

Amrita Bazar Patrika

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

VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA THURSDAY AUGUST 3 1905

NO 60.

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Notable Utterances at the National Gatherings of December, 1904

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Sir Balchandra Krishna's Address.
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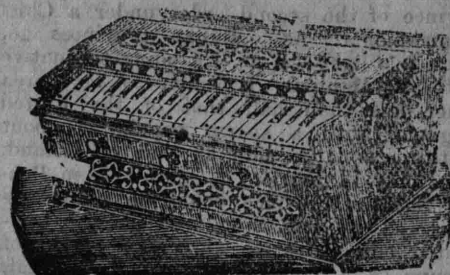
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(Sd.) Dina Nath Mukherjee,
Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi.

Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1902.

Babu Bepin Behari Dhar, jeweller of Boalia, made several ornaments for me several orders through me. He is a reliable public.

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Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boalia has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable. He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and fully deserves encouragement and patronage. He is trustworthy in his dealings with his customers.
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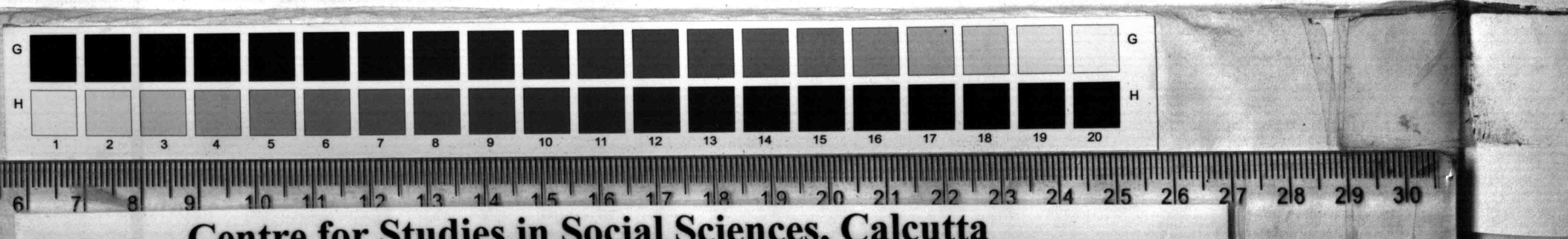
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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, July 10. Floating Mines in China Seas.—Lord Mackery called attention to the grave risks to life and property presented by the great number of floating mines in the China Sea outside territorial waters, and to casualties caused by such mines; and asked whether the Merchant Service Guild, as representing the captains and officers of British ships trading in the China Seas, had appealed to the Admiralty to co-operate in the destruction of these mines; and whether the Admiralty could not depute those of His Majesty's ships on the China Station which are available to undertake the work of removing, as far as possible, the serious dangers to British ships which now existed in that quarter of the globe.

The Marquess of Lintihgow: In answer to the noble lord, I have to state that the question of the risk to life and property through floating mines in the China Seas outside territorial waters has for some time past been occupying the attention of the Admiralty. A notice to mariners, indicating the danger zone has been promulgated, and instructions have been issued to His Majesty's ships on the station to destroy any mines they may meet with on the high seas. The clearance of floating mines from territorial waters has been taken in hand by the Chinese and Japanese Governments. It is a fact that the Merchant Service Guild called the attention of the Admiralty to reports from certain captains trading in those waters, representing the danger to navigation from this source, and asked that His Majesty's ships might take steps to clear away the mines; but the orders given on the subject were not the result of this appeal, but of a previous communication from the Japanese Government inviting the co-operation of His Majesty's ships on the high seas.

Thursday, July 13.

Japanese Press Laws.—Lord Ellenborough asked His Majesty's Government whether, considering the fact that we expended millions of pounds to every year on the maintenance of cavalry for land service and scouts and cruisers for sea service, whose chief business during war should be to ascertain what the enemy might be doing, it was not desirable to consider the question of our having to undergo some national inconvenience as regards the dissemination of news, in case of war or grave emergency, for the purpose of concealing our own warlike proceedings; and whether, considering the success that had hitherto attended the Japanese system of keeping secret the movements of their land forces and the state and condition and whereabouts of their fleets, they would cause the laws and proclamations of Japan bearing on the subject of dissemination of news to be translated and presented to both Houses of Parliament, together with some other documents on this subject, so as to enable the public in general to study the question as to whether our laws require alteration. He pointed out that the "Times" on May 23 of this year mentioned a number of cases in which information was conveyed by British newspapers to an enemy who made full use of the knowledge thus obtained. No legislation on this subject was possible without the support of the Press, and he hoped that some more of our periodicals would follow the example of the "Times," the "Morning Post," and the "Globe," and declare their intention of supporting a movement in favour of the solution of these problems. He thought it quite possible that the value of secrecy in war time could easily be brought home to the majority of our voters, and that they might consent before very long to pass a Bill which could be dormant until time of war or great emergency. He hoped the Government would adopt Admiral Fremantle's suggestion that a small committee or Royal Commission should be appointed to take evidence and report on the subject so as to prepare the ground for legislation in 1906.

The Marquis of Lintihgow said that His Majesty's Government had no copy of the regulations of the Japanese Government. The important question of control over the issue of news in time of war was engaging the attention of His Majesty's Government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, July 11.

Trincomalee.—Major Seely, on behalf of Lieut.-Col. Kemp, asked the Secretary of State for War whether it was intended to abandon the military station at Trincomalee, and, if so, when, and for how long.

Mr. Bromley-Davenport, who replied, said: It is intended to abandon Trincomalee for good as soon as the troops can be withdrawn.

Major Seely, on behalf of Lieut.-Col. Kemp, asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether it was intended to abandon the naval station at Trincomalee.

Mr. Prettiman: This yard was closed in April last and will no longer be used in peace time. It can, however, be opened in war time should any special circumstances render this course necessary.

Education of Labourers in India.—Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India, with reference to the correspondence which has passed between him and the Indian Government on the subject of education of labourers generally in India, and in particular in plantations: Whether he has now received the further reports promised by the Assam and Bengal Governments in 1904; and, if so, will he make them public.

Mr. Brodric: I have received a reply from the Government of Bengal which I shall be glad to communicate to the hon. member. The Chief Commissioner of Assam thinks it advisable to defer dealing with the subject for another year, and will report later on.

Thursday, July 13.

The Raja Madho Singh.—Mr. Vincent Kennedy asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the petition presented to the House by the Member for South Down signed by 600

BE FIRM.

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inhabitants, the former subjects of the Rajpoot chief of Pannah, Madho Singh, who has been banished on alleged false charges praying that he may be restored; will the Government ascertain from the Viceroy of India before what tribunal the Raja was tried; what was the constitution of the court; how the division was moved in the district; and what answers the Indian Government has to offer to the statements in the petition.

Mr. Brodric: My attention has been called to the petition referred to. I made a full statement on the subject in reply to a question by the hon. member for North Manchester on June 30, 1904, to which I would refer the hon. member. I then stated that a Commission had been appointed to investigate judicially charges of murder by poison in which the ex-Maharaja was implicated; and that the views of the Government of India on the findings of the Commission, and the action taken thereon, were published in the "Gazette of India" in a resolution dated April 21, 1902.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &C.

Hyderabad (Administration of Justice).—Sir Seymour King.—To call attention to the maladministration of justice in Hyderabad, and to move a resolution. (An early day.)

Government Acquisition of Land in Calcutta.—Mr. Ellis Griffith.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the notice of the intention of the Government of India to acquire certain areas in Council Street, Government Place, and Wellesley Place, Calcutta, for public purposes; whether the object of this acquisition is to find room for menial staff, band, and additional stable accommodation for the Viceroy during his residence in Calcutta, which is confined to a period of about four months only in each year; whether he is aware that the acquisition of these areas will displace several European firms which have been carrying on business for over half a century, and inconvenience the European population of Calcutta by the closing of these places of business, and that there is no land in the immediate vicinity of the business part of Calcutta to which these displaced firms can remove; whether his attention has been drawn to the petition of the Calcutta Trades Association of March 20 last, protesting against this interference with the business of the capital of India; and whether he will cause an inquiry to be instituted before the intended acquisition is carried into effect. (Tuesday, July 18.)

DECORTICATING INDIAN FIBRES.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW MACHINE.

The following culled from "Commercial Intelligence" of the 5th inst., being a contribution from their Singapore correspondent, who writes under date the 26th May, should be interesting to our readers, more especially those who are in any way connected with the fibre trade:—

I have sent you this week samples of fibre extracted by a new machine, patented by a local man. As you are aware, for many years past money has been spent like water in trying to utilise the fibre plants of India. The difficulty has always been in the decorticating of the leaves or stems of the different plants. I have seen scores of attempts to work the leaves of the aloes, or agave, plant, which is so plentiful in India. All sorts of machines have been produced, and extravagant claims made as to their capabilities. When I was told, with great wealth of detail, that a Singapore man had invented a machine that would extract the fibre from any ordinary plant, I was very sceptical. I was first shown a lot of fibre ready to be shipped to London, and this looked very clean and serviceable. I was also shown the machine at work, on plantain, or banana, leaf. This leaf is comparatively easy to work, and I was not satisfied until I had seen it tackling agave. The results I have sent you.

Like most good inventions, the machine is very simple and consists of two separate parts. The first consists of a cast iron drum about eight inches to twelve inches in diameter. At equal distances on the drum are cast brass flanges about two inches high and at right angles to the surface of the drum. The whole is enclosed in an iron hood, leaving a space at the back for the entrance of the leaf, and a space at the front by which the waste matter and water are ejected. The machine is driven by a belt from a steam or oil engine, and this sets the drum revolving rapidly. When the machine is at work a jet of steam and one of water play on the leaf, which is inserted by hand from the back. As the leaf comes in it is seized by the flanges, and these, working against a lower plate, scrape the whole of the flesh away, and, at the same time, the water and steam carry away the gummy substances. All the time the leaf is held firmly by a coolie. At the end of a few seconds the first half of the leaf has been treated, and is withdrawn by the coolie, who at once reverses it, and the second part of the leaf is dealt with. The thickest aloes leaf can be treated in about fifty seconds, and one coolie can turn out two cwts. of fibre a day with a small machine. As the machine can be made of any size, several coolies can work simultaneously at the larger machines. After being passed through the first machine the fibre is wet, and is laid out in the sun to dry. The next day it is ready for treatment by the second, or cleaning, machine—the one with the wooden drum and wooden flanges. This acts as a sort of brush, and turns out the fibre quite clean and ready for use.

The results show that the machine is perfectly able to treat the most refractory fibre plants, and the American Government is taking a keen interest in the Singapore machine, with a view to its introduction into the Philippines. A local company has been formed to work the machine, to grow fibre plants, and generally to work the invention.

WHEAT. Mr. M. Links, a storekeeper at Carcoos, N. S. W., Australia, says: "I never fail to

THE KAMARGAO RIOT. ADVENTURES WITH A CRIMINAL TRIBE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Sylhet, July 27.

No less than thirty-six persons have been sent up by Mr. F. Anley, Extra Asst. Commissioner, to the Court of Sessions to stand a trial under Secs: 333, 332, 333-149, 332-149, 148 I. P. C. The facts of the case will appear from the following deposition of the informant Mr. Inspector Kemp of the Assam Police service before the committing Magistrate. The Sessions trial will commence on the 7th August, and it is desirable that the readers of the "Patrika" should be familiar with the salient features of the case from before to be able to follow the proceedings in the Sessions Court.

Complaint of Inspector Kemp. My name is E. A. L. Kemp. My father's name is—. I am by caste—. I am Inspector of Police.

I went to help the Bengal Police Inspector Chandra Kanto Dam under the order of the D. S. Police. This letter Ex. 1 is an order of the D. S. Police to my predecessor Babu Purna Chandra Chowdhury who handed it over to me with this endorsement (Ex. 2) on the envelope when he made over charge to me. Subsequently I received this telegram (Ex. 3) from the D. S. Police. I received the telegram on 7th March in the evening and on the following day 20th March I went from Habiganj to Ajmurgunj arriving there that afternoon. I took with me Sub-Inspector Annada Charan Sen, from Habiganj, and as I passed Baniachung in my way I took with me from there Sub-Inspector Aswini Kumar Guha. In Titulla constable and Bholanath Singh constable, I also sent from Habiganj to Ajmeri. Two constables whose names I don't know came from Baniachung, sometime after our arrival at Ajmeri.

Bengal Police Inspector Chandra Kanta Dam came with his staff to the outpost and at two o'clock at night we left Ajmerigunj by boat. The party which left by boat consisted of myself, Sub-Inspectors Annada Charan Sen, and Aswini Kumar Guha, four constables, six or seven Chowkidars and about six outsiders. The Bengal Inspector Chandra Kanta Dam, three Bengal Sub-Inspectors, named Prasanna Kumar Guha, Harendra Chandra Das and Abdul Rajuk, a constable of Drai P. S. named Asadulla and about six other constables of the Bengal Police. We travelled in about six boats when we started, the Sylhet (Assam Police) party did not know where we had to go. We followed the Bengal Inspector whose boat was leaving about midnight. The Bengal Inspector enquired the way to Kamargao. That was the first intimation we had that our destination was Kamargao. Before dawn we arrived at Kamargao riverghat. It was just dawn when the Bengal Inspector ordered a start for the village. We all got out of our boats and made a rush for the village which is about half a mile from the ghat. When we got to just below the village some of the Bengal Police ran round below and I and my two Sub-Inspectors and others ran into the village. The houses of the village are in two rows on high ground like a bazar. When we got there I perceived there was a stir inside the houses. My Sub-Inspector and I took up position between the row of houses. After a minute or two the villagers began to open their doors and peep out of their houses. Two men from different houses came out with lathies which they began to strike on the ground in the courtyard and one of these two men gave a peculiar shrill cry and called out "Tora bahir ho nara." Simultaneously about 10 or 12 men all armed rushed out of each house. The men who came out of the houses numbered altogether about 200. They had lathies, daos, "Koch" (fishing spear) in their hands, (fishing spear) in the Police in all directions and began to attack them.

I was going up and down the line trying to pacify these men and also to encourage my Sub-Inspector to hold their ground. I saw an up-country Bengal Police constable being pursued by a man armed with a dao. I had a thick walking cane in my hand and as the man passed me I lifted my cane. Then immediately a man with a long lathi made towards me. I called to him to desist but he aimed a blow at me. I turned to avoid it but the blow which the man aimed holding the lathi in both hands, fell on the spine of my back. I finally retreated to Koshtopur village. I overtook on the way Bengal Sub-Inspectors Harendra and Prasanna and some constables and they accompanied me to Koshtopur village. I called the villagers of Koshtopur together in order to go to the rescue of the rest of my party from whom I was cut off. They were ready to start when I got information that my party had returned to the boats. While I was at Koshtopur I wrote a report of the occurrence addressed to the S. D. O. Sonarajun. This (Ex. 4) is my report. This portion of the report (Ex. 5) headed N. B. I wrote after my arrival at Abdar. This report (Ex. 4 and 5) has been taken as the first information in the case. I met the rest of my party when I arrived at Abdar. I saw that S. I. Aswini Kumar Guha had an incised wound over his right wrist and the pocket hole of his tunic had been torn open. S. I.

CONTRACTED CHRONIC DIARRHOEA WHILE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

While with U. S. Army in the Philippines, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. I suffered severely from this terrible disease for over three years and tried the prescriptions of numerous physicians, but found nothing that did me any good until I tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Two small bottles of which entirely cured me.

Price 1 Re. 2 Rs

Annada Charan Sen had marks of beating in his fingers and other parts of his body. Chowkidar Mahomed Ali had two severe wounds in his hand. Bengal Police Constable Mohim Sing, when I went out in the way to Koshtopur, was badly wounded in the head. I did not see the Bengal Inspector and the remainder of his party. After rejoining my party I returned to Ajmeri. I identify accused Sk. Nidu, Sk. Joda, Sk. Maulvi, Sk. Konai, Sk. Piru, Teri, Uddi, Lal Mahamed, Daulat, Rajabdi, Arif and Patai as among those who attacked us.

The accused, Konai was the man who struck me. The accused Patai is the man I saw chasing a Bengal up-country constable with a dao. The accused Nedu had a lathi in his hand and is one of the men who beat in his courtyard and the man who gave the shrill cry. Maulvi is the other man who beat in the courtyard. He also had a lathi. I also saw a lathi in Junai's hand. I am not sure what the other accused had in their hands. We were every one of us in uniform. It was clear morning when the attack commenced. I was examined by the Hospital Assistant at Ajmeri. I walked about 3 miles in getting from Kamargao to Koshtopur.

Sd. F. Anley, E. A. C.—15-5-05.

This is the version given by the Assam Police but the other version will appear from the deposition of the Bengal Inspector which will form the subject of my next letter.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

Until the papers on the subject, which are to be asked for in Parliament to-day are published in full, it is only possible to describe somewhat generally the new arrangements which, according to a recent telegram from Calcutta, have been sanctioned for the redistribution of the two provinces of Bengal and Assam. Until then, we must wait for the reasons which have compelled the Government of India to disregard the agitation in opposition to the measures actually adopted, which was recently referred to in a question in the House of Commons. For the second time in the last 35 years the great province of Bengal has grown too unwieldy for administration by a single local government. Originally Bengal was in the charge of the Governor-General himself, in addition to his duties as head of the Indian Government. As the Empire spread in area and population, and as the complexity and extent of the Governor-General's duties expanded, it became necessary, in 1854, to raise Bengal to the dignity of a separate Lieutenant-Governorship, over which the Governor-General exercised only that general supervision which he gives to the other provinces of the Empire. The next change was made 20 years later, when it was found necessary to relieve the Bengal Lieutenant-Governor of the charge of the north-eastern section of the province, an area unwieldy rather on account of its area than of its population. In 1874 Assam was made into a separate province of the second order under a Chief Commissioner. As Indian provinces go, Assam is a light charge. Including the native State of Manipur, it embraces an area rather less than half that of the United Kingdom, with a sparse population about one-third as large as that of Ireland. It has only 13 districts as against 48 in Bengal. Such a province could be easily administered by one man without the complicated administrative aids of a Board of Revenue or a Legislative Council. Bengal, however, still remained of vast size and population, which rendered it easy to anticipate that the relief of 1874 must, sooner or later, be followed by more complete measures. Its 48 districts covered an area of more than 150,000 square miles, and its population, in many parts the densest in India, was about double that of England, Wales, and Scotland. As compared with other provinces, the proportion of its urban population to the whole was low, but it included Calcutta, the greatest and most important of Indian cities. Moreover, it by no means follows that a population mainly distributed in villages is easier to govern than one of which a considerable proportion is collected in towns of moderate size. Its colleges and schools far exceed in number those of any other province. The relationship of landlords and tenants has been, and must continue to be, a matter for serious consideration, and the cause of a heavy burden of work. There are many other matters which render the charge of Bengal the heaviest of the Indian lieutenant-governorships. It was palpable long ago that the present arrangements could not be continued, and the only question was how the rearrangement was to be carried out. Bengal and Assam between them offered a full task for two fully-equipped provinces and, obviously, with a minor form of government already existing in Assam, the simplest and most economical method was to add to that province, and to raise it to a higher grade of organization. On its southern side the boundary of Assam is more or less artificial; on the east and north its limits extend to Burma, or to the extreme fringe of British India. On the west there is a physical boundary in a part of the great Brahmaputra river and its tributary the Gadadar. Under these circumstances it was only possible to extend the province westwards, or southwards. The Government of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, has decided on an extension in both directions. To the south Assam take from Bengal the two divisions of Dacca and Chittagong, the latter extending along the shores of the Bay of Bengal till it meets the Arakan division of Burma. Included in it is what the telegram calls the "Hill Tipperah division," really the small protected State in the hill tract south of Sylhet. Towards the west, the Rajshahi division will be taken from Bengal and added to Assam, which, in this part, will be bounded on the south by the Ganges above its junction with the Brahmaputra, and on the west by the Purnea district of the Bhagalpur division. After these changes are made,

the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam will comprise an area four-fifths of that of the United Kingdom with a population of about 30 millions. Bengal will still be considerably larger than the new province, and will have a population exceeding 50 millions.

The capital of Eastern Bengal and Assam is to be at Dacca, a city of some 90,000 inhabitants, situated on a branch of the Ganges and fairly central for the province. The city has declined greatly, both in population and prosperity, in the last century, but is still an important place. At present it has not the buildings necessary for the headquarters of a great Government. They will have to be constructed at a considerable expense. Whether the new province is to be at Dacca, before being inaugurated is not stated. Possibly temporary arrangements are feasible in the existing buildings at Shillong, the present capital of Assam, or at Darjiling, the summer quarters of the Bengal Government, which hill station will apparently pass, with the rest of the Rajshahi division, in which it is, to the new Province. Future Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal are not to be evaded the task of carrying on government during the whole year in the enervating climate of Calcutta. As the province will now be constituted, it is cut off by Eastern Bengal and Assam from the Himalayas, except where it adjoins Nepal. This will be a reversion to the old state of affairs before the annual migration to the hills was thought of when men like Warren Hastings lived year after year in Calcutta.

The government of the new province is, it is stated, to be fully organized on the same lines as Bengal. The only exception is that, apparently, the Calcutta High Court will continue, as now, to exercise jurisdiction over both provinces. In the main, Bengal will remain as it is at present, but shorn of the three divisions given to Eastern Bengal and Assam. The opportunity has, however, been taken to make some desirable readjustments of the frontier between it and the Central Provinces. Bengal will take over the Sambalpur district and the adjoining feudatory and tributary States, of which Kalahandi is the chief. The reason for this is found in the fact that this is the only part of the Central Provinces in which the prevailing tongue is Oriya, the language of the neighbouring Bengal division of Orissa. It has always been difficult to find in the Central Provinces officers and staffs for Sambalpur, and it will be much easier to administer it from Orissa. In exchange, the Central Provinces receive from Bengal the control of Singur, and two other tributary States of Chota Nagpur. On the whole, these two changes will add to Bengal more than is taken from it, both in area and in population. The difference in administrative difficulty and work is probably slight.

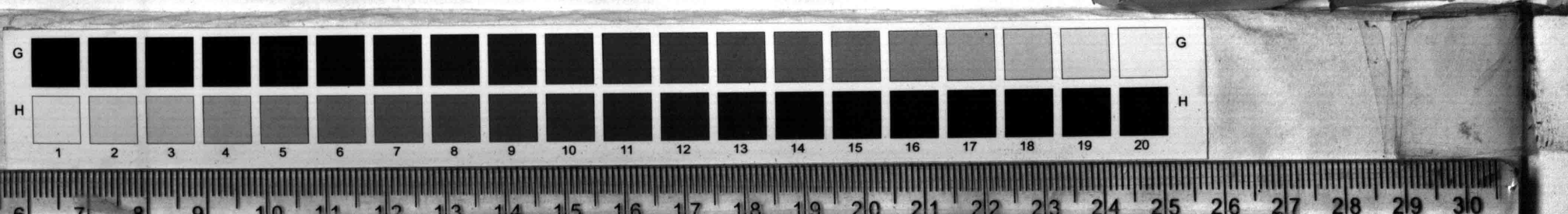
When Lord Curzon, in 1901, separated the North-West Frontier Province from the Punjab, the opposition to his proposals was mainly fiscal. His action regarding Bengal has met with much more opposition of a different description. As matters stand, Assam contains scarcely three millions of Bengali-speaking population, whilst there are nearly 41 millions in Bengal who use that language. The effect of the new division of the provinces will be to split the Bengali population into two great sections, the larger of which will be under the newly constituted government, and to abolish the numerical preponderance hitherto enjoyed by the race in the greatest Indian province. The centre of Bengali interest, prosperity, and political aspirations is in Calcutta, and it is impossible not to sympathize with the repugnance of their sympathizers to an arrangement which thus divides them under two separate governments. The feeling found expression at the meeting of the Indian National Congress last winter and at meetings held in Calcutta later. It is undoubtedly very strong, and the speaker went so far as to accuse the Viceroy of a deliberate intention to impose a check on "the struggling sentiments and aspirations of the people of Bengal." The paper, when published, will certainly not disclose any such sinister motive. It may be assumed that they will show that any other division of the provinces than that accepted would have been impossible, or, at the best, highly inconvenient and unsymmetrical. To have constructed a province which would have given the required relief by including in it the Hindu-speaking population of Bengal would have entailed a long, straggling area, very difficult of control. Even then it would hardly have been possible to avoid taking in a portion of the Bengali population of the Rajshahi division. Moreover, it would have entailed the breaking up of existing divisions, and their entire rearrangement. It is on such considerations, no doubt, that the Government's decision will be found to rest. That need not lessen the sympathy which must fairly be felt for the grievances of the Bengali leaders. On purely sentimental grounds, as well as others, people rarely welcome a change which removes them from the control of a long-established government. To that of one which still has its reputation to make.—The "Times" July 11.

The earthquake at Simla on Wednesday morning was so severe that it caused considerable alarm in the station. According to the seismograph there was a long but scarcely noticeable disturbance at 6 p.m. of Tuesday; then at 3-42 a.m. on the following morning a shock lasting for several seconds occurred. It appeared to travel from north-west to south-east and was immediately followed by one of greater intensity from north to south. Most residents were awakened from their sleep, and some left their houses for a short time; but the tremors did not recur and the alarm passed away. So far as can be ascertained no damage was done to buildings, though the shock was undoubtedly the most severe one since the 4th April. Intelligence is awaited from Kulu and Kashmir, but it is believed that nothing serious can have happened there, otherwise telegraphic reports would have been received. Local temperature at Simla was much above normal on Tuesday night and the oppressive feeling was the subject of general remark.

CAUTION.

Person when travelling should exercise care in the use of drinking water. As a safeguard it is urged that every traveller secure 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 diarrhoea.

All Chemists and Store-keeper Price 1 Re. 2 Rs.



THE Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3, 1905.

CREATORS OF NEW PROVINCES.

LAST year, when Mr. Risley's scheme relating to the partition of Bengal, was announced, we sought to point out how a similar attempt had been previously made by Rup and Sanatan, and how the result of their efforts caused amusement to their father. The main principles upon which the territorial division of Bengal was based by Mr. Risley have been retained; we may therefore very appropriately repeat the story which, we dare say, will be read with the same interest that it created when we first told it to our readers.

Well, as every Hindu knows, Sri Krishna, the God of Love, is the Supreme Deity, but He does not interfere with the administration of mundane affairs of the universe. He leaves that task to some inferior deities. He first evolved Brahma out of Himself, and commanded him to create the material world. Brahma began the work in right earnest, and when he had proceeded so far as to begin the creation of the animal kingdom, his two sons, Rup and Sanatan, prayed to their father to allow them the privilege of helping him in the business, and Brahma agreed. As soon as the two brothers had created some animals, Brahma wanted to see the result of their labours, whereupon they first brought forward the elephant before him for inspection.

Brahma could not help smiling at the sight of this huge mass of flesh. "What is this trunk for?" he enquired. The sons replied that they had created the animal in haste, and afterwards discovered that the neck of the animal had been made so stiff and short as to incapacitate him from mouthing his food; they had, therefore, given him a trunk to enable him to do it. Brahma said: "My children, this is the result of hasty work. Before you had constructed his body, you should have thought how he was to secure his food and preserve his life."

The giraffe was brought in next. Its four legs of unequal length made Brahma again smile: "How did this happen—my children?" he asked. They gave him the same reply: "This too is the result of haste, father. We first constructed its two hind legs but came to find that if we made its two front legs of the same length, the animal would not be able to reach the branches, the leaves of which are to nourish it and keep it alive." "My children," said Brahma, "you should have thought of this when you took up the construction of the hind legs."

The kangaroo, when exhibited, created equal surprise. The children explained that they had made the front legs of the giraffe longer than the hind ones. To make up this defect, they had made the hind legs of the kangaroo longer than the front ones. "We have only sought harmony and equilibrium," said Rup and Sanatan.

The sight of the ass, with its two long ears, led Brahma to laugh out-right. Said the god to his sons: "You would, I see, make me an object of laughter to the world." The explanation of the children was that it was the result of the joint efforts of the two brothers—that one had made the body, the other the ears, and when the latter were stuck to the former, they were found to have been made too long!

It was in this manner the Camel, the monkey, etc., were brought before Brahma and criticized by him. He said: "Before creating the animals you ought to have carefully thought whether the parts would harmoniously agree with each other, and suit the whole." In order to humour his children Brahma had to accept what they had done, and hence we have these unseemly and laughter-producing animals noted above. We are informed that the duck-billed quadruped of Australia is one of the creations of the children of Brahma.

Brahma had not then created man, but he had already conceived the idea. He told his sons that they had made their creations clumsy and ugly. As for instance they had no reason to give the animals four legs. Saying this the god showed them the sketch of a man as he had conceived him. "You see," said Brahma, "he will have only two legs."

Rup and Sanatan.—But the elephant is very heavy, while your man is very light. Brahma.—Why have you given four legs to the mouse which is lighter than man? You have, besides, made the ostrich, which is heavier than man, a two-legged creature and one of the fleetest creatures on earth! "The fact is, father," said they, "we found it very irksome to form a full conception of the whole in the beginning. We began with the parts. When we found the body of the elephant too heavy, we had to give it thick, column-like legs; when two legs were not sufficient we gave four; we should have given five if necessary. In the same manner, we gave it a trunk when we found that otherwise it would die of hunger."

Lord Curzon, the supreme ruler of India, has, as every body knows, got two able lieutenants, to help him in carrying on the administration of the country, namely, Mr. Risley and Sir Andrew Fraser. His Lordship had formed the idea of creating two new Provinces, one in the North-West frontier of the Punjab, and the other in the North-East frontier of Bengal,—one to checkmate the Russians, and the other to checkmate the French, the Chinese, and the Japanese. He created the former himself without any help from his subordinates, and felt very much tired after he had finished the work. Just before he died he gave permission to

The new Province was easily evolved by Mr. Risley. He kept a map before him, and with the help of compasses and pencils, speedily marked out the country. He then followed exactly the way Rup and Sanatan had adopted to do their work. The cost of the administration was too heavy for Assam alone, and hence he would add Chittagong, Dacca and Mymensing to it. Rup and Sanatan might have reduced the bulk of the elephant as Mr. Risley might have lightened the cost of the administration so as to make Assam bear it easily. Thus, if the brothers had given two more legs to the elephant, Mr. Risley added the two districts of Dacca and Mymensing to Assam, besides the three districts of the Chittagong Division.

In the same manner, if the brothers made the kangaroo as it is to remove the defect in connection with the giraffe, Mr. Risley also amalgamated the Bengalee-speaking peoples with those who speak the Assamese and fastened two Urya-speaking districts of other provinces upon Orissa, in order to secure equilibrium. Besides, did not the brothers bring forth the creature which was a quadruped but had the bill of a duck? Under the same principle, Mr. Risley thought he was justified in fastening a Bengalee-speaking people upon an Assamese-speaking province. The brothers created the parts first without taking into consideration whether, when stuck together, they would look hideous. Similarly Mr. Risley conceived the parts first, without considering whether, when put together, they would form a harmonious or a homogeneous whole.

In his hurry to finish the work, Mr. Risley left some important parts unaccomplished. For instance, the people of Assam have a distinct trace of the flat nose of the Mongolian race. The nose of the Bengalee, on the other hand, is of the Caucasian type. He should have, for the purposes of harmony and symmetry, suggested either to flatten the noses of the Bengalees or lengthen those of the Assamese. The latter, we think, is more easy, and it can be done in this wise. Let the noses of the Assamese be first held by pincers firmly, and then let them be pulled on till they are lengthened. If the Assamese make wry faces under the process, they may be consoled with the remark that a great idea of Mr. Risley necessitated it. Then, there was the language difficulty. Mr. Risley should have created a language which would have suited both the Bengalees and Assamese.

Sir Andrew Fraser came to the help of Mr. Risley when the latter had finished his work. The former pointed out some defects in Mr. Risley's creation, and suggested that, instead of the Chittagong Division, Dacca and Mymensing being fastened upon Assam, Assam should be fastened upon them and five other districts, namely, Faridpur, Backerganj, Pubna, Bogra and Rungpur. For, said he, that would enable Assam to fatten more quickly than under Mr. Risley's arrangement. Mr. Risley had no objection to the proposal, and thus, as the ass was the result of the joint efforts of Rup and Sanatan, so was this creation, the product of the combined brains of the two ablest lieutenants of Lord Curzon. The creation was, however, not wholly approved by the Viceroy; for, said His Excellency, it would not fulfil his intention. Hence the wider scheme which has effected the complete break-up of the Bengalee race, as it has left only one and half Division of Bengalee-speaking people to old Bengal, all the rest having been amalgamated with Assam.

THE PLEA OF THE L.-G. BEING OVER-BURDENED.

"India" to hand, in the course of an article on the partition of Bengal, writes: "It may be fairly admitted that the shoulders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal are over-burdened, and that he may well be relieved of some of his responsibilities."

No, sir, he is not "over-burdened,"—he is not "over-burdened,"—he is not "over-burdened." We repeat the words three times, because, we find that not only our opponents but even some of the ardent friends of Indian interests like the Congress paper, "India," have accepted, no doubt without any enquiry, a mere assertion of the Government upon which the whole structure of the partition scheme is based, and which is totally unfounded. The writer of the "Times" weekly article on Indian affairs, which is reproduced elsewhere and which will no doubt be read with some interest as its author professes sympathy with the people of Bengal in their distress,—also lays great stress upon the same assumption that Bengal is too heavy for one Governor. This is not only not true; but the reverse is the real fact, and we shall presently prove it on unassailable grounds.

Now there is no one more competent to speak on this subject with authority than Sir Henry Cotton. And why his opinion should be preferred to that of all others was thus explained by him in his speech at the Calcutta Town Hall meeting on January 11, 1905:—

"Now, gentlemen, I am in a position to speak with some authority on this point. It so happened that I have had a longer and closer experience of distinguished Lieutenant-Governors than any other man of my generation. I was Under-Secretary to Government in the time of Sir George Campbell. I was Junior Secretary under Sir Richard Temple and Sir Ashley Eden. I was Secretary to the Board of Revenue under Sir Rivers Thompson. Sir Stewart Bayley brought me into the Secretariat and there I remained during the administration of Sir Charles Elliott, Sir Antony MacDonnell, Sir Charles Elliott, Sir Alexander Macdonell, and for some periods brought into closest relation with all those distinguished Lieutenant-Governors for a period covering

Sir Henry next described how it took Sir George Campbell at least four days to reach Chittagong from Calcutta, and how there is now no district in Bengal which cannot be reached within 24 hours by rail or steamer. He said that, a Conference of the Divisional Commissioners like the one held at Darjeeling would have been almost impossible 30 years ago; for, it would have taken at least ten days for some of the Commissioners to have arrived at that hill station. Sir Henry proceeded on to say:—

"Certainly I can not say that during my long experience at the Secretariat the work of a Lieutenant-Governor was appreciably heavier than it was 30 years ago. On the contrary Sir W. Grey, Sir G. Campbell, Sir P. Grant in those times were never able to find time to inspect sub-divisions. When I was Sub-divisional officer, the inspection of a sub-division was a thing absolutely unknown. Sir Charles Elliott with all the increased work thrown upon him found time to visit subdivisions and I say that Sir Andrew Fraser with his energies will find time to do it. The Lieutenant-Governors find ample time now to preside over comparatively small and unimportant meetings in this city, they find time to inspect public works, great and small, very often which are going on at different places. If they find time for such duties I do not think it is just to say that they are overworked, certainly they have time to attend to indefinite number of details which their predecessors never attempted. I do not know whether one of the objects of the proposed partition is to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to go into such details as those to which I have referred. But a Lieutenant-Governor should concentrate himself on more important matters. And I believe that Bengal, as it now is, is not too heavy a charge for a Lieutenant-Governor who can find himself unable to cope with matters which really demand his personal attention."

That is to say, if the duties of the Lieutenant-Governor consisted in distributing prizes to school boys, or to inspect roads and rails as Sir Andrew Fraser is doing now, then of course the work of the ruler of the Province had increased; but, surely, His Honour is paid one lakh of Rupees per annum for far higher things, as Sir Henry Cotton observes, than to fritter away his high talent and valuable time after those petty details which should be left to his subordinates. The main work of the ruler of the Province should be the improvement of the administration through the help of highly-paid officers placed under his control as well as by means of all non-official sources of progress like the Press, the public associations and other organs of the educated classes.

Sir Henry did not state all the difficulties with which the former Lieutenant-Governors found themselves surrounded on all sides. The country in those days was not only not intersected by railways and other means of communication as now, but many districts were in a turbulent condition, which naturally very much taxed their brains and took a good deal of their time. The Province has now been so pacified that, one English Executive Officer, as the Viceroy observed in his Message, "was able to keep the peace of that vast district containing four millions of people. The administration, instead of growing complex, has been rendered far easier in every direction. Mr. Risley, in his letter on the partition of Bengal, refers to the increase of population in this Province from 67 millions in 1872 to 78½ millions at the present moment, and says this has increased the work of his ruler; but he omits to mention the various means introduced, whereby the strain upon the head of the Government has been removed.

Now if the population of Bengal was 67 millions in 1872, the number of Civilian Magistrates who helped the Lieutenant-Governor at that time in the administration work was 253. And if the last census shows an increase of 11 millions since then, the number of Civilian Magistrates has also risen to 279, that is to say, 20 more. If one Civilian Magistrate is able to administer the affairs of a District containing 4 millions of souls, four more Civilian Magistrates ought to have quite sufficed for keeping control over the 11½ millions which have increased since the seventies. But, in the place of four, there are twenty Civilian Magistrates to help the administration of the Province, not to mention the number of subordinate Magistrates and subordinate Police Officers which has also been increased.

These Magistrates again have been invested with powers which their predecessors in the seventies or even in the greater part of the eighties did not possess. A Magistrate can now convert a respectable gentleman into a special constable, or bind him down to keep the peace, or quarter a Police force in a number of villages. In this way the art of administration has been made so easy that even a Deputy Magistrate is quite competent to keep the peace of a whole District. As a matter of fact, several Deputy Magistrates have been just now administering the affairs of Districts without any hitch.

It should also be remembered that, the number of Honorary Magistrates, Municipalities, and District Boards have increased with the increase of population, and they are helping the good administration of the country in their own way.

Again, if 11½ millions of people have increased since 1872, they are not turbulent like the Afghans, but gentle, law-abiding and non-criminal in their nature, and at least half of them are women and children. The fact should be further taken note of that the progress of education, newspapers, Post Offices, Telegraphs, Railways, Steamers, etc., has also added to the peace of the country. In this way the work of the Lieutenant-Governor has been very much lightened, who has been entirely relieved of the most harassing duty of putting down riots and turbulence. It is really surprising that, when the Government talks of the work of the Lieutenant-Governor, they do not mention

In the face of all these circumstances it is absurd to say that the work of the Lieutenant-Governor is too heavy, when he has to manage only the civil administration of a province which has been thoroughly quieted down, and which has no frontier troubles or important Indian States to deal with, and when the various parts of the Provinces, as stated above, have been connected with one another by a network of railways, steamer service and public roads. The Government has been practically reduced into a machine. Fancy, that, Sir John Woodburn was ailing, more or less, for two years, and yet one of his Secretaries like Mr. Buckland ran it all this time as efficiently as did Sir John or as Sir A. Fraser is doing now. The plea, that Bengal is too heavy for one ruler and ought therefore to be split into two, has thus no leg to stand upon.

On the other hand, if any officer is over-worked and over-burdened it is the Viceroy. It is he, and not the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who needs relief. That was the view of the late Sir Stafford Northcote when he was the Secretary of State for India, and we may notice it in a future issue. His suggestion was that the partition of Bengal was not at all necessary; but what was needed was that Bengal should be placed under a Governor with a Council like Bombay and Madras, and some of the works of the Viceroy should be made over to him. Lord Curzon might have easily adopted this plan and satisfied all parties. But, in that case, the Bengalee nation would not have been divided, and thus a great mission of his would have remained unfulfilled.

SIR H. COTTON'S NEW PAMPHLET.

MR. W. T. STREED of the "Review of Reviews" in his new publication, entitled, "Coming Men on Coming Questions," has published a remarkable pamphlet by Sir Henry Cotton under the heading, "India: a Policy and a Prospect," with a short life of the author. Every Indian will be an ardent friend in Sir Henry, but one who can examine Indian questions from the Indian's point of view and say things every word of which can be subscribed to by an Indian patriot.

What Sir Henry has sought to establish is that, England having taken away the liberty of the Indians is bound to give them the best form of Government. He does not advocate the separation of India from England; on the other hand, he thinks that, the presence of the English rulers is absolutely necessary now for the protection and the growth of its people. This is quite true; say we fully agree with Sir Henry that, if the English were now to leave this country, the position of the Indians would be something like that of the man, who had been kept in a dark prison for a long time, and then all of a sudden freed and abandoned in a jungle full of wild beasts.

One fact, it seems, did not strike Sir Henry in this connection. The longer the British rule is in India, the greater is the deterioration of its people. There is no doubt, that English education has spread far and wide within the last three decades, and there is now scarcely a respectable member of Indian society who has not some knowledge of English. But excepting this, they have lost all along the line. Even in acquiring a knowledge of the English language they have had to pay a heavy penalty. For, the strain on the system, not only to learn but almost master a difficult foreign tongue, is one of the potent causes of the rapid disappearance of the higher classes from the land.

Now, thirty years ago, Indians were far better off in several respects; for, they possessed some substantial privileges, which have, however, been one by one taken away from them. Let us enumerate some. More than one-fifth of the appointments in the Civil Service were annually made over to the educated Indians of approved merit without their being required to go to England and pass the Civil Service Examination. But not only has the door of the Statutory Civil Service been closed against them, but they have been driven even from petty appointments of Rs. 40 for the benefit of the "Poor Whites."

As regards local self-government, the expansion of the Legislative Councils has proved a farce and a delusion; the Calcutta Corporation, which was practically in the hands of the representatives of the ratepayers, has been officialized; and the District Boards and Municipalities have been converted practically into so many official bodies. The germ of local self-government first introduced in this country by Sir Richard Temple and which grew into a vigorous plant under the benign rule of Lord Ripon, has thus practically been destroyed.

Then, the repressive policy, first inaugurated by Lord Lansdowne, received further development at the hands of Lord Elgin, and has under the present Viceroy, permeated Richard Temple, and which grew into every branch of the administration. The result is that, the emancipation, of the nation is going on rapidly, and its progress has been thrown back fifty years behind. Just think that the Royal Proclamation of 1858 has been reduced into a waste paper!

Sir Henry Cotton thinks that, "out of evil good will ultimately come"—that the unsympathetic way in which Indians have been governed by Lord Curzon will lead to a combination of the diverse Indian races, resulting at last in a living national organization. There is no doubt it is some such hope which has yet kept up the spirits of the leaders of the country who, truth to tell, have well nigh been crushed down by the weight of repressive, ungenerous and unjust measures, thrust upon them one after another in rapid succession, in utter disregard of their loud and continuous protests, by rulers whose duty was to protect and nourish and not to trample down national sentiments and aspirations.

It is, however, an up-hill work before the dying Indian nation. The current is so strong against them that they find it almost

impossible to make any headway. The only thing they can do is to carry on constitutional agitation and utter protests. But, backed by seventy-two thousand British bayonets, the rulers only laugh at these puny efforts of the Indians to stay their hands. As for appealing to the British public, there is only one Sir Henry Cotton, one Sir William Wedderburn, and one Mr. Hyndman in the whole of England who will have the patience to listen to their grievances; the rest are thoroughly immersed in their own affairs.

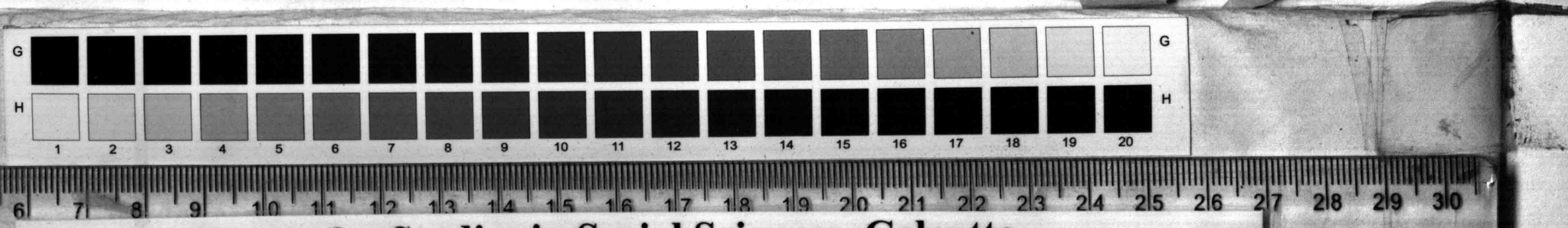
Above all, the most serious problem before the Indians for solution is—will they continue to exist fifty years more? At least the Bengalee race—we mean the higher classes—judging from the rate they are disappearing—is bound to die out within that period. Lord Curzon is going to divide the Bengalees, the inevitable result of which will be their gradual extinction. It was, however, not at all necessary for his Lordship to do so and create an unexampled unpopularity for himself. For within his life-time the Bengalee nation is likely to vanish. India has thus no future, no political problem. We are all the same deeply grateful to Sir H. Cotton and Mr. Stead, the former for writing the pamphlet and the latter for distributing it all over England. We would have been still more grateful to them if they had written and published a pamphlet showing that the Indians are dying fast under British rule, and that they have no hope, no future.

It may be remembered that recently we urged upon the authorities to make a proper use of the Lady Dufferin Fund; and we are glad to find that the London "Echo," after having quoted a portion of our article, supports our views. The Lady Dufferin Fund institution is "a vast organization," to quote the words of Lord Curzon. Almost every pie of the Fund has been contributed by the Princes and the wealthy men of this country, it is, therefore reasonable to expect that it should be utilized for the welfare of the poorer countrymen of a large amount of the Fund is swallowed up by European Lady Doctors, (most of whom, it is said, have no occupation at home), though equally good or better Indian Lady Doctors on lower pay are available here. The Fund was started upon a fiction that Indian ladies were not allowed by their husbands or guardians to be treated by male doctors; and hence Lady Doctors were imported from England for affording medical help to the former. The fiction was soon found out, and the result is that, these Lady Doctors are not employed for the purpose for which they were ostensibly indentured, namely, for treating Indian ladies, for the simple reason that male doctors are preferred to the female, and their only work is to give medicine to such lower class women in towns as happen to visit their hospitals. The hospitals where the Lady Doctors reside are generally palatial buildings, which have also eaten up a large amount of the Fund. What we suggested was that the proceeds of the Fund ought to be spent in a really useful direction, namely, in affording medical relief to the millions in the interior, and the London "Echo" remarks:—

"The census, says 'Amrita Bazar Patrika,' shows that there are three hundred millions in India. There is no doubt, however, that three-fourths of this population get no medical aid at all. They fall sick, and, if Nature does not cure them, they quietly die, without seeing the face of a single medical man, or swallowing one drop of medicine. Yet we have at least the Lady Dufferin Fund Institution, which is a 'vast organization.' If the authorities of the institution want a good occupation, let them properly utilise the fund that Providence has placed at their disposal. Purdandashin ladies are not in need of any special female medical assistance, nor are poor women in towns. They get ample medical relief where they live. But let the poor in the interior, male and female, have some medical help." Will the "Echo" be pleased to take up the subject again?

READ the sanitary reports of the Local Governments and you will find how millions in the interior die like fleas from various diseases, without receiving any medical help whatsoever. The number of Government dispensaries in the districts are very few, and they are almost all of them located in the head-quarters or subdivisional towns. These dispensaries, as a fact, are more for the benefit of the officers than that of the people. If the Government had expended one-hundredth part of the money it sets apart for the Police for affording medical relief to the masses, tens of thousands of men, women and children might have been saved annually from untimely and preventable deaths. As a matter of fact, as the people are dying fast and villages are gradually getting denuded of human beings, they are in greater need of medical and sanitary help than police protection, specially as there is very little crime in the country. Of course the authorities are fully aware of this state of things; but, neither do they apply the resources of the Government to save a dying nation from the havoc of malaria, cholera, dysentery and other maladies, nor do they utilize the Lady Dufferin Fund Institution for the same purpose, though its object is to give medical relief to suffering humanity.

"A SCION of an Hon'ble Bengali House" had called upon "Max" of "Capital," and disclosed to him the secret why he had not voted for a particular candidate for whom he had promised his vote. Referring to the circumstance "Max" observes that "his plighted word was his bond" and he should have stuck to his promise. "Yet this gentleman" continues "poses as a leader of the community. What hope can there be for a nation with such leaders as these?" "Max" deserves our thanks for his well-meant advice, but we are afraid we can not support the law he lays down. When a man has a vote at his disposal, he has no right to serve any particular person by it, but to give it to the best candidate. As the vote belongs to the public, the duty of a voter should be always to wait till the last moment and give away his vote to the fittest party. "First come, first served" is a principle which is as bad in the case of the



who fall in love with each other at first sight as it is in the case of voters who promise votes to the first man who approaches them. Suppose this gentleman (who he is we have not the faintest notion) had promised his vote to A. But subsequently B, a better candidate, appears in the field. What should he do? If under such circumstances, he keeps his promise he abuses his privilege, and does wrong, not only to a worthy man but to his constituents and the public. This being the case, when a man promises his vote to a candidate, he does it, or should do it, under some well-understood condition, namely, that the latter would get the vote if a more suitable candidate did not step in. We have often heard voters trying to excuse themselves by urging that as they had already promised to support a certain candidate they were unable to give it to another, though more worthy than the other. But, as we said, those who vote according to their own promise and not according to the merit of the candidate, abuse a sacred trust and betray the confidence reposed in them by their constituents.

SAYS THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS":—"The Criminal Bench of the High Court did not sit yesterday owing to want of business. This is the first time such a thing has occurred in the history of the High Court. The fact, however, does not mean that crime has decreased in Bengal, as some might suppose."

So the millennium has come in the course of about three weeks! The reader will remember that only a month ago the list of cases was so heavy that every body thought that it might take months before they could be disposed of. But, in little more than a fortnight, the present Criminal Bench, presided over by Justices Rampini and Mukherjee, has not only cleared the file but their Lordships now do not know how to kill their time. Is this not a miracle? How has this gigantic feat been performed? Formerly on motion days, their Lordships of the previous Criminal Benches could not finish all the motions in five hours, and had to postpone several of them for the next motion day or any other day. But what do we find now? All motions, so our reporter says, are finished before tiffin, and the court takes up other works, civil or criminal, or does not sit at all for the rest of the day. Then, we are told, that, in the midst of hearing a case, the presiding Judge, addressing the Vakils for the defence, is heard now and then to observe, "Have you done, Babu? Have you anything more to say?" And the Vakils has no option but to sit down. Need, any body now wonder how the formidable list of cases has vanished in the course of a few days? Of course, some of the revision cases were disposed of by other Benches; but their number was small. The result, as the "Daily News" says, has been disastrous. People now do not appear for redress before the High Court! Not that they have no grievances or the Magistrates and the Judges have suddenly turned into angels, but because the people have no longer that confidence in the learned Judges which they had before. And how could they when a number of cases are disposed of in a few minutes? The impression has got a strong hold on the public mind, that some of the learned Judges come to their conclusion without fully hearing the arguments of the Vakils. Parties, wronged by the lower courts, now prefer to suffer injustice in silence rather than appear before the High Court and waste money for nothing. As the custodian of the honour and prestige of the High Court, it behoves the learned Chief Justice to enquire into this matter and find out the cause why suddenly there was "want of business" before the Criminal Bench, when only a few weeks ago it was groaning under the weight of heavy work.

Now that it has been formally decided by the three Indian Associations of the city to hold a public meeting at the Town Hall of Calcutta on the 7th of August to consider the Resolution of the Government of India on the partition of Bengal, it behoves the leaders of every district of this Province to send their representatives to take part in its proceedings. Those who have not yet elected their delegates should lose no time in doing so. It should be remembered that both the doomed and undoomed districts are equally interested in the question. There is an impression abroad that old Bengal will suffer more than the new Province. From one point of view this is true; for, old Bengal will not contain even two full Divisions of Bengali-speaking people. From another and more substantial point of view, however, the new Province will lose much more than the old. For, not only will it be weighted with a starving and backward Province like Assam, but it will have to find the initial cost of creating a new Province. From both these items old Bengal will be free. Then there is the question of the permanent cost of administration, in which also old Bengal is better off than the new. For, the 31 millions in the new Province will have to raise the same amount to meet the permanent cost of administration which the 54 in the new Province will have to do. But then, the High Court, which will remain in old Bengal, may have to be maintained by the latter alone. It will thus be seen that West, East, and North are all exactly in the same boat, and each must do therefore its duty at this juncture with equal zeal. It is gratifying to find that, there are no two opinions regarding this question amongst the people. The highest and the lowest are at one relating to the unparalleled character of the catastrophe. What we believe, however, is that, if the nation can carry on a systematic and sustained agitation for six months, the rulers may come round to reconsider the subject. In view of the general election and the expected return of the Liberals into power, the agitation should also be carried on with vigour.

It is believed that a few unjust annexations of Lord Dalhousie brought about the Sepoy war of 1857. It is quite certain, the Indian Princes, almost universally, sided with the British Government. It was for these and other equally important reasons that the rights of the Indian Princes were acknowledged in the Royal Proclamation of 1858. What these other reasons were, were discussed by Col Osborne in his book on the Indian Princes. The Indian Princes were not to be interfered with by the British Government.

their absolute independence, or the internal administration of their states. A case, however, arose some fifteen years afterwards, in which an Indian Prince was implicated, and which required the interference of the Government. Col. Playre, Resident at Baroda, complained that the Gaekwar of Baroda had sought to poison him. The then Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, had thus to take action. Without entering into the question whether the Government had any right to try the Prince as a criminal, we can freely admit that he (Lord Northbrook) did what was best under the circumstances; that is to say, the then Viceroy appointed a mixed jury composed of the peers of the Prince, and three high European officials for his trial. Lord Curzon has given ample proof that he can condemn a man unheard: Why was a Prince like Holkar compelled to abdicate his throne? Why was Panna deposed and banished? We see by the last mail that the following question was asked of Mr. Brodrick:

"The Raja Madho Singh.—Mr. Vincent Kennedy asked the Secretary of State for India, whether his attention has been called to the petition presented to the House by the Member for South Down signed by 600 inhabitants, the former subjects of the Rajpoot chief of Pannah, Madho Singh, who has been banished on alleged false charges praying that he may be restored; will the Government ascertain from the Viceroy of India before what tribunal the Raja was tried; what was the constitution of the court; how the division was moved in the district; and what answers the Indian Government has to offer to the statements in the petition."

Mr. Brodrick: My attention has been called to the petition referred to. I made a full statement on the subject in reply to a question by the hon. member for North Manchester on June 30, 1904, to which I would refer the hon. member. I then stated that a Commission had been appointed to investigate judicially charges of murder by poison in which the ex-Maharaja was implicated; and that the views of the Government of India on the finding of the Commission, and the action taken thereon, were published in the "Gazette of India" in a resolution dated April 21, 1902."

In short this Prince was not given a judicial trial at all to which the meanness in British India, and everywhere in the world, is entitled. May be this Prince was guilty; may be he was innocent; we don't know, neither does Lord Curzon. So this man was condemned unheard by the highest authority in India whose conduct ought to be always strictly correct. The Empire is thus a very costly affair.

Lord Curzon sent, during his Delhi Durbar, invitation to the Court of Japan, and His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, selected General Baron Oku for the mission, and he came accompanied by Major Jui, Capt. Ito, Lieutenant Udaka, and one or two civilians. As the Japs are exceedingly friendly, may respectful, in their feelings towards the Hindus, the Indians succeeded in making them speak of the "Yellow Peril" which is now so exercising the Western mind. They said that there was very little chance of any serious disagreement between Japan and England, but yet they were in need of a place for their surplus population, and it is a portion of Australia that would suit them very well. As for the "Yellow Peril" they said the Yellows were not yet united. The Japs always offered their friendship to China, but the latter considered them barbarians and too insignificant a nation to deserve any consideration. It was this contemptuous treatment of the Japs by the Chinese that led to the war between Japan and China. This war did some good and some harm. It secured the respect of the Chinese for the Japs; but it also created a most bitter feeling between the two nations. When Europe invaded China, the help of the Japs was not sought by the former, for they thought that they were strong enough to repel the invasion alone. But not only was China humiliated but her men and women were most brutally treated by the European soldiers; and then it was that she tearfully turned her eyes to Japan as an ally. Our New York correspondent informs us that the Chinese have now unconditionally surrendered to the Japs, and that the latter have taken the training of the Chinese troops in their hands, though this arrangement has been kept a profound secret from the world.

SCRAPS.

Mr. Lal Sing, late Canal Zilladar, Chenab Colony, was after 8 years' service suddenly dismissed without any specific charge being drawn against him. Mr. Lal Sing says in his petition to the Viceroy that he had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of two of his immediate superiors and this for no fault of his own. These two officers reported against him and on the strength of that report Mr. Lal Sing was dismissed from service. The Government of India, however, rejected his appeal. Mr. Lal Sing belongs to a very ancient Sikh family and his ancestors did yeoman's service during their time. We hope the Government can yet see its way to give him an appointment and thus do justice to one who has now no other means to live upon.

In a Government resolution in December last, a District Board in the U. P. was permitted to contribute for pensions for permanent clerks in the office of the board drawing pay of Rs. 20 per mensem and over, and for the head clerk in the office of the Deputy Inspector of schools, provided that the first substantive appointment under the board of any such clerk was to a post on Rs. 20 per mensem or over. It has been represented, and the Government accepts the view, that this proviso will act unfairly in depriving a large number of clerks from pension, because it is the exception for a clerk to receive on first appointment a pay of Rs. 20. This proviso is therefore cancelled. The recent improvement in the finances of district boards effected by the grant of 8 lakhs per annum by the Government of India makes it possible also to allow a further extension of the arrangements for contribution, and the U. P. Government permits boards to contribute for all clerks in district boards' offices and in the offices of Deputy Inspectors of schools who draw a pay of Rs. 15 per mensem or over. The question of pensions being separately dealt with.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

London, July 14.

THE BENGALIS OF THE FUTURE.

It is quite refreshing to have here in London an unexpected confirmation of the fallacy of the idea so widely prevalent that chaos, anarchy, and bloodshed, would result in India if the strong arm of British rule were withdrawn. "It is impossible for England to give up India" is the general observation on the subject, "for if she did so the Hindus and Mahomedans would fly at one another's throats, and one or the other would struggle to supremacy through streams of blood." The only possible refutation of this belief is the continuance and sure growth of co-operation between the diverse peoples of India in the development of the national ideal, that federation of the "United States of India." Already onlookers may see Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, and others working strenuously side by side for the advancement of India as a whole, and each day the value of such co-operation becomes more and more impressive. The friendliness between Indian students of different religions is frequently a matter of comment here in England, and by degrees the false idea that Indians of differing creeds cannot live together in peace and unity will be laid down. But the special instance of this friendliness to which I wish to refer is a letter that appeared in the "Daily News" two days ago from a "Punjabee-Rajput," recognising the legitimate grievances of the Bengalis with regard to the proposed partition of their country, and declaring that it is "already too late for Lord Curzon or Mr. Brodrick, or both, to deter the Bengalis from their path of progress." Here is an Indian, who might be considered to belong to an entirely different nation, standing by his fellow Indians, sympathising with their alarms, testifying to their merits and powers, and bearing this witness in the columns of an influential London daily newspaper. I have no means of penetrating the anonymity which lies behind the signature "A Punjabee-Rajput," but the letter itself will show to thousands of readers that something better than a desire to fly at each other's throats animates the educated classes of India to-day, even though they differ radically in religion and characteristics. He declares that the proposed partition of Bengal is "infanticide pure and simple, worse than it is ever practised in India." Such an appreciation of their anxieties will certainly appeal to the hearts of the Bengalis for whom "A Punjabee-Rajput" foresees a glorious future in the path of progress, and his kindly sentiments are reciprocated. I may add that while the "Daily News" devotes all his space this week to justifying the partition scheme, the "Daily News" publishes telegrams from Calcutta with regard to the monster petitions that are being forwarded to Parliament, proving that the Bengalis themselves should be heard before this new indignity is thrust upon them. But I fear in this case Might will be Right.

THE EMPIRE'S VULNERABLE FRONTIER.

The military needs of India—of India, forsooth!—are still being discussed here, and that champion of the Forwardest of Forwards Mr. Angus Hamilton contributes this week another of his alarmist articles to the "Pall Mall Gazette" in which he declares that the first work now to be undertaken by Indo-Afghan policy is the reorganisation of the Amir's "rabble" army. We have the authority of Sir Thomas Holdich for the belief that the Afghan army is very far from being a "rabble"; that experienced frontier officer declares that it is a force to be reckoned with and has made great strides in efficiency since we had any experience of its fighting powers. But Angus the Prophet will have none of it. The undisciplined units are a menace to us and to ourselves, and the sooner they are brought into something like order by European officers, the better for all concerned. In the current number of the "Fortnightly Review," too, Mr. Hamilton draws a very dismal picture of the state of affairs in Kabul; he declares that British prestige is being eclipsed, and that the recent mission has not enabled the Indian Government or the Imperial Cabinet to feel safe. He categorically declares, too, that when the Kabul Mission started from India Mr. Lewis Dane had in his possession a draft treaty representing the Viceroy's minimum demands. These included railway construction in Afghanistan and army reorganisation. He insists that the present is the auspicious moment from the Amir's compliance with our very just demands for—mark this—"the risk of Russian intervention at this juncture is of the slightest, while the trained troops of India would inflict a salutary and very necessary lesson upon the armed rabble of Afghanistan." Mr. Stead describes the writer of the article as "being in travail of soul because Mr. Balfour forbade Lord Curzon to launch us upon another Afghan war, and adds, "Of course the mission was a folly. But to have followed up its failure by war would have been a crime. By the way, Mr. Stead, in the current "Review of Reviews" refers to the Kitchener-Curzon crisis in India, and says up his reference in these words. "It was a good thing if Lord Curzon left the responsibility for the Tibetan

The Case of Raja Sarada Narayan Singh.

(From our Special Reporter.)

Giridih, July 30.

Interesting Correspondence.

In my report of the proceedings of the 8th instant before the Munsiff of Giridih in the case of the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh (applicant), "versus" Raja Sarada Narayan Singh (opposite party), I stated that "after lunch the witness (Babu Akhay Krishna Ghose, pleader, Hazaribagh) identified some letters and signatures which passed between the Raja on the one side and the Dy. Commissioner Mr. Foster and then Mr. Radice on the other, in which the promised subscription of the Raja to the amount of Rs. 2,000 for the construction of the Dublin University Mission College buildings of Hazaribagh was demanded etc." There was some curiosity to know what those letters are and how it was that the Dy. Commissioner in his official capacity could so mix up with a purely Christian Missionary enterprise as to go the length of demanding a handsome donation from a Hindu Zemindar of his district. I have taken some pains in collecting so many letters, so as to enable me to give a connected story of the whole affair. Some of the letters are exhibits in the present case, some were filed but not yet made exhibits, and there might be some letters which were not filed at all. The whole correspondence I have divided into two series, first, under the heading of "Ratray Charitable Dispensary and H. E. School, Giridih," and second, under that of "The Dublin University Mission College, Hazaribagh."

It is to be noted here that the Raja used to pay the highest subscription of Rs. 100 a month to the Ratray Charitable Dispensary and Rs. 20 a month to the H. E. School with regularity up to the month of April last. It was in this month of April that the Dy. Commissioner submitted his petition to the Judicial Commissioner of the Chota-Nagpur Division for declaring the Raja a Lunatic.

As to the second matter of the D. U. Mission College, I will leave our Editor to deal with it in his own way as it has an importance of itself apart from this lunacy case. I tried to collect more facts in this connexion, but failed, because the gentlemen I consulted either knew nothing about the matter or feigned ignorance. However, I came to know that a Missionary gentleman, said to be the Principal of the D. U. M. College, once went to Serampur for the purpose of raising money for the College. He failed in his attempt. It was only at a subsequent period when the Dy. Commissioner (Mr. French) wrote to the Raja, that the latter was agreeable and promised the payment of Rs. 2,000 and expressed his "full and hearty sympathy" with the institution.

Though a Municipality has been established at Giridih, it has not as yet undertaken the management of the Charitable Dispensary, nor has it seen its way to contribute anything towards its maintenance. In this respect the Raja was misinformed.

Mr. Slacke, the Commissioner of the Chota-Nagpur Division, came to Giridih during the rains of the year 1902. The Raja could not see him, as he was, I am told, not in good health, and the bad weather prevailing at the time added to his disinclination to venture a journey. He must have explained to the Commissioner of the Division why he was unable to see him, but I am not sure of this fact. So he was not able to personally discuss his intention to reduce his pecuniary help to the hospital and school, but failing it he continued to pay the full amount of subscription up to April last without any complaint.

RATRAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AND H. E. SCHOOL, GIRIDIH. No. 59.—To the Chairman, Ratray Charitable Dispensary, Giridih.—Dated 24th January 1902.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that I propose to discontinue my subscription to the Ratray Charitable Dispensary from the month of April next. (Sd.) Raja Sarada Narayan Singh.

No. 60.—To the President, H. E. School, Giridih.—Dated 24th January 1902.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that I propose to discontinue my subscription to the Giridih H. E. School from the month of April next. (Sd.) Raja Sarada Narayan Singh.

Exhibit C. 1. Camp Giridih, Commissioner's Office.—The 26th February 1902.

Dear Sir,—During my inspection of the Charitable Dispensary and H. E. School at Giridih this week I learnt with much regret that you had informed the Honourary Secretary of your intention to cease giving the very beneficial and kind aid which hitherto you had been good enough to furnish these institutions.

I have been unable to learn the reason which has led you to come to this decision and I trust that you will be so kind as to let me know of them since they must be serious.

Hoping that it is not too late for you in the interests of these most useful institutions to reconsider your decision.

Believe me, Yours truly, (Sd.) F. A. Slacke, Offg. Commissioner, C-N. Dn.

No. 110.—To the Commissioner, Chota-Nagpur Division, Ranchi.—Dated 1st May 1902.

to take over charge of it. Mr. Ratray, the then Sub-divisional Officer, verbally told me that at Giridih town a Municipality was going to be established soon and that body might undertake its management. Now I learn that a Municipality has been established at Giridih and that the dispensary is placed in its satisfactory footing by the wise management of its worthy chairman and energetic Secretary. I therefore thought it proper time to withdraw my subscription though not entirely, as I stated in my letter to the Chairman.

By this withdrawal I do not mean to swell my purse, but to expend it for the same purpose at my village Serampur. I feel from a long time a great want of any medical help here and my ryots are quite helpless when they fall ill. I therefore intend to make some arrangement for giving medical aid to my ryots at Serampur and its adjacent villages.

The income of my estate is largely derived from the coal mines; but owing to exhaustion of coal, it is gradually and steadily diminishing. Had my income been in the same state as before, I would not hesitate to establish a charitable dispensary without imposing upon myself the painful task of withdrawing my subscription from the Giridih Dispensary.

I however postpone to give effect to my proposal of discontinuing the subscription from the month of April 1902, until I hear your opinion on the point.

The reason of my withdrawing the subscription from the Giridih School is the same as above. When the subscription to the Giridih School was first granted, it was an infant institution and required a subscription help from the outside. But, at present, its financial condition is very sound and a very small aid from outside can keep it up in good order.

On the other hand the condition of my school at Serampur has been much deteriorated. The Govt. grant-in-aid has been reduced last year by the suggestion of the Inspector of Schools; a new teacher has been added and another teacher is to be appointed, but the assets of the school is rather decreased. Under the circumstances unless the monthly grant is increased it will be most difficult to manage the school. I therefore intend to withdraw my subscription from the Giridih School and pay it to the Serampur School. By this transfer of subscription, as far as I know, the Giridih School will not suffer, whereas the condition of the Serampur School will materially improve.

Owing to my ill health I could not give reply to your kind letter in due time. I most humbly beg to apologize for this delay.

I remain, Sir, your most obediently, (Sd.) Raja Sarada Narayan Singh.

Exhibit C. 2. Ranchi, 4th May, 1902.

Dear Raja,—I trust you are not well and regret to hear that ill health had prevented your replying to me before.

I shall be at Giridih in the rains, when I hope to be able to discuss the matter about the hospital and school with you. If these institutions can maintain their efficiency with less aid from you, I would be the last to ask you not to diminish the assistance you so generously give.

I fully understood that you were not in any way actuated by any personal feeling or any motive to spend less when you intimated to the local authorities at Giridih your intention to lessen your assistance. Your intention to lessen your assistance to the hospital and the school.

Yours Sincerely, (Sd.) F. A. Slacke.

Exhibit C. 3. Hazaribagh, 14th May, 1902.

My dear Raja,—I understand that you are discontinuing your subscription to the Charitable Dispensary at Giridih.

I am much disappointed to hear this, as I had been confident that your liberality and public spirit were to be depended on. I trust that you will reconsider your decision on this matter.

The favour of an early reply is requested.

I am, Yours Sincerely, (Sd.) F. C. French.

To the Dy. Commissioner, Hazaribagh, Dated 17th May 1902.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 14th instant and am glad to peruse the contents and in reply thereto I beg to say that I have had a correspondence on the subject of subscription to the charitable dispensary at Giridih with Mr. Slacke, the Divisional Commissioner. He informs me that he will be at Giridih in the rains when he hopes to discuss the matter with me and to see if the institution can be managed efficiently with less aid from me.

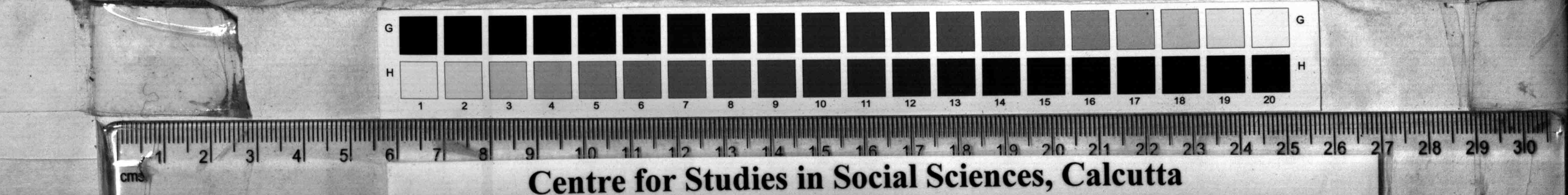
I have not stopped my subscription nor lessened the amount and I shall neither do so till the Commissioner comes here and decides the matter either way.

I have etc., (Sd.) Raja Sarada Narayan Singh, Proprietor, Gadi Serampur.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MISSION, COLLEGE, HAZARIBAGH.

Exhibit C. 4. No. 1389-93 Cr.—From F. C. French, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, to Raja Sarada Narayan Singh, Serampur.—Hazaribagh, the 5th March, 1904.

Sir,—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal having in answer to the address of some of the Zemindars and other residents of the District, approved of their place (plan?) for the raising of the status of the local College to one teaching up to the B. A. standard with residential quarters under the



this proposal subject to the condition that an equal amount is collected by subscriptions. It is now for the zemindars and other residents of this district to see that this golden opportunity is not lost.

You who are the leading zemindar of this district are expected to show an active sympathy in the matter. As the list of donations will have soon to be submitted to the Government of Bengal, a reply by return of post is solicited.

I trust that you will see your way to subscribing not less than Rs. 4,000, otherwise I fear that there may be great difficulty in fulfilling the condition imposed by His Honor.

ADDRESS TO THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER. (Mr. French, the Dy. Commissioner of Hazaribagh, along with his above letter to the Raja of Gadi Serampur demanding a donation of Rs. 4,000 for the raising of the status of the local college, an institution wholly conducted by the Christian Missionaries, also sent a copy of the address of some of the Zemindars and other residents of the district to the Raja, at least for information if not for instruction, which has also been filed in the court of the Judicial Inquiry now sitting at Giridih for reporting about the alleged lunacy of the Raja.

No. 102.—To the Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh.—Dated 30th March 1904. Sir,—In reference to your letter No. 1389-93 Cr. of the 4th March 1904 and subsequent reminder, I have the honour to inform you of my full and hearty sympathy in the matter proposed by the zemindars and other residents of this district for the raising of the Dublin University Mission College, Hazaribagh, to one teaching up to the B.A. standard, and I am glad to subscribe a donation of Rs. 2,000 as my quota for the carrying out of the proposal.

As I had to spend a large sum only recently and I have still to undergo a very heavy expenditure within a few months in the course of this year for the performance of a very important domestic ceremony, I am sorry that I do not see my way to promise a donation of Rs. 4,000 as expected from me.

As regards the payment of the donation I beg to inform that next December will be convenient for me to remit the sum.

No. 14 Cr.—H. F. E. B. Foster, Esqr., C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh, to Raja Sarada Narayan Singh, Gadi Serampur (via Giridih).—Dated, Hazaribagh, the 7th April 1904. Sir,—In acknowledging receipt of your letter No. 102, dated the 30th March 1904 I have the honour to thank you for the liberal donation of Rs. 2,000 (two thousand) you have promised to pay to the Hazaribagh College fund. I note that the money will be handed over in December next.

No. 1420 Cr.—From the Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh, to Raja Sarada Narayan Singh, Gadi Serampur, via Giridih.—Dated Hazaribagh the 14th January 1905. Sir,—I have the honour to invite your attention to the concluding portion of your letter No. 102, dated 30th March 1904, in which you informed me that next December will be convenient to remit the sum of Rs. 2,000 on account of your donation to the Hazaribagh College Fund. I request that you will be good enough to remit the amount as early as possible.

No. 39.—From Raja Sarada Narayan Singh, Proprietor, Gadi Serampur, to the Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh.—Dated, Gadi Serampur, the 25th January 1905. Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1420 Cr., dated the 14th instant, and in reply beg to say that owing to some unavoidable circumstances I could not remit in December last the amount of my donation (Rs. 2,000) to the Hazaribagh College in fulfilment of my promise. I further beg to request the favour of your allowing me some more time to send the donation.

No. 1516 Cr.—From the Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh, to Raja Sarada Narayan Singh, Gadi Serampur, via Giridih.—Dated Hazaribagh the 30th January 1905. Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 39 dated 25th January 1905, I have the honour to request you to be good enough to let me know when you propose to pay the donation in question.

No. 47.—To the Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh.—Dated 7th February, 1905. Sir,—In reference to your letter No. 1515 dated 30th January last I have the

No. 63.—From Raja Sarada Narayan Singh, Proprietor, Gadi Serampur, to H. F. E. B. Foster, Esqr., C.S., Joint-Magistrate, Hazaribagh.—Dated, Gadi Serampur, the 24th February 1905. Sir,—In reference to your letter No. 1722 Cr., dated the 17th instant I have the honour to inform you that the marriage ceremony of my daughter which takes place this year, will cost me a very large sum, hence I am unable to fix an early date this year to pay my donation. I hope you will kindly take this into your consideration and allow me time for payment.

No. 1722 Cr.—From H. F. E. B. Foster, Esqr., C.S., Joint Magistrate Hazaribagh, to Raja Sarada Narayan Singh, Gadi Serampur.—Dated Hazaribagh the 17th February 1905. Sir,—Your reply to my letter No. 1515 Cr. dated 30th January 1905 is very disappointing and the delay will cause great embarrassment. I therefore request you to be good enough to fix as early a date as possible for the payment of your donation.

No. 1516 Cr.—From the Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh, to Raja Sarada Narayan Singh, Gadi Serampur, via Giridih.—Dated Hazaribagh the 30th January 1905. Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 39 dated 25th January 1905, I have the honour to request you to be good enough to let me know when you propose to pay the donation in question.

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Exhibit C5. No. 1722 Cr.—From H. F. E. B. Foster, Esqr., C.S., Joint Magistrate Hazaribagh, to Raja Sarada Narayan Singh, Gadi Serampur.—Dated Hazaribagh the 17th February 1905. Sir,—Your reply to my letter No. 1515 Cr. dated 30th January 1905 is very disappointing and the delay will cause great embarrassment. I therefore request you to be good enough to fix as early a date as possible for the payment of your donation.

Yours faithfully, (Sd.) H. Foster, Joint Magistrate.

Exhibit D5. No. 63.—From Raja Sarada Narayan Singh, Proprietor, Gadi Serampur, to H. F. E. B. Foster, Esqr., C.S., Joint-Magistrate, Hazaribagh.—Dated, Gadi Serampur, the 24th February 1905. Sir,—In reference to your letter No. 1722 Cr., dated the 17th instant I have the honour to inform you that the marriage ceremony of my daughter which takes place this year, will cost me a very large sum, hence I am unable to fix an early date this year to pay my donation. I hope you will kindly take this into your consideration and allow me time for payment.

Yours faithfully, (Sd.) Raja Sarada Narayan Singh, Proprietor, Gadi Serampur.

This letter was received by Mr. Foster on the 27th February last, and on the margin of the letter the following remarks were made:— "Dy. Commissioner. See the previous correspondence. This gentleman will undoubtedly pay. My letter was not meant to induce him to ask his decision to pay later but to ask him for a definite date, otherwise we may have a more postponement and the College authorities be put into difficulties thereby.

High Court,--Aug., 1. CRIMINAL BENCH. (Before Justices Rampini and Mukerjee.)

AN APPEAL DISMISSED. Babu Mammoth Nath Mukerjee appeared on behalf of one Paltu Tewary who preferred an appeal to this court against the conviction under section 325 I.P.C. and sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 50 passed by the Sessions Judge of Saran.

It appeared that the complainant had stacked 84 bundles of wheat on a threshing floor near a river and on the night of the 4th April last was sleeping near them under a tree. At about midnight he was awakened by a blux of light and saw that a man was making off towards the river. He chased this man and effected his capture in a field on the other side of the river. The man was found other side of the river. The man was found to be Paltu Tewary. The Sessions Judge found him guilty under section 325 Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, which if realized was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

Their Lordships, after hearing learned Vakil dismissed the appeal. ATTEMPT AT MURDER. This is an appeal preferred by one Neazuddin who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Tipperah under section 307 I.P.C. and sentenced to transportation for life.

Mr. Caspersz with Mouli Shamsul Huda and Babu Girija Prosonno Roy Chowdhury appeared for the appellant and Mr. Douglas White represented the Crown. The complainant one Abul Hossein, a Zemindar's Tehsildar, on 29th January last in the evening at about 7 p.m. while returning to his village from the cutochery, was attacked by some men in the corner of the road. Appellant Neazuddin was among them and he was armed with a dao. Neazuddin aimed a blow on the complainant's head with the dao. The complainant attempted to ward it off by his hand and in so doing he received a severe blow on his arm which was completely severed. He raised a cry of murder and soon a crowd collected and the appellant and his accomplices ran away. Complainant then said that he was attacked by Neazuddin. Complainant was then removed to the cutochery where his wounds were bandaged. On the following day he was removed to hospital where it was found that gangrene had set in and the arm had to be amputated. The police sent up Neazuddin and another man and the trial was held by the Sessions Judge of Tipperah with the aid of two assessors. One of the assessors found Neazuddin guilty under section 307 I.P.C. of attempted murder and the other assessor found him guilty under section 326 I.P.C. of grievous hurt. But the assessors found the other accused not guilty. The learned Sessions Judge acquitted the other accused but convicted Neazuddin under section 307 I.P.C. and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Learned counsel for the appellant urged that the story of the enmity between the complainant and the appellant was not true; that there was no motive shown which led this appellant to commit such an attack; that the identification was not sufficient and that in the first information report only four men were mentioned while before the Sessions Judge more than that number was mentioned.

Their Lordships observed however, that the appellant was sufficiently identified by the complainant and 3 other men. It was a moonlit night and the place was not shady. As for the motive their Lordships said that there was a long-standing enmity between the complainant and the appellant, and to wreak vengeance he attacked the complainant. In the end their Lordships thought that the appellant was rightly convicted and accordingly affirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

The members of the Railway Board and a large number of railway officers reached Simla Sunday evening. The members of the Railway Board and a large number of railway officers reached Simla Sunday evening. The members of the Railway Board and a large number of railway officers reached Simla Sunday evening.

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Calcutta and Moulisil

Mymensingh Slander.—It is understood that the decision in the case of Moll vs Leo will at once be appealed against.

Serious Charge Against a Police Officer.—A telegram from Gauhati states that Gopal Chandra Ghosh, Sub-Inspector of Gauhati Police, is accused of having outraged a girl while examining her as a witness at the Thana on the night of Wednesday the 19th July. Inquiry is being conducted by the District Superintendent.—Times of Assam.

A Charge of Theft against a Printer.—On Tuesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case against Aswini Kumar Halder, late printer of the "Hitabadi," on a charge of theft of some manuscript advertisements from the "Hitabadi" Press, was called on for hearing and again adjourned to the 15th instant, as the High Court papers had not reached the court.

Carbolic Acid Poisoning.—A child, Poojin Chander Chakraborty, 18 months old, living with his parents in Babu Ram Seal's Lane, accidentally came across a phial of carbolic acid and drank of its contents. He was promptly removed to the Medical College Hospital, where he expired. The body was removed to the morgue and the Coroner was informed. The usual inquest will be held in due course.

Suit for Breach of Promise.—Before Mr. Justice Stephen the suit of Rosa Volkovinsky vs. Moses Solomon, claiming Rs. 20,000 as damages for breach of promise of marriage came on for hearing. Mr. I. C. Begram applied for leave to amend the petition by stating that the place where the promise of marriage was made was Spence's Hotel, and not 15, Marsden Street, as stated in the plaint by an obvious mistake. His Lordship allowed the amendment and adjourned the case for 14 days, giving costs of the day to the defendant, and giving them liberty to amend the written statement within ten days.

Kidnapping.—On Tuesday, at the Alipore Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Pope, the Additional District and Sessions Judge, one Foyjallah Mondal, a young Mahomedan of Baraset, was charged with kidnapping. It was stated that the accused had for some time been trying to seduce the girl, wife of his neighbour, aged about eleven years, but being unsuccessful in his attempts, he one night taking advantage of the husband's absence from home forcibly entered her bedroom and with the help of some of his servants carried her away after gagging her. The girl was subsequently traced by the Police in a house of ill-fame at Ranaghat and the accused was arrested there. The trial is proceeding.

Defamation Case.—At the High Court, on Tuesday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen, Mr. Lesio applied for leave to file a suit on behalf of the proprietor of the "Indian Public Herald" against the editor and proprietor of the "Indian Field" claiming Rs. 20,000 as damages for writing a defamatory article. In one of the issues of the "Indian Public Herald" it was written that the water of the Calcutta Swimming bath was dirty etc. The "Indian Field" commented upon that and said that it was a malicious mis-statement. The Attorney General advised that the article was a defamatory one. His Lordship admitted the plaint and ordered written statements to be filed.

A Terror Convicted.—On Tuesday, Mr. Malini Joint-Magistrate of Alipore, disposed of a case in which one Bama Charan Sircar, a terror of Tallygunge, was charged with having become a very troublesome neighbour of the locality. The accused had for some time used to foment litigations amongst his neighbours and extorted money from them by threatening them of bodily injuries. The local Police getting scent of the matter watched his movements carefully and afterwards succeeded in arresting the accused in the act of extorting money from one of his female neighbours. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Sulphuric Acid Fatality.—A Hindu girl Woomatara, aged about four years, of No. 38 Sankaripara Road, Bhowanipore, died Tuesday morning in the hospital from the effect of a Sulphuric acid poisoning. The girl was suffering for some time from a chronic disorder and was under medical treatment. The medicine prescribed by the doctor used to be kept in a shelf on which there were other phials containing medicines and acids. It so happened on the morning of Sunday last that the mother of the child in the hurry of the moment took up a phial containing Sulphuric acid, instead of the proper one, and administered to the child a dose from it, immediately after which it began to vomit and was soon removed to the hospital.

A Scene in the Small Cause Court.—While the Second Judge of the Small Cause Court was trying the case of Mrs. Vaquin against her husband and the Rowcliffes the first defendant, Mr. Vaquin, and the plaintiff's brother, Mr. Apar, junior, were having a free fight in the corridor. There was a great noise and confusion, which for a moment stopped the work of the Court. Mr. Apar was badly cut about the face and had some of his teeth knocked out, while Mr. Vaquin was down on the floor. A European bailiff had to be sent for to restore order, before the Police came on the scene. The plaintiff could not be restrained from rushing out and joining in the affray with a volley of abuse. She was warned that she would be fined and put into the lock-up, but it was difficult to keep her back.

An Alleged Outrage.—A correspondent writes from South Sylhet.—A party of men and women of Nath caste of village Sridhurpur in the jurisdiction of Rajnagar Outpost were coming to Bellaganj in a boat on the occasion of the Ruth festival. In the boat somewhere near Lalujuri busti a number of Mahomedans fell upon them and after assaulting and causing severe hurt to one man of the party, they forcibly took away a young woman related to the injured man. On the complaint being lodged at the Rajnagar Out post the Police is proceeding with the enquiry 3 Mahomedans have been arrested and the young women found in their possession. The woman who has evidently been gained over by her Mussalman keepers altogether denies the fact of the complaint and says that she had placed herself in their hands of her own free will and that a

TELEGRAMS

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL

London, July 30. The strike disorders and murders at Warsaw continue, and the police are completely disorganised.

London, July 30. The Tsar replied to a petition urging him not to conclude a shameful peace, that "the Russian people may rely on me never to make a dishonourable or unworthy peace."

The Japanese are steadily overrunning Saghalin and dislodging the Russians from successive positions. They drove out the Russians on the 28th with considerable loss, from the vicinity of Rykoff, and captured the town after sharp confused street fighting, and subsequently encountered 800 Russians south of Rykoff, killed 200 and captured 500.

London, July 30. After a stormy discussion the Zionist Congress at Basel rejected the offer of territory in Uganda, and resolved to ask the British Government to use its influence to promote Zionist aims in Palestine.

London, July 30. There is a growing belief that the general election will take place in the Autumn. The Scottish Conservative candidates have been officially warned to be ready for the same before end of October.

London, July 31. The St. Petersburg Council of Ministers has approved of an electoral scheme for a National Assembly. Everyone will be enfranchised, over twenty-five on fulfilling the prescribed property and taxation qualifications. Each Province and twenty of the largest towns will each elect an electoral college, which elects the deputies. There will be a secret ballot throughout. Peasants have no individual votes, their collegiate representatives being elected by the Cantonal assemblies, which will be elected by the Communal Councils.

London, July 31. The "Daily Telegraph" is in a position to state that no dissolution takes place in the autumn unless the Government is again defeated.

London, July 31. The Kaiser has sailed from Dantzig for Copenhagen on a visit to the Danish Court.

London, July 31. The Russians at Rykoff numbered five thousand Infantry and twelve guns.

London, July 31. Owing to sensational interviews published in the American press regarding the peace terms, M. Sato has been obliged to announce that they are fabrications, and that he is ignorant of the Japanese terms.

London, July 31. Semi-official Berlin journals deny that Germany entertains any project of closing the Baltic.

London, July 31. In the Commons this afternoon Mr. Brodrick said that Government had carefully considered the text of Lord Curzon's speech which was delivered in terms which might give rise to misconception, but the questions at issue are being settled on the lines accepted both by Lords Kitchener and Curzon. The Government was content to regard it as closed and accept unreservedly Lord Curzon's declaration of his utmost desire loyally to carry out the policy decided upon by the Government.

London, July 31. Mr. Brodrick, questioned in the Commons as to the proposed Bengal jute tax, said legislation would be required before the Calcutta Improvement scheme or the taxation entailed thereby can take effect.

London, July 31. Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons said the East Indian Loan Railway Bill be passed this session.

London, July 31. The visit of the entire Paris Municipality to London as guests of the County Council in October will be a unique occasion. The French Councillors will hold a special business meeting while in London.

London, July 31. The Certain insurgents having refused to accept the intimation of the foreign Consuls and lay down their arms as mentioned on 18th instant, martial law has now been proclaimed.

London, Aug. 1. The Tsar to-day presides at the Council for the final consideration of the National Assembly Scheme. No modifications are likely to be made. The elections are proposed to take place on 1st October, the Assembly meeting on the 1st November.

London, Aug. 1. Baron Rosen has visited President Roosevelt to arrange for the President's reception of M. De Witte.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE MONGHYR MUNICIPAL CASE.

Monghyr, July 31. The case of Gopal Ch. Som vs. Mahamad Ismail has been decreed with costs. The bye-election has been cancelled. The Sub Judge delivered a long judgment to-day. The whole election proceeding has been characterised as highly improper and reprehensible. Great sensation prevails in the town. Public were so long intently anxious for the result. The judgment is agreeable to the general expectation and has given satisfaction to all. The public are jubilant. Great credit is due to the Sub Judge for his independence. Gopal Babu is being congratulated by all. His final argument was grand, impressive and admirable. The cause of the Local Self Government has been vindicated.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

Simla, July 31. An intimation has been received that Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales will not hold any drawing rooms while in India. Receptions will be held instead by their Royal Highnesses at the capital cities.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL ELECTION.

Bhagalpur, July 30. The telegram regarding the Bhagalpur election is incorrect and misleading. The matter is not finally decided yet, the legality of the action of the Monghyr District Board ending further enquiry

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

A LARGE GLACIER.

Simla, Aug. 1. A report has been received from the Resident in Kashmir that a glacier similar to that which caused a flood last year has fallen in on the upper Shyok river, north-west of the Sasser Pass. From all accounts an enormous lake report says: Some five miles long has been formed very much larger than that of last year. If this bursts suddenly the results must be very serious and will affect the whole of the Indus valley. Nothing whatever can be done and one can only hope that the wall of ice will melt gradually. The place is being watched so that the people in Nubra can get warning as the river makes a tremendous sweep and the flood would take two days to reach that valley. The big boat at Satti, which was used for crossing before the suspension bridge was built, is also being moved above flood level as it may come into use again if the bridge is carried away. This is inevitable if the burst is sudden.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

OPERATIONS IN SAGHALIEN.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 31. The following official report was received this morning by the Japanese Consul in Bombay from his Government:

The Saghalien Army reports that the independent Cavalry force which entered Louiskov on the afternoon of the 27th withdrew that night owing to the grave unrest in the town. Our army's left column commenced their movement at 8-30 a. m. of the 28th for the occupation of Louiskov. Its advance guard with Cavalry, after attacking the enemy on the north side of Louiskov, entered the town, where street fighting ensued, and at 8-30 a. m. Louiskov was completely captured. Our army's right column, after defeating the enemy near Wedernikowski, pressed hard upon him, when his main force fled in a disorderly manner southward. From the night of the 27th a detachment was sent in pursuit and met on the 28th, at a point eight kilometres south of Louiskov, the enemy's Infantry, about 800 strong, of whom 200 were killed and 600 finally captured. The enemy who confronted our right column since the 27th, consisted of 800 Infantry with eight guns, while that confronting our left consisted of 2,000 Infantry with four guns.

The following telegram was received yesterday evening:—

The Saghalien Army reports that our army commenced their march at dawn of the 27th instant, pressing hard upon the enemy and at 3 p. m. the advance guard occupied Derbenskoye, while our Cavalry entered Louiskov. The detachment which advanced eastward via the district near Novonich Aelovskoye defeated the enemy's force, consisting of Infantry and Artillery, near Wedernikowski at 3 p. m. of the 27th, and immediately started in pursuit.

The following telegram was received on Saturday:—

The Commander of the flotilla despatched to Kastli Bay, opposite to Alexandrovsky Karafuto, about 60 miles north-east thereof, from Admiral Kataoka's squadron reports as follows. On the afternoon of the 24th we landed near Klestakh and found the lighthouse deserted. At the other end of the light-house a building connected therewith by telephone containing twenty-one bedsteads was also deserted. The light-house store-houses were full of provisions. Later on we proceeded deeper into the port, when near Basalt Island we witnessed four guns mounted where the telegraph office stands in Alexandrovsky. In Kastli Bay two of their guns fired on us; we immediately responded and silenced the enemy's fire. Subsequently a conflagration broke out in the town, and what seemed to be a magazine exploded.

A NEW RIFLE.

Allahabad, Aug. 1. Swiss have lately adopted a new rifle which is said to be an excellent weapon. Its calibre is decimal 295 or somewhat smaller than British decimal 303 and the bullet is consequently a trifle lighter than Lee Enfield. Some experimental shooting has been carried with it on the Simla Rifle Club Range, its accuracy and ranging power are said to have been exhaustively tested in Switzerland before final adoption. The rifle is of straight fall pattern and the breech mechanism is strong and simple.

PARTITION OF BENGAL.

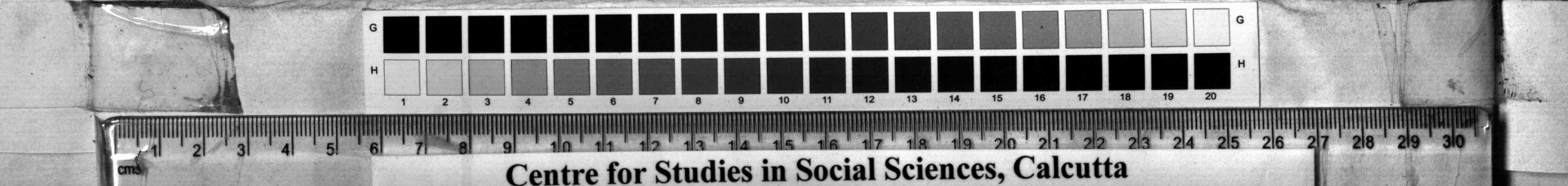
Maldia, July 31. At a public meeting held to-day in the Local Theatre Hall at 5 p.m. Babu Krisnal Choudhuri, Zemindar presiding, resolutions protesting against the partition of Bengal praying to the States Secretary for withdrawal or abeyance of his orders until the people of the affected parts have had opportunity of representing their grievances, pledging themselves to carry on agitation until the partition orders are cancelled electing Babus Panchanan Majumdar, B. Prasantha Kumar Raha, B.L., Gopkant D. merchant, Munshi, Isataque Choudhuri, Jote-dar, delegates to the Town Hall meeting and expressing sympathy with its objects and adopting memorial to the States Secretary representing special grievances of Maldia for its inclusion in the new province, were adopted. All classes mustered strong. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Babus Harichandira Choudhuri, Gossain Pratap Giri, Zemindars Babu Jaineswar Das, merchant, Babu Frankishna Bhudari and other pleaders and Reverend Bannerjee took part in the proceedings.

Berhampore (Bengal) July 31.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the Murshidabad district was held this evening at the Berhampore Grant Hall at the instance of the Murshidabad Association protesting against the Partition resolution and electing the Maharaja of Cossimbazar, Raja Bahadur of Naxipur, Rai Bahadurs Sri-nath Pal and Manilal Nahar, Babus Bal-kunthanath Sen, Hemendranath Sen, Tarak-chandra Chakravarty, R. Ray. Delegates to the Town Hall meeting of the 30th proximo.

HANVAS'S CASE COMPROMISED.

Allahabad, Aug. 1. The case in which Hanvas, Sandow's pill, issued writ against him for his dismissal has been settled out of court. Hanvas accepted £75 in full settlement of his claim.



CALCUTTA GAZETTE, Aug. 2.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Khirrod Chandra Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Saran, is appointed to have charge of the Tangail subdivision of the Mymensingh district.

The order of the 27th June 1905, appointing Babu Gati Krishna Neogy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamalpur, Mymensingh, to have charge of the Tangail subdivision of that district, is cancelled.

Babu Jogneshwar Biswas, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tangail, Mymensingh, is transferred to Siliguri, in the Darjeeling district.

Babu Rajani Prasad Neogi, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Siliguri, Darjeeling, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Backergunge district.

So much of the order of the 31st May 1905 as relates to the posting of Rai Narayan Chunder Naik, Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to the head-quarters station of the Jessore district, on being relieved of his Settlement duties in Angul, is cancelled.

Maulvi Mahomed Azhar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Faridpur district.

The Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police, named below, are transferred to the 24-Parganas district:—

Mr. G. C. Denham, Manbhum, Mr. J. V. B. R. Bromage, Monghyr.

The order of the 20th July 1905, transferring Mr. J. P. Fenny, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, to the 24-Parganas district, is cancelled.

Mr. R. F. G. Goutrey-Faussett, District Superintendent of Police, Muzaffarpur, is transferred to Patna, vice Mr. T. C. Orr.

Mr. J. E. Armstrong, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Jalpaiguri, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Muzaffarpur, vice Mr. R. F. G. Goutrey-Faussett.

Mr. J. E. Down, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Purnea, is transferred to Jalpaiguri and appointed temporarily to hold charge of the Police of that district, vice Mr. J. E. Armstrong.

The following acting promotions are sanctioned in the grades of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 17th July 1905, until further orders:—

Maulvi Ashanulla, Head Master, Rajshahi Collegiate School, is confirmed in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Services.

Mr. R. B. Bainbridge, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Birbhum, under orders of transfer to Faridpur, is allowed leave for three months.

Babu Surendra Nath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rangpur, is allowed combined leave from the 12th December 1904 to the 30th June 1905.

Mr. Kedar Nath Roy, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Dacca and Mymensingh, is allowed furlough for four months.

Babu Girindra Chunder Mookerji, District Superintendent of Police, Noakhali, is allowed an extension of furlough for one month.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Promotho Nath Chatterjee, Munsif, Alipore, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as a Subordinate Judge in the district of Chittagong, vice Babu Gobind Chandra Basak.

Babu Chunder Kumar Chatterjee, Munsif Brahmanbaria, Tippera, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of the 24-Parganas.

Babu Hem Chandra Basu, B.L., is appointed to be a substantive pro tempore Munsif in the district of Tippera, to be ordinarily stationed at Brahmanbaria.

Babu Hari Jiban Banerjee, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Bangson.

Babu Manmatha Chandra Bose, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Babu Ramshwar Prasad, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters of the Palamau district, on being relieved of his appointment as Khas Tahsildar of the Palamau Government estate.

Babu Sakhi Chand, Substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Palamau, is appointed to be Khas Tahsildar of the Palamau Government estate.

Babu Hari Das Ray, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Presidency Division.

Babu Hari Das Ray, Sub-Deputy Collector, Presidency Division, on leave, is posted to the Narail subdivision of the Jessore district.

Babu Makunda Lal Ganguli, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Dinajpur, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Babu Makunda Lal Ganguli, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Dinajpur, is transferred to the Presidency Division.

Babu Haripada Chatterjee, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Bihar, Patna, is transferred to the Sitamarhi subdivision of the Muzaffarpur district.

Maulvi Syed Khalil Ahmad, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, is allowed an extension of leave for two months.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

Colombo, July 31.—On Thursday last an important ceremony took place on the Maldivian Islands, the Sultan Muhammad Samuddin Iskandar, who has ruled the island for over a year, assuming the State sword. The ceremony is equivalent to a coronation. On behalf of the Ceylon Government Sir John Keane, Private Secretary to the Governor, attended the function and presented the Sultan with a sword and a letter of congratulation. The new Sultan is twenty-eight years of age, and is popular and enlightened.

THE RANGOON LIBEL CASE.

Rangoon, July 31.—In a supplementary written statement filed to-day by the defendant in the suit of A. Pennell vs. David Wilson, Sessions Judge of the Hanthawaddy division, for the recovery of Rs. 15,000 for libel, the defendant, while admitting he had caused the letters sued upon to be typed by his clerk and filed in his office, submitted that, having regard to Section 4 of the Indian Official Secrets Act, such conduct on his part did not amount to publication.

Monsoon messages indicate that apart from fact that the wind at the Seychelles is lighter than usual, the conditions prevailing in the Southern Indian Ocean appear favourable to a strong monsoon.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AT CHUPRA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Chupra, July 30.

Sir A. Fraser arrived here yesterday by a special train at about half past nine in the morning. The train was rather late as it was originally destined to reach Chupra at 9 a. m. All the gazetted officers, Municipal Commissioners and a few others specially invited received His Honour at the railway station. Admission was by tickets only. Only a few of those present were introduced to His Honour by the District Magistrate. Instead of driving to the Collector's house as originally arranged, to make for the late arrival of the train, His Honour, immediately on his arrival drove to the Zillah school where a number of boys were placed in front in two rows with flags in their hands to welcome to His Honour. From the school His Honour paid a hurried visit to the Jail and then to the Hospital. On account of heavy rains His Honour had to postpone his visit to the offices of Magistrate and Collector to a later hour. From 3 to 4-30, p.m., His Honour received visits from the Gazetted officers and non-officials. Then he received addresses from the District Board and Municipality of Chupra in the Collector's compound. Only the members of the District Board and Municipality were present. In the evening Babu Gulab Chand, a rich zemindar and banker of the place entertained His Honour at a garden party at the Hathwa House.

His Honour left Chupra to-day at about 10-30 a.m. by a special train. From the above items of business, it would seem how onerous are the duties of a Lieutenant-Governor! To drive to the school, to the jail, to the hospital, to have a look at the office building—to hear the band playing—certainly all these are things which vitally concern the interests of the empire and which must cause the deepest anxiety to His Honour and we are bound to exclaim "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." And yet you would insist upon saying that one Lieutenant-Governor is sufficient for the administration of such a vast province as Bengal!

A MEMORIAL TO HIS HONOUR FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDIAN FEMALES TRAVELLING IN RAILWAYS.

It was at first intended to present the memorial alluded to above personally to His Honour. On account of heavy rains and shortness of time this could not be effected. The memorial has therefore been handed over to the Private Secretary to be presented to His Honour in due time. I understand that His Honour has already called for the records of the late outrage case. The memorial runs thus:—

That your Honour's humble memorialists regret that they are constrained to refer on this happy and joyful occasion to a grievance, but considering its seriousness and knowing your Honour's earnest solicitude for the people of this province your memorialists have ventured to lay it before your Honour.

That your Honour's humble memorialists beg to bring to your Honour's notice the occurrence within the last three months of two cases of outrages on female passengers travelling in the Railway female carriage following closely each other, one between Sewan and Bhanthapokhar in the district of Saran and the other at Kharagpur in the District of Midnapore, which has caused consternation throughout the country.

That the occurrence between Sewan and Bhanthapokhar shows that such outrages are possible even when there is more than one female passenger in the carriage and this proves that the females of this country are mostly ignorant and utterly unable to protect themselves from such outrages and indecent assaults.

That the manner and the details of this outrage show the necessity of some measures being taken to prevent such occurrences in future.

That therefore it is the humble request of your Honour's humble memorialists that some safeguards should be adopted to minimise the chance of such an outrage and to ensure the detection of the criminal.

That your Honour's humble memorialists submit a few suggestions for this purpose but it rests upon your Honour and your Honour's advisers to take such steps as to your Honour seem best to protect the females of the country.

That your Honour's humble memorialists submit that the mischief may be prevented by the appointment of a European or Eurasian lady guard who will travel in the Railway trains either in the female carriage or in a compartment close to it, but with a communication with such female carriage so that such lady-guard would always be accessible and look after the safety of the female passengers.

That the female carriages in the E.B.S. Railway are provided with an alarm to communicate with the guard in case of necessity and this additional measure of safety will be adopted.

That it has been proved in the case of Mussamat Habiban which occurred between Sewan and Bhanthapokhar that a man who committed outrage on the complainant went first at the Sewan station to the female compartment on the pretence of examining the tickets of the female passengers and tampered at the door of the compartment on that pretence; this shows that it would be more desirable to entrust the duty of examining the tickets of the female passengers either to a lady ticket Collector or to the lady guard if such be appointed.

That your Honour's humble memorialists need not further urge arguments or reasons to impress upon your Honour the necessity of your Honour's interference as the gravity of the occasion is apparent and the safety of your Honour's subjects is one of the most prominent results of the British administration, and your humble memorialists humbly beg that your Honour will be graciously pleased to give this memorial a favourable consideration and to give this matter your Honour's kind and special attention, for until something is done the females will be compelled unless accompanied by their male relatives not to travel in Railway trains.

JESSORE NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Jessore, July 29.

A ZENANA MISSION CASE.

Recently there has been established here a Baptist Zenana Mission house. As we every now and then hear from such establishments, there occurred a scandalous incident in the Mission house the other day, and that led to a criminal case. Miss T. Taylor, Superintendent of the Zenana Mission, brought a charge of criminal trespass against Bagan Christian and Barik Molla, under the following circumstances. Accused Bagan made indecent proposals to one Sukumari, an inmate of the Zenana Mission, by beckoning her. She told about it to a teacher, attached to the institution, who advised her to watch and catch the man. True to this advice, Sukumari next day replied to his beckoning and at night he came accompanied by another man Barik. Bagan quietly tapped at the window and asked Sukumari in a low whisper to open the door. She at first refused but being pressed hard awake another woman Kamini who was also sleeping in the room, and both came out with their children. Both the accused entered the room, but the women closed the door from outside and called the lady Superintendent. The accused were then handed over to the police. The accused pleaded not guilty saying that they were invited by Sukumari to go to her. The Deputy Magistrate found the accused guilty of criminal trespass as they created annoyance to the Superintendent who was the owner of the house, and sentenced them to undergo rigorous imprisonment.

In their appeal against this order, however, the Sessions Judge has acquitted both the accused, finding that no offence was committed as the accused entered on being invited by the occupier of the room. We hear, the accused have now brought a case of wrongful confinement, against the Superintendent and others of the Mission.

A CRIMINAL APPEAL.

On the 24th July, our Sessions Judge decided a very important Criminal appeal, preferred by the Narail Zemindars against the judgment of Babu M. N. Mukherjee, our late Senior Deputy Magistrate, who sentenced the accused Zemindars, six in number, to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each, under Sec. 185 I.P.O. The facts of the case are briefly stated as follows. More than a year and a half ago, some of the tenants of Kumar Sarat Chandra Sing Bahadur of Paikpara filed a petition, before the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Narail, saying that the Narail Babus had erected a bund in a navigable canal called the Labuganti canal; and that in consequence of the obstruction and put in the khal, nearly 30,000 bighas of land remained submerged under water and no crop could be raised on account of the submergence. The Sub-divisional Magistrate, acting upon this petition, and a police report, passed a conditional order, under Sec. 183 Cr. P. C. upon the Babus requiring them to remove the obstruction or to show cause why they should not do so. This was made absolute under Sec. 137 Cr. P. C. on the 28th August 1904 and the Zemindars were required to raise the bund within one month, on failure to do which they would be prosecuted under Sec. 188 I.P.O. This order was promulgated, though in a perfunctory way on the 3rd September and notice was served upon the Babus, their permanent residence at Narail under Sec. 137 Cr. P. C. directing them to remove the bund within one month from the date of service. This direction was not complied with, hence the prosecution under Sec. 188 I.P.O. In the appellate stage of the case it was argued by Babu Umesh Chandra Ghosh, our senior pleader, on behalf of the Zemindars that, notice was not at all promulgated and that the Babus had no knowledge of such a notice being issued to them as they ordinarily reside at their house at Cossipur, also that the service of the notice at the Narail house in spite of the fact that in the notice itself the residence of the Babus for the time being was mentioned to be Cossipur was no service at all. Our intelligent Sessions Judge grasped the facts of the case at once, and asked the Government pleader, when he rose to reply, what was the order on violation of which the Babus were being prosecuted i. e. whether it was the order under Sec. 137, dated the 25th August or the direction contained in the notice served on 3rd September. The Government pleader seemed puzzled and failed to answer to the satisfaction of the Judge. The learned Sessions Judge, accepting the contention of the Appellant's pleader, acquitted the accused.

CHOLERA IN MADRAS.

Madras, July 31.—The cholera epidemic in the city of Madras has assumed alarming proportions and has contributed largely to the high death-rate in the city—89.7 per mille. During last week in some of the Municipal divisions which are most affected the death-rate of the week ending the 28th instant was as high as 200 per mille. The infection has been carried to villages in the suburbs of Madras and unless prompt and adequate measures are at once taken infection will, it is feared, spread to the Perambore Railway workshops which employ thousands of workmen, and also affect the source of Madras water-supply at the Red Hills.

The latest returns published by the Japanese Naval Staff show that the original Russian Naval strength, including the Second and Third Baltic Squadrons, was 410,274 tons. It now stands at 62,636 tons, including the vessels that have already left Eastern waters. The Russian vessels sunk total 245,292 tons, captured 44,486 tons, and disabled 56,810 tons. The original Japanese strength was 274,184 tons. It now stands at 228,156 tons, the total tonnage of vessels sunk being 46,025 tons. The present strength is excluding the Russian prizes.

We have not noticed the case in which the proprietors, etc., of the Paisa Akbar are implicated, as police enquiries had been going on. The matter has excited great sensation in the local Indian community. The usual preliminary investigations have now been finished and the case has been chalaned. The first hearing took place on Thursday in the Court of Mr. S. S. Harris, Additional District Magistrate. Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, Second Public Prosecutor, appeared for the complainant and the accused were represented by several Pleaders. The

LEPROSY BACILLUS AT THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

Simla, Aug. 1.

Colonel, Semple, Director of Pasteur Institute, submitted to the Government an extremely interesting report on Captain Rost's attempt to cultivate leprosy bacillus at the Pasteur Institute and his failure to demonstrate the growth of the leprosy bacillus in his media.

Colonel Semple writes on January 28th, 1905:—"Captain E. R. Rost I.M.S., arrived at this Institute from Rangoon for the purpose of demonstrating whether he had cultivated the leprosy bacillus and prepared leprolin. With the object of testing the veracity of Captain Rost's assertion that he had succeeded in cultivating the leprosy bacillus and prepared leprolin the series of experiments detailed below were carried out. The medium in which Captain Rost claims to have cultivated the leprosy bacillus is a special medium prepared by himself and is free from the salts of chlorine. As my own knowledge of the preparation of this particular medium consists only in what Captain Rost has told me about it and what I have observed by watching him prepare it, I cannot do better than to here insert his own description of its preparation.

The method of preparing the salt free medium is as follows:—

A Pumice stone previously washed and dried is placed in a bottle with strong solution of extract of beef. The bottle is shaken up at frequent intervals for some hours to enable the pumice stone to soak through the beef extract solution. The bottle is fitted with an India rubber stopper and has a long central tube leading to the bottom and an outlet tube leading from the top. The bottle is placed in the autoclave and connection is made between the outlet tube and the steam opening of the autoclave, so that the steam generated in the bottle and thus out of the autoclave. Through the connection of the steam-outlet tube of the latter in connection with the steam outlet tube of the autoclave is fitted long condenser tube and at the end of this the nutrient fluid condensing over is collected. It is important to distil over water before inserting the bottle of pumice and beef extract so as to wash out all the salts from the apparatus before commencing to make the medium, and all the utensils etc., used in these experiments must be washed out first in distilled water. The nutrient value of the medium is greater at first and gradually lessens as more steam passes over the pumice stone. 1.00 C.C. of this medium made from two ounces of beef extract contains from 8 to 16 milligrammes of oxidizable organic matter per 100 C. C. as shown by the permanganate of potassium standard solution test as in the estimation of waters. The medium can then be sterilized by passing it through a Pasteur Chamberlain Filter previously sterilised, or it may be autoclaved; but the latter process causes some of the nutrient value of the medium to come off as the nutrient value consists of volatile alkaloids. A simple way of preparing the medium is to use two flasks connected up as shown in the diagram and passing steam from No. 1 flask to the lower part of

No. 2 flask which is filled with pumice stone soaked in beef extract and also heated. A catchment bulb is used between the No. 2 flask and the condenser to ensure that no drops of beef solution are carried over with the current of steam. The nutrient value of the medium can then be increased by reducing it over sulphuric acid in a vacuum, freezing being prevented by a warm water jacket. The solid medium is prepared by dialysis, the agar and broth being dialysed separately and tested from time to time with silver nitrate solution and an indicator of chromic acid for chlorine. When dialysis has progressed so as to leave no traces of chlorine, the two are mixed together and autoclaved in the usual way or the dialysed agar may be mixed with reduced concentrated medium and autoclaved and this is better than using dialysed broth as of the most nutrient value of broth passes over with the salt.

Colonel Semple in giving details of the experiments arrives at the following conclusions:—(1) Captain Rost has failed to demonstrate a growth of the leprosy bacillus in his media at Kasauli. (2) He has followed and carefully repeated his experiments and tried others of my own and have also failed to obtain a growth. (3) The material used to inoculate the media was chosen by Captain Rost himself and without doubt it was taken from leprosy cases and contained leprosy bacilli in large numbers. It was considered by Captain Rost as very suitable for the experiments carried out. (4) From the fact that the leprosy bacillus has not yet been cultivated on any artificial medium that we know of the preparation of leprolin is for the present an impossibility. (5) Defective technique in the preparation of his media and in eliminating subsequent contaminating growths are the probable causes which have given rise to Captain Rost's mistakes when a sterile medium was used and subsequent contaminations avoided. The results were invariably no growth. (6) The temporary benefits said to have been obtained by the use of the so-called "leprolin" may have been due to the filtered Toxins from the contaminated media used in its preparation—one of the many so-called cures for leprosy which have from time to time during the past century gained a short lived reputation.

The Tata Research Institute Scheme is still the subject of further correspondence and no application under the Charitable Endowment Act has yet reached Government for the transfer of the properties.

A fatal boating accident is reported on the Jamna at Muttra. It appears that on the 24th instant, 2nd Lieutenants Wells and Chisholm, 15th Hussars, went out in the river and their boat capsized. Mr. Chisholm started to swim to the shore, only a short distance away, but suddenly called out for help and sank. His companion, who had clung to the boat, immediately swam to his assistance and succeeded in getting hold of him; but both were dragged under by the current. Mr. Chisholm, who

POISONOUS HONEY.

Poisoning by honey has been known since the days of Xenophon, when it seems to have been fairly common, and has been observed in various parts of the world—Germany, Switzerland, North and South America, India, and New Zealand. In the "New Zealand Medical Journal for April, Dr. E. D. Aubin has published an important paper on cases of poisoning due to wild honey, which was observed most frequently in Maoris. As the poison evidently is derived from plants visited by the bees its nature varies in different countries and so do the symptoms. In New Zealand only wild honey appears to cause poisoning. The symptoms usually followed ingestion of the honey in less than an hour. Three modes of onset were observed which Dr. Aubin terms respectively gastric, nervous, and cerebral. In the gastric form giddiness and nausea are followed by severe and persistent vomiting which may last on and off for two days. There is usually some abdominal pain but this is not as a rule a prominent symptom. The month feels dry and glazed. Apparently no irritant action is exerted on the bowels for diarrhoea was never observed. In the second mode of onset Dr. Aubin attributes the symptoms to irritation of the peripheral nerves, which is indicated by tenderness in the muscles; pains, chiefly of a burning character, in the muscles of the arms the legs, the back, and the abdomen; itching, and feeling of "pins and needles" or numbness in the arms and the legs. Such symptoms are observed in the early stages of peripheral neuritis and in poisoning by muscels. In the third mode of onset cerebral symptoms occur. For example, a Maori who had partaken largely of honey suddenly dropped down in a fit. He became unconscious and fits recurred at intervals. Delirium may be the first symptom. In severe cases as a rule, the gastric, nervous, and cerebral symptoms are combined, on set of symptoms predominating. The characteristic symptom of poisoning by honey as observed in New Zealand is the epileptiform fit. This, as stated, may mark the onset or may not occur for an hour or more. It differs in no way from an ordinary epileptic fit and may be preceded by a cry. The head is jerked to one side with conjugate deviation of the eyes and tonic and clonic spasms occur. Cyanosis and frothing at the mouth are present and the tongue may be bitten badly. After the fit the patient may be quiet and may sleep or may be restless and delirious. In severe cases the patient is unconscious between the fits which usually recur several times. In some cases the convulsions may be more or less continuous and may result in death. The fits generally cease in less than twenty-four hours. Slight vaso-motor phenomena are usually present, the face and the skin generally feeling hot and swollen. Urticaria was never observed. The duration of the illness is from a few hours to two days, though nervous symptoms are sometimes complained of for a considerable time afterwards. In fatal cases death usually occurs within twenty-four hours. The symptoms, no doubt, are due to a poison in the honey, probably of the nature of an alkaloid which affects chiefly, if not wholly, the nervous system. The gastric symptoms, Dr. Aubin thinks, are of cerebral origin—a view which is supported by the absence of signs of intestinal irritation. We may add that in other countries such signs have been observed. As to the source of the poison, Mr. Hopkins, Government apiculturist, thinks that it comes from the yellow flowers of a cross-like plant called the "whauria" which grows chiefly in swamps. In other countries a species of rhododendron has been suspected. Wild honey found near the New Zealand swamps is especially liable to be poisonous. The most remarkable feature of the symptoms is the epileptiform fits—a condition unknown in acute poisoning due to any other cause, though well recognized in chronic plumbism. With regard to treatment Dr. Aubin recommends the administration of an emetic if vomiting has not occurred and washing out of the stomach in all cases. Potassium bromide should be given in full doses. A dose of calomel followed by an enema is also beneficial. As a rule stimulants are not advisable, but may be given if the heart is falling. In cases of continuous fits bleeding and saline injections are indicated.—"London Lancet."

KRISHNAGHORE NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Krishnagore, July 26.

KRISHNAGHUR DEFAMATION CASE.

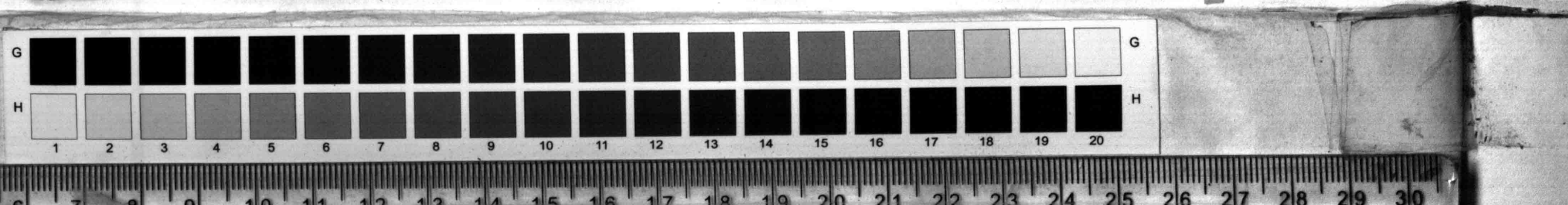
Your readers are aware that the District Judge withdrew the prosecution as the accused tendered apology, the terms of which already had appeared in your paper. The accused went to Babu Akshoy Kumar Moitra B.L., Public Prosecutor, and asked him to intervene and he wrote a letter to the District Judge and subsequently saw him and it is through his earnest efforts that the case is so settled. The new paper "Krishnagore Patrika" has suffered a very fatal blow at this prosecution and the issue of the paper has been stopped since the commencement of the prosecution. The people are sorry for the disappearance of the paper; for, if well conducted, the paper would have been a source of immense good to the people of the District. The District Judge was helping the paper by giving pecuniary assistance. He gave all the sale proclamations issued by all the courts under his jurisdiction to be published in that paper. Thus the paper got substantial help from the Judge, but unfortunately the paper alienated the sympathy of the Judge by an unjudicious act. As the matter is peacefully settled now we hope Mr. MacBlain, our District Judge, with his natural instincts of an Irishman, will help this local paper again so that the paper may appear again and may do immense good to the people by being placed in the hands of abler persons.

WEATHER.

It is raining here almost every day. On the 24th we had a heavy shower.

MUNICIPALITY.

On account of rain the meeting of the



L. G'S VISIT TO HIS MONSOON CAPITAL.—II.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

Bankipur, July 25.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

When the lands in the front of the Medical School have been acquired, this school premises with its attached hospital will be one of the finest of public buildings in Behar. But the status of the school needs improvement as well. Of late, the number of fresh admissions in this school has grown very dissatisfactory, and this is more due to needless harassment of the Bengali students than any other reason. The other day His Honour scolded Mr. Carey for his ill-feelings towards the Bengalis but if truth be told there has grown a Mr. Carey in every department of the public service. The present Superintendent of the Temple Medical School in 1899 deprived a Behari student of his scholarship for reasons which are described by the 'Behar Herald' in the following words: "Out of these one is a pure Behari by birth and nationality, in name and caste. The only fault this boy has is that he has adopted the latest fashion of the Bengali youths in the matter of habits and it is a disgust to him to go about with a 'tupo' on his head. He hails from Purneah which is assigned another reason that he is Bengali." With such whims and caprices in operation, what wonder if the school would cease to draw large number of students.

A PRACTICAL TRAINING.

The Carlyle Circular makes it incumbent on every Commissioner of a division to act as High Priest in every social matter within his jurisdiction, and so Mr. Lyon could not allow this opportunity to pass without making an attempt to learn direct from His Honour the rudimentary principles of his new office. Hence the local public were invited to a garden party at his place on the evening of Friday last. The host in spite of his indisposition was all attention to his guests who were entertained with music from gramophone as also by a company of military band from Dinapur. Refreshments were provided separately for the Hindus and the Mahomedans. Some of our big men were also introduced to the Lieutenant-Governor.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT BEHAR SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

The next morning His Honour presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the meritorious students of the Behar School of Engineering. The local public were kindly invited by the Principal of the Patna College to witness the ceremony. But we were surprised to see that the carriages of the Indian gentlemen were not allowed to pass on the main road leading from the Patna College to the Behar School of Engineering. From whom such an insulting order emanated we don't know, but His Honour instead of concurring at such a practice ought to put it down with high hands. For, His Honour ought to know that people at large cannot but associate his name with an arbitrary practice which is condemned by many of his own countrymen as "oriental vice." The author of "Twenty-one Days in India" pertinently observes that the greater part of the unpopularity of Englishmen in India is due to their "red-turbaned chuprasi." The policemen are red-turbaned chuprasi as well and these oftentimes in their zeal do things which can never have the support of any Englishman. That the abovementioned order could never have proceeded from any one in real authority is proved by the fact that in the evening of the 24th instant when His Honour had been to a garden party in the Patna city, the police stopped the carriage of a medical man going towards the city but ultimately they allowed him to go unmolested. Now if the above had been done at the instance of some one in authority then the police would never have been cowed down.

At the Behar School of Engineering His Honour gave away with his own hands the certificates, prizes and medals to the successful candidates and promised to award a medal and a prize the next year. After the ceremony was over Mr. James, the Principal of the Patna College lamented the death in England of Mr. Ewbank, the late Principal of the Behar School of Engineering. In order to perpetuate his memory Mr. James proposed the school to be named as Ewbank School of Engineering in Behar and made a proposal to start a fund for the purpose of awarding scholarships in his name. Hitherto the Bengali residents of this town had been quite unconcerned in the affairs of this school for the impediments thrown in the way of the admission of the Bengali boys into the school merely to satisfy the Bengali phobia of so-called authorities, have been the subject of ceaseless complaints on their part. But the proposal to perpetuate Mr. Ewbank's memory has at once aroused their zeal. The Bengali students were Mr. Ewbank's special favourite and we are informed that some of his former students who now occupy prominent place in society have interested themselves in the movement, and are trying to raise funds for awarding prizes and medals permanently to the meritorious students.

TOUR IN THE NORTH GANGETIC DISTRICTS.

His Honour was entertained at a garden party by a reis of the Patna city on the evening of the 24th instant, and this day His Honour has left the town for a visit to Motihari, Hathwa and Chupra, whence he is expected to come back on the 30th. On the 1st August His Honour will hold a Durbar in the Patna College Hall to invest Moulvi Sarfaraz Hossain Khan with a title.

PEOPLE'S PRAYER.

Now that this place has become the periodical seat of the Government, the local paper in a leading article this week urges the necessity of the water-works scheme being taken in hand promptly with a view to improve the sanitation of the town which is so bad "that if things were allowed to go on as at present, the ancient and populous capital of Behar would be turned into a mass of ruin and desolation in no time." Nearly 10 lakhs are needed for the purpose and the following means suggested by the local paper are worth consideration. "The people of Behar are pro-

cumstance, some of the rich men are made to pay for the water-works, the attempt cannot but meet the approval of all. We understand that the Commissioner has been approached with a somewhat similar proposal and we hope it will meet with the consideration it deserves. Finally, we beg to approach His Honour with a prayer to give the subject of Electric Tramways a somewhat serious consideration. If the wires are not laid underground, the experiences of Calcutta teach that the sanction ought not to be granted in a town where the main road is only a few yards broad.

TRIAL OF A HIGH COURT VAKIL.

ALLEGED ABETMENT OF FORGERY.

A sensational criminal trial has just taken place before Mr. G. A. Paterson, C.S. Sessions Judge of Benares. The accused was Munshi Bahadur Lal, B. A., L. L. B., a Vakil on the rolls of the Allahabad High Court, who was practising till lately in the Court of the District and Sessions Judge of Benares and the Courts subordinate thereto. The proceedings against him were started at the instance of one Mirza Jaffar Bukht, a political pensioner belonging to the royal family at Delhi, who was also a retired Deputy Collector, and had been residing at Benares till the end of 1904, when he went on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and died on the way back. Mirza Jaffar Bukht, addressed a letter on the subject-matter of the present trial to the District Magistrate of Benares who, after directing a police enquiry and considering the result thereof, ordered the prosecution of one Mirza Ali for forgery and of Munshi Bahadur Lal for abetment of forgery. The case for the prosecution against the Vakil was that he had assisted Mirza Ali to alter certain date in the endorsement of payment on the back of a valuable security (a mortgage deed) being object of such alteration being the screening of an offence of perjury committed by Mirza Ali. Mirza Ali died in May, 1905, after the proceedings had begun, and they were continued against Munshi Bahadur Lal, Vakil, with the result that he was committed to take his trial at the Sessions on a charge of abetment of forgery of a valuable security, bail being allowed to the accused under the pendency of the trial. The trial lasted two days, judgment being pronounced several days afterwards. The judgment of the Court was as follows:—

Munshi Bahadur Lal, a Vakil of the High Court, formerly practising in this district but now, I understand, in the Gorakhpur district, has been committed to this Court for trial on a charge under Secs. 467-109, I.P.C., of aiding and abetting the commission of forgery. He pleads not guilty. I do not propose, by going into the facts at any length, to waste any more time than has already been taken over this case, as even if the evidence which has been adduced on behalf of the Crown be implicitly believed, it, at the very most, would justify suspicion falling on the accused, but would not justify his conviction of the offence with which he stands charged or any other offence. The forgery complained of consists in the alteration of the date of satisfaction (or Bharpas) entered on a mortgage-deed from the 1st October, 1900, to the 1st October, 1902. This document was filed by the accused in certain proceedings in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Benares on the 20th December, 1902. I am quite satisfied that the date of the satisfaction endorsed on the deed then was the 1st October, 1900. A certified copy of the endorsement was issued on the 23rd December, 1902, and in it also the date of satisfaction appears as the 1st October, 1900. The proceedings in the course of which the mortgage deed was filed terminated on the 27th June, 1903. On the 8th July 1903, the deed was returned to the accused.

The case for the Crown rests entirely on the evidence of one Hafizullah, one of the clients for whom accused acted in the above proceedings. He states that the mortgage-deed was returned to the accused without his having requested the accused to make an application for its return, that on discovering this fact, he went to the accused and asked him for the document, that the accused then told him he had the document at home, that he (Hafizullah) went to accused's house on two or three occasions, but was each time told to come again, and that when eventually the document was returned to him, he discovered the alteration of the date of the endorsement. He goes on to say that on pointing out the alteration to the accused the latter told him it could do him no harm, and that he then (but of this there is no documentary evidence as one might reasonably have expected) went and pointed out the alteration to the Subordinate Judge. It is true that on the 23rd September, 1903 he went to the District Judge and made a complaint much to the above effect, but though referred by the District Judge to the Criminal Courts, he took no further steps in the matter of any kind. (These proceedings were the result of a letter sent to the Collector by quite another person, since deceased on the 18th November, 1904. I have grave doubts, indeed, of the truth of this man's evidence. In the course of a very able argument Mr. Satya Chandra Mukerji has been able to show that Hafizullah himself was one of the three persons who conceivably might derive some benefit from the forgery. The other two are dead. In what way the accused was connected or concerned with them there is no evidence of any kind to show. What motive he could have had in aiding in or facilitating the forgery by whomsoever it was committed is left to surmise.

But, as I have said, even if Hafizullah's evidence is true, accused's conduct is not inconsistent with that of an innocent man. The fact that he took back the document without having been requested by Hafizullah to do so can be easily explained by the fact that, at the time of disposing of the proceedings in which the document was filed, the Subordinate Judge had ordered the documents that had been filed to be returned to the persons by whom they had been filed, and, therefore (as he says was the case here), accused would then be obliged to take back the document when called upon to do so. That he himself applied for the return of the document there is nothing whatever to show. The fact if true, that accused did not at once return the document to Hafizullah when he went to his house to get it back but told him to come at other times, might well be due to the fact that accused had other business in hand and that the hours charged by Hafizullah were inconvenient. But what I cannot understand is

only attract attention to himself. The forgery to be carried out consisted in the alteration of a cypher into a "2." This was the work of a second. Were it the case, as is the theory suggested, that accused took back the document, in order to allow of the alteration being made before Hafizullah could himself get the document, the alteration would surely have been made at once and the document have been ready for return to Hafizullah long before Hafizullah says he applied to accused for it. In conclusion, the Crown has absolutely failed to prove beyond any reasonable doubt that the alteration was not made at some date subsequent to the 23rd December, 1902, and prior to the 8th July, 1903, during which time the document was on the file of the proceedings in question. The possibility of the alteration having been made during that time is not as remote as the committing Magistrate would seem to think, but that this was actually the case I do not for a moment suggest. For the above reasons, agreeing with both the assessors, I acquit Munshi Bahadur Lal of the offence with which he stands charged and cancel his bail-bonds.—Pioneer.

THE MYSTERY OF MYSTICISM.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT, THE HIGH PRIESTESS OF THEOSOPHISTS.

One thousand mystics of the West, steeped in the philosophy of the East, are now in London for the great Congress of European Theosophists. There are old men and women in this cosmopolitan crowd who have garnered knowledge from the sacred writings of the past; ascetics, visionaries, and dreamers who are themselves leaders of Theosophic thought in their own countries, but each and all of them turn instinctively for inspiration, for counsel, and for guidance to Annie Besant, who is their chosen leader.

Mrs. Besant is a clever woman of the world, born to lead. She wears a loosely cut cream robe of Indian silk. In India she always wears the dress of the native woman, her hair is white and cut short to the head, her eyes deep and mysterious, and her complexion clear in spite of the Indian sun.

HER LIFE STORY.

More romantic than that of any heroine of fiction is the life story of the woman who, after a stormy, troubled life, has found peace in the study of a mystic faith, in the mastery of an abstruse philosophy. The Evangelical schoolgirl, the woman writing the Church tracts, the clergyman's wife torn by religious doubt, the Atheist and Materialist, the mother deprived of the custody of her child, the Socialist, the Spiritualist, and last, the Theosophist, unite in Mrs. Besant. She has been subjected to the bitterest crusade that ever men waged against one woman. Scepticism does not worry her in the least.

There is much of the optimist in Mrs. Besant's nature, and she looks forward with a faith that admits of no doubt to the ultimate triumph of Theosophic thought. With a simple of quiet satisfaction she looked around at her cosmopolitan following when I asked her the other day of the progress of Theosophy in the East and in the West.

"Theosophy is spreading in the West," she said. "And I am glad. But what helps me infinitely more is the certain knowledge that Theosophic thought is permeating all other religions. Greater by far is the progress made by Theosophy outside what is known as 'the movement.' Theosophic beliefs, laughed down a dozen years ago, are commonly accepted by thinking people today."

WORK IN INDIA.

Of the work in India and the gradual drawing together of Islam and Hinduism Mrs. Besant spoke most hopefully. Eleven years ago she went to Benares, the sacred city of the highest of all Indian castes, and there she established a college for the development of Theosophy. This college, she now says, is a complete success; it contains 600 boys, and in addition has twelve schools affiliated to it. There is a flourishing girls' school at Lahore, and at Benares a girls' college is now in course of building. Altogether there are 280 branches in India. In England the Theosophical Society, founded thirty years ago by Mme. Blavatsky, is the headquarters of the movement, and every country of Europe is represented in the Federation of European Sections now conferring in London.

From a practical statement of facts Mrs. Besant passed to the misty mysticism of Theosophic thought. Theosophy, she claims, is the oldest religion in the world, a pre-vedic faith. It is not anti-Christian, it is not anti-religious. It is the old thought of the East, the cradle of all philosophy, permeating the religions of the West. It is a religious philosophy which recognises that man in his innermost nature is a spiritual being, one in essence with the universal spirit. Theosophy claims that living men may evolve the spiritual part of his nature until he gains a control over natural forces, and can traverse in his astral body worlds that lie beyond the portals of death. At death the physical body and the astral double disintegrate together, the vitality returning to the universal life.

ASTRAL TELEGRAMS.

Mrs. Besant, the woman of mystery, who talks of her astral spirit leaving her physical body to enter the world of shades and converse with the dead as others speak of a casual afternoon call, who claims that she has dug out of the ancient writings strange secrets, who says that what the world calls miracles are wrought by natural, though little understood, laws, sees nothing supernatural in all these startling phenomena.

"It is so queer," she quietly says, "to hear astral phenomena regarded as supernatural marvels. There is not anything wonderful in sending a telegram, and to an occultist it is equally simple to project an astral communication to someone in another part of the world or on another plane."

Reincarnation, the grim belief that we made our present destiny in the past and are making our future destiny in the present, is a theory of progressive evolution in which Mrs. Besant and her disciples place implicit faith. She herself boldly states that in a previous existence upon this plane she was a Brahmin woman; and she told me that she had met many people who had vague recollections of their previous incarnations.—E. M. in the "Daily Express."

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, July 14.

TO COMBAT PLAGUE IN INDIA: SIR WALTER FOSTER'S SUGGESTIONS.

It will not be forgotten yet in India that more than once lately Sir Walter Foster, the eminent medical authority here, has endeavoured to bring the question of Plague in India before the House of Commons: circumstances have, however, not been favourable and Government tactics have prevented the discussion of a terribly important matter affecting millions of British subjects in India. Having been compelled to submit to the inevitable at Westminster—for the Parliamentary situation and the dilatoriness of the Government as regards legislation and the curtailment of members' privileges have resulted in "nothing done" even at this late period of the session—Sir Walter has followed the example of other members with special interests of public importance; and has resorted to the Press in the "Daily Mail" of last Tuesday he makes some weighty remarks on the question of plague and its possibilities. It must be confessed that it is the possibility of danger to Europe which gives Sir Walter's article its point in the eyes of the British Editor; but the able Doctor M. P. makes a valuable suggestion with regard to coping with the invasion of plague in India. He criticises severely the appointments to the 1893 and the present Plague Commission because they include no member who has studied and grappled with epidemics as a health officer. In common with medical and other experts Sir Walter laments that so little is done in India to cope with the terrible invader, and he maintains that when an epidemic is raging is the right time to form an organisation for improving sanitary conditions in India. The bacteriologist is essential to the full elucidation of the mystery of plague, he asserts, but goes on to say that what is more essential is the steady development of an efficient public service for bringing about improved conditions which check the spread of the disease. He advises that such an organisation should be under the direction of European medical officers, but adds: "among the many medical schools of India large numbers of Indians could be obtained who would naturally have more influence with their own people and a better knowledge of their customs." He urges, too, that not only male but female Indian sanitary inspectors should be included in the formation of an "efficient army for combating one of the gravest invasions that India has ever suffered." It is the old question of taking the people into their confidence and utilising their help that Sir Walter urges, but which the Government of India is so slow to adopt.

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS CONCERNING INDIA.

The Frontier Commission.

On Monday last Mr. C. E. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India whether, the work of the Seistan Commission having terminated a month ago on the return to Quetta of the Chief Commissioner, Colonel MacMahon, he could make a communication to the House before the close of the Session, describing the objects of the Mission and its results so far obtained, together with a statement of sums expended up to date, with estimate of total and prospective annual cost of arrangements made pursuant to the Mission's explorations in those desert regions through which a railway has been pushed beyond Nushki; and also lists of casualties from drought and disease during the making of the railway and since the despatch of the Mission two years ago.

Mr. Brodric's reply was a long one in these terms: "The object of the Seistan Mission was the settlement, in accordance with the 6th Article of the Treaty with Persia of 1857, of disputes which had arisen between the Persians and Afghans as to their respective rights to the waters of the Helmand River. Colonel MacMahon's award has been delivered to the two Governments concerned, but it would be undesirable to make any detailed statement on the subject until the award has been formally accepted by the two Governments concerned. The question of the Perso-Baluch boundary, to which my predecessor referred in his reply to the hon. member on the 3rd of March, 1903, has been settled with the Persian Government without demarcation. Up to the end of 1904-05 the expenditure on the Mission amounted to about 26 lakhs, and about 7 lakhs (Rs. 6,88,000) were provided in the Budget of the current year for the same purpose. I may add that the extension of the railway from Quetta to Nushki, beyond which place no extension is either under construction or in contemplation, had no connection with the objects of the Mission. The estimated cost of the line is about 70 lakhs. I have no information as to the number of deaths from drought and disease, either amongst those connected with the Mission or amongst the labourers employed upon the railway."

Education of Labourers in India.

The same honorable Member, Mr. C. E. Schwann, asked Mr. Brodric on Tuesday last, with reference to the correspondence which has passed between him and the Indian Government on the subject of education of labourers generally in India, and in particular on plantations, whether he has now received the further reports promised by the Assam and Bengal Governments in 1904, and if so, would he make them public?

Mr. Brodric replied as follows: "I have received a reply from the Government of Bengal which I shall be glad to communicate to the honourable Member. The Chief Commissioner of Assam thinks it advisable to defer dealing with the subject for another year, and will report later on."

Partition of Bengal.

Mr. Herbert Roberts (Denbighshire, W.): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India whether he will state the grounds upon which the Government decided to sanction the administrative proposals in regard to the partition of Bengal; whether he will lay Papers upon the Table with reference to the nature and extent of these changes, together with the correspondence relating thereto; and, if so, whether these Papers will be laid before the end of the present session.

The Secretary of State for India (Mr. Brodric, Surrey, Guildford): "The grounds on which the Government of India made the proposals which have been accepted, will be gathered from the Papers which I propose to lay on the Table as soon as possible. Subject to what I may hear from the Government of India, I hope the Papers may be laid before the close of the session. Press Censorship in India. Mr. O'Dowd (Sligo, S.): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India whether a Press censorship has recently been established by the Government of India under which system correspondents are prevented from transmitting any item of news unfavourable to the Indian Government; and, if so, will he state the circumstances under which such a state of affairs has arisen, and say what steps, if any, he proposes to take in this matter.

Government Alterations in Calcutta.

For Tuesday next, Mr. Ellis Griffith has the following lengthy question upon the Order Paper of the House with regard to the proposed changes in Calcutta: "To ask the Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been called to the notice of the intention of the Government of India to acquire certain areas in Council Street, Government Place, and Wellesley Place, Calcutta, for public purposes; whether the object of this acquisition is to find room for menial staff, band, and additional stable accommodation for the Viceroy during his residence in Calcutta, which is confined to a period of about four months only in each year; whether he is aware that the acquisition of these areas will displace several European firms which have been there carrying on business for over half a century, and inconvenience the European portion of Calcutta by the closing of these places of business; and that there is no land in the immediate vicinity of the business part of Calcutta to which those displaced firms can remove; whether his attention has been drawn to the petition of the Calcutta Trades' Association of 20th March last, protesting against this interference with the business capital of India; and whether he will cause an enquiry to be instituted before the intended acquisition is carried into effect."

THE POLICE AND THE MILITARY.

A QUESTION OF COURT ETIQUETTE.

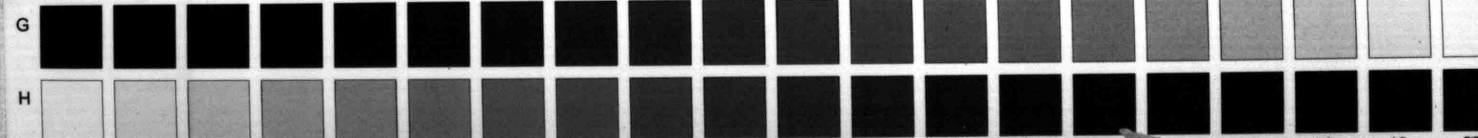
At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay before Mr. Kurnondas Chubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate Mr. B. T. Ansell, Superintendent of the Bombay Tramway Company, charged Private John Smith, of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, stationed at Colaba with assaulting a tramway conductor, Sheikh Lal Sheikh Ismael.

It appears that last Saturday, at 8 p.m. the accused entered a tram-car near the Victoria Terminus, and was about to sit down in a seat which contained a female and three male passengers. It was pointed out to him by one of the passengers that only four were allowed where a lady was sitting. Accused insisted on taking his seat, and on being spoken to by the conductor the former struck him in the face and severely kicked him in the stomach. The man fell and fainted, and was removed to hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

Evidence having been called in corroboration of the above facts, the Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50, or in default to undergo 15 days' imprisonment. The accused first elected to go to jail, but finding that an attachment could be levied on him for payment of the fine even after the imprisonment, he eventually paid the money into Court.

Prior to the charge against Private Smith being gone into a Lance-Corporal of the Regiment brought the accused down to Court in custody and took up his position in Court behind the accused with his helmet on. The Magistrate called Inspector Bodley's attention to it in view of asking the Corporal to take his hat off. The latter declined to do so. An officer of the regiment, who was present in Court, stood up and quoted an Order in the King's Regulations in which it is stated that a non-commissioned officer or man on escort duty is required to stand fully dressed when before a tribunal trying a prisoner. Inspector Bodley: Your Worship, in this case no warrant has been issued to compel the man's attendance; therefore the presence of a non-commissioned officer is not required. A summons only having been issued gives the man option to attend with out being escorted. The Magistrate: All right, order him out of Court as I have not made the man a prisoner. Inspector Bodley then conducted the non-commissioned officer out of Court and the trial proceeded.—"A" or "I"

In the Southern Shan States bamboo grow 2 inches in circumference. The "Rangoon Gazette" remarks that if the Shans and Burmeses exhibited the intelligence and industry of the Japanese in working these bamboo they might do a large business in producing large numbers of useful domestic articles of this material, and furniture which would bring remunerative prices and add largely to their incomes.



AN X-RAY INSTITUTE

The establishment of an X-ray institute in India is now practically assured, and Dehra seems well suited as a centre for the instruction of classes of medical officers and subordinates in the mysteries connected with one of the greatest scientific discoveries of the age.

FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF H.R.H. Among the programme of entertainments arranged for His Royal Highness, when he will be in Mysore (February next), the Kheddah operations will be a principal item and for which the Mysore Government has sanctioned Rs. 60,000.

SERICULTURE IN MYSORE. A few months ago the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore framed a set of rules for the guidance of Sericultural Inspectors in Mysore, which he submitted for sanction of Government, with a request that they might, after approval, be published in the "Mysore Gazette".

Reports from Kulu state that the earthquake on the morning of the 26th inst. was severely felt there, but no damage was done.

"No Doctors Treatment"

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

Price per box ... Rs. 1. Packing and postage ... As 4. Kaviraj N. N. SEN, Govt. Medical Diploma-Holder, 18-1 Lower Chitpur Road.

LEMO SALIS

Is] PALATABLE TO TASTE AND a delightful beverage during the hot season.

It is a specific for INDIGESTION, FLATULENCE, LOSS OF APETITE and other forms of DYSPEPSIA.

It is an excellent remedy for DIARRHGA, VOMITING, COLIC and CHOLERA.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ALCOHOL. PRICE—ANS 2 PER 4-OUNCE PHIAL AND RS 5 PER DOZEN.

DR. N. MAZUMDAR M. D. OF 44 BEADON STREET WRITES:

"I have used it in many cases of Dyspepsia and am convinced of its efficacy. I recommend it to the profession for trial."

BABU AMRITA KRISHNA MULLICK, B.L. PLEADER CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT WRITES:

"I have used it and have found it an excellent appetiser. It has a delightful taste and serves as the beverage."

BEHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, Shambazar Calcutta.

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HOMOEOPATHIC MED. CINES—EACH DRAM 5 AND 6 PICE.

Cholera and Family box with 12, 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phials of medicines, a guide and a drop conductor Rs. 2, 3, 3-10, 5-3, 6-4, and 11-3 respectively. V. P. postage and packing extra.

BASANTA MALATI OIL, a delightfully perfumed oil for preserving hair and cooling the brain. Price Ans. 12 per phial. P. extra. Catalogue free on application.

General Manager, Chatterjee and Friend, 90, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

MEYORES

Is the world-renowned remedy for Impaired Vitality, Nervous Debility, Brainache, Loss of Memory, Weakness, Gonorrhoea and every other urinary disease due to youthful indiscretion excesses or abuse.

People who always feel half sick and cannot concentrate their attention should try the wonderful efficacy of our MEYORES. It will awaken every part of the body into life and vigour.

Babu Ramapaty Bhattacharjee, Barwan, writes:— "I acknowledge with unbounded joy the miraculous beneficial effect of our excellent remedy named MEYORES. It was far beyond my expectation that Rs. 2 will do such good to me as Rs. 200 nearly could not bring forth within a year.

Price of MEYORES ONE Rupee only per phial Postage for up to 3 phials five annas only. J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO., THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS, Ranaghat, Bengal.

SUDHA CHURNA.

IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Colic, either acute or chronic. One dose will give immediate relief and if continued regularly will radically cure the disease.

M. Kunhi Raman Vyd'ar Esqr., Sanskrit Pundit 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.

"Dear Sir,—The phial of Sudha Churna which I brought from you, has done me immense good. I, a dyspeptic patient for a long time, could not take without experiencing an acute pain and rumbling noise in the lower abdomen, even at ounce of cow milk. But after taking a phial of your Sudha Churna, can now easily consume sixteen ounces of milk a day without feeling any uneasiness. I am glad to say that there has been a steady and remarkable increase of my appetite ever since I have been taking your valuable Sudha Churna which also finds a good deal of the excretory functions impaired by piles. I would like to add that weight of my body was only 98 lbs. before taking the medicine, but it has now increased to 104 lbs."

Price—Large Phial Re. 1-4 and small phial Ans. 14. This medicine is to be had of the MANAGER, Bharat Vaisajyanilaya, SHAMBAZAR CALCUTTA.

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Snake-bites and their Treatment

In English ... Ans. 12. In Bengalee ... 5. Postage and V. P. charges extra. To be had at the PATRIKA Office, Calcutta.

Grand Second Performance of The Successful New Historical Play RANA PRATAP! RANA PRATAP!

Saturday 20th July at 9 P. M. Second Performance of Mr. D. L. Ray's New Historical Play RANA PRATAP!

It was the immortal Col. Todd who displayed before our wondering eyes the panorama of patriotism and heroic superman sacrifice and God-like Glory of events that were enacted in Rajasthan only about three centuries ago.

RANA PRATAP has defied the name "Pratap" by his almost Divine Deeds.

Babu Giris Chandra Ghose's most popular poem "Haldighat" has been incorporated in the "Stage-copy" of Mr. D. L. Ray's Drama.

Next day Sunday at Candle-light Grand Dramatic Night HARISH CHANDRA HARISH CHANDRA

The Word, "Incurable" HAS BEEN BANISHED FROM THE MEDICAL VOCABULARY SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF Healing Balm

For it cures Gonorrhoea, Gleet and kindred Genito-Urinary diseases that so long defied the medical skill. Is a deadly enemy of Gonococci, the Gonorrhoea-bacillus. Has not hitherto been known to fail in any cases however complicated.

Restores, without fail, the vital power, buoyancy and the normal desires. BRINGS LIFE TO THE LIVING DEAD.

MITIGATES THE PENALTIES OF SIN AND BRINGS HOPE TO THE HOPELESS. What the Doctors say:—

One of the Leading Medical Journals the "Indian Lancet" says:—"We have no hesitation in saying in cases of Gonorrhoea."

Dr. R. A. Fermie, R. J. C. P., and S. says:—"Used Healing Balm for Gonorrhoea on a number of patients and found it very efficacious."

Dr. K. P. Gupta, Col. I. M. S. M. A., M. D., F. R. C. S., (Edin) S. C. (Cambridge) P. H. D. (Cantab) late Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, etc. says:—"Healing Balm is almost a specific for Gonorrhoea and may be safely and strongly recommended for that troublesome and obstinate disease."

Dr. B. K. Bose, Surgeon-Major M. D., C. M. I. M. S., etc., says:—"I have tried Healing Balm in cases of acute Gonorrhoea with success."

Dr. U. Gupta M. D., M. C. (Edin) F. C. S. (London) etc. says:—"I tried R. Laughin and Co's Healing Balm and found it really a very excellent medicine for both chronic and acute Gonorrhoea."

Dr. G. C. Bez Borna, L. R. C. P. (Edin), L. F. P. C. and L. M., (Glasgow) says:—"I tried Healing Balm. It is a splendid remedy for the diseases of Genito-urinary tract and it acts like a charm. Its diuretic property is well marked."

Dr. Edwin S. Poshong, M. D., P & S London, says:—"I have much pleasure in stating that Healing Balm certainly has a most striking effect in Urethral infections. No case will be found to resist its beneficial and specific effect."

Dr. S. Chakrabarty, M. D. Late Asst. in the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital London, says:—"I certify with great pleasure that Healing Balm has been found efficacious in cases of chronic and acute Gonorrhoea. The scalding sensation ceases in 24 hours."

Dr. R. G. Kar, L. R. C. P., (Edin) Secretary, Calcutta Medical School, etc., says:—"Drugs for the cure of Gonorrhoea and Gleet."

PRICE 2 OZ. PHIAL RS. 2-8 EACH, 1 OZ. PHIAL Re. 1-12 EACH.

Commission of Rs. 2-8-0, Re. 1-12-0, and As. 8, allowed respectively for a dozen, half-a-dozen, and quarter dozen large phial and Re. 1-12-0, As. 13 and As. 6 for dozen, half-a-dozen and quarter dozen of small phials respectively. Postage and packing extra.

EBONY, OR The Indian Hairdye, The most durable hairdye ever discovered, sure to give satisfaction to all grey-haired men. Highly Spoken of by the press and the public.

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EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS. Warranted pure and free from injurious ingredients. NIZAM'S G. & G. CURE.

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