—blackly, in the wall, like a gigantic rate—blackly in the bellackly, in the wall, like a gigantic rate—blackly, in the wall, like a gigantic rate—blackly in the middle of the floor. For a moment in the capped in the middle of the floor. For a moment in the capped like like in th and on the snakelike loops of fuse which linked them each to each. This fuse, at one point, ran along the floor and ended in a piece of slowmatch, near the spot at which the opening of the tunnel gaped blackly in the wall, like a gigantic rats-hole. This match, lighted by the man selected for the duty, and the last to leave the mine, would shoulder for about four minutes. Then the terrific firework would explode.

One by one, five of the sappeared. The sixth keeping the dark lantern with him, was left to wait until the passage should be clean before he toughed the match and here.

left to wait until the passage should be clean before he touched the match and has-

the dafter his companions.

The soldier in question was a young officer of seven-and-twenty—Lieutenant Hilary Vane. He wore the uniform of his regiment Vane. He wore the uniform of his regiment—short scarlet coat, blue trouvers, and peak ed cap—and was armed with sword and pistols. Though not exceptionally tall or broad in figure, he was noted among his comrades for his feats of strength, as well as for his colness and resource in danger—traits of character apparent in his plain, strong features and in his grey-blue, fiery eyes. A physiognomist might, perhaps, or content of the patience in the patience in the patience is not a moment to be repeated, purely support the property of the cast as wift glance at the tunnel; but to his surprise she did not stir. traits of character apparent in his plain, strong features and in his grey-blue, fiery eyes. A physiognomist might, perhaps, have detected in his features a sign of his chief failing, which was too great a readiness to act on impulse, without giving his calmer judgment time to speak.

On being left alone be leaned his back against the wall and waited. A minute passed—two minutes. Then he stooped his ear to the mouth of the tunnel and listened intently. Presently from the other end fierce impetuosity. "I wish to save you, but

ness to act on impulse, without giving its calmer judgment time to speak.

On being left alone be leaned his back against the wall and waited. A minute passed—two minutes. Then he stooped his barred the passage.

With a movement as rapid as her own he against the wall and istened intently. Presently from the other end intently. Presently from the other end intently. Presently from the other end intently came the faint report of a pistolshot; it was the signal that the passage was clear. He turned to the spot where the fust rested, and, with his finger on the fastening of the lantern, was on the point of drawing pens, I shall throw this light into the possed the sack the slide in order to ignite the match der there, and end us both together. Come; which he held ready in his hand, when an-be reasonable. Will you go?"

steps and escape into the street, the secret of the mine would be endangered. No; he dad given the girl time to save her life and given the girl time to

With a stifled shriek she turned towards the steps, up which in another moment she him, was would have vanished, when Hilary, darting past her, placed himself between her and the exit. She shrank back, staring at the sudden are artition with large eyes wide with terror, are artition with large eyes wide with terror. ar-arition with large eyes wide with terror,

He laid his finger on his lips.
"Not a sound, or all is lost," he said, rapidly and eagerly, in French; "this cellar

on the powder. As it was, it struck the margin of the bag and thence rebounded to the floor, where it was instantly extiguished leaving the cellar in pitchy

Hilary drew back the slide of his dark antern. By its gleam the two looked at each other. Both their faces were as white

"Fortune is against you," said Hilary after a silence. "You are the bravest girl I ever heard of, but you are fated to be saved, do what you will." "Then fate must save my lover also," the

"I will give you six. The doctor you will, of course, take with you. Is there anyone else in the house?"
"No."

"Anyone in the street outside?" "Yes. The street is crowded with sol-

"They must take their chance. Now, go. But if you give an alarm, and if I hear a step approaching, I shall fire the powder. If you follow my directions, you and your

The girl caught his hand in hers and pressed it to her lips.
"Heaven will reward and bless you," she said, fervidly. "You will never repent what you have done to-night."

Hilary Vane looked after her as she turn-

ed away and darted up the steps, and laughed a little bitterly. She took it for grantel that he would save himself, and at the worst be taken prisoner. But he knew that nothing now remained for him but to do his dark and the distinction of the little when he duty—and to die in doing it. If, when he fired the fuse, he should dash up the cellar steps and escape into the street, the secret of the mine would be endangered. No; he had given the girl time to save her life and the lover's, but only at the sacrifice of his

the tunnel of the mine; his comrades had returned as far as the spot of the explosion, and were striking at the "debris" with cheir picks. He almost smiled again as he thought of their bewilderment. Then he looked at the dial-place; the hand touched the figure for which he had been waiting. He raised his hand which held the lighted match and, setting his teeth hard, lowered the flame above the bag until it touched the powder.

The roar and crash of the explosion shook earth and sky for ten miles round, as the huge buildings leapt into the air in fragments, like a spadeful of gravel tossed up by a strong man. The English storming-party rushed in through the ruins, and five minutes afterwards their flag floated from the walls.

minutes afterwards their flag floated from the walls.

But why the explosion had been so long delayed, why the tunnel had collapsed so unaccountably, and why Lieutenant Vane had distippeared, were mysteries discussed that night round every soldier's fire, but which found no solution. And it was not till some days later that a story told by a young girl, and passed with thrilling blood from mouth to mouth, showed how one more English soldier had proved himself a hero.

Another mounted specimen of the great auk or gare fowl (Alcan impennis) has just been sold to a Continental museum by Mr. Rowland Ward, of Piccadilly for £400 There are practically seventy known specimens and most of these are in State mu-

No. 153, Private Thomas Gregory, 1st
Battalion Manchester Regiment, was arraigned before a District Court-martial, at Secunderabad, on the 17th instant, for committing an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for 168 days. The General Officer while confirming the sentence, remitted 56 days of the imprisonment awarded.

On the 11th instant came off at Larkana the "shuddhi" ceremony performed by the No. 153, Private Thomas Gregory, 1st

On the 11th instant came off at Larkana the "shuddhi" ceremony performed by the Arya Samaj for the re-admission of seven Sheikh families consisting of 56 members in all. There was a large gathering to witness the proceedings. Some Arya Pundits had come from the Punjab, and Arya Samajists and sympathisers from different parts of Sind. The ceremony went off very well. But we regret to say that the Panchayats are not yet prepared to ratify the action of the Arya Samaj. On the eve of the caremony they wired to Benares for some orthodox Fundits to come. The latter expressed their inability to do so.—"Hyderabad Journal."

Last year experiments were carried out in the Government Botanical Garden at Saharanpur in growing various kinds of Egyptian and American cotton. The Econo-mic Botanist to the Government of the United Provinces now states that in all cases the yield was very much below that of the indigenous kinds, "but reports on the

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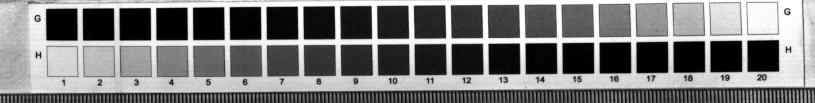
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MAIL NEWS.

BIG DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.

The action for libel by Mr. F. Moy Tho-The action for libel by Mr. F. Moy Thomas, of the "Daily News," against the proprietors of "Punch" and Mr. Henry W. Lucy, "Toby M. P." has been tried before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury. laintiff wrote the life of his former chief, ir John Robinson, and Mr. Lucy criticised to "Punch." A statement in this criticism formed the subject matter of the t in "Punch." A statement in this criticism formed the subject matter of the action. "Inter alia" Mr. Lucy described the book as an "unparalleled atrocity which added a new terror to death," and said that "those who knew Sir John jealously treasure his memory, and regret the wondrous chance which has made possible——s slight upon it." The defence was that the article in question was a fair comment on a matter of public interest, but the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff with £300 damages to be paid in equal sums by Mesers Bradbury's and Mr. Lucy. Upon defendant's application a stay of execution was granted.

A 31-YEAR. TRANCE. A 31-YEAR, TRANCE.

Leonora Romaldo, the wife of a farm hand at Villaacienso, near Burgos, in Spain has awakened from a trance which has lasted thirty-one years. The case has been under the close observation of medical experts during the whole of that time, and by their instructions liquid food was regularly administered by a tube placed in the mouth of the sleeping woman. At times it was believed that she was waking, and various means were employed to restore her to co-sciousness, but they failed. She has now regained her senses, but cannot be persuaded that she has slept for years. A curious feature of the case is that she remembers the incidents of her girlhood up to the time that she fell into the trance. Her heavy is fairly well nourished but her hair body is fairly well nourished, but her hair has turned white. On being shown a mirror the woman shrieked with horror and declar-ed that the image it reflected was not her

HEARING AFTER DEATH. An extraordinary incident which occurred at the guillotining at Orleans of the murderer Languible has been interestingly explained by Professor Hartmann, a famous

Paris surgeon.

When the blade of the guillotine fell,
Languille's head was completely severed
from the trunk. A doctor who was in atfrom the trunk. A doctor who was in attendance immediately picked up the head and called the dead man's name.

To the astonishment of all present the cyclids of the severed head opened wide and then closed again.

'Languille! Languille!' called the doct:

a second time, and once more the eyelids lifted but a third call met with no response. Professor Hartmann says it is quite pos-eible for a form of nervous life to exist after death. This would not be the case if the subject died naturally or of some disease, but undoubtedly it would so in the case of a healthy person meeting with a sudden and violent death. When a strong man suddenly passes from life to death his bodily tissues show a considerable amount

of resistance.

The professor says that he himself dissected the body of a man thirty-six hours after he had been executed, and that on pricking with a needle the nerve of the thigh he discovered that it was alive.

In the case of Languille, says the professor, the eyelids opened, not because the name of Languille was pronounced, but because the sound of the voice on the ears immediately produced a reflex action on the nerves. They would have lifted had any other name been called.

Under the new scheme of military administration arsenals and their personnel will come under the control of the Army Department, and Factories will be under the Military Supply Department. Some of our contemporaries still fail to see how the Commander-in-Chieef can have charge of a department and still exercise command over troops, in face of the language of the India Councils Act. The difficulty had been foreseed, and the Commander-in-Chief will remain an Extraordinary member—Pioneor main an Extraordinary member.-Pioneer.

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In my distant village home, and the consequence is, that the baneful effects of Malaria, have reduced my health to the present state. I am shattered, weak, pate amaciated and uncared for in my own home.—Complaints of above nature come to us every now and then and we would advise the complainants to use our PANCHATIKTA BASIKA, the infallible specific for Malarial and other periodical fevers which will do away with the necessity of calling a doctor and will cure him throughly at a nominal charge.

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M. Kunhi Raman Vydier Esqr., Sanskrit Pandit of the German Mission High Institution and landlord of Telicherry was suffering from chronic dyspepsia for a long time. His appetite was gone. Whenever he took even an ounce of cow milk, there was an acute pain and rumbling noise in the lower abdomen. He was also suffering from piles, and his weight was much reduced. He tried all sorts of medicines, but derived no benefit from any of them. At last he waste to us for

He tried all sorts of medicines, but derived no benefit from any of them. At last he wrote to us for a large phial of Sudha Churna, and after using it for a mouth and a half he has got much henefit, and has written the following letter to us:

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What the Doctors say:

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