

Amrita Bazar Patrika

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VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA THURSDAY AUGUST 17 1905

NO 64

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Notable Utterances at the National Gatherings of December, 1904

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Indian National Congress.
Sir Mehta's Welcome Address.
Sir Henry Cotton's Presidential Address.
The Social Conference.
H. H. The Gachway's Inaugural Address.
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The Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar's Address.
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Mrs. Ranade's Speech.
Mohamedan Educational Conference
Mr. Morison's Presidential Address.
Industrial Exhibition.
The Hon. Mr. D. Thackeray's Speech.
E. E. Lord Lamington's Speech.
H. E. Lady Lamington's Speech.
Sir Pherozshah Mehta's Speech.
Temperance Conference.
Sir Balchandra Krishna's Address.
Mr. Samuel Smith's Speech.
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THAT RENOWNED SWAMI DHARMANANDA MAHABHARATI

who has studied both European and Indian Chemistry and has got some knowledge in testing the medicine properties of drugs and Pharmaceutical preparations, and on examining our VIGOR PILLS, writes to us that

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A WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN MISSIONARY

Of Calcutta who is thoroughly bred up in medical science, took some VIGOR PILLS from the Swami and on testing the merits and actions declares

"It is an excellent pill for Nervous Debility and Wasting Diseases."

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Being advised by the Swami, used the VIGOR PILLS and

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Of Moradpore, Patna writes:—"Your VIGOR PILLS is an excellent medicine for Nervous Debility. It improves the Appetite and promotes Digestion. It cures Acidity, Flatulance and Diarrhoea. It is also a good medicine of Sleeplessness. Kindly send one phial more to complete my cure."

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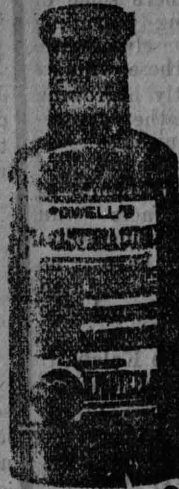
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No. 1. to 4, 3 stops, single reeds, in box... Rs. 36
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All orders executed per V. P. P. On receipt of Rs. 5 in advance. Illustrated catalogue sent free on application to the sole Manufacturer.

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(Great Remedy for Asthma)



It is one of the most reliable remedies for Asthma, both during the paroxysms and in the intervals. It may be given twice or three times a day. This formula will prove a valuable Sedative as well as an agreeable remedy for Chronic Bronchitis and other diseases in which the use of Iodine is indicated.

LARGE SALE: Since we have introduced this formula it has been selling very largely amongst the Medical circle. In the cold season POWELL'S NO. 1 ASTHMA CURE is ordered by all the leading Physicians who have been thoroughly convinced by proofs of its intrinsic value.

Its value is beyond all price and praise

Its Effects:—Powell's No. 1 Asthma Cure is a great favourite remedy with man to be relieved of the Asthmatic fits and it is undoubtedly a valuable remedy in the worst forms of cases. It relieves the chest of congested Phlegm by expectoration without strain, thereby removing all difficulty in breathing. It thus would be the most distressing cases.

Bottle Rs. 2.

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BABU BIPIN BIHARY DHAR,
Jeweller (Ghoramara), (Rajshahi)

Ranaghat
21 May 1904.
Yours Sincerely
BECHARAM BOSE
Supt. Of Post Office, Nadia Division.
Babu Bepin Behari Dhar of Rampur-Boalia, Rajshahi is a jeweller of high reputation. His designs are excellent and he executes orders with precision, promptitude, and integrity. I had some Rs 500 to Rs. 600 worth of ornaments prepared by him and had the gold tested by an expert at Calcutta and was glad to find that he was honest as regards the price of gold and rate of labours.
(Sd.) Dina Nath Mukherjee,
Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi.

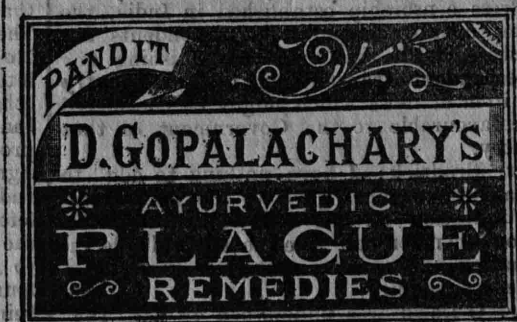
Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1901.
Babu Bepin Behari Dhar, Jeweller of Boalia, made several ornaments for me. He also received several orders through my friends. In all cases his dealings were honest and straightforward. He is a reliable goldsmith and his executions are neat. I can safely recommend him to the public.
(Sd.) ANNADACH GUPTA
Dy. Magt.

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WHY DO YOU SUFFER
FROM
Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Urethritis, Cystitis
Running whites and similar ailments

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KANAKASHAY
In Ayurvedic Sastras
It gives relief in a day and radically cures in a week.
Innumerable Certificates from Eminent Physicians and Suffering Patients.
PRICE RS. 3 PER PHIAL.
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Awarded a Gold Medal at the Bombay Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition 1904, for the excellence of our Ayurvedic Medicines.



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Raj Sahab, P. Utam Nath Esqr., Dy. Magistrate, Indore, says: "It is no exaggeration to say that yours is a marvellous discovery—a great boon to mankind—and a second life to sufferers. Numerous other testimonials. All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Descriptive Price list and treatise on Plague—its history, origin and treatment free on application. Post office, and for large consignments nearest by air, should be clearly stated."
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All sorts of gold, silver and jewellery ornaments kept ready for sale, and also made to order at a cheaper rate than others. Confident of the superior quality of the articles and moderate prices at which they are sold, I invite comparison and challenge competition. For particulars see illustrated catalogue, Price 6 annas including postage. Customers buying ornaments worth Rs. 100 will get a catalogue free of cost.

DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have supplied to me on order on the occasion of my daughter's marriage, have all been of approved design and of neat workmanship. I cannot but too highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was complied with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst. Commr. Bahiganj, Sylhet. Dated 3rd January 1890.
Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boalia has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable. He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and fully deserves encouragement and patronage. He is trustworthy in his dealings with his customers.
Dated 4-2-90. (Sd.) Nil Kant Majumdar, Presidency College.

25 YEARS' STANDING DR. BISWAS'S ACIDITY PILL

That well-known and infallible remedy curts ACIDITY, RADICALLY and MAGICALLY all kinds of DYSPEPSIA and INDIGESTION. Its effect is prompt and permanent. It is prepared from harmless and indigenous ingredients, so it can be safely administered to any patient, even to a pregnant woman. The invariable success of the Pill emboldens me to declare that in case of failure the price should be refunded. Many respectable and leading gentlemen bear testimony to its marvellous effects from them I mention only the following:—Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, Hon'ble Gurn Prasad Sen, Bankipur, Raj P. N. Banerjee, Bahadur, Executive Engineer, Rajendra Mohan Banerjee of Altipole (Jessore), Babu Lall Mohan Banerjee, Secretary to the Coimbatore Raj, Tarit Kanil Baski, Professor, Jabalpur College, Nilmony Dy. Deputy Magistrate, Kumar Hemendra Kumar Deb, Sovabazar Raj, and Bhadrachar Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate, Dacca.

Those who have tried all kinds of Allopathic, Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and patent medicines and have received no benefit should give a trial to DR. BISWAS'S ACIDITY PILLS. Price Rs. 0.05 per box. Postage and packing extra.
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KESHANJAN OIL

USE IT DAILY
Is a delightful toilet requisite which imparts a glossy softness to the hair and renders it amenable to the brush; of supreme value in stimulating the growth of the hair or moustache. Its fragrance is like the best blossoms of spring flowers.
USE IT ALWAYS

KESHANJAN OIL

Price per phial — Re. 1-8
Packing and postage — As. 5

A terrible scene in Moscow!!

Blood—that invaluable support of human life is now being spilt mercilessly in the snowpaved public streets of Moscow, and St. Petersburg—by the revolutionary workmen and soldiers on grand Rialty this is a most terrible scene! It can be checked at a great sacrifice. Alas! look to the most terrible state of affairs in your own physical sphere, when your peaceful system is a victim to that dreadful poison of syphilis which is mercilessly spoiling the purity of your blood, the energy and fountain of your vitality. In your troubles always use Our AMRITABALI KASHAYA the most effective and innocent Blood-purifier in the world.

Price per phial — Re. 1-8
Packing and postage — As. 5
Kabiraj NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA HOLDER,
18-1 & 19 Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

Kuntaline.

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

Sweet Scented — — — As. 10
Yily Scented — — — Re. 18
Rose Scented — — — " 8
Jasmin Scented — — — " 8

Delkhosh

Presents in a liquid form the sweet and charming odour of thousands of fresh blooming flowers. In Sweetness, Delicacy, and Permanency of the Fragrance, it is really delightful and is unequalled by any Essence imported from Europe. A few drops on your handkerchief will fill the atmosphere with a delightful and fascinating perfume which will last for days.

Price per Bottle one Rupee only.

Tambuline.

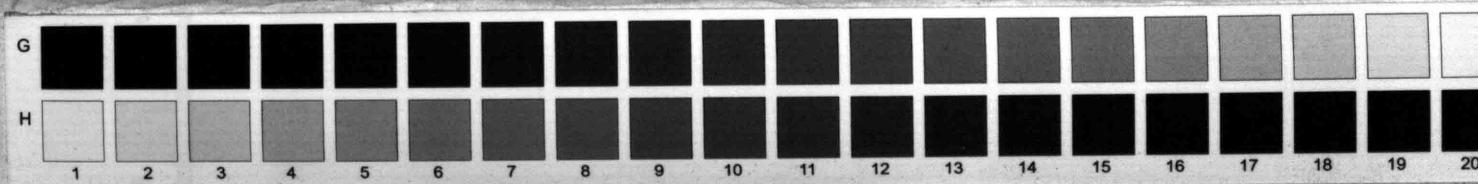
It is a novel and charming preparation composed of the finest Genuine Musk, Otto of Roses, and some other new and valuable Aromatics and Spices for imparting a rich and delicious taste to the Betel. A few grains of this Powder taken with the betel will wonderfully improve its taste and flavour. Betel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

Price per Bottle Eight Annas only.

H. BOSE, Perfumer.

62, BOW BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Address Deikhose Calcutta



(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, July 20.

BENGAL'S MONSTER PETITION.

The great petition, addressed to Mr. Brodrick by the people of East Bengal, has arrived, but whether it will have any effect is open to serious question.

The memorialists point out that the question is neither one of mere redistribution of territory nor of administrative convenience.

They submit that the division of such a people into separate units and the disruption of their historical, social, and linguistic ties would not only seriously interfere with their future intellectual and material development.

THE STRONGEST ARGUMENT AGAINST WAR.

It seems that every Correspondent who accompanied either the Russian or the Japanese armies in the Far Eastern struggle has deemed it necessary to chronicle his experiences, views, and criticisms in some more lasting form than the ephemeral articles of a newspaper.

"In your letter under acknowledgment you state that the Chairman of the Justices, the Hon'ble Stuart Hogg, at a meeting of the Justices, was further convicted of a direct falsehood by another Justice (Dr. Lynch) when present."

"The gravity of these expressions rendered it necessary to ascertain from these gentlemen what actually passed on that occasion."

"Having made enquiry accordingly from Dr. Lynch, and obtained Mr. Hogg's explanation, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that words were used on that occasion which were corrected. But he does not find any justification for the expressions above referred to in your letter."

"As you have resigned your office as a Justice of the Peace it suffices for the Lieutenant-Governor to state his disapproval of those expressions.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Sd.) C. B. Buckland, Private Secretary."

"To G. M. Blacker Esq." "If a Commissioner at the present time were insulted not by the Chairman, but even by a subordinate of his, neither would a brother Commissioner act like Mr. Blacker nor would the authorities take any notice of the matter."

ACCORDING to "Max," a writer in "Capital," a non-political paper, the Bengalees, who are protesting against the partition of Bengal, are "ants." But are not all men likened to "worms"?

We desire to draw prominent attention of the Principal of the Presidency College to the correspondence on the Eden Hindu Hostel published in another column.

Some time ago we received certain complaints against the present Cashier of the E. I. Railway Company at their Head Office, and we have given publicity to some of them.

SCRAPS.

During the week ending the 14th instant, rain was general and plentiful in Bengal except in Orissa and portion of Chota Nagpur, where the fall was scanty.

The local merchants have given notice to their suppliers in Calcutta declining to accept British stuff for the Poojah indents. Country cloths are selling very rapidly.

The "Paisa Akhbar" case came before Mr. Harris on the 8th instant. The complainant was represented by Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, and the defendant by Shaik Gulab Din, Lala Gobind Ram, and Lala Durga Das, B.A., L.L.B.

"I as an independent Justice of the Peace being of opinion that the Municipality as at present constituted is a sham, beg most respectfully to place in Your Honour's hands my resignation as a Justice of the Peace for Calcutta."

"D. M."

appears the strangest. The British public probably has no undue admiration for the policy of resignation on the part of its magnates; in its natural bent towards compromise it is if anything rather disposed to suspect petulance and impracticability in those who adopt that last resort than to recognize the sacrifice.

It was not excess of love for Lord Curzon that led Sir Henry Fowler to incite Mr. Brodrick against his Lordship. That being the case, how could His Excellency address an ex-Liberal Indian Secretary of State at all, may seek a favor at his hands?

Other Anglo-Indian papers also followed, and they all followed the same idea. Just see. This is from the "Statesman":—"It is unfortunate for Lord Curzon that almost very fresh fact which comes out in connection with the recent controversy serves to emphasize the lack of dignity and courage with which the Viceroy has conducted his own case."

We are glad that, at the last meeting of the Corporation, Mr. Apar and some of his friends took strong exception to the tone of the statement of its Chief Engineer, Mr. MacCabe, in which he characterised some of the allegations of Mr. Apar as "untrue."

We must say, however, that even during the days of the Justices of the Peace, when Mr. Hogg was the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality and ruled the city with an iron rod, the Commissioners were more respected and they carried greater influence than their successors of the present day.

"Sir.—Being one of the few original Justices of the Peace for Calcutta (who were sworn in at the late Supreme Court in 1863) now resident in India, and having been present at the meeting of the Justices held on the 17th instant during the proceeding of which the Chairman not only insulted a brother Justice who had been nominated for the office of Vice-Chairman, but was further convicted of a direct falsehood by another Justice of the Peace then present, but who immediately afterwards left the meeting; and as the Chairman did not (as in honour and duty bound to do) tender a full and ample apology before the meeting terminated:—

"I as an independent Justice of the Peace being of opinion that the Municipality as at present constituted is a sham, beg most respectfully to place in Your Honour's hands my resignation as a Justice of the Peace for Calcutta."

"Sir.—The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to acknowledge your letter of the 22nd inst., stating your wish to resign your office as a Justice of the Peace for Calcutta, and to refer you to the Notification dated the 23rd November, which appeared in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 24th, whereby your resignation has been accepted."

the country to do with the Prince? Of course a number of our big men,—Maharajahs, Rajahs, and Nawab Bahadoors—will have to do the festivity, but the tens of millions will neither be asked to join in any ceremony, nor will they feel that they have any locus standi in the affair.

When we found it stated in the "Times," the leading paper in England, that Lord Curzon had asked Sir H. Fowler to suspend his judgment till he had read the original text of his speech we were very much puzzled.

Who can deny after this that the administrative work of this Province is too heavy for one man? Fancy the feat of running up the Jalangi, paying an informal visit to Krishnagar and then returning to the house-boat for dinner!

The "C. M. Gazette" has the following:—"Some curious facts connected incidentally with the great controversy on military control in India are brought to notice in the new mail papers. More remarkably, perhaps, than all else is the following announcement in a conspicuous column of the "Times":—"Lord Curzon, we understand, telegraphed to Sir Henry Fowler, who put a question in the House of Commons on Wednesday concerning the summary of his lordship's speech to the Viceregal Council published in the "Times," asking the Member for East Wolverhampton to suspend his judgment pending the receipt by the India Office of the full text of the Viceroy's remarks."

HERE is an extract from the "Pioneer":—"The Indian world had heard it as a vague rumour that the Viceroy on learning of Sir Henry Fowler's criticism of his speech and Mr. Brodrick's undertaking to look into the matter further had telegraphed privately to Sir Henry Fowler to beg him to suspend an unfavourable judgment, it would assuredly have dismissed the report as incredible. Yet there the statement stands in black and white in the "political notes" column of the "Times," put with an explicitness that challenges contradiction. It would seem, therefore, that at the time when the country was being given to understand that the Viceroy had set his teeth and would stand no further incivility from Mr. Brodrick, His Excellency was taking measures to remove the chance of Mr. Brodrick saying anything unpleasant by propitiating Sir Henry Fowler, being well aware that if the latter did not press for punishment, so to speak, the Secretary of State could scarcely persist with the matter on his own account. As things turned out the precaution was unnecessary, for the defeat of the Government on the 20th July drove the Indian question into the background again, but of all the strange features of this unifying controversy the revelation contained in this little paragraph

this spirit, and it is hopeful to have such testimony to the value of our work as is being manifested. Not the least pleasing incident of the occasion was the announcement by the chairman that £25 had been given by a friend in Burma towards forming a library, which is to be called the Hyndman library. The yeoman service which our comrade Hyndman has rendered to the people of India is not likely to be forgotten, and not the least valuable is the assistance he has rendered in the inauguration of the movement for Home Rule for India."

A fuller account of his work will be found in the "Pioneer" of 10th August. His opinion is that the Congress will do us no good; he has, therefore, cast in his lot with the Social Democrats headed by Mr. Hyndman. He is trying to create a party in England who are willing to secure Home Rule for India,—nothing less than that will satisfy him.

The "Englishman" gives the following account of the conclusion of Sir A. Fraser's tours:—"The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal concluded his tour on Saturday, arriving at Calcutta by river during the afternoon. The Rhotas left Berhampore early on Friday morning and at eight o'clock arrived at the battlefield of Plassey where the party landed and were shown the field, the positions having been marked out with flags to indicate where the different bodies of troops fought. These points are being permanently marked by small obelisks which tell the visitor what part of the field he is on and greatly assist in giving an idea of the fight. One of these was ready for inspection, as a specimen, by His Honor and was one of the reasons for the visit. After leaving Plassey the run to Nadia occupied the time till four o'clock. The local officials were assembled to welcome His Honor and were presented by the Collector, Mr. Greenshields. His Honor drove off and first paid a visit to the dispensary, from there going to the Pundia Tol and thence through the town back to the ghat."

Who can deny after this that the administrative work of this Province is too heavy for one man? Fancy the feat of running up the Jalangi, paying an informal visit to Krishnagar and then returning to the house-boat for dinner!

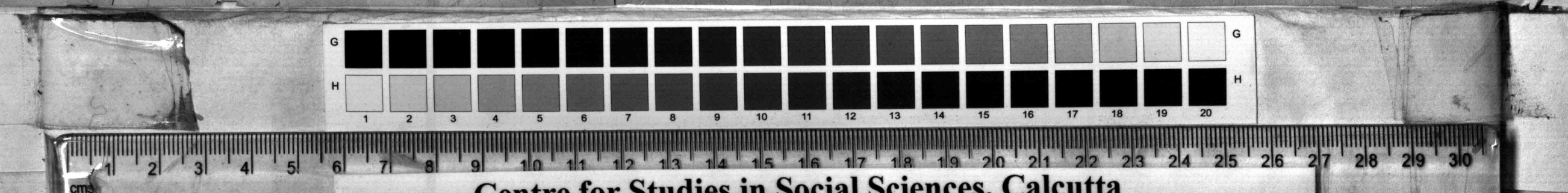
WHAT a confession on the part of Mr. Brodrick! He said he had not all the information about the partition of Bengal with him; yet he felt no scruple to sanction a scheme which has convulsed the whole of Bengal. He admitted the strength of the plea for further information; yet he commended the India Government's decision!

The description of the "Englishman," that the partition demonstration was "solemn and impressive" is noticed by the "Pioneer" with a slight touch of sarcasm. And then the Allahabad paper talks of "the procession of school boys." Only these "school boys" were either graduates of the Calcutta University or who are going up for their M.A.s, B.A.s and First Arts. As a matter of fact, there was not a single "school boy" among them, all of them being either passed students of the College or who are yet prosecuting their collegiate studies. There is no doubt that, most of them looked older than many British soldiers who are entrusted with the charge of defending the Empire or many British Civilians who are sent out to India to carry on its administration.

The "Englishman" thinks that the festivities, that are to be boycotted by the promoters of the Partition Meeting at Calcutta, refer to those in connection with His Royal Highness. Not exactly so. What has the Prince to do with this country, and what

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Calcutta and Mofussil.

Opium Revenue.—The opium revenue to date is Rs. 13,31,785 better than the estimates.

Legislative.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Herbert William Cameron Carduff, O.L.E., of his office of Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Bengal Secretariat.—Babu Apurva Krishna Ghosh, M. A., Head Assistant, Revenue Department, Bengal Secretariat, is appointed to act as Registrar, Revenue Political and Appointment Departments of the Secretariat, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. S. W. Young-Craig.

Agricultural Scholars.—The following students have been selected by Government to proceed to America to study agriculture in the Cornell Agricultural College:—Babus Hira Lal Dutt, Jotindra Nath Mookerjee Surendra Nath Sil, and Apurva Chandra Ghosh.

Alleged Assault.—On Monday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Mrs. Christmas, obtained a summons against her husband on charges of using abusive language and assault. The allegations of the wife were that the defendant came to her and wanted a drink. She refused to give. On this an altercation ensued in course of which the defendant abused and assaulted her.

A New Agricultural College.—The Government is going to establish an Agricultural College at Berhampur. The cost of maintenance of the College will be defrayed out of the special grant of Rs. 34 lakhs per annum which has been allotted to Bengal by the Government of India out of the total grant of Rs. 20 lakhs for promoting agricultural education throughout India.

An Absent Wife.—Mr. H. Deeble, of the Adelphi Hotel, through Mr. Sandell applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for a Police inquiry into the conduct of Percy Connor, Walter Deeble and George Deeble who, the complainant alleged, had enticed away his wife (mother of the second and third accused) and are now preventing her from returning to the complainant.

One-Anna Nickel Coin.—The pattern of the one-anna nickel piece which is to be introduced in India has still to be settled. If it is to bear the King Emperor's head, perforation through the centre is out of the question; and the suggestion has now been made that the coin should be hexagonal or octagonal in shape.

What do we want?—On Tuesday evening there was a crowded meeting at the Grand Theatre to hear Babu Bepin Chunder Pal on "What do we want?" The crowd was so large that an open-air meeting had to be convened besides the one inside the building.

Inventions and Designs.—Applications in respect of the undermentioned invention have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1883, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 6th August 1905.

ACASE WITHDRAWN.—On Tuesday, before Mr. D. Swinhoe, Second Presidency Magistrate, the case in which one Mr. W. H. Johnson charged one Mr. W. A. Barker, his son-in-law and one Mr. Haulton, the first with criminal trespass by entering into his house and restraining his daughter Mrs. Barker, by forcibly bringing her out of the house and the second with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence, was concluded.

Our Dacca correspondent learns with great satisfaction that Mr. Ceroope, the District Magistrate, is going to give back to the citizens of Dacca a boon which had been taken away from them some years back. We mean the Chairmanship of the Dacca Municipality.

TELEGRAMS.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

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 interned warships to Japan.

London, Aug. 14.—Saturday's meeting of the Conference discussed inconclusively the recognition of Japan's preponderating position in Korea.

London, Aug. 14.—The Plenipotentiaries have agreed to a Japanese Protectorate over Korea.

London, Aug. 14.—The Plenipotentiaries reassembled this morning. The status of Korea clause has been disposed of.

London, Aug. 15.—The latest wire from Portsmouth says that Articles II. and III. were settled by the Plenipotentiaries yesterday, and relate to the evacuation of Manchuria with the abandonment of the Russian rights there, and the cession of the Chinese Eastern railroad, south of Harbin.

GENERAL.

London, Aug. 11.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. His Majesty in his speech from the throne says: "My 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 consideration. 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 Esquimaux, 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-Josephsland and suffered terrible hardships subsisting on the stores left by previous subscriptions."

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

RETIRED INDIAN CIVILIANS. THEIR EMPLOYMENT IN NATIVE STATES.

Simla, Aug. 14.—In Home Department Resolution Nos. the following letter to the Local Governments and Administrations:—

In Home Department Resolution Nos. 707-23 (public), dated 4th May, 1898, the Government of India directed that their previous sanction should be obtained in any case in which it was intended that a member of the Indian Civil Service or any officer who has held an appointment usually reserved for the Indian Civil Service should be employed after retirement from the service of the Government in any appointment requiring the approval of the Local Government or Administration. The scope of these orders was restricted to British India.

A TRAVANCORE CASE. THE CHARGE AGAINST A PLANTER. Madras, Aug. 12.—Mr. Lee, planter of Travancore, who is accused of beating a cooly and so causing his death, was committed yesterday to take his trial at the Sessions of the High Court, Madras, on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Sessions begin next week.

AGRICULTURE IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 13.—A press note, issued by the Government of Bombay, intimates that in future an additional three and a half lakhs will be received from the Government of India, under the provincial settlement, to be devoted to the expansion of the Department of Agricultural and Civil Veterinary Department, Central Agricultural College, and a research station will be established at Poona with expert staffs. An office of the Director of Agriculture will be made and an Institution for experimental farms will be extended.

T TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

KIDDERPUR ORPHANAGE BUILDINGS. EXTENSION ON ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Simla, Aug. 14.—The Government of India have lately had under consideration the question of the future disposal of the establishments and buildings of the Kidderpur Military Orphanage which will cease before long to be occupied for the present purpose.

The expansion beyond a certain point in the present confined area is impossible and scientific experiments in naturalization and improvement of breeds of animals have long been contemplated but cannot be carried out unless more ground is made available for the purpose. The Gardens are already the most popular and frequented site in Calcutta and afford more genuine pleasure to all classes of population than any other resort in the suburbs of the city.

In conveying the orders of the Government of India to the Bengal Government the Home Secretary in course of a letter, dated 1st August, writes:—The Government of India accordingly propose under suitable conditions to add eventually to Zoological Gardens the whole of the park and the Orphanage buildings in its entirety until the main Orphanage is evacuated in interim. It is proposed to leave this building and the large open space of ground to the north of it in the occupation of the surviving inmates who will find it ample for their purposes.

"I am to ask therefore that the Bengal Government if the Lieutenant-Governor approves of the proposal, may be moved to take steps without delay for the inclusion of this portion of property in the Zoological Gardens. It is understood that the existing Gardens are the property of the Government and it is an essential condition of addition of the Kidderpur park to the gardens that the proprietary rights of the Government of India over the buildings and lands should be maintained in full. The Government of India will also require to be adequately represented in future upon the Committee of management which is believed to consist at present of a number of gentlemen nominated by the Local Government as well as of certain ex-officio members. It will further be necessary to consider what improvements or alterations should be effected in order to give public access to this addition to the Gardens and to render it suitable for the purpose to which it is to be applied.

"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-Josephsland and suffered terrible hardships subsisting on the stores left by previous subscriptions."

PARTITION OF BENGAL.

Simla, Aug. 14.—The Govt. of India have issued the following dated 11th August, to Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—Simla, the 11th August, 1905. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1267-1905 dated the 27th July 1905 in which the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce ask for a definite announcement that the jurisdiction of the High Court, Calcutta over the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam shall remain permanently undisturbed. In reply I am to say that the intention of the Government of India, as at present constituted, to leave the jurisdiction of the High Court undisturbed is clearly stated in paragraphs 7 and 11 of the Home Dept. Resolution, No. 2491, dated the 19th July, 1905, but though they do not contemplate any interference with that jurisdiction, it is evidently impossible for them, as you have foreseen, to commit themselves to an assurance that in no circumstances will any modification of the existing conditions ever be found expedient should the question of altering the jurisdiction be raised at any future date. It will no doubt be decided on a consideration of the condition prevailing at the time which it would be fruitless at the present juncture to attempt to forecast.

BOYCOTTING BRITISH GOODS.

Khankhapur, Aug. 13.—A crowded meeting of 500 merchants, traders, students and peasants—Hindus and Mussalmans—was held here strongly protesting against the partition of Bengal and the transference of Faridpur from its parent administration. The meeting pledges to boycotting British goods particularly cloths. Mouli Mohamed Ismail presided.

wards peaceful settlements of the nations' quarrels, before the spirit of militarism weakens its hold on the world. The new War Office buildings that are now approaching completion in Whitehall, London, may be decorated with figures of mourning women stretching out a helping hand to the wounded and comforting the dying, but millions and millions of money continue to be poured out in all parts of the world for the sake of carrying on that awful human slaughter which, when seen in all its hideous results, almost turns the brain.

A CHIEF CAUSE OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Considerable interest at this week has centred round M. Witte, who, as Russia's representative is now on his way to attend the peace conference in the United States. During his journey from the Russian capital to the French port of embarkation, many people have sought to obtain pronouncements from him on various phases of the situation. One of his utterances shows that to Russia's arrogance and aggression, in his opinion, is due the awful struggle which is still being waged in the Far East. The establishment of a Russian Viceroyalty, M. Witte declares, was in itself a provocation to China, Japan, Great Britain and the United States, and did not correspond with the real strength of Russia in the Far East, particularly in the Pacific Ocean, where she had no interests.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

"Rejoice that man is hurried From change to change unceasingly, His soul's wings never furled."

A VACANT EDITORIAL CHAIR IN LONDON.

WILL AN INDIAN OCCUPY IT?

When important changes are taking place, anything is possible and there are more impossible things than the appointment of an Indian to a vacant editorial chair in London. The chair in question is one which should strongly appeal to a competent Indian journalist; it is none other than that of the Congress organ, "India." Mr. Hewart, who has for some time resided in Manchester and carried on his legal work there, has edited "India" from the north-eastern city. It will easily be seen that a Manchester editor for a London publication has not been an ideal arrangement, and now Mr. Hewart has resigned. Who will be his successor? Not a few British and Indian names have been suggested, and there is a strong feeling that here is an opportunity for putting an Indian in control of the one weekly publication in England which devotes itself entirely to India's interests. It is a forcible argument, and will, one hopes, receive favourable consideration by those gentlemen—Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee among the number—who control the decision. Professor Mursion is now acting editor, and may possibly succeed to the vacant chair. He is, of course, well known as an expert on Roman Law and jurisprudence, and has rendered India good service in the press and on the platform. He is a staunch advocate of the people of India, and has their just claims, and would no doubt be an able director of the publication. He is a Scotsman, and only just missed being appointed Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen some years ago; he unsuccessfully contested one of the divisions of Glasgow in the Liberal interest at the last general election. As a speaker, he lacks that magnetic fire which carries conviction to an audience, and his admirable matter loses some of its force by a quiet, unenthusiastic delivery. Another British name is that of Mr. J. M. Robertson, who is no stranger to Indian readers. He was an able co-worker with Mr. Bradlaugh in years gone by, and devotes himself now to the cause of progress in some of its many aspects. He is, of course, a most able writer and speaker on Indian questions; his address a few months ago to the League of Young Liberals in London will not have been forgotten. However, he is a very busy man and a candidate for Parliament, so it is open to doubt whether he would consent to occupy the vacant chair. Yet another suggested name is Sir Henry Cotton's son now in Calcutta. Among the Indian names that have been mentioned in this connection is that of Mr. Gokhale, and his coming visit to London may lead to serious consideration of the matter. Whether it will be wise for the distinguished member of the Viceroy's Council to give up the work that he is now doing so ably in India is a decision that he alone can make. It is certain that "India" possesses great possibilities for still wider usefulness, and with so notable an Indian as Mr. Gokhale in the editorial chair, it would gain a special interest. Mr. Sinha, of Allahabad, whose reputation as a capable journalist has spread beyond India, is another name that has been mentioned, and it is well known that at the time when the paper nearly came under the control of Mr. Ramesh Dutt, Mr. Sinha's name as his lieutenant was strongly favoured. Mr. Dutt, however, is now doing other valuable work, and it is hardly likely that he can do more than advise as to the new editor. In its present form "India" does not appeal strongly to the people who might be interested in Indian affairs. It does not attract uninitiated readers here, and a paper that arouses and compels attention to such important matters as Indian concerns as well as one which satisfies enquirers on broad principles of Indian administration should have a great future and wield far-reaching power. British interest is not standing with its mouth wide open ready to be filled; it has to be made to open its mouth. An Indian in the editorial chair, directing both contents and criticism, would give an added and logical weight to the organ in England of the great Indian National Congress.

MR. W. C. BONNERJEE'S HEALTH.

Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, by strictly carrying out the instructions of his medical advisers, manages to get through a considerable amount of work, but it is needful for him to exercise the greatest possible care. Within a few days he starts for Germany, and will consult at Wiesbaden the eminent oculist, Dr. Pagenstecher. All his friends hope that the

treatment of the German specialist who has done great things for sufferers from all parts of the world may prove beneficial to Mr. Bonnerjee. If he takes the entire "cure" he will have to remain in Wiesbaden for five weeks or more. It is most probable that he and Mrs. Bonnerjee will be absent from England until the autumn.

AN INDIAN CRICKETER OF PROMISE.

The friends of Mr. A. P. Dube are asking whether he is destined to become a second Ranji. With innate modesty Mr. Dube himself declares that such a consummation is too much to hope for, but it is certain that the renown Indians have won as cricketers will be enhanced by this promising young student who is studying for the Bar in London. Mr. Dube is a member of the Hampstead Cricket Club, which numbers among its members Lord George Hamilton and Spofforth, the great Australian bowler. He plays for his Club in matches on their own ground and elsewhere, and is taking his cricket very seriously. He practises diligently, putting in some hard work. Naturally, 'Ranji' is his ideal cricketer, and he waxes eloquent in discussing the hero's exploits. One point that especially commends itself to the disciple is, in addition to quickness of eye and hand, the daring with which 'Ranji' allows the ball to come very close to him and yet is able to place it just where he will. The Prince's absence from British cricket this season is lamented by all lovers of the game, Mr. Dube among them. Mr. Dube comes from Indore and may eventually enter the service of his State, in which his father and Mother already hold distinguished positions.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL.

The news that Sir Antony MacDonnell is making excellent progress after the severe operation he was obliged to undergo is most welcome to all his friends. His Majesty the King, the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family have made continuous enquiries regarding his recovery; and his illness has aroused wide sympathy. In one way it may calm the fears of the Ulster Unionists who recently made so strong an attack against his continuance in office, for, if rumour may be trusted, Sir Antony contemplates resignation. There is no doubt that influence in high quarters has kept him in office. Mr. Balfour absolutely dares not throw him over as he did Mr. Wyndham. It will be irony of circumstance if, in consequence of this serious illness, Sir Antony feels unable to perform his duties at Dublin Castle. Time will show whether his opponents have cause to rejoice over his departure from Ireland. But the one Irishman in the Irish office who is in sympathy with the majority of his countrymen will not relinquish his post except under the strongest pressure of medical advisers.

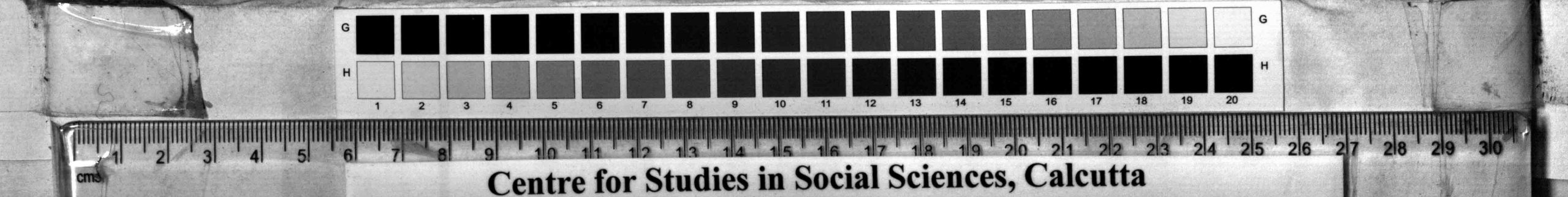
"SWING TOGETHER".

Mr. Punch this week advises Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener to "swing together!" Let it not be imagined that the amiable critic of our faults and foibles has anything so gruesome in view as a gallow's! Not that kind of swinging does he advise—quite to the contrary. A full page cartoon represents the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief as in charge of the Indian boat. Lord Curzon, as stroke, is inclined to pull one way and Lord Kitchener another. Mr. Brodrick, as coach, runs along the bank and cries with dismay, "For Heaven's sake swing together or you'll upset the boat!" The patched-up agreement between the two strong men in India does not make a deep impression here, and is regarded as merely a bridge—and not a very substantial one—over the difficulty until the Royal visit has taken place, and the Viceroy is due to leave India. While in certain influential quarters the opinion prevails that no one but Lord Kitchener could have carried this reform to a successful issue, it is yet believed that it will not last beyond his tenure of the Commandership; and at the same time the "complete understanding, so vaunted in cables from India recently, is regarded merely as a way of enabling Lord Curzon "to save his face" and to continue in office until next spring. We have this week, too, received a telegraphic report of your indefatigable Viceroy propped up in bed but fulfilling the duties of his office; with, however, the explanation that if his words are further criticised in the House of Commons, his resignation will ensue. No one says much heed to this threat. One of the City papers, which looks at men and things from a purely commercial aspect, severely scolds the two high officials in India "for quarrelling like a couple of infuriated washerwomen," and declares that they are both to blame for the Viceroy might easily have discovered that the Indian army was in a far from satisfactory condition, while Lord Kitchener no doubt knew well enough the circumstances in which he would have to work in India. The long article, which includes a ridiculing of the idea of administrative freedom for Indians, concludes with the assertion that either Lord Curzon or Lord Kitchener must resign; it suggests that as the Commander-in-Chief is busy with important work "there seems nothing for it but that Lord Curzon should retire with the best grace he can command." Mr. Brodrick's statement on the Viceroy's latest speech, promised to the House of Commons for yesterday, was not made, and it is not easy to see how much more the Indian Secretary could tell than is known already, namely, that everything will be done to keep Lord Curzon in office until after the Royal visit. This is the conclusion to which all excuses and arguments are directed.

ACASE WITHDRAWN.

On Tuesday, before Mr. D. Swinhoe, Second Presidency Magistrate, the case in which one Mr. W. H. Johnson charged one Mr. W. A. Barker, his son-in-law and one Mr. Haulton, the first with criminal trespass by entering into his house and restraining his daughter Mrs. Barker, by forcibly bringing her out of the house and the second with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence, was concluded. The defendants apologised and gave an undertaking to the complainant. The case was thereupon allowed to be withdrawn.

Our Dacca correspondent learns with great satisfaction that Mr. Ceroope, the District Magistrate, is going to give back to the citizens of Dacca a boon which had been taken away from them some years back. We mean the Chairmanship of the Dacca Municipality. Mr. Seroope is of opinion that this honorary post should be held by a competent non-official.



ELEPHANT OVERTURNS BULLOCK CART.

A correspondent writes to the "Times of Ceylon" as follows:—When returning to Trincomalee from Colombo I had a nasty experience with an elephant. All went well till we reached Kantalai at 11-30 in the afternoon. I was up all the while, as I was in the cart with Alutoya that a huge leopard was to be seen prowling about on the road...

A SCENE IN COURT.

PASSAGE-AT-ARMS WITH THE JUDGE. Mr. Pennell put in an application on the 28th ultimo before Mr. Justice Fox of the Rangoon Chief Court on behalf of Maung Po Hia, Head Clerk of Messrs. Zaretsky Bock and Co., for bail during the enquiry pending before the Western Sub-divisional Magistrate.

CUTTINGS FROM "INDIAN PLANTING AND GARDENING."

Agave Sisalana at Lucknow.—This valuable fibre yielding plant thrives well in the neighbourhood of Lucknow. There were many enquiries concerning it made of the Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow, last year, and the demand for suckers and bulbs was greater than the supply. Some 6,500 plants were issued to the public, or 1,000 more than in the preceding year.

Correspondence

BOYCOTTING FOREIGN GOODS. To The Editor, Sir.—The people of Bengal have taken a very great responsibility upon themselves by adopting the resolution to boycott articles of foreign manufacture. The "Englishman" is right in observing, at the same time, we are bound to repeat that the policy of boycott must considerably embitter the controversy if it is successful, while in the opposite event, it will render the movement and its supporters absurd.

TOLLE CO

In a case decided in the other and camel-men to cross but the men on payment. This plea that they were and therefore according to cross bridges without paying. Commandant of the Transport Captain Henslowe took the matter under Section 146, Criminal Procedure and the case came up before Rai Ram. To the original charge another was taken on to the effect that the Contractor had torn up a document, which was of importance as evidence. The affair naturally caused considerable sensation, and occupied numerous hearings. The document was pronounced to be of no importance at all. In the middle of the progress of the case, the District Magistrate was appealed on a point of law and evidence on part of judgment. His decision, generally speaking, agreed with that of the District Judge. On the matter returning to the latter Court the principal point for consideration was whether the camel-men of the Transport Corps could be regarded as soldiers under the law. The learned Judge held that they were but followers and not soldiers, and therefore the Bridge Contractor did right by demanding payment. The special feature of interest in the case was that in it a British Officer was on the one side and a poor Native Contractor on the other. The Manager of the Railway did his best to help the prosecution and even the Government Prosecutor was engaged. The Military Headquarters staff decided on reference by Captain Henslowe that Transport followers were soldiers. In this case common sense and justice triumphed over artificial definitions. The prosecution have applied for revision. A few days after a line of camels was taken across the bridge by force in spite of the remonstrances of the tillmen, the latter being smaller in number and overpowered. We are sure this is a very serious thing and will attract attention in proper quarters.—"Tribune."

THE NEWEST MARVEL OF ELECTRICITY.

Some years ago an invention was brought into public notice whereby pictures were transmitted by means of the telegraph wire. A picture in relief was first made by the tracing of a picture on a glass plate. The tracing apparatus was moved in lines across the surface of the pictures and the apparatus was then imparted by the other end of the line and then reproduced on a suitable substance.

LESS IN THE LIGHT

Professor Korn, of Munich, has now made a further stride in the advancement of the science of telegraphic reproduction. And some curiously interesting experiments have recently taken place under the auspices of the French telegraph service. The experiments were conducted over the line between Paris and Rouen with an instrument invented by Professor Korn for transmitting photographs, handwriting, and photo-engravings to a distance. The basis of the whole process is the property of crystalline selenium, its extreme sensitiveness to light, and the fact that its electrical resistance varies very much according to its exposure to light, being less in the dark.

PLAGUE INOCULATION IN BOMBAY.

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. Sassoos 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 had not already taken measures to promote inoculation among the millhands.

SEEDS.

A writer in the "Journal of Horticulture" has some notes on seeds which may be of interest to amateur gardeners. "For seeds to germinate successfully we must give them suitable temperature, air, and moisture. But let me say a word or two on the structure of a seed and the physiological change that takes place during germination. The seed consists of two integuments or coats which form the outside covering. Inside of this seed coat we find the germ or embryo and nourishment for the germination of the seedling. When seeds are sown in a suitable temperature with moisture, the integuments will soften and oxygen will be absorbed, and then the insoluble starch in the seed will be acted on by a ferment called diastase. This will change the starch in the seed into glucose, and this nourishes the "germ." The integuments are ruptured, and the radicle or root grows down into the soil, and the plumule or stem out towards the light. As to the vitality of seeds, they are very uncertain; some will keep for years and others only for a short time. In a few seeds are sown as soon as ripe—that is, when they fall to the ground. Fresh seeds are far more certain than old seeds. But in some cases two-year-old seeds are preferable, as those of Cucumbers and Melons, the plant being more fruitful with less foliage. If seeds are taken when quite ripe and stored in canvas or brown paper bags, and are kept in a cool temperature, they will keep for a number of years. All seeds should be taken from healthy plants, and good sown seeds should be plump and well matured. For the germination of culinary vegetable seeds a temperature of 40 deg to 50 deg is favourable; for seeds of plants used in sub-tropical gardening, from 55 deg to 65 deg; and for tropical seeds a temperature from 70 deg to 80 deg. Seeds and young plants always require a higher temperature than the adults would. Seeds should scarcely ever be sown very thickly, as this means waste of seeds, as well as poor seedlings. A plant should have a good start in life from the beginning. Seeds should never be buried deep in the soil, as they require air, as we see by the chemical change that takes place during germination. The soil for seeds should be of a fine light character, being passed through a fine sieve, and the seeds should be covered very lightly with the soil. In some cases where fine seeds are sown the covering at the seeds with soil is unnecessary. The soil should be watered before the seeds are sown, and a piece of glass placed over the seed-pan to prevent evaporation. Such hard seeds as those of Asparagus and Canna require twenty-four hours' soaking in water prior to being sown.

A FISHY STORY.

A positively awe-inspiring story, unprecedented in angling annals, is being told of two salmon fishers, who, while casting their flies near the mouth of the Screebe, a little river falling into the Atlantic, not a hundred miles from Galway, had an encounter with a shark. Two salmon had been caught, and Mr. Gore was playing a third fish, when some monster of the deep seized it and went away with it. The angler disputed the possession of the salmon with the shark, for so it was described, for about an hour-and-a-half, ultimately bringing the huge fish to the bank, where it was killed. The salmon was not to be seen, and how the shark was hooked is not very obvious. It appears to have in some way become mixed up with one of the flies and the casting line. The reported weight of it is 35lbs. and length 4ft. 10in. Having regard to the number of large dog fish and small sharks on the west coast of Ireland, and the fact that the fly fishing was being done in salt or brackish water, it is not surprising that a small salmon should be seized by one of these voracious pests. Such incidents are not uncommon while sea fishing, but are somewhat startling when occurring to the innocent fly fisher.

THE FIRE-FLY.

Reference was made recently to the wonderful efficiency of the fire-fly as a light producer, the luminosity of the fire-fly like that of our own glowworm being phosphorescent. Professor Dolbear remarks that "The actual amount of energy spent to produce phosphorescent light is so small that if one horsepower could be employed upon it without waste it would maintain a light equal to 100,000 candles. This is a possibility to be achieved, and shows the wastefulness of our common methods of illumination." Crop telegrams, for the week ending the 5th August, do not indicate any improvement in the agricultural prospects. More rain is wanted in parts of Bombay and Madras, and there are no harvests in progress in the Circars, Kurnool, and the west coast districts. In the Central Provinces the rice-producing area is shortly by 30 to 40 per cent, and agricultural operations have been suspended in parts of Rajputana and Central India for want of rain. The High Court of Allahabad will be closed for the long vacation from Friday the 10th instant till Saturday the 28th of October, both days inclusive. Mr. Justice Richards will preside over the Vacation Bench to be held for the disposal of criminal cases and emergent applications in Civil Cases. In two-judge cases, his lordship will be joined by Mr. Justice Knox. Mr. Justice Aikman who was away on leave came back on the 12th instant. During the long vacation the Chief Justice will go to Colombo and Justice Knox, Banerjee and Burkill will go to the hills. Mr. Justice Aikman will go back to England by the mail steamer which is to leave Bombay on the 19th August. One has not heard so much lately of German competition with British trade in our foreign possessions, but it is still going on in many directions. For example, German salt now practically holds the market in Burma and it is making its way steadily into Bengal which used formerly to import large quantities of the English article. The price of the latter has been forced down some 80 per cent, but Hamburg salt is still quoted in Calcutta at Rs. 43 against Rs. 46 and 48 realised for salt shipped from Liverpool. If special cheap through rates were instituted on Indian railways for salt from the Punjab mines and the Sambhar Lake, the importation of English and German salt alike would probably be checked. The Railway Board might turn their attention to this point, especially as regards the rates from Khehra.—"Pioneer."

An interesting physical phenomenon is reported from Nawab Shah on the Kotri-Ro railway line. About ten days ago there was an outbreak of rain and thunder and lightning, and immediately after the people noticed a long and irregular fissure in the ground beginning near the centre of one of the detached huts near the railway station running the line to the other side and terminating over half a mile away. The crack, it is about three feet deep, but it is not so wide. The wonder is that no one experienced the slightest shock of earthquake.

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

Hardiness of Castillea Elastic.—In the report on the Horticultural Gardens for the past year it is stated that ten strong seedlings of this rubber-yielding plant were raised from seeds received from British Guiana. Mr. Gollan writes: "I was under the impression that the plant was not hardy in Northern India, but the contrary has proved to be the case. The seed pan containing the seedlings has stood through a winter, which will long be remembered for its exceptionally severe spell of frost, under no other cover than was afforded by the shade of a tree, without the plants shedding a leaf. It is a doubtful question whether rubber-yielding trees are of any economic importance in this part of India; however if the examples of Castillea we have here turn out to be rapid growers, and will thrive under a minimum of care, it may at some future time be worth while arranging for seeds for the extended culture of the trees."

PLAGUE INOCULATION IN BOMBAY.

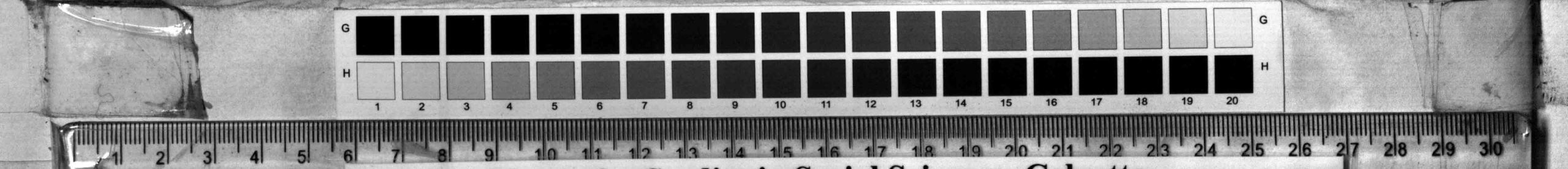
An open competitive examination for admission to the Civil Service of India will be held in London, commencing on the 15th August, 1906, and the rules for same are published in the current issue of the "Gazette of India."

A FISHY STORY.

(1) Frederic Halliday; (2) Peter Grant; (3) Cecil Beadon; (4) Richard Temple; (5) George Campbell; (6) Ashley Eden; (7) Alex Mackenzie; (8) John Woidburn.

PLAGUE INOCULATION IN BOMBAY.

A coroner's inquest was held at Sutar Chawl, Bombay touching the death of Jabubai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five. Deceased lived with her husband on the third story of a house in Sutar Chawl. She had been married for eleven years but had no children. Her husband in his evidence said that she was not clever in cooking and in household affairs and had a bad temper, and that he told her he contemplated marrying another wife. The unfortunate woman took the matter to heart. While taking his meals the husband again taunted his wife, with the result that she left him suddenly and went up to the fourth story. A few minutes after the husband heard an alarm from the street that a woman had fallen down from the fourth story. He went down and saw his wife lying dead in the street. Her skull was fractured. A verdict of suicide was recorded.



SUDHA CHURNA.

IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Colic, either acute or chronic.

M. Kunhi Raman Vydiar Esqr., Sanskrit Pandit of the German Mission High Institution and landlord of Telicherry was suffering from chronic dyspepsia for a long time.

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

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