REGD. NO 59

Amrita Bazar Patrika

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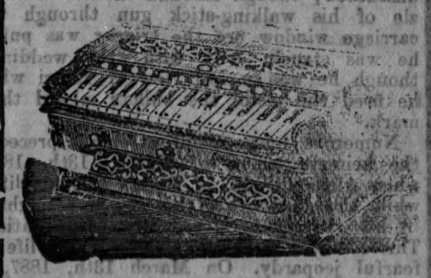

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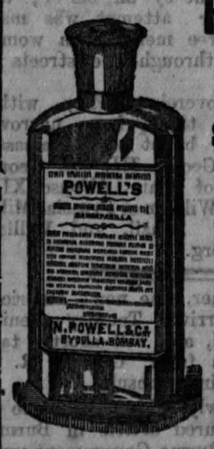

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THE L. G. AT MALDA.

HIS HONOUR'S SPEECH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Malda, Aug. 8.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and party this morning visited the ruins at Gaur. The party drove the first eight miles, where Mr. Vas had provided elephants by means of which the principal features of the ruins were visited without unnecessary trouble. In the afternoon two addresses were presented to His Honor on board the "Rhotas." In reply His Honour said.

I thank you for the two addresses of welcome to Lady Fraser and myself, which you have just presented. This visit to your District has been one of great interest to us. We had read much of the wonderful ruins that are to be found at Pandua and at Gour; but we have never had an opportunity of seeing them. We have been able to visit them on this occasion, and we well understand how proud you must be of them. We have also had an opportunity of meeting a number of people at Malda and seeing the local institutions. All this has been in itself a great pleasure, which has been infinitely enhanced by the courtesy and kindness of your welcome.

In the first address there are one or two points on which you ask for my advice and assistance. The one is in regard to the proposal to establish a Sub-division at Chanchal. About this I cannot at present give you any definite reply; but I fully admit the force of the arguments which you use in support of your proposal. Distances are great,—communications are bad,—and the inconvenience to the people, having business in the courts, is often excessive. I shall have to refer the matter to the Commissioner, and consider it carefully in connection with the amount of public business. The effect of the new railway will also have to be considered.

The next point to which you refer, is the advent of railway communication to your District. You very rightly hail this boon with great satisfaction; but you regret that it is not proposed to have a railway station at this civil station of English Bazar. There is to be a railway station in the neighbourhood beside Old Malda; but that is about 4 miles from the civil station. I shall refer the matter to the Railway Board. My inquiries about traffic do not, however, make me regard the request you make as likely to be fully complied with. It is the advantage as well as the duty of Railway Companies to consider the interests of the public; and I have no doubt that the interests of this station will receive full consideration from the Company. I do not know that it would be possible to have a goods station exactly opposite English Bazar. The prospects of traffic do not at present seem to require this; but I should think that it will be very easy at least to have a flag station so as to meet the convenience of passenger traffic. That I believe the Railway authorities would give; and then all that you will require to have will be an efficient ferry system, and you will practically have the railway at your door.

You have just received considerable addition to your District Board resources; and I do not know that it will be possible to do anything more to increase them at the present time. I am not prepared to make any concession at present in regard to the ferry income of the District; for I have not definitely ascertained that your needs would justify such a concession. But your income is small and your communications are very bad. So I shall consider the matter.

As to what the Mahomedan Association proposed in regard to the two large revenue-free "wakf" estates of the District, I cannot say anything to-day. I fully sympathize with and indeed greatly rejoice at the increased interest which the Mahomedan population are taking in education; and I shall certainly make early and full enquiry as to whether it is possible to secure further assistance for Mahomedan education in the directions which are indicated in your address. I must however reserve this matter for future consideration. I can only assure you that I see the importance of your suggestions and the necessity for taking action now, if ever. Your second address has emanted from a public meeting, assembled here the other day, to discuss the question of the partition of Bengal. This subject is one which has been carefully and anxiously considered by the Government of India. It has been said by some of those who are agitating against partition that the feelings and sentiments of the people have been in no way considered, that the people have not been consulted, and that their views have been set aside without any consideration. This is emphatically not the case. The project originated in a desire to improve the administration of two Provinces. Bengal is too large to be properly administered by one Local Government. The condition of your own District is an illustration of this. Assam, on the other hand, has been too small to have a proper self-contained Government to administer it. These are facts which have attracted attention for years. The force of conviction in regard to the necessity for remedying this state of things in regard to the two Provinces must of necessity strengthen year by year. The administration of Bengal does not become lighter; and the necessity for an efficient administration in Assam is increasingly apparent. When the question was taken up nearly two years ago, it was originally proposed to relieve Bengal in several directions; and the portion of Eastern Bengal, which would have been under that plan transferred to Assam, would have been comparatively small. The necessary consequence of this would have been that the Province of Assam would remined a Chief Commissionership, and that the Districts transferred from Eastern Bengal, while they would have remained under the jurisdiction of the High Court, would have been deprived of the advantage of the Board of Revenue and would have been made part of a Province of a lower status than that of the Province to which they formerly belonged. There is no doubt that there have been very serious drawbacks to the scheme in the eyes of the people. There is no doubt also that under the original scheme it would certainly have been felt that the Districts, transferred, though very important in themselves, were so few in number that the population of Eastern Bengal thus transferred, would have been merged in the Province of Assam. The Government of India saw clearly the strength of feeling that existed on these points. They saw the importance of making Eastern Bengal a very powerful and influential part of the new Province; and they saw the necessity of making the status of the new Province equal to that of the Province from which these Districts were transferred, by making it a Lieutenant-Governorship. This also secured to the new Province the Board of Revenue to which the people rightly attach so much importance; and the whole system of administration is to be maintained on the same level as that of the Province from which these Districts are being transferred. To enable the Government to do this, it was necessary to transfer a very considerably large section of Bengal than had been at first intended; and the scheme for the relief of Bengal has thus, in deference to the clearly-expressed wishes of the people, which have been found to be reasonable taken almost entirely the form of the formation of this new Province. There is still a very strong opposition to this scheme. At the same time, I am bound to tell you that I have strong evidence that there are very many in the Districts, which are to be transferred, who see that the measure, is one that is entirely to their advantage. I have received letters and communications, from both Mahomedans and Hindus, saying that they strongly feel that the scheme has been devised for the good of the Districts concerned. These men can expect nothing from me, and the spontaneous expression of their feelings on the subject indicates that opinion is not of one way in the matter. We hear more of the adverse opinion; but there are manifest reasons for that. Do not misunderstand me. I quite believe that there is very considerable body of enlightened unselfish opinion against this measure at the present time. I believe that no severance of old associations can be carried out without very considerable feeling of regret, and with that I entirely sympathize. I believe also—and I think it one of the best compliments that can be paid to our administration,—that people are content where they are, and have no desire to go elsewhere for government. But you do not go alone. You carry many old associations and ties with you; and I am myself very strongly of opinion that in the new Province the associations, that will be formed, will be as strong and as happy as these which are now being broken—that the administration will be better and more efficient, and that the time will come before long when even most of those, who are now trying out against partition will be very glad that it took place. Evil things have been said about the motives of the Government in carrying out this measure. I believe that it will not be long before men will see that it was not only a measure, designed for the good of the people, but that it has been successful in achieving the object for which it was adopted. Those who have prepared and presented this second address to-day are inclined to ask that as you are of a frontier District of the new Province you might be allowed to remain with the old Province, It is certainly no satisfaction to Bengal to lose a District which has such wonderful relics and great associations as you have; but I believe that it is better in many respects for you to belong to the new Province. You plead that you are more remote from the head-quarters of the Province and the Division to which you are going than you are from those of the Province and the Division to which you hitherto belonged. I feel assured, however, that it will be the interest and duty of the Administration of the new Province to bring you into much closer communication with the head-quarters of the Division to which you will belong and with the head-quarters of the Province to which you will belong than exist at present. You plead that there is a good deal of Hindi in the district; but it cannot be denied that the prevailing characteristics of the District are Bengali. Your court language has always been practically Bengali, though Hindi, is allowed; and it does seem more reasonable that you should belong to a Bengal Division than to one which speaks Hindi. I have also already said that in my opinion you have not in the past received that measure of attention which you ought to have received. The Government of Bengal is not to blame for this. The real fact is that the Province is too large to permit of due attention being given to every District. In the new Province circumstances will permit of the Government knowing much more of every part of the Province; and the interest, which you represent, will be powerful interest in the Province. I believe therefore that this measure will be greatly to your advantage. I believe also that you undoubtedly belong more to your new Division than to Bhagulpur. I am glad to find how courteously you have spoken about this matter. I share with you the regret which you feel at severance from old associations. Your regret must of necessity be far greater than mine; but I am persuaded that the advantage to you will soon be found to be so great than your regrets will pass away.

The storm which swept along the Western Himalayas last week did not give rain in the Punjab plains except in some of the submontane districts. Since then meteorological reports state that the monsoon has almost entirely withdrawn from the Punjab and also partially from Rajputana. This is a somewhat serious matter in unirrigated tracts as the crops sown last month must suffer unless rain falls within the next ten days or so. The Bombay branch of the monsoon does not seem to have reached the Punjab at all.

PROMINENT WEST INDIA MERCHANT CURES HIS DAUGHTER OF A THREATENED ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA.

"Some time ago my daughter caught a severe cold. She complained of pains in her chest and had a bad cough. I gave her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy according to directions and in two days she was well and able to go to school. I have used this remedy in my family for the past seven years and have never known it to fail," says James Prendergast, merchant, Annato Bay, Jamaica, West India Islands. For sale by * All chemists & storekeepers Price 1 Re. 1 R.

NOTHING THAT WILL TAKE ITS PLACE.

We have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in our family for years for all bowel troubles, and it always gives the best of satisfaction. We never could find anything to take its place.—D. S. Booth, editor and proprietor of the "Echo," Alice, Texas, U.S.A. For sale by * All chemists & storekeepers Price 1 Re, 2 Re

STRANGE MARRIAGE VOWS.

HUSBANDS WHO MUST NOT KISS THEIR COUSINS.

When Miss Marian Townsend, of St. Louis, in the United States, became the wife of William Jefferson, of the same place, the other day, she exacted from her newly-acquired husband the vows which are usually, if not cheerfully, made by the wife.

Before the ceremony was performed she insisted on his drawing up and signing a document in the following terms: "I, William Jefferson, do solemnly promise, vow, and declare that on Marian Townsend becoming my wife I will obey her in all things, without question and without demur; that she shall always enjoy full freedom of action, without remonstrance or hindrance from me; and that she shall be at liberty to spend any money received from me at any time as if it were her own, and without having to give any account to me of same, for which I promise not to ask."

This modest undertaking having been duly signed and witnessed, the bride coolly took possession of it for future use. She can be relied on to see that it is carried out.

Jealousy would seem to be the leading characteristic of a certain New York bride, who was married to a wealthy young broker a few months ago. She made him register a vow that henceforward he would never kiss any woman but herself, with the exception of his own mother and sisters.

He tried hard to get the exception extended to two of his cousins, but the damsel would not hear of it, and when he suggested that her mother and sisters might expect the osculatory form of salutation from him she curtly intimated that she could, if necessary, keep her own relations in check.

The fair daughters of Albion sometimes extort whimsical vows from their husbands. One who was married at Easter made her lover solemnly promise that he would never, without her permission first obtained, shave off his moustache, with which she was very much in love and considered the handsomest in the world.

Very foolishly the young man told some practical-joking friends of this vow which he had made; and when a few evenings later they sent him home to his wife minus his moustache, of which they had bribed a barber to deprive him, a scene ensued which can be better imagined than described.

As soon as he had explained the trick which had been played on him the partner of his joys and sorrows made him rush off and take out a summons against all the parties, who in the result had to pay substantial fines and costs.

A Liverpool girl, possessing a lover who was much addicted to poetry, made him give her a written undertaking, as a condition of marrying him, that he would never write another verse. He had been in the habit of inflicting upon her long poems of his own composition, some of which sang her praises and others which had not that personal interest for her.

One of the former, headed "To Emma," which was, of course, her name, she one day had the misfortune to drop, and it was picked up by a girl friend, who, after reading it herself, showed it to all her acquaintances. For weeks after, whenever Emma was encountered, she was greeted with a quotation from the lost poem, until she fervently wished that her poet-lover had never been born. Hence the vow she compelled the budding author to make.

There was something more practical about the obligation which a Pittsburg damsel insisted on her husband taking upon himself. When she took him for better or worse she also took everything of which he was possessed, and even required him to declare in writing that it was a purely voluntary and free gift.

He not only handed over to her all his property, but undertook to be satisfied with whatever sum she should be pleased to allow him for pocket-money each month. She further insisted on his undertaking never to visit any of his relatives without being accompanied by her; and, finally, he had to vow that he would never let any other woman occupy his thoughts by day or his dreams by night, as if the latter were subject to his will.

A Khatri widow of Phillour (Lahore) has given away in charity a piece of land with a temple and a small garden attached, together with some houses to the Sanatan Dharma Sabha for the purpose of endowing a Sanskrit Pathshala. The lady's zeal in the cause of education is most commendable.

The rainfall in Bengal during the week ending the 7th instant was fairly general. The fall was good in Bihar, moderate to heavy in North and East Bengal, but light in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal. The heavy rainfall of the previous week in South-West Bengal caused floods, and some damage to the standing crops are reported from Burdwan and Howrah. Transplantation of winter rice is in progress. Harvesting of early rice has begun in places. Prospects of standing crops are generally favourable. Cattle-disease is reported from eleven districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. Price of rice has risen in nine districts and fallen in seven.

In December 1904 Babu Joy Gobind Law, C.I.E., Zamindar and Merchant, Calcutta, offered to place at the disposal of the Government of Bengal a 4 per cent. Municipal Debenture for Rs. 1,00,000, with a view to creating an endowment for the relief of person residing in any part of the Province of Bengal, including Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and in distress owing to inundation, drought or other similar causes, and preferably on the relief of such poor and respectable people as will not resort to Government relief works, and in providing food and clothing for the aged and infirm. The Lieutenant-Governor accepted the offer with much pleasure. Babu Joy Gobind Law has transferred 4 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debenture for Rs. 1,00,000, to the Accountant-General, Bengal, as Treasurer of Charitable Endowment in Bengal. The Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department has been appointed Administrator of the Fund, and the Lieutenant-Governor thanks, Babu Joy Gobind Law, C.I.E., for this liberality and public spirit.

LET IT BE KNOWN.

The widest possible publicity should be given to the fact that summer diarrhoea in children and cholera infantum can always be cured by the judicious use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarhhoea Remedy. It never fails. For sale by * All Chemists and Storekeepers, & chemists & storekeepers Price 1 Re, 2 Re

KINGS WHO HAVE ESCAPED ASSASSINATION.

The bomb outrage in Paris directed against the young King of Spain recalls to memory many similar and fortunately abortive attempts on the lives of Royalties.

Our late Queen was on seven separate occasions the object of a dastard's attack. As far back as 1840 Edward Oxford, a demented potboy, fired twice at his Sovereign; two years later John Francis was transported for life for a like crime; while a month had barely elapsed ere the boy Beam was found guilty of having presented a pistol loaded with powder and wadding, "in contempt of the Queen and to the terror of divers liege subjects."

Seven years afterwards a man named Hamilton fired at Her Majesty; while the next year an ex-captain of Hussars cut her face open with a cane. In 1872 she was threatened by Arthur O'Connor, a youth of eighteen, with an unloaded pistol, and in 1882 she was shot at as she was entering her carriage at Windsor Station by Frederick Maclean.

The present Emperor of Austria has twice escaped the assassin's hand—once in 1882, when the soldier Overdank suffered the extreme penalty of the law, and once on February 18th, 1853, when walking on the ramparts at Vienna, he was stabbed from behind by the Hungarian Libenyi and severely wounded in the head.

Twice ere its tragic end was the life of King Humbert of Italy attempted, the first time being at Naples in 1878, when a cook called Giovanni Passannante approached the King's carriage with the apparent intention of presenting a petition. He held a small flag in his left hand, and as the monarch leant forward struck at him through it with a dagger. His Majesty promptly hit the would-be regicide across the head with his sheathed sword, and the Premier, Signor Cairoli, throwing himself in front of his master to intercept a second stroke, was slightly wounded.

William I. of Germany three times narrowly escaped assassination. In 1861, while out walking, he was fired at from behind by Oscar Bekker, the bullet inflicting a slight wound in his neck, and in May, 1878, he was the object of one Hodel's cowardly attack. Three weeks later Dr. Karl Nobiling a professor of philology, fired at his Emperor with a double-barrelled gun, loaded with shot, from a shop window overlooking the Unter den Linden. Over thirty pellets lodged in His Majesty's arms, neck and shoulders.

Thrice also was Napoleon III, in like peril of his life, the attempts of Pianori and Bellemare, in April and September, 1855, preceding by less than three years that of Orsini and his accomplices, when, although the Emperor escaped, two persons were killed and many wounded by the explosion of the shells which were flung at the Royal carriage as it drew up at the door of the Italian Opera.

Louis Philippe bore a charmed life; seven times did he, as it were by a miracle, escape a violent death. Though forty persons were either killed or wounded by Fieschi's infernal machine, he himself was unscathed; though Alibaud thrust the muzzle of his walking-stick gun through the carriage window ere the trigger was pulled he was struck only with the wadding; though he was in full view of Henri when he fired the pistol the bullets missed their mark.

Numerous unsuccessful attempts preceded the heinous crime of March 13th, 1881, when Alexander II. of Russia lost his life; while the existence of his son was blighted by his constant dread of assassination. Thrice within a month alone was his life in fearful jeopardy. On March 13th, 1887, a man was arrested almost in the very act of hurling a bomb at the Imperial carriage; on the 29th, while walking in the Gatchina Park, he was fired at by an officer; and a week later another attempt was made upon his life by three men and a woman as he was driving through the streets of his capital.

Among other Sovereigns who, within comparatively recent times, have narrowly escaped the knife or bullet of the assassin are our own Kings George III. and George IV., Queen Isabella of Spain, Alfonso XII., Amadeus, Fredrick William of Prussia, Milan of Servia, Pedro of Brazil, and William Prince of Wurtemberg.

Mr. Stanley Stoner, the new American Consulate-General, arrived Tuesday evening by the Bombay mail, and will shortly take charge of his duties from General R. F. Patterson, the retiring Consul.

Foreign salt is slowly taking the place of the locally manufactured article in Burma. A resolution of the Burma Government upon the salt revenue in that province for last year states that the competition between English and German salt continues keen, but German salt is retaining its lead in the market. Another competition has also reappeared in the shape of Aden salt, which is being imported into Burma in large quantities. The process of the displacement of locally manufactured salt is gradual, but the coasting trade in it last year shows a marked decline.

A public meeting of the residents of Mozang was held on the 1st instant in the Mozang Committee Hall, Lahore, to protest against the proposal of the Municipal Committee to license the sale of milk and its products. Mian Chiragh Din, Chief Clerk, Manager's Office, N.-W. Railway, was voted to the chair, and the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—(1.) That in the opinion of this meeting the proposed resolutions will be both useless and harmful to public interest. (2) That this meeting considers that the power which the existing regulations give to the municipal committee for the inspection of milk shop and cowsheds by the health officer and the ward member are adequate to secure the purity of milk if that power is properly exercised. (3) That a sub-committee be appointed to co-operate with the sub-committee nominated in the mass meeting held near the city reservoir on the 23rd July, to carry out the objects of the meeting.

BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA.

Mohan Lall, Manager N. W. Ry. Co-op. Stores, Lahore, India, says: "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is without question the best medicine made for the relief and cure of diarrhoea, dysentery and all bowel complaints. This assertion I can make from actual experience in my own home." For sale by * All chemists & storekeepers Price 1 Re. 1

WHIPPING AS A JUDICIAL PENALTY.

Maharaj-Kumar Prodyot Coomar Tagore, Honorary Secretary, British Indian Association, had addressed the following letter to the Hon'ble Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, I.C.S, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department:—

Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 2542 J. D., dated the 1st ultimo I have the honor to submit the following observations of the Committee of the British Indian Association on the subject of whipping as a judicial penalty.

The general, if not the unanimous, feeling in regard to whipping as a judicial punishment is that it is a remnant of times long past, that it is an anachronism in India at the present day, that it is cruel in its inception and brutalising and demoralising in its consequences, and that it is ineffective in the way either of reformation or example. The feeling is based mainly on the following grounds.

1. English and continental jurists are in unanimity regarding the principle that the more a country progresses in civilisation the fewer and milder should be the punishments and that gradual increase of leniency is always accompanied by decrease of serious crime.

2. So long as flogging was retained in the public schools, no great degradation attached to whipping of boys and youngmen by order of Court. It was inflicted only for minor offences, the sentence of the Court being usually. To be flogged and discharged.' The Committee are informed that the idea of school discipline still governs the law as to flogging in the United Kingdom, and that the restriction in regard to age still obtains in the law of England and Scotland except in the case of crimes of the most heinous character.

3. Much greater disgrace and degradation attach to whipping at the present-day than 40 years ago. It is, therefore, a much severer punishment for certain offences than what the legislation intended it to be. The result is that it is not only ruinous to the criminal but is degrading in the eyes of his neighbours; he is banned by society and excluded from many useful employments. Instead of causing reformation, it confirms him in a life of crime.

4. As regards crimes of passion, whipping has not obviously the remotest effect as a deterrent, and as regards crimes of deliteration it is the absolute certainty of detection, and not the severity of the punishment, which deters. The true remedy, therefore, lies in the reform of the police and the courts.

5. The chances of detection of crime being uncertain and the conviction of innocent persons being a matter of not unfrequent occurrence, owing to the inefficiency and corruption of the police, a degrading and irreparable punishment like whipping should not have a place in the Indian Criminal Code, specially when the law has to be administered by young and untrained Magistrates. Cases have occurred in which innocent persons have been whipped. When such a person is received in society as an injured and innocent man the consequences are far-reaching.

6. Not the least objectionable feature of the penalty is that it makes the constitutional right of appeal a nullity. It is appalling to think what the effect would be on the public mind if the justice of every case of whipping be scrutinised in appeal and the sentences condemned in a number of cases.

7. One of the principal ground which led to the enactment of the law in 1864 was the prevention of overcrowding of jails. But it was soon made evident that it failed even in that object.

Looking to the general feeling in regard to whipping as a judicial penalty and to its grave objectionable features, the Committee would suggest that it should be wholly eliminated from the Criminal Code of India. Should, however, Government desire to retain it in a modified form the Committee would submit that corporal punishment should be inflicted only when the offender is guilty of cruel violence to the person such as gross outrages upon women committed by a gang of men acting in concert. In awarding punishment we have to regard primarily and directly the nature of the crime and the enormity of the offence. Reformation, repression and example are only secondary considerations.

Their Honours Mr. A. E. Staley, C. J., and A. Rangasawmy Iyer, J., in the Chief Court of Mysore, delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by the prisoners who were convicted of th etheft of about Rs. 47,000 worth of bar gold, from a shipment to England by the Oorgaum Mine. The Court dismissed the appeal and upheld the conviction of the Special Sessions Court and confirmed the sentence.

Floods continue says a Rangoon paper on the low-lying ground from Kamayut northwards to above Insein, and are a sure indication that the northern districts are receiving their share of the rain. In many places the young paddy cannot be seen, and the communication between the river and mills on both sides of the line as seen from the railway appear to be cut off by the water, only being approachable by sampans. It is not known whether the salt water will in any way affect the ensuring paddy crop, but if it does adversely, then it may be concluded that this portion of the land will be a failure.

"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 amaciated and uncared for in my own home. —Complaints of above nature come to us every now and then and we would advise the complainants to use our PANCHATIKTA BASIKA, the infallible specific for Malarial and other periodical fevers which will do away with the necessity of calling a doctor and will cure him throughly at a nominal charge.

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THE

Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13, 1905.

L. G. AT MALDAH.

"FAZAL GAZAL."

At a spiritualistic seance, the medium, supposed to be under the influence of a disembodied spirit, wrote down,

"Fazal Gazal."

"But who are you?"—the supposed spirit was asked.

"Fazal Gazal."

"What is your father's name?"

"Fazal Gazal."

What is "Fazal Gazal"?

"Fazal Gazal."

And to every question the same answer was given, "Fazal Gazal."

In the same manner, the Government, though asked several times to explain why they were going to partition Bengal, their answer has always been the same—"Fazal Gazal."

While on Tuesday last the whole of Calcutta had no other talk than the unprecedented character of the demonstration of the previous day on the partition of Bengal, Sir A. Fraser on the same day was engaged in delivering a speech to the inhabitants of Maldah on the same subject. His Honour took this opportunity of explaining why Government had partitioned Bengal; and how, instead of trampling down the feelings and sentiments of the people, they had paid every "deference to the clearly-expressed wishes" of the latter. From His Honour's speech, published in our last issue, it will be seen that it is only "Fazal Gazal" from beginning to end.

In their address to the Lieutenant-Governor, the inhabitants of Maldah apparently put to him the old question over again namely, where was the necessity for dividing Bengal? Mr. Risley in his famous letter on the partition of Bengal had already answered this question, namely, "Fazal Gazal." Sir Andrew Fraser last year also gave the same reply to the same question, namely, "Fazal Gazal." The Viceroy during his visit to East Bengal similarly explained the necessity for partitioning Bengal by bringing the same "Fazal Gazal" into requisition. And at Maldah, when pressed again for an answer, the Lieutenant-Governor muttered out "Fazal Gazal."

"Bengal is too large to be properly administered by one Lieutenant-Governor" says Sir Andrew Fraser in his reply to the address of the Maldah people. That is exactly what Mr. Risley said. And the Viceregal explanation was also to the same effect.

But if "Bengal is too large &c," how was it that none of the previous Lieutenant-Governors, numbering more than a dozen, made this complaint?

Ans. "Fazal Gazal."

If "Bengal is too large &c," how was it that Lieutenant-Governors in the sixties, seventies and a part of the eighties, when the country was practically without railways and steamer service, and far from pacified, could administer its affairs with efficiency?

Ans. "Fazal Gazal."

If "Bengal is too large &c," is it not a fact that it has now been intersected by a net-work of railways; that, with the exception of three or four districts, there is scarcely one which cannot be reached in a few hours from Calcutta; that the number of highly-paid Civilians has been increased at least by a score, since 1870; that in this and several other ways the administration has been rendered far more easy, and necessarily the burden of the ruler of the Province very much lightened?

Ans. "Fazal Gazal."

"If Bengal is too large &c," how is it that His Honour can afford to distribute prizes to school-boys or to leave his headquarters and spend weeks together in the interior, inspecting jails and dispensaries and doing other petty works which should be left to the subordinate officers, and making speeches wherever he has to go?

Ans. "Fazal Gazal".

Bengal has been hitherto governed by one Lieutenant-Governor, on a princely salary of a lakh of Rupees per annum. It is now proposed to be governed by two. Is the Government going to pay each of them a lakh of Rupees or half of that sum? Take, for instance, a concrete case. Sir Andrew Fraser was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the distinct understanding that he would carry on the administration of the whole Province and get a lakh per annum for his labour. Now that his burden is going to be lightened to a large extent, will he submit his future bills for a lakh of Rupees, or for Rs. 50,000, explaining that he cannot honestly claim his original salary as his work has almost been halved? Will His Honour do it? We fancy, if pressed hard, Sir Andrew will give the same answer "Fazal Gazal".

Sir Andrew may urge that, his work has been increased in another way, namely, that in order to improve the administration he must make more extended and frequent tours in the interior. But is it a fact these tours are necessary for the improvement of the administration? How have the people of Maldah, for instance, gained by His Honour's visit? What we find is that Sir Andrew Fraser went to Maldah for two or three things: first, to tell its people that, he "had read much of the wonderful ruins that are to be found at Pandua and at Gour;" that he "cannot give a definite reply in regard to the establishment of a Sub-Divisional office at Chanchal"; and that he "shall refer the railway matter to the Railway Board." Could not His Honour have done all this work from Belvedere? And if the Lieutenant-Governor were to spend so much of his time in the interior, where is the necessity for so many highly paid District Magistrates and Divisional Commissioners?

Talking of the reduction of the pay of the Lieutenant-Governor from one lakh to Rs. 50,000 per annum, we think the Viceroy himself cannot now claim his usual salary. For, the administration of the army, which was one of his heaviest works, has been practically transferred from his hands to those of the Commander-in-Chief. And how can the Viceroy demand a larger salary than what is paid to Mr. Brodrick, when it has now been established beyond the shadow of a doubt that, though the representative of the Crown in India, H. E. is only a subordinate, whose work is to carry out "loyally" the mandate of the Secretary of State? We think, therefore, it is meet that, the salaries of both the Lieutenant-Governor and the Viceroy should be reduced for the reasons stated above.

THE SAME.

In his reply to the address of the inhabitants of Maldah, the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to say that, instead of disregarding public opinion, the Government showed "deference to the clearly-expressed wishes of the people" in the matter of the partition of Bengal. His Honour then explained how the Government had only followed the line pointed out by the people themselves. The reader may think that, Sir Andrew Fraser was joking; but, no, he was in terrible earnest; indeed, he could not be otherwise as he was in a lecturing, and, therefore, pious mood. And this is how he proved that the Government has simply carried out the "clearly expressed wishes" of the people in giving effect to the partition of Bengal.

It will be remembered that, the original idea of the Government was to transfer the Chittagong Division and the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh to the province of Assam. This, Sir Andrew admits, was a great blunder; for, the people of the transferred districts would have a just cause of grievance if they were placed under a backward Administration and deprived of the benefits of a superior Government which they had been enjoying for a long time. But, says His Honour, as soon as this blunder was pointed out by the people, the Government removed their complaint and promised them a Lieutenant-Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Board of Revenue. Was not this a most generous concession on the part of the Government?

It seems that the memory of Sir Andrew Fraser is not very sharp, and hence he has allowed some fiction to be mixed up with fact when giving the above explanation. We submit, however, that the ruler of a Province cannot afford to make a statement which is not absolutely correct. What Sir Andrew seeks to impress upon the public is that, as the people of East Bengal wanted a Lieutenant-Governor, a Legislative Council and a Board of Revenue, the Government, "in deference to these clearly-expressed wishes," has acceded to the request, and hence they have no right to say, to quote His Honour's words, that, "the feelings and sentiments of the people have been in no way considered; that the people have not been consulted; and that their views have been set aside without any consideration. This is emphatically not the case."

It is quite true that the people of East Bengal strongly resented their proposed transfer to a backward Administration, but, is it also a fact that they "clearly expressed a wish" to the effect that they would agree to the partition if the new Province were placed on the same footing with the old? The Lieutenant-Governor assumes that they did; but the real truth is they did not. Did the Dacca and Mymensingh people ever agree to be separated on any condition?

What happened was this. When the cry was raised, in the beginning of the last year, by the people of East Bengal that, cut off from Bengal, they would be deprived of a more enlightened administration, Sir Andrew Fraser was pleased to admit to several Indian gentlemen that this was a serious objection. Eventually it was decided that an alternative proposal should be submitted in which East Bengal should demand what it really wanted, that is to say, a Lieutenant-Governor, a Legislative Council, a Board of Revenue, and other costly necessaries of a higher administration. The authorities said that this proposal should emanate from the people themselves. The latter, however, refused to submit any such proposal on two grounds. One was that it would be fatal to admit the principle of partition; and, secondly, the initial cost of building a new Province and the maintenance of a Commission of its own, "recruited from England," would mean a ruinous one. Of course a child can see that it would have pleased the Government mightily if the people had submitted an alternative proposal, but they did not choose to play in the hands of the authorities.

The late Mr. Garth, Manager of the Nawab of Dacca, however, undertook to do the needful. He invited a few leading men of Dacca to his house and asked them to submit the alternative scheme referred to above. He gave them to understand that he was speaking to them as the spokesman of the Government, and that the latter would give them a Lieutenant-Governorship as soon as they expressed a wish to that effect. The leaders of Dacca saw the manœuvre and declined to do so.

When the fact came out that, Mr. Garth had been commissioned by the Government to induce the people to submit the alternative scheme, he contradicted the statement in newspapers, saying that the proposal was his, and not Government's. The contradiction of Mr. Garth, however, produced no impression upon any body; for, he had really said in the presence of good many respectable gentlemen, that the Government was anxious that the people should put such a project before it. But whether the alternative scheme emanated from the Government or Mr. Garth, it was thus made perfectly clear that the people had nothing to do with it.

When the people, suspecting a trap, would not agree to submit the alternative scheme, the Nawab of Dacca was induced to do so. The Nawab could induce only 95 Mussalmans, who were either the members of his family or his dependants, to stand by him. Thus, practically one single individual, namely, Nawab Salimullah of Dacca, agreed to submit the proposal.

And this alternative scheme, which Mr. Garth claimed to be his and which was rejected by all except Nawab Salimullah, the Viceroy thought fit to notice at Dacca and Mymensingh! The protests of the representatives of the people were ignored and laid aside, and the alternative scheme,—supposed to be submitted by them, but really by a single man, and whose authorship was claimed by this single man's servant, an Englishman,—was seriously discussed by His Excellency at Mymensingh! The popular conviction that the alternative scheme was the work of the Government, was strengthened by the reply of the Home Member to the question of the Hon'ble Dr. Ashu Tosh Mukherjee, who neither denied nor accepted its responsibility but only said that it was not officially before the Government.

In his Dacca speech the Viceroy referred to this alternative scheme in a guarded manner. His Lordship said that he would take time to consider that scheme. By this attitude it was sought to be proved that a scheme from the people had been submitted to him and the Government as the supreme judge was considering the matter for disposal. Two days after this, the attitude of the Viceroy changed thoroughly; and, at Mymensingh he gave the people to understand distinctly that they would have a Lieutenant-Governor and the administration of Bengal. At the Calcutta meeting of March 18, 1904 this attitude of the Viceroy was noticed in a resolution to the effect that His Excellency's proposal of creating a Lieutenant-Governorship in the new Province had, instead of allaying, only enhanced the alarm of the people. Sir Andrew will thus see that he was not correct when he said that the people expressed a wish for a Lieutenant-Governorship and it was granted to them.

Need the reader be told why were the authorities so anxious that the alternative proposal should come from the people? Well, the Government might have then posed itself as a bounty-giver. "Are you dissatisfied with the Chief Commissionership and the backward administration of Assam, and anxious for a Lieutenant-Governor and the superior administration of Bengal? Granted." That was palpably the object of those who wanted the people to submit the alternative proposal. It was their original intention to play the role of a mighty bounty-giver. But, as the proposal did not come from the people, so the Government had to act the part of both the applicant and the bounty-giver!

It will thus be seen that, the authorities only carried their own "clearly-expressed wishes", and not those of the people, as the Lieutenant-Governor would have it, when they gave a Lieutenant-Governor to the people of the new Province. The idea of creating a new Lieutenant-Governorship originated with Sir Andrew Fraser, Mr. Risley and Lord Curzon, and the people never wanted it. And why should they not make such a proposal? Nay, why should they not recommend a Lieutenant-Governor even for every district? For, it means a lakh of Rupees for a countryman of theirs "recruited from England," at the cost of the people.

The reader, we trust, has now realized the true position. The intention of the authors of the partition, from the very beginning, was not only to divide the Bengalee-speaking people but also to thrust a Lieutenant-Governorship upon the new Province. For, it means fat berths all along the line. But they felt what we call "eye-shame" to advance such a selfish proposal and would make the people do it. They therefore began by frightening the people of Dacca and Mymensingh. They thought the latter would never consent to be under the backward Administration of Assam and demand a Government like that of Bengal. The path of partitioning the Province would then be cleared for the Government by the people themselves.

But, they counted without their host. In spite of the efforts of the authorities, backed by Mr. Garth, the people would not take the bait. The Viceroy made a final effort at Dacca and failed. Finding any further attempt hopeless, Excellency made a clean breast of the whole thing by playing the part which was set apart for the people. It is now too late in the day for Sir Andrew Fraser to declare that, because the people wanted a Lieutenant-Governorship, therfore it has been given to them; and they have thus no right now to complain that their feelings and sentiments have been disregarded. Be it said to the honour of the people, they never wanted it. It is the Government which thrust the Lieutenant-Governorship upon them, when they would not agree to fall into the trap.

It will be seen from Reuter's telegrams, published elsewhere, that "the serious situation in Bengal" formed the subject of a debate in Parliament. But so long we have such implacable enemies of the country as Sir Henry Fowler in the House, there is very little hope for India. May God forgive Sir M. Bhownuggri! He is at least an Indian, and should have acted the part of a friend and not that of a foe at this juncture. We know that he and Sir Pherojsha Mehta and some other Parsee Congress men do not agree; but that is no reason he should do vital injury to the whole Bengalee nation, who are in such dire distress and who have never done him any harm, by supporting the Government. What is still more astounding is that Sir M. Bhownuggree knows nothing about the situation and yet he felt himself competent to pass an opinion! Would he be surprised to learn that the initial and the permanent cost of creating a new Lieutenant-Governorship is perhaps fifty times more than that of converting a Lieutenant-Governorship into a Governorship with a Council? It seems Mr. Roberts did not press for a division; and, we believe, he acted wisely; for, with a large standing majority, and backed by men like Sir Henry Fowler, the Government would have very easily defeated his motion. One great point has, however, been gained. Mr. Brodrick has asked the Government of India for further information which would be placed on the table as soon as possible. Our humble advice to our countrymen is that without expecting any help from Parliament or the British public, they must rely upon themselves and fight their cause in India. The remedy is in their hands and if they can apply it properly, even Mr. Brodrick will, in the end, be their staunchest friend.

There is a statement in the "Political Notes" columns of a recent issue of the "Times," which many people would have considered a myth but for its appearance in such a respectable journal. It is a statement which was referred to in these columns the other day, namely, that when Sir Henry Fowler characterised the speech of the Viceroy as "offensive" and provoked the wrath of Mr. Brodrick by drawing his attention to it, Lord Curzon privately telegraphed to the former requesting him to suspend his judgment till he had read the full text of the condemned speech. The situation is one which is most unique in its character. Sir Henry Fowler is only an ex-Indian Secretary of State. He carries very little influence in the House. His behaviour towards Lord Curzon betrayed a feeling which was malignant. Even an ordinary man, in the circumstances of Lord Curzon, would have felt it derogatory to ask a favour of Sir Henry. But His Lordship,—"the greatest of the representatives of the King",—with all his pride—was not troubled with any such feeling when he approached Sir Henry and stood before him as an humble suitor! And how was His Excellency served by the party whom he sought to mollify by his humble attitude? Well, as soon as Sir Henry got the telegram, he disclosed its contents to the "Times" though it was marked "private"! This was inexpressively mean And is not the "Times" one of the best friends of Lord Curzon? So what it did was to give publicity to a matter which, it was no doubt the ardent wish of His Lordship, should never see the light of the day, and humiliate him further in the eyes of the world.

From Reuter's telegram, it will be seen that the rumour of Lord Curzon's resignation has again been revived. The people of course attach no importance to these rumours. On the other hand many would have sincerely believed it, if a canard were circulated to the effect that Lord Curzon was going to apply for a further extension of the term of his Viceroyalty. Power is sweet and Lord Curzon has capacity to enjoy it; why should he then resign? If he had any intention of tendering his resignation, he would not have further humiliated himself by seeking favour from Sir H. Fowler.

We pointed out the other day that, one of the parties whose character was aspersed by Mr. Justice Stephen in his judgment in the Mymensingh slander case was the Rev. Mr. T. Shore. It now seems that the friends of the latter took steps to undo the wrong done to him by addressing the learned Judge on the subject, as will be seen from the letter of Mr. E. F. Brown published elsewhere. Mr. Stephen was asked to withdraw his objectionable remarks as publicly as they had been made. He, however, took no notice of this reasonable request and the result is that the sympathy of every fair-minded man is with Mr. Shore. The position of the learned Judge is thus far from enviable. Now, the reputation and prestige of the High Court are in the keeping of its Hon'ble Judges. A very serious responsibility thus rests on them. They cannot be too careful of what they do or say while on the bench. It is very much to be regretted that two of the learned Judges of the High Court have recently shown this tendency of traducing the character of others in their judgments behind their back and provoking public comments. Mr. Justice Henderson did even worse than Mr. Justice Stephen; for, it was not in a judgment of the court, but in an extra-judicial statement on the Rolt case that he made most damaging remarks regarding a Mahomedan gentleman and his wife in their absence and who were no parties to the suit, simply relying upon the one-sided assertions of Mr. Rolt, who was their declared enemy. Like Mr. T. Shore, Mr. Palit, Barrister, Mymensingh, was also dealt with severely by Mr. Justice Stephen, because he did not appear as a witness. We do not know what prevented him from giving evidence, for he is an utter stranger to us. But, one of his friends told us the other day that, he did not come, as his legitimate fees were not given him by the defence. If this be the case, Mr. Justice Stephen had absolutely no justification for the abuse he showered on him behind his back. It seems, the learned Judge has yet to learn that he cannot cast aspersion upon the character of a witness in his absence without losing in the estimation of the public.

Having passed the Age of Consent Bill almost at the point of the bayonet, the Government of Lord Lansdowne showed deference to public opinion by issuing an executive order, warning the authorities to make as little use of the Act as possible. Similarly the Government of Lord Curzon, in spite of universal protests, thrust the Official Secrets Act upon the country, and then sought to soothe public feeling by establishing a Press Room in every Presidency town. From the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor, noticed in our last issue, it will be seen that a Press Room has at last been established at the Secretariat of the Bengal Government for the benefit of the proprietors of those newspapers who may avail themselves of it. We must say, however, there is not much in the newly-established institution which is attractive or useful; on the other hand, it reminds us of the old Press Room, the recollection of which and the Tasmanian papers still produces a peculiar sensation in us. We may one day relate again this story of the old Press Room and the Tasmanian papers.

The "Englishman" has the following remarks on Monday's demonstration, or rather on the letter of our eminent correspondent, which appeared in our last issue and to which we specially drew the attention of our countrymen:—

"We do not propose to say anything about the demonstration to-day. We content ourselves by drawing attention to the remarkable letter which we republish from the columns of the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika.'"

Our contemporary is quite correct when he says that the writer "holds a prominent position in the country;" nay no Indian, except Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, has greater experience of political agitations in England or taken a more prominent part in public demonstrations in that country than he. We are glad our esteemed correspondent has written us another letter, containing several other suggestions, which is inserted below:

"I have to thank you for your inserting what I said. They were not regular letters written without regard to style or beauty of diction, but only some stray jottings dictated with some difficulty from a sick bed—an humble appeal to our leaders from a disabled and useless servant. There were a few slight mistakes, but they were only natural. Permit me to substitute in paragraph 8, "Liberty stealing administrators" in the place of "Liberty depriving administrators." Permit me to add a few more suggestions to those I have sent already.

"(1) Now that the great meeting has been so successfully held, and so many speeches delivered let us come to our true work—earnest and resolute *action*—in the place of orations however eloquent. That Bengalees can speak has been shown in a hundred platforms. Let them now show that they can *act*. When a demonstration was held a few years ago at Cambridge in honour of Lord Kitchener after the Soudan campaign and many fervid speeches made, Lord Kitchener's reply consisted, if I remember aright, of only three or four sentences. And I doubt if the hero whose fame is now resounding through the world, I mean Admiral Togo, can muster more than even as many sentences. May God help us now to do brave and worthy deeds.

"(2) No money ought to be paid for any so-called public object at the request or dictation of the authors of the present deed of darkness or to please them. Let us not after being spurned as we have been in this matter of Partition, come out bowing and salaaming, and present our money to secure their good graces as, unhappily to every bodys' knowledge, is too often the case. Is it possible for any one to have the slightest respect for such pitiable and grovelling creatures? Can we not conceive how different would have been the conduct of Englishmen under the circumstances? Whatever we do let us not be the authors of our own shame and degradation. And surely we need money enough for our own truly national objects. Ye rich men of the land if you are to obtain the blessing of God and the approval in your dying day of your conscience forget not your duties but be manly men, and true to your sacred mission in the present crisis.

"(3) We should have agents to go about the province, not only to meetings, but also to fairs hats, mass meetings and other gatherings where poorer classes meet in their thousands; and there preach the New Gospel of National Life. Who that has seen the Jhinkergacha mass meeting can forget the impression produced there?

"(4) In our appeal to all men of the province let us not forget especially to include our women. I know of a large number of educated ladies who have formed an Association for the exclusive use of Indian manufactures. I know how their hearts burn. God bless them to further the cause of National growth. And as for our orthodox ladies who doesn't know of the strong anti-foreign sentiment which reigns in the innermost recesses of their hearts, and in the worship of Banga Mata, the new incarnation of Lakshmi, no votaries will exceed them in devotion and ardour. And for you, students of the land, in whom are centered the hope, the life, and the vitality of our future nation, what fight—it may be a life-long fight—can be worthier than that for the integrity of the race, for the growth of our nation and the salvation of the land from its threatened danger. Hurry on to that struggle with joy in your faces, hope in your heart and the fire of patriotism in your spirits. And depend on it that in fighting the good fight, you shall have behind you and before you the Lord who has protected our forefathers in the past amid many changes, dangers and trials."

We may have something to say on these letters hereafter.

At the Town Hall meeting on Monday last it was resolved that the people here should encourage indigenous, and boycott foreign, manufactures: "This plan of campaign," says the "Englishman," to whom we are exceedingly obliged for his sympathy, "is a much more serious business than holding meetings. It remains to be seen whether this very drastic remedy will be adopted and persevered in." The first question is, can we do without foreign manufactures? Yes and no. The fact ought to be known to every one that Manchester has not been able to kill our weaving industry entirely. We have yet our Tantees, Jugees, and Jolas who, by their hand-looms, manage to eke out a subsistence, though a miserable one, for themselves. But the majority of these castes, instead of weaving themselves, now trade in Manchester goods. What we have to see is that the market everywhere that they might be within the reach of all. In Bombay, the Central Provinces, and a portion of Madras they use nothing but home-made fabrics. This because they have always an abundant supply of these articles. These country-made clothes are not more costly than those manufactured in Manchester. On the other hand, they are more durable. Yet the reason why Manchester clothes are still used in this country is that country-made clothes are not available in abundance and in all places. Now, a loom, under improved principles, can be had for something like Rs. 20. If a B.A. or an M.A. could secure a small capital, and open a manufactory with, say, one hundred such looms, working them through paid servants, well, we think he will do much better than he does as a clerk. Even from these clerkships the Indians are being driven fast to make room for the Europeans and the Eurasians.

The remarkable article of the "Englishman" on the partition of Bengal, headed "Agitation and Partition", brings an important matter to the front. Our contemporary says that, he cannot approve of the policy of boycotting British goods as "it introduces a sinister feature in an agitation which has hitherto enlisted the tacit sympathy of most non-official Europeans." Now, we can assure our contemporary that there is nothing "sinister" in this boycotting business. First of all, it is the duty of the Indians to revive their lost and dying industries by every possible means in their power. If, for this purpose, they have to abjure British manufactures there is no help for it. But, as far as we can see, the non-official Europeans will not suffer but many gain by this movement. There is no doubt that, in spite of their resolution, the Begalees cannot at once give up the use of many foreign goods, for the simple reason that they cannot be manufactured here immediately. For instance, medicines. The non-official Europeans here can, however, very well supply these wants by establishing various factories in this country. They have more money, more energy, and more commercial instincts and experience than the Bengalees or any other Indian community. So, if they mind, they can drive British goods from Indian markets and replace them by their own. Indeed, if

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movement is not at all antagonistic, but rather favourable, to the interests of the commercial community of the Europeans residing here. If they can only utilize their opportunities, they can serve themselves and the children of the soil. If the Indian can succeed in reviving their manufactures, it will also be a good thing for the Government. For there are no two opinions that the destruction of the indigenous industries is one of the main causes of the famines here.

SCRAPS.

But for the additions and extension of the business premises and of the winding up of the Bombay Branch and the expenses incurred for exhibiting articles of Indian manufacture at the various exhibitions the year's earnings would have yielded in 1904 even better results than in the preceding year. The Directors are, however, glad to be able to recommend a dividend of 6 per cent for the year 1904 out of the profits of the Company, the balance being carried to the reserve fund. The staff were paid a bonus of Rs. 624-0-6, or on an average a month's pay, during the Dusserah (Doorga Poojah). Well, then, if the Stores can not claim credit for anything else, it can do so far keeping two lakhs of Rupees in the country. This is solid good done to the country no doubt.

But the "stores" has done more good. From the last Financial and Commercial supplement to the "Times" it appears that the production of higher counts (ie. from 30 to 40 counts) have during the last two years increased to the credit of 30 p. c. which means so much displacement of Lancashire manufacture. The "Times" does not observe that the Swadeshi movement that is gaining ground every day in this country is to no small extent responsible for this increase in home manufacture. The "stores" surely may claim its humble share in promoting such production. Some say that the resolution passed at the recent protest meetings in the muffasil discarding English goods in favour of home made is merely sentimental. Well, if Lancashire fine count production, which is used by the gentry, have been replaced by 30 p. c. during the last two years, why should we not be able to reduce it further by our united national effort. At least it is not idle to expect so.

We are glad to notice from the report of the directors for the second full year ended 31st December 1904, that the working of the Indian Stores Ltd. Company during the year has been on the whole very satisfactory. The expansion of business necessitated the taking of the premises No. 249, Bowbazar Street, and the Cmpany's Stores now occupy two large-sized buildings facing each other in Bowbazar Street. The sales for the year 1904 exceeded 2 lakhs of rupees and the value of the stock at the close of the year one lakh and forty-fibe thousand. This marks an increase over the sales of 1903 by Rs. 80,958-6-7 and stock by Rs. 75,531-7-5 over those of the preceding year. No better proof can be furnished of the rapid growth, the increasing popularity and great possibilities of the Company's business. The Burrabazar Branch, opened during the course of the year at the head of Harrison Road opposite the Howrah Bridge, occupies a very prominent position. The working of this Branch has proved very encouraging and offers good prospects for the future.

In a Resolution the Government of India announce that, in future, information will be communicated through the medium of a Press room to those Newspapers whose accredited representatives obtain permission to make use of the room. It has been left to the discretion of Local Governments to decide by what method information of local interest should be communicated to the Press. The Lieutenant-Governor has had the question under his consideration for some time and has decided to establish a Press room in Writers' Buildings for the communication of such information as it is desirable to place at the disposal of the Press. The room will be provided with tables, chairs and convenience for writing as well as with copies of all Government Reports, Resolutions, etc., which are usually communicated to the Press, and also of Gazetteers, Census Reports, Civil Lists and other official works of reference. Copies of all printed papers which it is considered desirable to make public will be placed daily on the Press table. Admission to the room will be by cards issued to the accredited representatives of newspapers of suitable standing. Application for such cards should be made by the Proprietors of the newspapers concerned to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. The present practice of distributing Government Reports communiques, etc., will cease in the case of such newspapers as may receive permission to send representatives to the Press room.

The rates of postage for parcels from India to the Federated Malay States have been reduced from the 1st August to one rupee for a parcel weighing not over three pounds, two rupees for a parcel not over seven pounds and three rupees for a parcel not over 11 pounds. No parcels weighing more than 11 pounds will be accepted.

A large two storied building in course of construction on the Poonamalee Road, Madras, for the Hon. Mr. Sankara Nair Judge of the High Court, suddenly collapsed on the 8th when about 30 workmen including the contractor were at work, killing one woman outright and injuring 10 others seriously. On mustering the workmen, it was found that about 20 were missing. It is supposed that all or nearly all of them have decamped through fright. Mr. Thom of the Tramway, Mr. Eaton of the Police, Mr. Ward Assistant Engineer of the Municipality, Mr J. Hamilton of Messrs. J. Hamilton Strang and Co., Engineers and Architects, and Rajan Sir Savalay Ramaswamy Mudaliyar and many others were all soon on the spot and rendered prompt assistance in removing the "debris" in order to recover the bodies of any who may have been buried in the ruins. In this connection, Mr. Hamilton rendered great assistance in directing the operations of removing dangerous scaffolding and beams. The damages amount to several thousands of Rupees.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, July 21.

INDIAN STUDENTS AND STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

In connection with the excellent work carried on by the National Indian Association and as the outcome of Miss Manning's kindly interest in the welfare of the Indian students in London, outings to various places of note in and near London are arranged from time to time, and do not fail to prove both profitable and enjoyable. Yesterday a very delightful visit was paid to Shakespeare's country by a number of students; the party included also several English ladies as well as Major Syed Hassan and the Rev. A. N. Banerjee, as well as Mrs. Banerjee, who is making a reputation here as a contral to singer of special attainments. It is not often that the outings include places so far afield as one hundred miles from London, but the attractions of Stratford certainly compensated fully for the five hours of the day that were spent in the railway journey to and from the Warwickshire town. The house in which Shakespeare was born, the adjoining museum containing the old falios and other objects of unusual interest, the old garden in which grow the flowers mentioned in his plays, the Church which guards his mortal remains, and the Memorial Theatre, picture gallery and library were among the sights of the old town that claimed the attention of the party during the seven hours or more that were at their disposal. There is only one Stratford-on-Avon in the world, and it is most desirable that young Indians in London should make pilgrimage to that shrine. All who did so yesterday took the keenest interest in what they saw and declared that the day will remain one of the "red letter days" of their sojourn in England. Lunch and tea were served in one of the quaint old houses—older than Shakespeare's time—for which Stratford is celebrated, and in the evening the walk across the fields to the village of Shottery to see Anne Hathaway's cottage was fully enjoyed. No one forgot that over those fields the world's great dramatist must often have wended his way when he went to win his bride, Anne Hathaway, from her rural and picturesque cottage at Shottery. It was interesting to note the familiarity with the immortal poet and his works evinced by many of the students and there is no doubt that the visit to his native place and the inspection of the many objects of interest concerning him and his family will largely add to the appreciation of orientals for the great writer who belongs not merely to one age and one nation but to all time and to all the world. The one regret felt by all throughout the day was the absence of Miss Manning; her illness was the only cloud that overshadowed the brightness of the expedition. A sympathetic telegram was sent to her with the wish for her speedy recovery. The appreciative notice in the "Patrika" to hand by the last mail of the work Miss Manning has nobly carried on for so many years was brought to that lady's attention and won her kindly thanks.

ARMAMENTS VERSUS PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

As a side light on the great controversy that is raging with regard to military control in India, and also to show how staunch a friend to India is the International Arbitration and Peace Association, I must not omit this week to refer to the annual meeting of the Association which took place last Wednesday in the Caxton Hall, Westminster. It was a pleasure to all present to hear Mr. Augustine Birrell take up the cause of India in his own inimitable way. Mr. Birrell, it is to be hoped, will find himself in the House of Commons again in the new Parliament; he is one of the shining lights of the legal profession in London, and deals with subjects of immense importance, whether in politics, education, or in law, in so weighty yet humorous a manner, that he always attracts an audience expectant of "birrillings." It is not given to many men to create a newnoun; but Mr. Birrell is one of them, and the more "birrillings" that are heard on India's behalf, the more are unlikely people to be attracted to give some attention to her needs. In supporting the aims of the Arbitration and Peace Association, the witty counsl naturally deplored the enormous expenditure on naval military armaments, and with regard to India he declared that money could be poured out like water for Lord Kitchener's plans or for those that have been declared to be needful for the safeguarding of the Empire, but when a campaign should have been instituted against the frightful ravages of plague in India, the cry was, No money! "The price of an ironclad or two would have established a sanitary army that would have grappled with the enemy—a worse enemy than Russia—but nothing adequate has been done. Such expenditure of money for the sake of killing human beings he condemned in the strongest terms; how much better it would have been to have endeavoured to save the lives of the millions that have died of plague. Mrs. Bradlaugh Bonner, ever a most true friend of India, also spoke at the meeting, and took up the argument that India suffered from a terrible injustice in being compelled to find the money for gigantic military expenditure without being able to say a word as to the way in which it was to be spent, while at the same time her own people were dying in hundreds of thousands, and no war was waged on plague. The Peace Association may be counted on to throw its influence on the side of those who oppose enormous armaments, and although a few decades ago its ideas were laughed at as Utopian and unrealisable, its power in the world is now being felt, and is destined to grow more and more. Perhaps one day, and not too distant a day, one of its conferences may even be held in India. With the rumour that has been current lately that Russia will be willing to give territory and money to Japan on the condition that an alliance between the two Empires is formed, and a possible entente—so long advocated by wise men here—with. England, hopes of the destruction of the Russian Bogey are inclined to spring up. If this really happened India's Golden Age might come!

CALCUTTA "IMPROVEMENTS."

To Mr. Ellis Griffith's long question, which I gave in full last week, with regard to the alterations in the capital city of India for the convenience of the Viceroy, Mr. Brodrick gave a reply on Tuesday last, which was in these terms: "I have seen the notification of the intention of the Government of India to acquire the areas referred to in the question. The objects stated in the notification are to provide offices for the Viceroy's private and military secretaries; residential quarters for officers, subordinates, and servants attached to His Excellency's staff and for the Viceroy's band; a hospital and dispensary for the staff; furniture and camp equipment store rooms, and the extension of stabling for Government House. I have seen in the newspapers correspondence on the subject, and I understand that the Calcutta Trades Association have been informed, in reply to their representation of March 20 last, that the firms mentioned in their petition will be permitted to remain in occupation until the expiry of their leases. It is probable that the improvements now being carried out in Calcutta will eventually provide eligible sites to which they can remove when their leases expire. It does not appear necessary to institute an enquiry at the present stage."

EDUCATION FOR COOLIE CHILDREN IN ASSAM.

Mr. Schwann's question about the education for the children of coolies in Assam tea gardens contained a reference to the facilities afforded with regard to primary education in the Baroda State which was not quite palatable to Mr. Brodrick. He cannot have read the last Baroda Administration Report—that able compilation for which Mr. Romesh Dutt was responsible and in which all honour is rendered to the Maharaja Gaekwar for his care of his people—or he would hardly have replied in the way he did. In the Baroda State the experiment of free and compulsory education is being tried, and there is every prospect of a favourable report on its effect. However, to come back to Mr. Brodrick. His answer to Mr. Schwann was in these words: "I do not, as at present advised, propose to interfere with the discretion of the Chief Commissioner for Assam. I doubt if in any part of India, whether in British territory or in Native States, special facilities are accorded for the education of agricultural labourers in excess of those granted to the general population. In primary education Assam is not more backward than other provinces."

"COMRADES."

It will not yet have been forgotten in India that in a recent speech by Sir Francis Younghusband at Cambridge, he uttered some memorable words about the comradeship which should exist between British and Indian soldiers. There were other points in that speech with which it was not easy to agree, but, as observed in this Letter at the time, if Sir Francis' words were spoken from the heart, in all sincerity, and not "politically", (—he explained only last week that "politically" meant not quite straightforwardly—) the comradeship idea was one to be emphatically applauded. The words have moved a contributor to the current number of the "Educational Journal" to write the following lines, which will be read, I doubt not, with considerable interest in India:

"OUR TRUE RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIA.

(Suggested by Sir Francis Younghusband's recent speech at Cambridge.)

"Comrades on many a desperate battle-field:
Still do we pledge you while drawing the breath
Breathed from old England's sweet corn-field and cattle-field,
You who have stood by us, true to the death!
Sikhs, who, whenever the enemy flaunted
Cruelty, treachery, pillage, or plot,
Rode to our rescue—keen, gentle, undaunted;
Gourkas, the first where the fighting was hot;
Parsis, the children of great Zoroaster,
Princes in commerce and pundits in law;
Sons of Mohammed, true friends in disaster;
Brahmins, austere to each flesh-ridden flaw—
Not to ourselves the austerity, brothers,—
Eager to purge your own spirit of dross!
Tender and gentle in service of others,
Faithfully sharing their danger and loss;
Oh in your hands, in your hands altruistic,
Lies an old crystal wherein we may see
Visions of meaning transcendent and mystic,
Truth that, our Master saith, maketh men free!
We of the West, brothers, you of the East, brothers,
Worship, through present and future and past,
One Who set highest the lowest and least, brothers,
One Who has said that the first shall be last,
of the World, Whose Divine revelation
Still to new truth is unlocking the door—
One truth for ever, through many a nation
Teaching His manifold love evermore.
India! India ancient and glorious!
Still do we pledge your wise men of the East!
Let us together, with Wisdom victorious,
Strive for new wisdom till Time shall have ceast!"

A. M.

The next Ashburer Prize of the Bombay University will be awarded for the best essay on the "Decay of Indian Artistic Works and the Possibility of Reviving It."—"I. E."

Scientific investigations have been going on for some time past in the Kasauli laboratory upon the subject of the standization of intoxicating liquors in India with a view to the bringing of production under greater control. It is now stated that the question of the appointment of an Excise expert with the Government of India is to be one of the matters to be considered by the recently appointed Excise Commission.

On the original side of the High Court, Madras, before Mr. Justice Moore, Mr. T Pattabhirama Aiyar, Vakil, appeared for Mrs. J. Heywood and applied for a divorce against her husband, Mr. A. J. Heywood, at present employed at Rangoon, on charges of neglect of mantenance, cruelty, and misconduct. The evidence disclosed that the parties had been married to each other on the 15th May, 1893, in the Bosary Church at Saint Thome and that they only lived happily for one month subsequently. The respondent though served was absent, and his Lordship gave a decree "nisi" with costs for the petitioner as prayed.

THE HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justice Rampini and Mookerjie.)

A COOLY-RECRUITER'S AGENT IN TROUBLE.

On 5th May last one Rajoni came to the Court of the Joint Magistrate of Midnapur and put in a petition to the effect that his wife and daughter and a grand-child had been spirited away by a woman named Brojosoari and prayed for an enquiry. The story was that the woman Brojosoari who lived at the town of Midnapur went to the village of Rajoni and made friends with him and learning his poverty invited the whole family to her place at Midnapur. The wife and daughter accompanied Brojosoari to Midnapur, but as they did not return on the appointed day Rajoni himself came to Midnapur and asked Brojosoari about his wife and daughter when he was told that Brojosoari knew nothing of them. There was a police enquiry with the result that Brojosoari was sent up for trial under Sec. 365 I.P.C. The police suspected Brojosoari to be an agent of a cooly recruiter and on further enquiry in Assam it was found out that the two women who were said to have been spirited away had actually been despatched to Assam by Messrs. Sen and Co. On those facts the Joint Magistrate convicted Brojosoari under Sec. 417 I.P.C. and sentenced her to one year's rigorous imprisonment. On appeal the Sessions Judge upheld the conviction but reduced the sentence to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Aggrieved by the above conviction and sentence Brojosoari, through Babu Narendra Kumar Bose, Vakil, moved their Lordships.

Their Lordships issued a rule upon the District Magistrate of Midnapur to show cause why the conviction and sentence passed upon the petitioner should not be set aside.

CASE UNDER SEC. 211.

Baboo Atulya Charan Basu applied for admission of an appeal on behalf of one Judagi Gowala who was found guilty by the Judge and Jury under section 211 of the I. P. Code and senenced to suffer 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. The facts of the case are as follows:—On the 20th November last the petitioner lodged an information with the Police Chaudi in the Sub-division of Behar, District Pabna that in the evening of the 18th Latiif Mia Barahi of Bara-Moulviain came to him and gave him 2 annas in advance for milk. They came the next day and asked his father why he had not supplied them with milk. His father said that he had no milk to supply. Thereupon Damu Dasadh Samroo Mia and Latif Mia caught hold of his father and took him to the bungalow of Bara Moulviain. He and others followed his father. There under the orders of the Mooktear of Bara-Moulviain his father was first tied with a gamchha and then severely beaten by Latif Mia, and others. He returned home and went to the place in the morning when he saw his father's corpse lying in the chowbatra of the Bara Moulviain. Subsequently Latif Mia laid a counter information in the police alleging that on the 20th November last while he was sitting at the gate of his "malik" he saw some 24 or 25 Gowalas bringing the dead body of one Sanichar Gowala in the house of his mistress and leave it on the chowbatra inside the house, and on his asking why they were leaving the dead body there, he was told that because he (Abdul Latif) gave evidence against them. The Police Sub-Inspector investigated the matter and submitted B. Form in the information lodged by the petitioner. Subsequently sanction was given for the prosecution of the petitioner for laying a false charge and a preliminary enquiry was held by Babu Shiv Sankar Sahai Deputy Magistrate of Patna who eventually committed the petitioner to the Court of Sessions for trial. In the case lodged by Latif Mia one Jungi Gowala, and others were sent up for trial on a charge under sections 143 and 440 I. P. C. The case of Latif Mia vs. Jungi Gowala and others was made over for trial to Babu Bholaram Moitra Deputy Magistrate who after a protracted trial acquitted Jungi Gowala and others. The petitioner was then tried by the Sessions Judge of Patna with the aid of a jury and was eventually convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 211 I. P. C.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal on the grounds of sentence only.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

This was an appeal preferred by one Nabadip Konai against the order of the District and Sessions Judge of Pabna convicting him on a charge under sec. 302 I. P. Code.

The accused was married to a woman by the name of Baroda. Throughout the married life they were not on very friendly terms. The woman carried on an intrigue with another man. After some time the woman went to her uncle's place. While she was away the accused married another girl. When Baroda came back he remonstrated with her for carrying on an intrigue with her paramour and while she was asleep he was alleged to have cut her throat and himself tried to commit suicide. The case was tried by Mr. W. S. Adie, District and Sessions Judge with the aid of two assessors. The latter brought in a verdict of guilty for culpable homicide. The Judge disagreeing held that it was a case of murder and accordingly sentenced the accused to death.

Their Lordships after hearing both sides committed the sentence to one of transportation for life.

A FORGETFUL MAGISTRATE.

This was a rule issued upon the District Magistrate of Midnapur to show cause why the case of the petitioners Bhutnath Pal and others under section 147 I.P.C. pending in the court of the sub-divisional officer of Ghatal should not be transferred to the file of some other Magistrate in the sudder The ground on which the transfer was prayed was that the sub-divisional officer had tried a similar case based on the same occurrence and he having already convicted the accused in that case was not competent to try the case of the petitioners. The District Magistrate in his explanation said that he enclosed the letter of the sub-divisional officer for the perusual of their Lordships, but no such letter was attached. Their Lordships without hearing the Vakil who appeared in support of the rule remarked that apparently the Magistrate forgot to attach the enclosure and the petitioners should derive benefit for the forgetfulness of the Magistrate. The rule was made absoluted and the District Magistrate was directed to make over the case of the petitioner to some Subordinate Magistrate in the sudder.

JIU-JITSU.

JAPANESE ART OF SELF-DEFENCE.

On Friday evening, the Overtoun Hall, 86 College Street, was filled to its utmost capacity on the occasion of the grand exhibition of the Japanese art of self-defence. Of course Young Bengal mustered strong on the occasion, but, there were a good number of ladies and gentlemen with a sprikling of Europeans, Japanese and Mahomedans. The proceedings began with the singing of a Bengalee song urging upon the sons of India to awake and shake off their proverbial lethargy and follow the example of Japan, the rising sun of the East. Several other songs suitable for the occasion were sung in accompaniment with harmonium. Several Japanese students sung their national anthem.

The first item was stick fencing by two Bengali boys in the Bengali style and the shorter boy got the better of the taller one. But the sword play by Japanese gentlemen was most interesting and much appreciated by the assembly. The Japanese played with armours on, their aim was to hit on four vital parts of their adversary—on the head, the nose, the wrist and arm-pit. They played in couples and when one was hit on any of those parts he knelt down before the victor.

Babu Roma Kanta Ray, who has lately returned from Japan, addressed the meeting in Bengali pointing out the noble traits in the Japanese character and in doing so he said that Japan had become rich by improving the nation! arts and industries and he was glad that the partition question had given rise to the swadeshi movement. There was also a wrestling contest between two Japanese youths. The Japanese mode of wrestling resembles much with that of Indian wrestling excepting perhaps somersaults.

There was a wrestling contest between a German young man and a Japanese youth. The contest was undecided, there being difference in the two methods. There was another contest between a Bengali youth and the same Japanese youth in which the latter was decidedly victorious. The proceedings terminated with another song.

JOY-GOWNDAHN CASE.

Ootacamund, August 6.—The case of Joy v. Dava Gowndahn was heard in appeal, in the Coimbatore District Court, on Tuesday last, the Government Pleader, Mr. Balakrishna Iyer, appearing for the Police. to uphold the conviction and Mr. L. W. Schmidt for the appellant, Dava Gowndahn. It will be remembered that, in this case, the Head Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Hannyngton convicted Dava Gowndahn of insulting Mr. Joy, Tutor of the Rajah of Dhar, when in Ootacamund and when he went to him to secure conveyance to and from Wellington on the evening of the 24th May last, fining him in the sum of Rupees 500, of which Mr. Joy received Rs. 200 as compensation. The appellant's Counsel dwelt particularly on the hardship imposed upon his client by the trying Magistrate, firstly in only a few hours being allowed him to make his appearance and defence, and his consequent inability to cross-examine the complainant, and secondly in the Magistrate's refusal to recall Mr. Joy at the final hearing, which, he said, placed him at a disadvantage in his defence. Mr. Schmidt's strongest contention was that a European in this case receives Rs. 200 for assaulting a native, holding that Mr. Joy committed a technical assault in pushing the accused, where the cause alleged for such pushing was the statement that the accused called the complainant "a liar." He further pointed out that at most, in this case, there was word against word and that the fine was extravagant. The Court reserved judgment.—"Hindu."

MINING IN BURMA.

Rangoon, Aug. 8.—Shareholders in up the Burma Mines Development Agency have been informed that if considered necessary, a resolution will be passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the company on the 31st August, concerning the alteration of the articles of association. It is satisfactory to learn that since the capital of the company was increased to £50,000, last September, considerable progress has been made. In September last two mining experts were engaged in London and sent to Burma, there they have been busily engaged in prospecting, one in Bhamo district and the other in the Southern Shan States. In February last Mr. Sulman was taken over temporarily from the Great Eastern Mining Company, Ltd., and put on special work in connection with the coal deposit on the Chindwin river. In the same month Mr. Lakeland, then in the employ of Messrs Bewick, Moreing and Co., was engaged, and was despatched to Katha district. An engagement was entered into with the Mazoe Alluvial Gold Mining Co., Ltd., (since re-named the Mandalay Gold Dredging Company, Ltd.,) whereby the latter company undertook to supply at once a brand now dredger of large dimensions and of the latest pattern, together with about £3,000 of working capital for the purpose of thoroughly testing the value of the dredge concession held on the Chindwin river. The Burma Mines Development Agency on their part undertook to supply a further sum of £1,500 as additional working capital and to lease ten miles of their concession to the Mandalay Gold Dredging Company. The Agency were in their turn to receive 40,000 shares of the Dredging Company out of the total issue of 60,000 shares with a call at part of the whole of the rest of the unissued capital of the company amounting to 90,000 shares. The dredger is now in Rangoon and it is hoped will commence operations in October next. An excellent report on alluvial deposits in Bhamo district has been received from Mr. Samwell, one of the company's engineers, and a special prospecting drill has been ordered from America to thoroughly test the value of this and other alluvial beds. A special expert has also been engaged from America to take charge of the drill and all alluvial prospecting work. Latest reports to hand on the Chindwin river are most satisfactory and the development work, it is said, is being vigorously pushed forward

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Calcutta and Mofussil.

University Examinations.—The current number of the "Calcutta Gazette" publishes the rules for the admission of Private students to the University Examinations for the Chittagong Division.

Railway Conference Association.—The Railway Conference Association have decided to appoint a permanent Secretary. Applications for the post will be invited both in India and England.

Commercial Education.—The Evening Courses on Book-keeping, Short hand-writing and Type-writing in the Presidency College will begin on Monday, the 14th instant at 7 p.m. The fee for each Course is Rs. 10.

Alleged Bigamy.—Babu Monoj Mohun Bose on behalf of one Dino Nath Dutt (complaining on behalf of his minor married daughter Sarala Dassi) renewed his application against his son-in-law Nani Gopal Ghosh on a charge of bigamy. The matter was sent to a Bench Magistrate to be disposed of. The Bench Court after examining some witnesses, ordered the issue of a process against the defendant.

Suit Against a Raja.—At the High Court on Thursday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale, the case of Mr. Grinbery vs Hari Madarajh Dev came on for hearing. The plaintiff in this case is a jeweller and carries on business in Bombay and Calcutta. The defendant is the Raja of Kalikhote. The plaintiff sued the defendant for the recovery of Rs. 7693 and odd being the price of jewellery supplied to the defendant Raja. His Lordship granted a decree in favour of the plaintiff.

Enticement.—Promoda Debi, on a plea of going to bathe in the Ganges, reached the railway station in company with a neighbour Bipin Behari Sarkar. Another man, Dilliswar, was waiting there for them. In the meantime, Promoda's husband got scent of the matter, which in due course came to the Court of law where the defence alleged that the woman came out of her house of her own accord. The trying Magistrate, however, convicted and sentenced Bipin to two years' and Dilliswar to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. On appeal the sentence passed on the former has been reduced to 15 months while that of the latter upheld by the District Judge. So says the "Khulna-Bashi."

Hony. Magistrates.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of a Bench to be established at Kharagpur, in the Sadar sub-division of the district of Midnapore:—(1) Mr. Arthur Stowey Bailey, (2) Mr. Henry Holmes Jellett, (3) Mr. Archibald Bayley, (4) Mr. Alfred Rowley Hill, and (5) Mr. Vivian St. John Croley. Mr. William Jameson Tomes is reappointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench, at Jamalpur, in the district of Monghyr; Khajeh Budruddin Ahmed is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of Sadar Independent Bench in the district of Dacca. Babu Ram Kumar Das is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench, in the district of Dacca.

Alleged Assault by a Shaheb.—On Thursday, before a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, the case in which one Sarat Chander Bhattacharjee working as a compositor, in the Caxton Press, charged Mr. Garrett of Messrs Newman and Co., with having assaulted him, was called on for hearing. Babu Suresh Chander Mitter wi Babu Kala Chand Chowdhry appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Manuel for the defence. Complainant in his examination said that he was employed under the defendant in the Caxton Press. Some mistakes crept in the proofs and the "Shaheb" without asking for any explanation from him, gave him two or three slaps and called him "sala" etc. After the case for the prosecution had been closed, the defence asked for time to produce evidence. The case was accordingly adjourned to the 17th instant.

Alleged Insulting Female Modesty.—On Thursday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which one Mr. W. Gordon Branch, second Engineer of the steamer "Dhulia,," stood charged by the police, with having, as alleged, insulted the modesty of some ladies in Creek Lane, whilst they were standing at the window of a house facing the Lane, was resumed. Mr. Abdur Rahim, the Chief Court Inspector, conducted the prosecution and Mr. Remfry appeared for the defence. Mr. Bomeswitch, the well-known private detective who had arrested the defendant in the Lane, was cross-examined and scarcely his cross-examination had been finished when the case was adjourned for the day.

Appointment of a Receiver.—At the High Court, on Thursday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale Mr. B. C. Mitter applied on behalf of the plaintiff in the suit of C. K. Brignell vs. I. S. Williamson and others for an order that the present Receiver in that suit be discharged. In this suit Mr. Niples was appointed as a Receiver to take charge of certain business of which the plaintiff was not only a creditor but also a partner. The plaintiff obtained a decree from this Court for Rs. 5,309-8-9 and Rs. 684 for principal and interest. On his application with the consent of all the parties the present Receiver was appointed to take charge of the Bankipur Ice and Aerated Water Compnay. Counsel said that the Receiver had requested the parties that they should apply to get him discharged. Counsel asked that Mr. MacGuire be appointed as a Receiver in his place. Mr. P. K. Roy Chowdhury consented on behalf of the defendants. His Lordship granted the application.

Accommodation of Government House Guards.—On Thursday, Mr. Beachcroft, the Special Land Acquisition Judge of Alipore, delivered judgment in a land acquisition case in which the property, which is in Crooked Lane, Calcutta, has been acquired by the Government for the accommodation of Government House Guards. The Land Acquisition Collector had awarded Rs. 22,800 but the claimant Babu Joy Lall, a merchant of Barabazar, was not satisfied with the award and claimed before the Judge Rs. 40,000. Babu Askhoy Kumar Basu instructed by Babu Nabin Krishna Dutta appeared for the claimant and contended that the claimant's case was that the property which consists of eleven stables on the ground floor and two rooms in the upper floor was specially suited for keeping race horses and fetched a good rent specially in the racing season. The Hon. Mr. Apcar kept his horses there for twelve years continually and Aga Sha's horses were also kept there for sometime. The Judge after considering the evidence of both sides gave the claimant Rs. 2,000 over what the Collector had awarded.

Monetary.—The total reserve of silver coin in Government treasuries on Monday amounted to Rs. 15,01,91, 345, and that of gold coin and bullion to Rs. 14,29,77,433. Other silver bullion (ingot reserve) amounted to Rs. 1,88,91,081.

Breach of Port Rules.—On Thursday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain Farmer of the steamer "Alala" was prosecuted for having in his possession rockets in excess of the number allowed by the Port Act. Accused was fined Rs. 5.

Police Department.—Babu Peari Mohon Gupta, Inspector of Police, Noakhali, is promoted from the third to the second grade of Inspectors. vice Babu Banamali Kundu, retired. Babu Protap Narain Singh, Inspector of Police, Gaya, is promoted from the third to the second grade of Inspectors, vice Mr. C. J. Beckwith, reverted to the third grade.

Rates of Tolls.—With reference to the notification fixing the rates of tolls for the Main Western, Arrah, Buxar and Patna Canals, it is notified for general information that vessels loaded with straw plying on those canals will be charged at the same rates as vessels loaded with stone, kunker or bricks are charged. This will have effect from 10th instant.

P. W. Department.—Mr. G. C. Maconchy, Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, is granted privilege leave for eight days, in extension of that already granted to him Mr. H. A. Gubbay, Assistant Engineer, third grade, Champaran Division, is granted furlough on medical certificate for three months Babu Krishna Dhone Banerjee, Supervisor, first grade, is transferred from the Gandak to the Sone Circle. Babu Bijoy Krishna De, Overseer, first grade, Akhoypada-Jajpur Division, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 26th July.

Subordinate Educational Service.—The following promotions and confirmations are sanctioned in the Subordinate Educational Service:—(Promoted to Class I.)—Babu Tripura Charan Banerjea, B.A., vice Babu Hari Charan Nag, retired.—(Confirmed in Class II.—Babu Suresh Chandra Dev, vice Babu Tripura Charan. Babu Rajendra Lal Gupta, B.A., vice Maulvi Mohammed Azizul Huq, appointed to Class VII of the Provincial Educational Service.—(Promoted substantively pro tempore to Class III—Babu Rajendra Lal Gupta, B.A., vice Babu Suresh Chandra Dev confirmed. Babu Priya Nath Roy, B.A., vice Babu Rajendra Lal.

Darjeeling Items.—A constable of the Darjeeling Police was lately sent up for stealing four young ones of a "chakar" bird from the Lloyd's Botanical Garden and, in the course of the trial before an Hon. Magistrate, two other constables were implicated in the offence. All the accused were convicted and fined Rs. 15 each. The other day, a Bengali clerk of the Financial Department was found between 7 and 8 p.m., at lower Buckwood below the court road in compromising circumstances with a girl of 15 belonging to a local mission by the police. The couple were taken to the thana, where the man was let off while the girl was kept in "hajat." In due course, the girl was tried convicted and sentenced to one week's imprisonment.

Additional Police Force.—The conduct of the inhabitants of mauza Elenga, police-station Kalihati, in the district of Mymensingh, has rendered it necessary to increase the number of police by the appointment of an additional force to be quartered in the said mauza at the cost of the inhabitants thereof; also the conduct of the inhabitants of the villages of Rarkera, Newabandh. Barlanga, Bainsor, Madhosokra, and their tolas within the jurisdiction of the Bano police-station, in the district of Ranchi, has rendered it expedient to quarter an additional force in the said villages and tolas at the cost of the inhabitants thereof. The proclamation shall remain in force for a period of three months from the date of the entertainment of the force.

Shocking Murder.—On Wednesday early in the morning, the Tallygunge Police was informed that a disbolical murder had been committed at Chingrighatta. The officer in charge of the Thanna hastened to the spot and fund a young Hindu woman lying dead in a pool of blood. There were marks of violence on her person. On enquiry it transpired that the deceased, who had been for some time in the keeping of one Preo Nath Mondal, attended the Alipore Criminal courts on Tuesday last with reference to a maintenance case which she had brought against Preo Nath. On her way back from the court she was, it is alleged, caught hold of by Preo Nath and his son. They dragged the woman to an adjoining jungle where she was done to death by these men who after seriously beating her cut her throat with a knife. The accused have been arrested and a vigorous Police enquiry is going on.

Port of Calcutta.—Mr. L. F. Morshead, having resumed his duties as Collector of Customs is re-appointed as a Commissioner of the Port of Calcutta.

Education Department.—Babu Devakar Datta Misra, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Patna City School is appointed to be an Assistant Master in the Patna Training School, vice Babu Ram Prasad, resigned. He is also appointed to act as Assistant Head Master of the Patna Training School during the deputation of Babu Sarat Chandra Brahmachari. Babu Satya Rup Misra, an Assistant Master in the Patna City School is appointed to be Assistant Head Master of the same institution, vice Babu Devakar Datta Misra transferred. Babu Chinta Haran Chakravarti, B.A., Head Master, Commilla Zilla School is allowed an extension of leaveof absence for one month. Maulvi Kabiruddin Ahmed, B.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Rangpur is allowed leave of absence for fifty-five days. The following arrangements are sanctioned consequent on the death of Babu Raghu Nath Ghosh, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Puri:—(1) Babu Narayan Prasad Mahanty, B.A., a Sub-Inspector of Schools, now Officiating Deputy Inspector of Schools in Cuttack, is appointed to be Deputy Inspector of Schools, Puri, on probation for one year. (2) Babu Jagannath Das, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Puri is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Puri during the absence on deputation of Babu Narayan Prasad Mahapty.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Aug. 9.

The Peace Envoys are staying at the same hotel and proceeded to the Navy Yard in separate launches. This time the Russians were given the precedence. Each was saluted with nineteen guns. Rear Admiral Mead received them and conducted them to the Stores Building, where they inspected the Conference arrangements and launched, afterwards returning to the hotel. M. de Witte, interviewed, said he would leave nothing unattempted to conclude peace, but all depends upon the Japanese demands. In case of failure the world must judge who is responsible.

It is understood, that to-day's programme at the Peace Conference will be confined to the examination of credentials and a discussion on which language is to be employed.

London, Aug. 11.

M. de Witte and Baron Rosen were closeted with their technical advisers for four hours yesterday afternoon, examining the terms.

A "Daily Telegraph" telegram from Portsmouth says that, on examining the Japanese credentials, the Russians found that, while the Tsar empowers them to make and accept conditions in his name and undertakes to sanction anything they sign, the Mikado on the other hand requires every stipulation to be submitted to him. Consequently at yesterday morning's sitting, the Russians in order to equalize, their respective powers did not avail themselves of the authority to sign the treaty without a reference to the Tsar.

A telegram from Portsmouth states that the reimbursement of war expenses, the amount of which is left for future determination, and the cession of Sakhalin are the main features of Japan's demands. The word "indemnity" is avoided.

London, Aug. 11.

The other Japanese terms are the cession of Russia's leases of Liaotung, the evacuation of the whole of Manchuria, the cession to Japan of the railroad south of Harbin, the northern portion remaining Russian, a Japanese protectorate over Korea, the limitation of Russia's naval strength in the Far East, the retrocession to China of any Russian privileges in Manchuria, and the grant of fishing rights to Japan in the Siberian littoral from Vladivostok to the Behring Sea. Russia relinquishes the interred warships to Japan.

GENRALE

London, Aug. 9.

Mr. Lyttelton replying to Sir M. Bhownuggree said he was considering the appointment of a Commission to report on the State's treatment of Indians in South Africa.

London, Aug 10.

Referring to the vague rumours current last evening the "Daily Telegraph" says that Lord Curzon has not yet resigned, but it has reason to believe the contingency is not improbable.

Mr. Brodrick in winding up the debate commended the Indian Government's decision, but admitted the strength of the plea for further information and would communicate with India immediately and lay further papers on the table of the House as soon as he could. The motion was withdrawn.

London, Aug. 10.

Mr. Hebrert Roberts maintained the necessity of weighing not only the views of officials, but the feeling of the outside administration circle. The necessities of the case could be met by giving Bengal a Governor with an Executive Council like Madras and Bombay.

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree approved the Government's policy, and said the cost of Mr. Roberts' proposals was a serious objection.

Mr. Brodrick said even critics of the division had not challenged the necessity of some (here follows unintelligible word) change. The Viceroy and his colleagues had carefully considered all objections. He held that a division was the only feasible remedy. Belowing that Mr. Roberts' solution did not fulfil the object; he himself believed the Government had taken the line of least resistance towards increased efficiency.

Sir A. Fowler regretted that the information submitted to Parliament was so limited, but he himself was not convinced that the Government of India had not arrived at a correct solution, and he therefore appealed to Mr. Roberts not to press for a division which would create a false impression here and in India in view of the House's ignorance of the reasons on either side.

London, Aug. 11.

Three large cotton mills at Ashton have conceded a five per cent advance in wages.

London, Aug. 11.

Parliament was prorogued to-day. His Majesty in his speech from the throne says: "May relations with all Foreign Powers are friendly, I earnestly hope the Russo-Japanese negotiations will lead to lasting and mutually honourable peace.

"The bases of the Morocco Conference are under considedation.

"The dissolution of Sweden and Norway is apparently imminent, and I am confident that such a settlement will be reached as to enable me to maintain the same friendly relations with Scandinavia as in the past.

"Macedonia and Crete are the cause of considerable anxiety and engage the attention of the Powers."

His Majesty then referred to the patriotic offer of Canada to assume the defence of Halifax and Esquimalt, which had been cordially accepted.

"Regarding the Transvaal, I trust all sections will unite in exercising Political Power for the advancement and welfare of the Colony.

"I have concluded a treaty with the Ameer, continuing the engagements made with the late Ameer which, during his life, secured friendly relations with the Government of India and his Government.

"A relief expedition has timely rescued and brought to Hammerfest, the American Ziegler Polar expedition which sailed in June 1903. The ship was crushed and sunk in January 1904, the crew reached Franz-Josephland and suffered terrible hardships subsisting on the stores left by previous subscriptions."

TELEGRAMS

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

DACCA-MYMENSING RAILWAY.

Allahabad, Aug 8.

As a matter of fact the question of Dacca-Mymensingh Railway which is said to begin nowhere and end nowhere now is, at the present moment engaging the attention of the Railway Board with a view to increase the Commercial and Industrial prosperity of the regions amalgamated together in the new province.

A EAROPEAN MURDERED.

Allahabad, Aug. 8.

Report from Hairabi, East Africa, dated 12th July, states that Mr. Galt, Collector at Entebbe, was mundered a fortnight ago in broad daylight in his verandah by some natives who speared him.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

VESTED WITH LARGER RESPONSIBILITIES.

Simla, Aug. 8.

I am authorised to state that his Majesty's Govt have approved a proposal made by His Excellency Lord Curzon to entrust the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir with a larger measure of administrative responsibility than he at present possesse under the new arangements. The existing state council will be abolihed and its administratives powers will be transferred to His Highness. His Excellency the Viceroy may possibly visit Kashmir later on in the year in order to confer the additional powers on the Maharaja in person but no arrangements on the matter have yet been made.

PARTITION OF BENGAL.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

Tangail, Aug. 8.

600 Tangail students assembled yesterday afternoon to concert measures for encouraging Indian industries. Local pleaders, Muktears and other resident gentlemen are in sympathy with the movement. Babu Sasi Bhusan Talukdar of New Dispensation Church presided. Resolution 1 for using country made articles and resolution 2 for collecting money by curbing personal conforts to contribute to the fund for sending delegates to England to protest against Bengal Partition were unanimously passed.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. HAUGHTON.

Rangoon, Aug. 8.—The case in which Mr. B. Haughton, Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division, was charged with assaulting a native named Pinoppah Mudally, has been disposed of by the District Judge of Moulmein. The accused admitted he was not justified in his conduct towards complainant, expressed his regret at what had occurred, and at the request of the complainant agreed to give as compensation Rs. 1,000, to be disposed of as follows, viz., Rs. 500 to the Moulmein Leper Asylum. and Rs. 500 to the Moulmein School for the Blind. The complainant accepted Mr. Haughton's expression of regret and agreed to forego any further claim in respect of the case. The accused was then acquitted.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS IN BURMA.

Rangoon, Aug. 8.—Notwithstanding the heavy rains good progress appears to have been made on the Pegu-Martaban Railway extension now under construction. At Pegu the extension has been connected to the Rangoon-Toungoo open line by a siding and about twenty-five miles of permanentway collected, while about another fifty miles have also been collected at the Martaban end. Of the earthwork of the embankments and cuttings about half has been done, and nearly all the temporary quarters required for housing the staff have been completed. Good progress is also being made on the Henzada-Kyangyin extension. The earthwork is nearly all completed, as also the quarters for the staff.

THE CRIMINAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, Aug. 9.

Mr. D. McCracken, Deputy Director of the Central Criminal Intelligence Department, retires from the services on the 23nd instant, when he completes nearly 34 years' service. It is stated that Mr. A. B. Barnard from Calcutta will succeed him.

THE OPENING OF JAIN STUDENTS' INSTITUTE.

Bombay, Aug 9.

The Maharaja of Kolhapur opened the Jain Students' Institute this morning at Kolhapur. The Jain Association presented an address to the Maharaja. A grand Durbar was held. The Maharaja thanked the Jains and hoped the Jains would get former literary glory.

STUDY OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE.

OFFICERS JOURNEY POSTPONED.

Allahabad, Aug. 10.

It has been decided that officers selected to proceed to Japan to study language will not be sent to that country until February 1906 instead of in September next. Future classes will be also sent in February of each year.

THE KINCHINJUNGA EXPEDITION.

Allahabad, Aug. 10.

The Kingchinjunga Expedition started from Ghoom on the 8th instant.

CULVERTS COLLAPSED.

Bombay, Aug 10.

Culverts near the Viramgaon station have collapsed and the coming and going of Ahmedabad trains are being delayed.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

FEELING IN BARISAL.

Barisal, Aug 10.

A large assembly of local merchants, shop keepers and outside public met in Modan Mohan's Akhra to discuss the present situation. Babu Aswini Kumer Dutt delivered a feeling and eloquent speech depicting the sad plight of the country. He showed by statements, facts and figures the heavy dea throll from plague and famine, the highest incidence of taxation and the impending charge of building a new capital and meeting fresh official charges. He urged merchants to help the present movement by replacing sale of foreign articles by indigenous goods. The speech was followed by an unusual outburst of feeling. Merchants rose in a body, the Hindus before Madan Mohan and the Mussulmans before Allah promised to try their utmost to sell country-made articles The customers in their turn vowed to buy them. Other speakers followed. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Strong feeling was expressed by the assembly to prosecute socially persons buying foreign goods without sufficient reason. A man has already been so prosecuted. The meeting closed with a stirring song. Not a week passes here without such meetings at 'hats' and public places.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

COUNTRY GOODS ORDERED TO BE BOUGHT.

Bombay, Aug 10.

The Maharaja Gondal ordered the officers to buy country goods strictly equal foreign quality and price.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

Simla, Aug.

Plague mortality continue to rise during last week the total rose from to 1054. The Bombay Presidency had less than 734 fatal cases, Burma 92, Mysore 91, Madras Presidency 54, Punjab 34, United Provinces 23, and Bengal '18.

VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

MEETING POSTPONED.

Simla, Aug. 10.

The meeting of the Viceroys Legislative Council fixed for Friday the 11th instant has been postponed. The date of the next meeting will be notified hereafter.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Agra, Aug. 10.

A serious railway accident is reported from Kamalganj, the next station to Fatehgarh, on the Cawnpore-Acknera section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. Some cattle strayed on to the line and stuck in a skeleton bridge. The engine of the down passenger train ran into them was derailed with four waggons next to it. The driver is hurt, and a European fireman, named Harry Ogden, was killed. A local inquiry is being held.

THE MONGHYR SENSATION.

Gya, Aug. 11.

The District Magistrate of Gya delivered Judgment in the sensational Monghyr assault case which was transferred here by order of the High Court. In this case Babu Sheonandan Persad Sing, Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate of Monghyr, was charged with ordering his peons to assault a respectable local pleader who was said to have spoken disrespectfully of the zemindar before the peons. The zemindar and his peons were tried together. Mr. Garth of the Calcutta High Court defended Babu Sheonandan Persad. The Magistrate convicted two peons only and sentenced them each to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and acquitted and discharged the rest. The Magistrate disbelieved the plea of "alibi" raised by Babu Sheonandan Persad but his giving order was disbelieved.

A TRAVANCORE CASE.

Madras, Aug. 11.

The further particulars of Mr. Lees' case of Travoncore Hills, show that the post mortem on the body of the deceased cooly, Jacob, disclosed injuries on the corpse, death being attributed to pneumonia resulting from injuries. Further proceedings against the accused will be resumed to-morrow, when it is expected a charge will be formally read and accused's statement reported.

GAZTTTE OF INDIA.

Simla, Aug. 11

Legislative Dept.—Hon'ble Mr. Apcar in gazetted Additional Member of Vicero'y Council vice Mr. Cable. Public Works Dept.—Mr. W. Rushton officiates as Superintending Engineerer vice Mr. Atkinson on leave; Lt.-Col. Baker R. E. officiates as Superintending Engineer and Secretary, public works Dept.—in Rajputana and Central India.—Finance Dept.—Mr. K. Dutt is appointed Chief Superintendent, office of Accountant-Genl., Bengal, vice Mr. Sanford.

PLAGUE INOCULATION IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

The prevention of plague amongst their employes was discussed this afternoon by the Bombay Millowners Association. A scheme was submitted which provided for the organised instruction of the people respecting the advantages of inoculation and offered as inducements to inoculation one day's leave after the operation and a policy for one year of Rs. 50 in the case of the death from plague. The Bombay mills employ seventy-eight thousand people. Mr. Sassoon J. David, Chairman of the Association, in moving the adoption of the scheme said that for the last eight years the scourge has been increasingly disastrous among the poorer classes of Bombay, and in view of the Millowners great losses, through plague in money and trained hands, it was extraordinary they ha- not already taken measures to promote inoculation among the millhands. The inoculation had been proved efficacious and the Health Department is willing to inoculate free. After a considerable discussion the motion was carried. The association also demand the motion to restrict working hours in the mills to a daily average of twelve hours At present some mills work fifteen hours, and it was urged that the restriction proposed was demanded by humanity and true economy. The motion was carried.

THE P. W. D. OF THE INDIA GOVT.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

Simla, Aug. 11.

The following resolution has been issued:—In Home Deartment Resolution No. 539-69, dated 1st March, 1905, regarding the formation of the Department of Commerce and Industry and consequent reall otment of business of some of the other departments of Government of India, it was ordered that such establishments and business belonging to the Public Works Department as were not transferred to the Department of Commerce and Industry or to the Railway Board should be administered under the Director of the Revenue Member, of the Governor-General's Council by a Secretary who would be designated the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Civil Works) and that the title Public Works Department should cease to exist as the title of a department of the Government of India. The Governor-General in Council is now advised that this arrangement is open to certain technical objections and he therefore directs with the concurrence of the Secretary of State that the designation of a Public Works Department shall be restored. The Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Civil Works) will accordingly be styled Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department and the word (Revenue) will in future be omitted from the designation of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Revenue).

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

MONTHLY MEETING.

A LIVELY TWO HOURS' DISCUSSION.

The adjourned fifth ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation was held on Wednesday evening at 4 p.m. at the Council Chamber, Municipal buildings, when the Commissioners had a very lively discussion for two hours over the statement made by Mac Cabe, their Chief Engineer and which the Chairman wanted to incorporate the proceedings of the Corporation. Unfortunately Mr. Mac Cabe's supporter was not present and the brunt of Mr. Apcar's remarks was directed against Mr. Bertram, who, as he declared himself, was neither a supporter nor a denouncer of the Chief Engineer. As usual the Hon'ble Mr. C. G H. Allen, the acting Chairman presided and there were about 32 Commissioners present Babu Kali Churn Palit began the discussion by saying that both as a rate-payer and as a Commissioner he thought it was his duty to say something on the subject. He first of all objected to the procedure adopted. No doubt Mr. Mac Cabe should be given an opportunity of submitting an explanation. His statement was made in answer to questions put by Mr. Apcar. The key-note of Mr. Apcar's questions was "Did the Chief Engineer do his duty?" That question was answered and then followed the statement. But could any Compmissioner tolerate the language used by Mr. Mac Cabe, the strongest language possible against a Commissioner. He asked the Chairman in the name of the Commissioners that Mr. Mac Cabe withdraw the statement. He made certain statements on matters which Mr. Apcar used. Referring to Mr. Deverell's work, Mr. Mac Cabe had said that he used not to be out out at 6 a.m. when had Mr. Mac Cabe got his information to challenge Mr. Apcar's statement? He wanted to know why Mr. Mac Cabe's statement was not printed and circulated. Fortunately the meeting was postponed. Mr Mac Cabe was not known among the rate-payers and the Commissioners. And why? Because Mr. Mac Cabe never went to inspect works. The Chief Engineer was constantly found wanting in the management of his own works. In the middle of June last he suspended an Engineering Overseer of Ward 5. The District Engineer drew his attention that Mr. Mac Cabe was not empowered to suspend an Overseer. Mr. Mac Cabe , in ply said that 'my order is an order." In the end of June however Mr. Mac Cabe cancelled his order of suspension but fined the man 14 days' pay.

Chairman.---May I enquire of Babu Kali Churn Palit how you got this information. I have not got any such information.

Babu Kali Churn.---I am sorry, Sir.

Continuing Babu Kali Churn said that the Chief Engineer had not performed his duty. It was no credit to Mr. Mac Cabe that both the water works and the drainage works were not in perfect order. There was a statement that Mr. Mac Cabe was unknown in the northern part of the town. He challenged any body to contradict the above statement.

Mr. Bertram.---I challenge that statement I with Mr. Greer and with Mr. Mac Cabe travelled in the northern quarter of the town on five occasions.

Mr. Pratt.---I also challenge that statement.

Babu Kali Churn.---I want to know what work was done on those occasions. I won't be satisfied with mere assertions.

Mr. Bertram (rather excitedly)---That speaker must withdraw what he has said. He says I am a liar, Sir. I ask him to withdraw that statement.

Chairman.---He said what is his opinion. Babu Kali Churn continuing said that Mr. Mac Cabe in his statement had said "it is a matter of surprise to me that Mr. Apcar should be so ill-informed about the organization of the Engineer's Departmtnt," referring to Chief Engineer's assistant. The speaker said that Mr. Mac Cabe had got a de facto man as his personal assistant. He concluded by saying that he had the fullest support to the remarks made by Mr. Apcar in regard to Mr. Mac. Cabe's work.

Mr. Wynne said that Mr Mac Cabe was a man of highest abilities and conducted his department in his own way.

Mr. Bertram said that the episode would please no doubt Mr. Apcar, but they had enough of washing dirty linen in open meetings. It was presumption on his part he said, to make any suggestion. It seemed to the speaker from the tenour of the discussion that Mr. Mac Cabe was not doing his duty. The proper course, he thought, would be to appoint a committee and hold an enquiry. They have heard the eloquent speech of Babu Kali Churn Palit which he was accustomed to do as prosecution pleader in the police court. The business before them was whether Mr. Mac Cabe's statement would be recorded or not. They were not concerned in the quarrel between Mr. Apcar and Mr. Mac Cabe. Mr. Mac Cabe submitted an explanation after Mr. Apcar's questions were sent to him by the Chairman. He was given a chance to explain and he had submitted an explanation. There was nothing disrespectful in it. The proper course would be to appoint a special committee to enquire into his conduct. He thought that the best Judge whether it should be recorded or not was Mr. Apcar. The speaker saw nothing objectionable in Mr. Mac Cabe's statement. He said that it was an unfortunate statement and perhaps Mr. Mac Cabe was very ill-advised in putting that statement. But the Commissioners should have both sides of the question. Referring to the remark of Babu Jadunath Sen that the inspection of the Tallah water-works was insufficient, Mr. Bertram said that it was not true. Mr. Mac Cabe did not join the Municipality till October 1903. He said that in February last he with Mr. Greer and Mr. Mac Cabe went to inspect Beadon Square.

Babu Kali Churn.—That was Mr. Greer's inspection. It was not a part of the Chief Engineer's work.

Mr. Bertram.—I ask your ruling, Sir, whether it is Mr. Mac Cabe's duty or not.

Chairman.—Of course it is.

Mr. Bertram continuing said that he with Mr. Mac Cabe went to inspect the College Square, the Cornwallis Square, District 1. Gowkhana and on another occasion up to the furthest end of the Cornwallis Street.

Mr. Bertram.—I would ask my friend why did he last inspect Cornwallis Square which he is in charge of.

Babu Kali Churn.—I do it almost every day.

Continuing Mr. Bertram said that another charge against Mr. Mac Cabe was that he did not inspect the Municipal buildings. But there was the monthly report and it was signed by Mr. Mac Cabe. He said that he was not inimical to Mr. Apcar but he failed to see why they should not record Mr. Mac Cabe's statement as also that of the other side.

Mr. Apcar said in reply that he never brought forth the matter until he tried his best to know about it by all sorts of means He never did it without deliberation and putting it to test. He regretted that the Chairman was open to criticism. When the heard that Mr. Mac Cabe questioned his (Mr. Apcar's) facts he challanged the chair man but no asknowledment was vouchsafed to him. He wanted to know where was the mis-statement and where was the misinformation? The Chairman had tried to compromise the matter. Mr. Apcar called for an enquiry. It was denied to him. When ever there was a criticism it was resented. He wanted to know why the enquiry was not made. Mr. Mac. Cabe's statement was laid on the table. But why was it not sent to him (Mr. Apcar)? When he applied for a copy it was grudgingly given to him. He said that the Chairman was partly responsible for the statement. Mr. Mac. Cabe stated grounds for placing his statements before the commissioners. He (Mr. Mac. Cabe) said that Mr. Apcar's remarks were absolutely unfair. The speaker asked if it was true. Ample otice was given of the questions. At the meeting he (Mr. Apcar) stated every point—he stated all what he had to say. Mr. Apcar asked some questions to the chairman and Mr. Mac. Cabe questioned his motive. He (Mr. Apcar) said that no ill-motive would appear from the methods he adopted. He wrote to the Chairman from Cashmere about the complaints against Mr. Mac. Cabe. He wrote similar letters to Mr. Bertram; but when on coming back to Calcutta he asked Mr. Mac Cabe about it the latter said that he knew nothing of it. Apparently no notice was taken of these letters. He spoke to Mr. Mac Cabe many times about it but he saw no improvement. It was said against him (Mr. Apcar) that he was a tool in the hands of a District Engineer. Addressing Mr. Bertram Mr. Apcar asked—would a Commissioner be a tool in the hands of a servant of the Corporation? It was a shame, a degradation!

(Mr. Bertram here said that it was Mr. Apcar's inference only. He had never said that.)

Referring to Mr. Deverell (District Engineer) Mr. Apcar said that he (Mr. Deverell) used to go out on inspection duty at 6 a. m. and returned at 10 a. m. Mr. Mac. Cabe said that it was not a fact. But he (Mr. Apcar) personally knew of it. It was no exaggeration to say that Mr. Mac. Cabe was unknown in the Districts. Mr. Apcar asked for an enquiry and he said that he would show how matters stood. He did not want that the Chief Engineer should inspect every work but he must inspect important ones. Mr. Mac. Cabe said that he worked for 14 hours a day the usual working hours being 10. Mr. Apcar was thankful to Mr. Mac. Cabe for four hours' gratis work. The speaker said that no credit was due to Mr. Mac Cabe for the extra quality of water that they were now getting. The scheme was not Mr. Mac Cabe's. It originated from Mr. Silk. He moved as an amendment that the further consideration of this matter be postponed until after Mr. Mac. Cabe's return and that a committee be appointed to enquire into after Mr. Mac. Cabe's return in respect of inspections made by him including the suburban drainage scheme and the water works departments.

Mr. Bertram seconded Mr. Apcar.

Chairman: Before this amendment is put I want to know under what section you are justified to demand such an enquiry?

Mr. Apcar:—I challenge for an enquiry and if Mr. Mac. Cabe's friends hear it they can deny this enquiry.

Chairman:—I have given the opportunity of pointing out the section but he has not done so.

Mr. Apcar.—Sec. 96-1 is applicable.

Chairman:—Mr. Apcar's amendment is divided into two parts: (1) that the further consideration be postponed and (2) to appoint a committee of enquiry This portion is not included in Sec. 96-1.

The Chairman then said that he had been challeged for laying Mr. Mac Cabe's statement on the table. A statement was made against a responsible officer of the Corporation and that statement appeared in the public press. He thought that Mr. Mac Cabe was justified in refuting that statement. He said that Mr. Braunfeld had said that such a procedure was not adopted in Parliament. The Chairman said that the municipality could not be compared with the House of Lords, for then the Chairman should have the powers of the Lord Chancellor. Neither could it be compared with the House of Commons. For they had nothing to do with the liberties of the people. They had only certain powers delegated by Government. The Chairman further said that the Government never denied an opportunity to its meanest servant to furnish explanations and he had done nothing more than what the Government usually did in asking Mr. Mac Cabe to furnish an explanation. It was said that Mr. Mac Cabe's statement was improperly worded. He agreed with that but he said that it ought to be taken into account that Mr. Mac Cabe was an Irishman. Mr. Mac Cabe was smarting under indignation when he wrote his statement. He was a Government officer. It was no wonder that a man in his positi on should be indignant over it. He was stabbed from behind and he thought that he would be prejudiced to his future employers. The Chairman said that by laying Mr. Mac Cabe's statement on the table he only gave all the informations that Mr. Mac Cabe gave to him. The Chairman knew the tactics for utilising the statement in other ways but he hated these tactics. He thought it was his duty to lay all the facts before the Commissioners and in doing this he exposed himself to criticism by Mr. Apcar and his supporters. It was said that Mr. Deverell did inspection duty from 6 to 10 in the morning but he heard that Mr. Deverell was an unsatisfactory Engineer. Was it not, he asked, that Mr. Deverell's work was unsatisfactory because he wasted his time by inspection (cries of no, no)? The Chairman said "yes." He concluded by appealing to the Commissioners to record Mr. Mac Cabe's statement.

The Chairman then put the following amendment of Mr. Apcar to the meeting: That the further consideration of this matter be postponed until after Mr. Mac Cabe's return.

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

THE L.-G.'S SPEECH AT MURSHIDABAD.

The following is the full text of the Lieutnant Governor's reply to Addresses presented to him by the different public bodies at Murshidabad on the 10th instant;---

Gentlemen,---I thank you very heartily for the addresses of welcome which you have presented to me; and I shall proceed to take up briefly one or two of the points which are considered in these addresses.

The Berhampore Municipal Address first deals with the subject of the drainage of the town. Last year in dealing with this subject I pointed out that it might reasonably be divided into two parts: the one being concerned with the Government estate of Garh Berhampore, and the other with the rest of the Municipal area. I pointed out that the Government could not be admitted to be bound, as a genral rule, to perform Municipal work for any part of a town merely because it had proprietary rights therein; but I added that in the peculiar circumstances of the Berhampore Municipal finances I was prepared to give assistance in carrying out a sound system of drainage, and that it was reasonable that that assistance should take the shape of a grant from the Board of Revenue to meet at least a part of the cost of the drainage scheme of the Government estates. The Board of Revenue accepted that view. In your address you seem to take some exception to this position; and you urge that a drainage scheme for one part of the town is neither satisfactory nor desirable, but that a complete system of drainage for the whole of the town would be more useful and conducive to good sanitation. There can be no doubt that to drain the whole town well would be better than to drain only a part of it; but the responsibility in this matter rests with you. I can only assist; and what I desire to do is to assist you in a reasonable way. If I can assist you in draining Garh Berhampore, you will be able to devote more easily your own resources to the drainage of the rest of the town. It is reasonable for me to press forward with the drainage of Garh Berhampore for several reasons. These are examples that the drainage of this part of the town is complete in itself. Nothing will be done here that will in any way interfere, or be inconsistent with a drainage scheme for the whole town; and it is generally necessary that a system of drainage once definitely determined on should be carried out piece meal as funds allow. Again Garh Berhampore is the most unhealthy part of the town. It is therefore best to begin with that, and see whether we can improve its sanitary condition. Finally there is the reason at which I have already hinted that Government has a special interest in Garh Berhampore; as it is a Government estate. Last year I said to you that I should have the preparation of a scheme for the systematic drainage of the town pushed forward as soon as possible. I regret that there has been great delay, which has been in some respects unavoidable: I shall now however endeavour to push the matter through quickly. I pointed out to you also that, when the scheme was approved, the assistance which the Government would give depends largely upon the degree of interest shown in the scheme by the public generally, as indicated in the efforts which the Municipality itself might make to meet the cost of the scheme and the degree to which private liberality might co-operate with the Municipality.

In regard to the matter of your water works, which you mention only incidentally, and in regard to which I receive reports that are not wholly satisfactory, I am in communication with local officers.

The next point that requires remark in this address is the request for a grant of Rs. 8,000 to enable the Municipality to meet the cost of repairing and reconstructing the local charitable dispensary. I have not yet received an estimate of the cost of the repairs but I have been assured of their necessity. I am ready to help. When the estimate is prepared I shall be willing to give half the cost up to a maximum of Rs. 5,000, provided that the other half is raised locally. This will I trust commend itself to you as a reasonable and liberal solution of your difficulty.

The third matter which is mentioned in this address is the vexed question of the settlement of the Government Khas Mehal, which is referred to as having created "a panic among a large section of the rate-payers" of the town. The Hon'ble Mr. Hare has accompanied me here along with the Commissioner of the Division with a view of enquiring fully into this matter, discussing it with the tenants or representatives of them, and then coming to a decision on the subject. I leave the matter with confidence in his hands. He has already met a deputation of the tenants; he has shown them the reasonable and considerate attitude of the Government; and there is every prospect of a settlement. There is now, at all events, no panic.

I turn now to the address of the Murshidabad Municipality. This address, after acknowledging past benefactions on the part of Government proceeds to discuss the drainage scheme of the town. It is said that a drainage survey of the Municipality has been completed, but that, for want of sufficient funds, no drainage scheme has been prepared; I am asked to direct the Sanitary Engineer to prepare a scheme for the Municipality without charging any thing. This is contrary to the usual practice but there are circumstances connected with the Municipality of Murshidabad, which induce me to show special consideration to it in this matter as I have already done in the matter of medical relief. I am prepared therefore to give the assistance required in the preparation of a systematic scheme of drainage for the town.

I am unable to say anything, however, in regard to your request for aid in connection with the feeder roads to the Murshidabad Railway Station. Your request is too vague for me to deal with it and I must therefore ask you to make a more definite representation in consultation with the Collector of the District through the Commissioner, when I will give it due consideration.

The address of the Azimganj Municipality consists entirely of expressions of thanks for assistance received in various forms by that Municipality. There is nothing asked for at all. I have only therefore to express the pleasure with which I have received the address.

I pass to the address of the District Board. After referring gratefully to the considerable increase that has recently been made in their income, and the efforts which are being made to improve the primary education of the province, the Board invite my attention to the necessity for keeping open by dredger the outlet of the Bhagirathi from the Ganges, in order to prevent injury to the health of the district and incidentally to facilitate the navigation of the Bhagirathi. So far as I have been able to ascertain the condition of the Bhagirathi has been practically the same for many years---certainly for fifty years, probably for a 100 and possibly many more years. I have not been able to ascertain in what manner it is thought the present state of the river injuriously affects the sanitation of Murshidabad or of other places on its banks. I may, however, say that the Irrigation Department of the Bengal Govt. is now obtaining suitable dredging plant from England, when this has been obtained, some experiments will be made to ascertain what is practicable at a reasonable cost in the way of increasing the flow of water in the river in the dry season. The plant has been already ordered; and we may expect to have the dredgers within a year or two. Till then nothing effective can be done.

The Board next refers to the t lls levied at Jungipore which it is stated are regarded by the people as a hardship; and the suggestion is made that they should be abolished. Tolls are demanded from vessels which use the Nadia rivers, to pay for the work which is done in draining the channels in the dry season so as to allow of some navigation at that time. Speaking from memory I may say that the amount which Govt. realises from these tolls barely covers the cost of the work done. If the general principle be accepted that the cost of maintaining communications should be met by the localities in which they are situated by means of local taxation, there does not seem to be any hardship in requiring those who use the Nadia rivers to pay for what is done to keep them open to navigation. If, however, there are any particular charges which are thought inequitable, I shall be very glad to consider any definite representation regarding them. I do not myself like tol's at all; but as you know the necessity for tolls is admitted on both roads and rivers; and it is impossible for me to deal with this matter in connection with an address presented to me suddenly in this way. I hope that you will excuse me if I ask the District Board carefully to consider the question, and to submit, at greater leisure and after more matude deliberation, any recommendations by they have to make.

At the end of your address you refer to Agriculture, the interest you make in it, and the desire you have for a demonstration farm. I am glad to assure you that your interest in the matter is not greater than mine; that Govt. has a scheme in hand which we trust will greatly advance the inttrests of agriculture, and that we expect, within a month o two, to have the new Director of Agriculture appointed to proceed to carry out that scheme. I hope to have your whole-hearted co-operation in this matter.

I pass on now in conclusion to the address of the Murshidabad Association. After expressing satisfaction with certain Govt. measures the address goes on to discuss some questions affecting the district and others of a more general character. One of the former is the projected Bhagirathi Bridge. This scheme is at present in abeyance. It has been ascertained that it would be very expensive, as the requirements of navigation demand high bridge with high approaches. The bridge would only serve local interest, and is not required either by the East Indian Railway or by the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The line which you suggest to Poradaha would also involve bridges over the Jellingi and Mathabanga, which are both navigable rivers; and it would therefore be very expensive and would only serve local interest. Such works may be done some day; but there are many more urgent schemes of Railway extension in this province: and I cannot hold out any prospect of these being taken up for some time to come.

I cannot give you any answer at present in regard to your suggestion to have a Sub-Division opened somewhere in the eastern portion of the District. That is a matter which requires very careful consideration, and which I must postpone until I am able fully to consult.

local officers. Nor is it necessary for me to say anything in regard to primary and secondary education to which you invite my attention. You are no doubt aware that the matter is now receiving very special attention and that schemes from which great advance may be expected are in course of preparation. If I secure the co-operation of local bodies and of the liberal and influential among the people, great progress will be made.

In the address of the Association a brief reference is made to the partition of Bengal. The matter does not directly concern the people of this district; and I do not suppose that you desire for me many remarks on this subject; but I think that I may be allowed to say that the one sentence in which you express your opinion on the scheme, namely that it "will materially affect the advancement of the whole province," is a sentence which I can heartily use about it, but in a sense the precise opposite of yours. The object of the scheme for the partition of Bengal is to secure the advancement of the whole province. The conviction of the Government of India, a conviction which I thoroughly share, is that the result of the partition will be a great improvement in administration, and a great advancement of the interests both of this province as it will remain constituted and of the new province which is to be created. I have read such accounts as have appeared in the press of the speeches made at the meeting held on Monday in Calcutta in regard to partition: and I am bound to say that I am disappointed at the tone which has been adopted. The idea evidently is (if I may quote the old proverb)—that an endeavour should be made to give this particular dog a bad name so as to hang it. Invective and exaggerated language are freely employed by several speakers; and few made any attempt to regard the scheme soberly.

I see that it is still stated that Government has not consulted the people. This is absolutely untrue. The people have had the whole year to discusss the scheme. They fully discussed the smaller scheme; and then they discussed a larger scheme, almost as large, and precisely the same in principle, as the scheme which has been sanctioned; and all that they said has received full consideration. Every effort has been made to meet every reasonable objection to what is a necessary arrangement. It is necessary that the province of Bengal should be reduced; it is necessary that the Province of Assam should be enlarged. And the scheme as carried out has been so framed as to give the forward districts of Bengal far the larger place in the new province which is to bear in its fore front the name of Eastern Bengal; to them a Legislative Council, and a Revenue Board, and all the other privileges and a status to which they attach importance; to enable the transferred district to carry with them associations and influence such as will secure their happiness and progress in the time to come; and to give the new province a start under such favourable auspices as may be expected to secure its prosperity. Already many of this affected are beginning to see all this and would be glad to see the agitation cease. I observe that the speaker, from whom I certainly should have expected better things, has endeavoured to rouse opposition to the scheme by suggesting the possibility of High Court or Chief Court being hereafter established at Dacca on the demand of the people of the new province. It is strange to hear him speak of the people of the new province as demanding to be removed from the jurisdiction of the High Court. But that might pass. When, however the speaker goes on to say that perhaps that might end in the present High Court of Calcutta being reduced to the status of a Chief Court, I venture to say that he is saying what he never for a moment believed. Every one well knows that, even with the reduction of area which this partition scheme brings about, the province of Bengal will remain in the very fore front of the provinces of India in regard to its importance and influence, and that it is impossible to conceive of the reduction of the High Court in authority. The suggestion seems to me so ridiculous that I can only trust that the speaker was grossly misreported. The opposition to the scheme is I know far from universal; and it is largely due to misconception. I for my part heartily believe that the partition scheme has been conceived in the interest of the two provinces concerned, and of the districts to be transferred, and that in a very short time all those who are directly affected by change will realize that it has been entirely to their advantage.

I desire again to thank you all for the welcome which you have given to Lady Fraser and myself and to express my satisfaction that I have had the opportunity of hearing the expression of your views and of speaking frankly to you in regard to them.

A SENSATIONAL KIDNAPPING CASE.

ALLEGED TRADE IN GIRLS.

On Friday, before Moulvi Bazlal Karim, third Presidency Magistrate, the sensational kidnapping case in which one Sookur Sirdar, Tamiz Sirdar, Rangini Rour (absconded) Lall Khan and Jumni "Bariwalli" stood charged with having kidnapped two minor girls, Ayatun and Hamidun, from Harishpore, Jessore, with intent to make them women of the town, was resumed.

Mr. Hume conducted the prosecution. Babu Jotindra Mohun Ghose, Vakil, appeared for Lall Khan and Babu Tarak Nath Sadhu for Jumni.

The Police Surgeon having been examined as to the age of the girls, the following witnesses were then examined:

Atur examined said:—I am a woman of the town. I live at Gangaram Gullee. I know accused Jumni "Bariwalli." She is our "Bariwalli." From my girlhood I know her. I can't say whether Jumni has got a house in Taltolah. I know accused Lall Khan for the last two or two and a half months. I live in the same house with him. I don't know what does he do. Lall Khan has two kept women there. One is named Janki and the other Mohini. I know the first and second accused. I don't know their names. I first saw the second accused in Lall Khan's house when two girls were brought. There was another person with him. I saw the first accused at the thana and not in Lall Khan's house. Two men and a female brought the two girls there. Second accused was one of the three. I have not seen the female. The other man is not here. The girls were brought in Lall Khan's house more than a month ago. (Identified the girls). They were brought at 8-30 or 9 p.m. at night. The two males and one female left the house in the morning leaving the two girls there. Aytun stayed in the house for four days. After four days while I was asleep Aytun escaped through my room. It was at 4 or 5 p. m. She was then naked. Lall Khan handed me a piece of cloth to give her. I went to a house a little way off from ours and gave that cloth. She said seeing Jumni, "I shall not go to Lall Khan's house again." Two days after the girls were brought Jumni went to realize rent from me and on that day the girl saw Jumni. When Ayatun cried, Lall Khan told Jumni to keep the girl in her house for four days and that when any man would come from her village he would send her back. Aytun was taken to Jumni's house, which is occupied by prostitutes. There were 10, 15, or 30 prostitutes with us when Aytun was brought back from the house in which she took shelter, after her escape. Hamidun, the other girl, stayed in our house for 10 or 30 prostitutes with us when Ayatun was police had taken her away.

After this, another woman was examined and then the case was adjourned to the 19th instant.

Sanction has been formally accorded to an estimate amounting to about Rs. 19,25,000 for the direct access to the city of Agra by the East Indian Railway, the cost being met from the Budget provision for 1905-1906.---"I. E."

We are informed that the negotiations for the purchase of the tramways having been completed, the whole concern was taken over by Mr. Frank W. Chanter for the new Company, on the 2nd instant, with no interruption of working.---"I. E."

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE DURBAR AT PATNA.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Bankipur, Aug. 4.

A POLITICAL HODGE-PODGE.

There are very few men who, if opportunity presents, can resist the temptation of playing the role of a Great Moghul. But ever since the Curzonian assemblage at Delhi this tendency has greatly increased and investiture durbars or even their mockeries have rather become the fashion of the day. Hence, it is not at all strange that the L. G. would signalise his first residence in his Monsoon Capital with a durbar which was accordingly held in the Patna College Hall on August 1. It was a sort of political hodge-podge for like Ghasiram's Chana it had a little of floral decorations, military display and band, a "khillat", presentation of addresses and what not. There were 25 durbaris, out of which 15 were Mahomedans, 8 Behari Hindus and 2 Bengalees.

ADMISSION TO THE DURBAR.

The admission to the durbar hall was by tickets and we are told that the Dist. Magistrate was pestered with hundreds of applications for them. We don't know what actual criterion regulated the distribution of the cards, but there can be no denying the fact that the sons and proteges of the durbaris were shown greater consideration than other really deserving men, and thus some came to be admitted whose presence in the durbar hall was really objectionable. But Patna is a place where fandiritism is always bound to carry the day.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A DURBARI?

This is more than what we can answer. For never having had any access to the officials, we cannot be expected to be privy to the mysteries of a durbar. But this we are certain that neither title nor certificate of honour constituted the only claim, for them Babus Purnendu Narayan Singh and Krishna Sahai would not have been there. If it had solely depended on a garden or evening party then most of the durbaris would have been nowhere. If dancing attendance upon the officials were the only necessary factor then Babu Govinda Chandra Mittra would have been the last person to have been included in the category of a durbari. What then possibly constitutes a claim? Perhaps a little "nek nazar" on the part of the authorities is all that is necessary for the purpose and except such a supposition we cannot account for the presence of a training school Pandit among the durbaris. Certainly he could not have been selected for his professional attainments, for in that case the lecturer of Sanskrit in the Patna College and not he, should have been invited. We are credibly informed that the learned Pandit had applied for permission to offer his "ashirbad" to His Honour but having been thwarted in his worthy attempt, he was given a seat among the durbaris, thus proving Dr. Paley's contention that there is everywhere compensation in nature.

WHAT CONSTITUTES PRECEDENCE?

The entire proceeding in connection with a durbar is a mystery to us and even if we could make some lucky hit as regards what constitutes a durbari, we confess our utter inability to find out what creates precedence in a durbar, particularly regarding those who are unmarked (non-durbari). In our perplexity we sought help of one who is supposed to have greater experience than ourselves, but we were surprised to see the "Behar Herald" giving vent to its feelings in the following words. This is what the local paper says:

"We understand that serious objection has been taken by the members of the local bar to the manner of arrangement of their seats at the Durbar held on the 1st instant at the Patna College hall. Not to mention that the whole body were)accommodated near the door of entrance to the hall, the list in the collectorate according to which thei seats were arranged reversed the natural order of precedence and placed all the junior members above their seniors in the order of juniority. It may be mentioned that His Honor had to allude, in connection with the reclamation of Bhowrapokhar, to the liberality of two of these senior members who were allowed seats at the very entrance. If private liberality and co-operation be rewarded in this way we are afraid, the Government will find them at a discount, and the public spirit of residents of Patna damped to a great extent. The address of the Patna Municipality showed also a lack of due appreciation and recognition of private liberality in omitting the names of these gentlemen in their address."

Here, of course, "the members of the local bar" means the Bengali members, who appear to have been so shabbily treated purposely to show them that they have no locus standi in Behar. Just fancy two millionaire gentlemen, one of whom has given the entire land, and the other the largest donation for the reclamation of "Bowrapokhar" were invited simply to be told by the ruler of the province that the Patna Municipality has "secured the co-operation of certain liberal cttizens in carrying out work which are for the benefit of the town. In Bengal, there is a custom of expressing one's hatred, by never mentioning the name of the party so hated, and His Honour's indirect reference to the liberality of Babus Radha Kishore Bhattacharjee and Kedar Nath Banerjee has only glorified the Bengalees by showing to the world that they are great even in their fall. A man cannot be more flattered than when his ways and manners are imitated and what more commendation is needed for the Bengalees than the fact that their ruler although an alien has unknowingly imbibed some of their practices. Here we cannot refrain from making a passing reference to an amusing incident that took place in the durbar hall. The front row to that where the Bengali gentlemen were seated having been vacansome of them, like school boys, were asked to move up when a voice from the corner was heard to exclaim: "Bengal does not like to be partitioned". We hope, after this shabby treatment of two leading gentlemen of the Bengalee community, every Bengali who has the least self-respect in him will not fail to take lesson from this incident.

A MATTER FOR SELF-CONGRATULATION.

Human nature reveals in self-glorification and I ask readers if I had not enough cause for it when it fell from the lips of His Honour that: "When we got here three weeks ago the weather was exceedingly hot and trying; and there was beginning to be some slight anxiety as to the rains. The very day we arrived we had a heavy fall of rains; since then there have been some very muggy days; but now again we have had rain and I think we have had all that we require for the present. This has been a cause of great thankfulness and pleasure." Oh! what a lucky hit I had made in my letter that appeared in your issue of the 28th July and for this I am told I was to have been rewarded with a "Khillat" in the late durbar but my natural modesty prevented me from accepting it.

DEFENCE OF INDEFENSIBLE.

There is no scarcity of people who look upon the acquisition of the "Chujjubag" house as a huge squandering of public money and these critics His Honour tried to silence by telling his audience that wherever he went people expressed satisfaction at his choice. Now, what other opinion could His Honour possibly expect from the class of people with whom he came across during his tour. The nature of people His Honour generally came across will be explicit from the following incident. We are informed that when two gentlemen had applied to the Private Secretary for permission to see His Honour, they were refused it on the ground that here in Behar His Honour lived within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner Saheb and unless one proceeded through the proper channel he could not have had any access to him. Now, through this process of filtration is it possible that any but the staunchest "loyalist" could come in contact with His Honour and men who long for a seat in the Council or have sons to provide for were not exactly the party to tell His Honour in his face that he could be ever mistaken in his choice. This reply of His Honour reminds us of the saying of Walpole on one occasion when the people of England had gone mad over a certain affair the then Prime Minister said: "They are now ringing their bell but ere long they will ring their hands." We had expected that as soon as Patna had become the seat of Government, they will lend some help to the water-works project but with useful schemes like that of Ranchi Model College in hands the Government are not going to direct their attention in that direction and when in spite of this the tax will increase three or four-fold then people will come to realise the felicity of having the seat of Government in their midst.

BHAGALPUR NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Bhagalpur, Aug. 8.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

His Honour has come and gone, visiting Labour and Nathnagar (for purposes already mentioned), granting "mulakats", attending the Evening Party given by the Commissioner and witnessing fire-works. These are the sum total of the programme of His Honour's programme. Unlike other places, His Honour received no addresses here so the public bodies had no opportunity of stating their grievances and wants to him nor he of speaking out his mind to them. What earthly good then will come out of His Honour's visit, the future perhaps will show.

BANGIYA SAHITYA PARISAD.

Casting aside politics, the event of the week was the inauguration here of a branch of the Bangiya Sahitya Parisad referred to by me sometime ago. The inaugural meeting was held on the 5th instant at the hall of the Bhagalpur Institute under the presidency of Dr. P. Chatterjee, Inspector of Schools and in the presence of a large portion of the educated community of the town with a goodly sprinkle of the official element. Speeches, written and "extempore", were delivered giving a history of the origin as well as the "raison d'tre" of this much-desired Institution. The Bhagalpur Institute has furnished it with a local habitation and what with the generosity of some of the leading and enlightened gentlemen here (notable among these being Babus Basanta Krishna Bose M. A. and Harendra Lal Roy B. L.) as well as the energy and zeal of the educated youths who have ushered it into being, it may be said to have had a decent and promising start. We pray for the welfare and development of the Parishad and fervently hope that its fate—like that of many other similar organizations,—will not remind us of the much too familiar phenomena of the bubble bursting or the blossom being "no sooner blown than blasted." If it steers clear of this peril, it has no doubt a great future before it.

THE MARWARI PANCHAYET SADABRAT.

Another and a perhaps more useful organisation, being in the eleemosynary line, has just been started by some wealthy and public spirited Marwari gentlemen of the town. The object is to provide food to needy strangers. It was started on the 20th Baisakh with Babu Gunput Rai as Secretary and something like Rs. 247-8 are being subscribed monthly to meet the expenses. Both cooked food as well as raw food (rice, atta, ghee etc)., are being supplied in sufficient quantities to all strangers according to their tastes—irrespective of caste, creed or color who may choose to avail of the advantages offered by this most useful organisation. We need hardly say we wish it every success.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Since I wrote you last, the Judge has delivered judgment in the case of Crown vs. Bhada Jath and others. All the accused have been convicted—their ring-leaders, Bhada, being sentenced to transportation for life and the others to various long terms of rigorous imprisonment, ranging from 7 to 10 years each. Another dacoity case was tried in the meantime in which Gopi Nut and 5 others were committed by the S. D. O. of Madhepore undar Sec: 395 on a charge of dacoity. Four of the accused, Gopi Nut, Dilwar Nut, Darbari Nut and Mangal Nut were defended by some junior pleaders of the local Bar, and the other two, Bahilal Chamar and Konil Chamar were undefended. Of these, Mangal and Dilwar were let off for want of satisfactory evidence as to identification, while the rest have got 7 years each. At present there is pending a murder case, also hailing from Madhepura. By the bye, the Madhepura Police must be congratulated on having harvested quite a bumper-crop of cases. The case has aroused more than ordinary interest as it is being defended by Mr. H. E. A. Cotton of Calcutta, and is moreover keenly contested—the parties being both backed up by wealthy people. I shall send you the details of the case later on.

NO NEED OF A DOCTOR.

Pains in the stomach and attacks of colic come on suddenly and are so extremely painful that immediate relief must be obtained. There is no necessity of sending for a doctor in such cases if a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is at hand. No doctor can prescribe a better medicine. For sale by

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HOOGHLY NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Hooghly, Aug 7.

A SENSATIONAL MURDER CASE.

A servant in th eemploy of Babu Preo Nath Burman of Singhoor, under Serampur Sub-Division, was murderously assaulted by a fellow servant Lakshan, at least so he gave out in his dying declaration before a very large number of people. Blood was found in the lower storey as well as in the upper one leading to the zenana of the house as also on the steps of the stairs. Mr. C. Tindall, S. D. O. of Serampur, tried this case for days together working till 9 o'clock in the evening. Babu Hari Das Nag, the senior Muktear, at the repuest of the Joint Magistrate, defended the poor man. It was found out that Lakshan was not the murderer; and hence he has been discharged Mr. Tindall is leaving no stone unturned to find out the real culprit. He has brought experienced detective officers to ferret out the real offender. We cannot help admiring the zeal and energy of Mr. Tindall in this respect, and hope the real culprit or culprits will soon be brought to book.

ALLEGED SERIOUS RIOT AT TELENIPARRA.

At Teliniparra (near Bhudressur) at Kal Bazar Roham Ali has several shops. He has also an extensive money lending business Two of a trade can never agree; and hence bad feeling existed between Roham Ali and his rival money-lendor there, Ram Prosad Lala. Roham Ali owns a large number of coolie Bustees. The chief Mill Sirdar Mogram Mea owed some money to Roham for which the latter obtained a decree. It is said Mogram with Ram Prosad Lala and a large number of men have combined against Roham Ali. A large number of cases are said to have sprung up between the parties. On the morning of 5th June last one of Roham Ali's tenants and a mill hand, Jagoo, had a fight with one of Mogram's men, named Ram Lochon Kurmi, inside the mill. At 11-30 a party of Mogram's men headed by Mogram and Ram Prosad Lala had a fight with Roham Ali's tenants with the result that almirah and door frames of Roham Ali's cloth shop were broken by the rioters and fourteen tenants of Raham Ali, both male and female, were injured while only three of Ram Prosad's men suffered injury. Ram Prosad's case is that Ram Lochon was attacked by Roham Ali and his men on the road and Roham Ali's case is that he was attacked in his cloth shop and that his tenants were injured, some in the shop and some in their coolie Bustees. Just after the occurrence Mr. Bruce, the Manager of the Victoria Jute Mill, came and saw the state of the cloth shop of Roham Ali. He reported the matter to the Police. The Police sent up both sides for trial under Sec. 147 I. P. C. Ram Prosad Lala and Mogram were not sent up by the Police. Mr. Tindall, S. D. O. of Serampur, on the application of Roham Ali summoned Mogram and Ram Prosad. A very large number of witnesses have been examined on both sides. The trial is proceeding.

A SAD LIGHTENING FATALITY.

One Bhiku Shaik living in village Ramnagore, within the jurisdiction of thana Palba, on Thursday before last, at about noon had been to a tank adjacent to his house with two heads of cattle for the purpose of bathing. After finishing bath when he was about to get out of the water he and one of his cows were all on a sudden struck down by lightening killing them outright on the spot. The other cow, which stood at a little distance, was badly scorched. Later information states that the poor animal has succumbed t the severe burns received.

THE MYMENSINGH CASE.

Sir,—Some days ago I addressed a letter, the copy of which I enclose, to Mr. Justice Stephen. Since he has not thought fit to comply with the request which it contains, I venture to ask you to give publicity to the facts.—Yours faithfully,

E. F. BROWN.

Oxford Mission House, Aug. 8.

Dear Mr. Justice Stephen,—In the course of your judgment in the case of Mell vs. Lee you are reported as saying:—"There is no doubt that Mr. Teignmouth Shore was asked to undertake this duty. He is not here to answer for himself, but I think I may say there is no doubt that he undertook this duty." And on the supposition that he did so you proceed to make some severe remarks upon his conduct.

Are you justified in saying "there is no doubt that he undertook this duty" when he was not there to answer for himself? As a matter of fact he did not undertake it. He writes to me:—"It is not the case that I accepted any mission from Mrs. Kallonas. I carefully avoided doing so until I had made some enquiries for myself, and the result of those enquiries satisfied me that I ought not to do so at all." He then wrote to Mrs. Kallonas and told her he could not move in the matter.

You may think that he ought to have moved. But in the absence of all evidence is it true to assume that the motive of his refusal was one dishonourable either to himself or to Miss Mell? He may have thought that her brother was the proper person to undertake the defence of her character. Or again, when he saw that the matter was likely to take time, he may have thought that it would seriously interfere with his proper duties, which lay at Dacca. The Chaplain of Dacca only visits Mymensingh once a quarter, and then only for a day or possibly two.

In any case it is not true that he "cruelly neglected to carry out the duty which he had very properly taken upon himself": and I submit that you had no evidence before you sufficient to justify such a statement. Having nothing to do with the case, and therefore not being called by either side as a witness, he is severely censured by the Judge in his absence. I need not say that this censure has caused great pain to his friends, and I trust you will see your way to withdrawing it as publicly as it has been made.—Yours faithfully,

E. F. BROWN.

A BOGUS SANAYSI.

A Sanaysi, by name Sada Nundo Swami, went over to Rajpore, about a mile from the Sonerpore Railway Station on the E. B. S. Railway Southern Section. The Sanaysi took lease of a house and there began feeding the poor people every day. Gradually rumours spread in the village that the Sanaysi possessed some supernatural powers. Now it so happened that Bhowani Singh, a durwan in the employ of Babu Surendro Nath Dutt, zemindar of Mozilpore had none of his children living. All his children died one by one some time after their birth. The durwan thought of procuring some favor from the Sanaysi so that his master might be blessed with children. The durwan then became a "chela" of the Sanaysi and paid him frequent visits. In the meantime, letters and telegrams used to be sent to the Sanaysi from Calcutta asking him to come to Calcutta and take over the money deposted in his name in the bank. While the people at Rajpore and its adjacent villages wondered how the Sanaysi came to possess such vast sums of money at Calcutta, Sada Nundo informed his "chela," the durwan, that he by his supernatural powers could convert anything into gold. After a time the Sanaysi gave a big lump of gold to his "chela" and asked him to fetch a few hundred rupees in exchange for the same. The durwan himself advanced Rs. 600 to the Sanaysi and kept the gold ball himself. After a time the colour of the gold lump began to fade and the durwan suspecting foul play demanded back his money from his spiritual guide who said that he would fetch the money from Calcutta and accordingly left Rajpore for Calcutta. Time went on but no news from the Sanaysi were forth coming. Ultimately the Sanaysi was found at Koreah near Sealdah playing the old game in his new settlement. He was arrested and placed on his trial, on Wednesday, before Mr. Malani, Joint-Magistrate of Alipore. It has now transpired that the bogus Sanaysi is after all a Mohamedan and is acquainted with many languages. The trial is proceeding.

SEVEN MISERIES

ALL OF WHICH GREW OUT OF STOMACH DISORDERS,

PROMPTLY BANISHED BY

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

"I suffered greatly from liver disorder with dizziness, poor appetite and was unable to sleep at night. My bowels were constipated and I had frequent severe headaches. Then my breath was impure and wind rising from my stomach made a most foul unpleasant taste in my mouth. I tried many medicines, but only when I began using Mother Seigel's Syrup did I find any relief. I continued using the Syrup and four bottles of it did more for me than all the money that had been spent on doctors and other medicines. I am now, thanks to Mother Seigel's Syrup, in the very best of health." Mrs. Elizabeth August, Burg Street, opposite Messrs. Pienaar, Ltd., Beaufort West, C.C.

**** *Don't wait till you have as many miseries as Mrs. August had, but use Mother Seigel's Syrup as soon as your bowels and stomach get out of order. It will save you from much suffering and loss of time and money.*

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON A GIRL.

The Ferozepur correspondent of 'Tribune' writes under date July 31st to that paper:—We are having another sensational case known as Gurdial Singh's case, the main facts of which have been already reported in your columns. The facts of the case are that one Musammatt Gulab Devi, aged by appearance about 18 or 20, whose husband resides at Lahore, left her home according to the prosecution, on account of a quarrel with her mother-in-law, and according to defence because she was turned out by her husband as her character was not satisfactory. She reached Ferozepore and was living at time of the commission of the offence with one Nand Ram Brahmin. Sodhi Gurdial Singh, son of Rai Bahadur Sodhi Hukam Singh, retired Judicial Assistant Commissioner an dnow an Honorary Magistrate in the District, having come to know of her whereabouts went to the house at about 10 or 11 a.m., taking with him 2 constables in uniform and a bania Ganpat.

They called the woman outside the house and told her that she was wanted by the D. S. P., Ferozepore, who had heard of her case and wanted to make some inquiries. Gurdial Singh represented himself as Thanedar. She was then made to walk up to Delhi Gate where the party got into a 'tumtum'. Nand Ram in whose house she was living accompanied her and he was ordered by the accused to get into another "tumtum" on the pretence that more than four persons were not allowed to sit in a "tumtum" according to the Municipal rules. The "tum-tum-walla" in whose "tum-tum" the old man sat was directed to take his "Garri" ahead. The other "tum-tum-wala" was directed to go to the Cantonments and ultimately told to drive in the direction of Sutlej river. On the way the girl and the party got down at Lala Ram Nath, Pleader's Garden where there are a few pakka rooms and it was in one of these rooms that she was raped by the accused. After 2 or 3 hours' stay there they all returned to the city. The girl was taken to her house by the "Gariwalla" while the party got down at the ekka-stand, outside the city. The unfortunate girl related the story to those in whose house she lived. One Narain Singh, Munshi of Sardar Gurmukh Singh, Pleader, having come to know of this reported this matter to the D. S. P. accompanied by several pleaders of Ferozepore. All the accused excepting a constable against whom there was no evidence were "challaned." The District Magistrate at the first hearing released all the accused on bail. Evidence for the prosecution was then taken on 7th and 8th July. Mr. Brown and Lala Gobind Ram, Pleaders of Lahore, assisted by Lala Ram Lal, Pleader, Ferozepore, conducted the defence of Gurdial Singh, Bawa Charan Singh and Mufti Gulam Safdar, Pleaders of the local Bar represented Ganpat and the constable Hussan Khan respectively. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Arjan Singh, Public Prosecutor. The accused's Pleaders reserve the cross-examination. Practically the whole of the evidence was finished by the 8th instant and case adjourned to 28th July, when several prosecution witnesses were cross-examined including the D. S. P. On this day Mr. Herbert, Pleader of Lahore, also appeared for the defence. The accused were charged and the case adjourned to 9th August when the cross-examination of the remaining prosecution witnesses will be continued. The three accused were sent to the lock-up.

A Kulu correspondent writes under date the 30th ultimo:—Another black bear was shot at Tong on the 18th. The bears are down a little earlier than usual, probably in the hope of a bumper crop of Indian-corn. Another black bear was shot at Sain on the 20th. A red bear was shot at Pram on the 21st. Jechas, who came to Bajaura to buy grain, had one of their horses killed and dragged off by a leopard on the night of the 23rd.

At the Bombay Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Coxen charged Sudashew Bhima and Ratnoo Govind, two Hindus, with disposing of a corpse at a place not registered by the Municipal Commissioner. The first accused pleaded guilty, and the second accused admitted having dug the grave for the body. The first accused fined Rs. 50 and the second Rs. 20.

A Singapore man has invented a machine for decorticating Indian fibres. It is said that the machine is 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 work the invention.

The sale of Government quinine was being pushed in Burma formerly by postal agency alone, but now by thugyis, vaccinators, and village doctors. Sales through the Post Office fell off last year, there being a decrease of 23,894 powders, which mostly occurred in the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions. The Deputy Postmaster-General attributes the decrease in Post Office sales to the fact that other agencies are also employed, and that the poorer classes of people often get their medicines free from hospitals and dispensaries. Vaccinators sold 8,071 packets as against 230 in the previous year. District reports would tend to show that there is very little demand for quinine, and that its great value in fever cases is not generally appreciated by the people of this province.

Horrible tales of robbery and dacoity come to us from Kapurthala Estate. The road to Kapurthala is unsafe. On Friday, the 28th ultimo about 9 p.m., some dacoits plundered 2 ekkas, the place of the outrage being only ½ a mile from the Police station. Diwan Maharaj Dass, son of Diwan Ramjus, who was going to Sultanpur was similarly robbed at night. On 29th ultimo at a distance of two miles from Kartarpur, within the State jurisdiction, another passenger travelling by ekka was robbed of the only bundle which was with him. On 28th ultimo near the village Gandala some carts of mangoes were going to Amritsar. Some thieves appeared and demanded the mangoes. The cartmen refused and pointed to the master who was following the carts. On this, without more ado the dacoits put the cartman to death. We draw the immediate attention of the State and British authorities to this horrible state of affairs.

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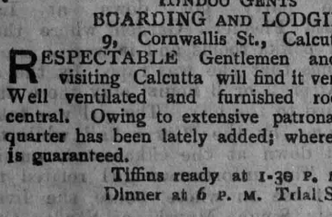

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Price—Large Phial Re. 1-8 and small phial Ans. 14.

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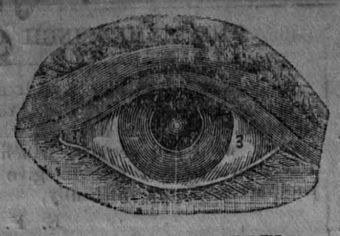

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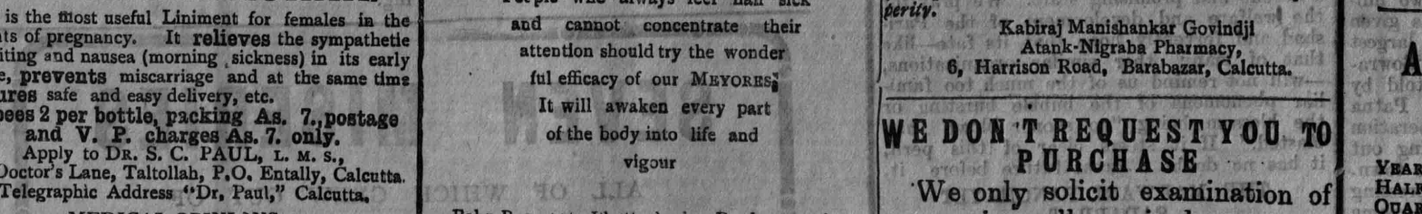

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