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VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA THURSDAY AUGUST 17 1905

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Gatherings of December, 1904

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Ranaghat
21 May 1904.

Ranaghat
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Supdt. Of Post Office, Nadia Division.

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(Sd.) Dina Nath Mukherjee,
Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahl, the 28th Oct. 1001.

Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1901.

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Drar 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. Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated 3rd January 1890.

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and Armane. It is prepared from harmle ACIDITY, RADICALLY and MAGICALLY all kinds of Dyspepsia and indigenession. Its effect is premate and bermane. It is prepared from harmless a erbs and indigeness 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 Prosad Sen, Bankipur, Rai P. N. Banerjee, Bahadur, Executive Engineer, Rai Jatindra Mohan Banerjee of Altapole (Jessore), Babus Lallit Mohun Banerjee, Secretary to the Cossimbarar Raj, Tarit Kanti Baksi, Professor, Jubbulpore College, Nilmony De, Deputy Magistrate, Kumar Hemendra Kumar Deb, Sovabarar Raj, and Bhabatosh Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate, Dacca.

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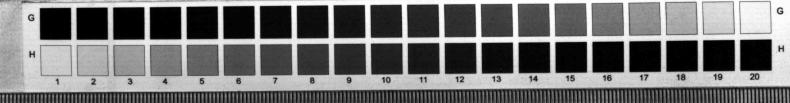
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JAPAN NOTES

("Japan Times.")

ANOTHER EPISODE OF THE NAVAL BATTLE.

Another incident showing the skill of our gunners is narrated by one of our naval officers. It seems that before the com-mencement of the fighting of the 27th May commander of a certain destroyer flotilla promised the captain of a battle-ship that during the fighting he would take up a position between the hostile up a position between the hostile fleets and correct the range of the gunfire of the battleship. When the fighting began the officer, faithful to his promise. took up a position between the hostile fleets, whereupon the battleship stationed a signalman to watch the signals from that a signalman to watch the signals from that flotilla. But during the whole course of the engagement not a single message was dispatched from the flotilla, to the great dissatisfaction of the captain of the battle-ship. After the fighting, the captain complained to the commander of the flotilla about his apparent neglect. In reply, the commander said that the range of the guns had been so accurate that no correction was required.

CAPTURED FOREIGN SHIPS.

From the commencement of the hostili-

From the commencement of the hostili-ties up to the end of June last, fifty-four foreign ships were captured by our Navy, their aggregate tonnage amounting to 131,132. These vessels, according to nationality, may be classified as follows:---

Nationality.	abine .	Tonnage
Traviolia ity.	ships.	
Greatt Brittain	22	65,843
Russia	16	33,837
Germany	6	11,087
Norway	3	5,411
France 1	HUVI. 13	,4,172
Austria	2	6,231
Holland	1	4,269
America	1 1	282

Of the above, two Norwegian steamers representing 4,405 tons and six British ships aggregating 13,222 tons have been released as the result of the trials in the various Prize Courts, while thirteen Russian ships (including two sailing vessels), representing 23,696 flons, one French steamer of 179 tons, and three German steamers representing 7,330 tons were con

A RUSSIAN HIROSE.

Among the Russian officers and men who pated in the naval battle in ea of Japan, there are some who have earned fame worthy of warriors. In partiearned fame worthy of warriors. In particular, Captain Rojonoff, Commander of the "Admiral Nakhimoff," may be compared to the immortal Commander Hirose of our Navy. The "Nakhimoff, as stated in our official report, was severely attacked by our main force and torpedo boats and destroyers divising the description of the command of the c troyers during the day and night of the 27th and totally disabled. When she was about to sink in the vicinity of Tsushima at dawn on the 28th, the Commander of the vessel ordered her crew to land at . he eastern coast of Tsushima, and after disposing of all the secret papers, being assisted in this task by the chief navigating officer, he calmly changed his clothes, and was ready to share the fate of the vessel. Our commissioners appointed to capture the vessel tried to persuade him to come to the Japanese vessel, but in vain. They forcibly conveyed him to the side of a boat, but by this time the vessel had heavily listed, and her end was drawing the Partition of The Captain looked for the chief navigating officer, and failing to discover m. rushed into the vessel and sank with her. Our commissioners were deeply touched by the gallantry of this Russian officer. Fortunately he and the navigating officer were afterwards saved by a fishing boat and are now at once of the prisoners' quarters in this country.

The glacier which has blocked the upper waters of the Indus, still remains unbroken. The position of the large lake that has been formed is not clearly specified, but must necessarily be between Leh and the Kara-

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Camillo Francis Pinto, a clerk in the office of the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, aged about twenty years, stood charged with enticing away Anna Francisca Carvalho, . ife of Jose Carvalho, on the 16th ultimo, and with adultery. The Magistrate found the accused guilty on both charges, and sentenced cused guilty on both charges, and sentenced Some interesting exploration work by Dr. Bloch and Mr. Rea is described in the re-Bloch and Mr. Rea is described in the recently published report of the Director-General of Archæology in India for 1903-04. Dr. Bloch, in digging amongst the ruins at Basarh in Bengal, unearthed a collection of over seven hundred seals bearing devices and inscriptions. The date of the seals is placed in the fourth and fifth centuries A. D. Another discovery made by Dr. Bloch was on the Ramgarh hill in the Sirguja State. It consisted of what appears to be a unique example of a small Indian theatre, with remains of painted frescoes belonging to the second century before Christ. Mr. Rea's most interesting work was done at Danavalapada, in the Tinnevelly district, where some excellently preserved Jain shrines were brought to light.

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

"Some time ago my daughter caught 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 Predergast, merchant, Annato Bay, Jamaica, West India Islands. For sale All chemists & storekeepers Price 1 Re. 2 Rs

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, July 21.

Indian Army Administration.—The Marquess of Ripon, who had the following motion on the paper, "To call attention to two papers recently presented on the subject of Indian administration, and to move for further papers," said that after what took place last night in the House of Commons it seemed to him that it was not advisable that he should bring forward a discussion of such importance to the interests of India as that which he had intended to submit to their which he had intended to submit to their lordships, and he would therefore not proceed with the motion on that occasion, but would bring it forward on a future day as soon as

he saw an opportunity.

The Marquess of Lansdowne: The noble marquess, of course is entitled to put own his motion for any day that is convenient to him. At the same time I must sav that I do not entirely follow the train of thought which leads him to believe that no useful discussion can take place in your lordships' House on a matter of very great public interest because of events in the other House. (Laughter.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, July 24.
Indian Drafts.—In reply to Sir C. Rasch,
Mr. Arnold-Foster said:—The Indian drafts for 1906-1907 can at present only be given approximately. The actual numbers must necessarily depend on the extensions of men enlisted for three years who are or who will be serving in India. At present the total number is estimated at 14,000 for the infantry of the line based on normal previous rate of extensions. rate of extensions.

Tuesday, July 25.

Press Correspondents and the Press Censorship.—Mr. O'Dowd asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, under the system of Press censorship established in India, the names of all newspaper correspondents are registered with the object of punishing any correspondent transmitting to this country any item of news which might be considered as unfavourable to the Government of that

Mr. Brodrick: I have nothing to add to the answer which I gave to the hon, members' question on this subject on July 11. If hon, member can give me any reliable information that such a system is in force I

will mafe inquiry.

Mr. O'Dowd was understood to say that he would put down the question in another

Assaults on Natives by Foreigners.—Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state the number of assaults and murders committed in India on the people of that country by foreigners as shown in the police reports, during each year of the last five years; and what has been done to identify and punish the foreign offenders.

Mr. Brodrick: There are no statistics at my disposal from which the figures asked for by my hon. friend could be supplied. The class of cases to which the question refers are not separately recorded, but I will ascertain if any more general statistics can be supplied.

supplied.

Assault and Murders of White People by Natives.—Col. Long asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state the number of assaults and murders committed in India on white people by natives, as shown in the police reports, during each year of the last five years; and what has been done to identify and punish the native offenders.

Mr. Brodrick: There are no statistics at my disposal from which the figures asked for my disposal from which the figures asked for by my hon, and gallant friend could be sup-plied. The class of cases to which the ques-tion refers are not separately recorded, but I will ascertain if any more general statis-

The Partition of Bengal.—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether any minutes or opinions of dissent were recorded, under Sections 23, 24, and 25 of the Government of India Act. and 25 of the Government of India Act, 1858, by any members of the council of the Secretary of State for India regarding the proposed partition of the Bengal Province; and, if so, whether he will include these minutes and opinions, together with others that may have been recorded, among the papers which will be laid upon the table of the House,

Mr. Brodrick: No such minutes or opinions of dissent were recorded.

nions of dissent were recorded.

Thursday, July 27.

Appointments for Natives of India.—Mr.
Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that in the "Calcutta Gazette" of May 10 last it was announced that in the announced that in the office of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, 30 per cent. of the appointments carrying pay of 40 rs. and upwards per month would be reserved for Europeans and Eurasians; and will he state whether arrangements can be made for the appirtionment of a larger proportion of appointments to the natives of India.

Mr. Brodnick: I beg to refer the hon. member to the answer I gave to a question on the subject by the hon. member for West Denbighshire on July 6. The persons described as Europeans and Eurasians are presumably in most cases born or domiciled in India, and, as at present advised, I see no reason for interfering with the arrangements

The Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions.—Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received from the Government of India the report of the results of their consideration on the subject of the separation of judicial and executive functions, which he called for in his despatch to that Government of Manch 10 last; and, if the report is not yet received, will he, in view of the fact that the reform is urgently needed and has been under consideration for many years past, ask the Government to expedite the report.

NO NEED OF A DOCTOR.

Pains in the stomach and attacks of colis come on suddenly and are so extremely painful that immediate relief must be obtained *All chamists & storals

from the Government of India a reply to my despatch of March 10 last, in which I have already drawn the special attention of that Government to the matter. I do not think it necessary at present to take any further steps.

The Bengal Excise Bill.—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received from the Government of India a summary of the

Government of India a summary of views expressed by the district officers in reply to the despetch of the Government of India, dated September 30, 1904, with reference to certain amendments in the Bengal Excise Bill as passed by the Select Committee; and whether he can give an assurance that the Bill will be reintroduced the Bengal Legislative Council during

the pusuing session.

Mr. Brodrick: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. There is no intention of dropping the Bill, but I will inquire as to the possibility of proceeding with it during the ensuing

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

PRESS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Covernment of India have been considering the question of accommodation and other excitities for the representatives of the Press in connection with the approaching visit india of the Prince and Princess of Wales. visit a connection with the approaching visit a India of the Prince and Princess of Wales. So far as is at present known the following Press correspondents and artists will come out from England:—"Reuter," Dr. Joseph Watson; the "Times," a correspondent; "Daily Telegraph," Mr. Landon; "Daily Mail," Mr. Maxwell; "Standard," Mr. Sidney Low; "Illustrated London News," Mr. Gregg; "Graphic," Mr. Jacomb Hood. As repards Indian papers, it is believed they will combine to appoint representatives, and that the number of them will not be large. The places which will be visited by Their Royal Highnesses may be roughly divided into three classes:—(a) In capital cities and other large centres of population in British India in which hotel accommodation is easily procurable (e. g., Bombay, Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Benares, Calcutta, Rangoon, and Madras), Press correspondents will be and Madras), Press correspondents will be left to make their own arrangements, but the local authorities will be asked in advance the local authorities will be asked in advance to render any such assistance as may be found desirable in the event of difficulties being likely to occur in procuring accommodation owing to the exceptional circumstances of the Royal tour, and correspondents will at all such places pay for their own board and lodging. (b) In smaller places in British India, such as Ajmer, Peshawar, and Bangalore, where there is little accommodation for travellers, the Government will endeavour to provide accommodation, but will probably require to make some charge for doing so. (c) Native States in which the State authorities will be requested to provide accommodation and in which the question of charge must necessarily be left to their discretion. The greatly increased facilities of realway travelling now existing in India will enable Press correspondents to make from place to place without difficulty and to be upon the spot before the arrival of the Royal party. The railway companies will endeaupon the spot before the arrival of the Royal party. The railway companies will endeavour, where necessary, to make special arrangements with this end in view. The officer in charge of tour arrangements will so be glad on all occasions to render any assistance which may be found possible, and it will be the general desire of all the authorities without exception to aid an enterprise. rities without exception to aid an enterprise which in the conditions of Indian life and travel is sometimes attended with difficulties not experienced in European countries. The railway companies are further prepared to issue a mitable number of free passes to representatives of the European, Anglo-Indian, and Indian Press. Similar concessions, and Indian Press. Special passes and badges will be issued to correspondents in order to secure to them entry to all public functions. will be given on the State railways

THE ARABIAN INSURRECTION.
ROUT OF THE IMAM.

The "Times of India" learns from Aden, under date August 6th, that the Turkish troops marched by three routes against the Imam. The main army, consisting of about sixty battalions, marched under Marshal Ahmed Faizee from Menakha and were opposed stubbornly by the insurgents at Afbithaluk and Mafhak within a distance of ten miles from Menakha. After a sanguinary battle the Arabs were defeated, losing about 2,000 men in killed and wounded and 600 prisoners. On the Turkish side the casualties were nearly one and a half battalions. The Turks continued advancing and the insurgents retreating. They destroyed the The "Times of India" learns from Aden, The Turks continued advancing and the insurgents retreating. They destroyed the Zaidee villages on the way, and say they have occupied Al Khamees. The other column, comprising fourteen battalions, was landed at Lohaia, and is marching via Al Kofi to form a junction with the Marshal's army. Twelve battalions marched from Faiz They are fighting with the insurgents and driving them before them, destroying their villages and forts. The Imam removed all ammunition and guns and stores to his stronghold in Saana, and is probably keeping himself ready to escape when he sees the Turks approaching.

Mr. Risley, on return from leave, took over the Home Secretaruship at Simla yes-

Heavy rain fell on Saturday at Simla, but he extension into the Punjab plains is still

Mr. F. G. Sly, Officiating Inspector-General Mr. F. G. Sly, Officiating Inspector-General of Agriculture in India, in reply to an enquiry from Mr. Geo. Hodson, of Bangalore, with reference to the seed of Paspalum dilatum states:—"The grass, though highly spoken of for its drought-resisting capacity, has practically proved a failure in India. It has been bried on various classes of soil and under varying conditions of cultivation. In many cases the seed obtained from Australia either failed to germinate or germinated either failed to germinate or germinated badly. Without irrigation, the plant grows slowly, produces very little 'fodder, and dies away in the fair season."

NOTHING THAT WILL TAKE ITS PLACE. We have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera ful 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 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. Boots, after and proprietor of the "Echo," All chemistry to take pers Price 1 Rd. 1 Rd

Tanjore, 8th Aug.—The trial was resumed this afternoon, by the Head Quarter Deputy Magistrate of Tanjore, of the editor of "Jananukulan," a weekly Tamil newspaper published in Tanjore, whom Rai-Bahadur V. Parangusa Naidu, Inspector of Police, Tanjore City, is prosecuting for having published, in his editorial columns of the 25th February last, certain defamant tory statements in respect to which he had been called upon to clear his character by the Inspector-General of Police, to whom the editor sent the article in question.

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DRAPED WITH EUROPEAN

FIRM.

Sir.—In connection with the Albert Hall meeting of the 5th instant, to which you refer as a "fitting prelude to he magnificent demonstration that was held at the Calcutta Town Hall a couple of days later," you are right in saying that the audience was in favour of tearing down any drapery which might be found adorn the walls of the Town Hall, if it were made of foreign stuff or supplied by a European firm. I stated as a positive fact that Messrs. Hall and Anderson had) been ordered to drape the lown H II winted out that to go to the meeting winted win reference to the supplemental compliant preferred, Mr. N. K. Ramasawmy Iyer, Vakil for the accused, wished to re-summon for further cross-examination the witness for the prosecution whose cross-examination had closed, on which account, an adjournment was taken for a week after the recording of certain formal evidence to prove the publication of the libel. Yesterday, when the case was taken up, the Pleader for the accused took exception to the admission of the supplemental complaint. It was stated that all witnesses, except the complain-ant, having been cross-examined, accused found it impossible to cross-exa-mine them again with reference to the supplemental complaint whose subject matter was connected with the original complaint without prejudice to his case. The supplemental complaint which had been filed after a long delay materially altered the aspect of the case against the accused, and his trial should proceed only with reference to the original complaint. The Magistrate disallowed the objection to-day and the trial was proceeded with with reference to the charges specified in both the original and supplemental complaints. The cross-examination of the complainant had not finished when the Court rose for the day, adjourning the further hearing to Thursday morning.

THE DISTRESS ROUND MADRAS. We publish to-day the first of a series of special reports on the drought and scarcity in the Chingleput District. Our representative has been carefully chosen, and we can vouch for him as a man of honesty, experience and common-sense. The tale which he has to tell in this his first report relates to certain villages in the Kacchinad Taluq of the Kalahasti Zemindary, where some of the worst effects of the long prevailing drought are manifesting themselves. The account of the condition of these villages which he presents is a sufficiently harrowing one, it must be admitted. Neither our representative nor ourselves require to be warned against exaggerating the state of affairs in the affected area. The names of affairs in the affected area. The names of the villages are given, and the facts can easily be verified. The facts being what they are—and for ourselves we have no hesitation in believing them to be as stated—it behoves the Government and the authorities of the Chingleput District, n which the Kacchinad Taluq of the Kalahasti Zemindary lies, to take direct and immediate measures to relieve the distress, or the consequences may be lamentable. Concerning the distress in Chingleput District generally, we are inclined to believe, from evidence before us, that relief measures have been begun only just in time; and unless dence before us, that relief measures have been begun only just in time; and unless these relief measures are thorough, and made to extend to all the affected areas of the District, as well as to the more immedi-ate neighbourhood of Madras, the authori-ties will find themselves before long in a very serious position. It is, however, in the remoter villages of the affected area such as those visited by our representative, that a close village to village enquiry is most immediately needed; and it is in them that the Collector, Mr. Mahomed Raza Khan, would do well to tour if he is still inclined to take an optimistic view of the citation in take an optimistic view of the situation in take an optimistic view of the situation in his District. If any catastrophe happens and the endurance of the poorest classes—especially the women, the children, and the "unemployables"—suddenly gives way entirely, it will not have been for want of warning Naturally we have no desire to appear alarmists in any way; but after studying what our representative has to say in this his first report we have no hesitation in saying that relief operations such as have been begun at Madaveram, just outside Madras, are needed no less urgently in the Madras, are needed no less urgently in the remoter parts of the District.—"Madras

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 Diarrhoea Remedy. 1t never fails. For sale by *

*All chemists & storekeepers Price 1 Re. 2 Re.

Mr. Brodrick: I have not yet received AIILEGED DEFAMATION AT TANJORE BOYCOTTING EUROPEAN GOODS, AND the Government of India a reply

the Inspector-General of Police, to whom the editor sent the article in question. The original charge of defamation preferred against the editor was to the effect that the Inspector, out of revenge for the articles published in that paper touching the death of a prisoner in the Police Station of Tanjore, instigated his arrest in connection with a decree debt he owed to the Press at which he printed his paper. The passage containing this imputation formed the basis of the original complaint against the accused, and on that specified charge the acquirer proceeded. On the last occasion, however, when the case was posted for adjourned hearing after the unsuccessful attempt made by the accused in the High Court to get the case transferred to some other District, because of his apprehensions to get justice in this, owing to the influential position which the complainat complaint, specifying certain adoitional passages from the same article in order to comply with certain technical requirements of law under which it was considered to be received unopposed when it was presented, and upon that a sworn statement of the creates the complaint and the complaint at the complaint and the defamatory passages from the article. The supplemental complaint, specifying certain adoitional the defamatory passages from the article. The supplemental complaint was premitted to be received unopposed when it was presented, and upon that a sworn statement of the complainant; and with the complainant; and with reference to the supplemental complaint of the properties of the meeting of the Town Hall, if it were made of foreign stuff or supplied by a European furm. I stated as a positive fact that Messrs. Hall and Ander-the insupplied by a European furm. I stated as a positive fact that Messrs. Hall and Ander-the insupplied by a European furm. I stated as a positive fact that Messrs. Hall and Ander-the insupplied by a European furm. I stated as a positive fact that Messrs. Hall and Ander-the insupplied by a European furm. I stated as a positi Chunder Pal, I would never have been able to proceed. Once, however, I got them to allow me to proceed, I soon succeeded in convincing them that it would never do to have any drapery manufactured elsewhere and supplied by a foreign farm, such as Messrs. Hall and Anderson adorning the walls of the Town Hall. They, responding to my call in grim earnestness, promised to tear down such drapery, if any; and to make matters doubly sure, they resolved that the President of the meeting should at once place himself in communication with the organisers of the Town Hall meeting, and "call upon them to remove the drapery of the Town Hall, if contracted through an English firm, and if made of English stuff." This seems to have have the averatibility have hurt the susceptibilities—the "amour propre"—of Babu Surendra Nath Banerji and the Hon'ble Mr. J. Chaudhuri, these two gentlemen organised a meeting of the students on the following day, and harangued them in the College Square for harangued them in the College Square for the purpose of impressing upon them the noble fact, that there was no harm in hav-ing the Town Hall draped by the firm of Messrs. Hall and Anderson inasmuch as it was not a British, but an American, firm. They had, however, to admit that what I had stated as a positive fact in the Albert Hall was absolutely true. It was no doubt very good of them not to have contrained my statement as the Manager of the "Bengali" had done, and I must express my thankfulness to them for this bit of my thankfulness to them for this bit small mercy. Still one should have thought that, in common courtesy to me, Babu Surendra Nath would offer an explauation if not an apology for the conduct of the Manager of his paper at the Albert Hall meeting. But no such explanation

Well, to conclude the story, the indignation against such drapery was so strong and so general that, notwithstanding the foaming exhortation of Babu Surendra Nath and the furious fulmination of Mr. J. Chaudhuri, the drapery had to be taken down in hot haste-"and thereby hangs a tale," as your contemporary of the States-

A. C. Banerji.

RENTS IN ASSAM.

A HEAVY ENHANCEMENT.

Sibsagar, Aug, 13.--A sense of despair is attling over the ryots of Assam at the arge advance in the rates of rent. In the new settlement in Assam there are no zemindars, the ryots holding direct from the Government. The ryots are voiceless practically, having no educated middle class to fight for them. An advance of 25 per cent. over the last settlement is said to be the average enhancement of rent, decided on. This is an immediate indication of the fatal results to Assam of the proposed new province.

MR. FULLER'S TOUR.

THE PARTITION QUESTION.

Sylhet, Aug. 12 .-- The Chief Commissionaccompanied by his Personal Assistant, Mr. McSwiney, arrived here the day before yesterday, riding the 15 miles from Fenchuganj in very bad weather. A large crowd, including all the notables of the town, official and non-official, faced the rain to give him a welcome at the Surma, Ferry. Mr. Fuller, who is staying at the Circuit House, has been making the usual round of inspections. The number of callers has been very large, owing, it may be, to a desire to learn what is possible of the prospects of this district under the new disprospects of this district under the new dispensation. Generally there appears to be satisfaction in looking forward to a reunion with Bengal, but the satisfaction in tempered by the fear of losing some appointments and some scholarships. But the Sylhet people can hardly expect to remain very long specially protected against the competition of people from similar and adjacent districts of Bengal. Mr. Fuller leaves for Karrimganj to-morrow travelling by river, the Brahmakund.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA. AUGUST, 17 1905.

SENTIMENT AND REASON. Western civilization is opposed to sentiment. The notion is even held that marriage ment. The notion is even heid that marriage itself is a sick sentimentality, and therefore a mistake. Why should not men and women live together so long it suits their convenience and let the State take charge of the fruits of such connections? That is the idea of a good many men of light and leading in the West. Adultery is thus considered a civil offence in Europe and America for which damages are a sufficient punishment. A man in Asia, whose wife or female relation has been led astray by anther man, demands the blood of the latter as compensation for the wrong done to him. But in the West money wipes out the injury, only the damage must be assessed at in accordance with the beauty and some other circumstances of the seduced woman. It is thus that religion is fast disappearing before modern civilization. In America at least, men, as a rule, have very little to do with men, as a rule, have very little to do with the church and priests; even the women are not much better. In the midst of the suc-cess, the wealth, the luxury of American

cess, the wealth, the luxury of American society, Mr. Roosevelt, addressing a Mothers' Congress the other day, cried aloud for model wife and model mother!

They in the West have such a contempt for sentiments that many of them blamed the Indians, when, during one of their periodical famines, they permitted themselves to die of starvation though they could easily have saved themselves by killing their cows and eating their flesh. By abjuring meat from mere sentiments they could their cows and eating their flesh. By abjuring meat from mere sentiments they could not save the cows, but they only lost their own lives. Here both reason and argument are on the side of the Westerners; all the same, the Hindu will die and not touch beef. It is these traits in Hindu character which mark them out from other races. Sir Charles Elliott, a late Lieutenant Correspon of Bengal was pleased to deant-Governor of Bengal, was pleased to de-clare that he could understand the Mussalmans-nay, the Parsis; but the Hindus were

a deep mystery to him.

The Hindus, on their part, also find it difficult to understand the Westerners, when they seek to trample sentiment under foot. The story, how sentiment came to be undervalued in Europe, may not be generally known. Civilization in Europe came from Greece; and it is a Greek Philosopher who proved it, by an unassailable argument, that sentiment was a weakness and ought to be, therefore, crushed without remorse. Human flesh, said he, has been proved to be wholesome food; for cannibals thrive upon it. Why should not the civilized man then use it instead of burying the dead? Why, if the dead were not buried, but their flesh roasted or converted into soup, men would secure a new source of healthy food for themselves in large quantities. But men, under the influence of foolish sentiment. throw away such excellent food; and worms fatten upon it.

The philosopher went the length of laying it down that as reason and argument were on his side, people should give up their prejudice begotten of false sentiment and commence eating their dead parents instead of burying their bodies and making them food for worms. The philosopher elequently declared that we would show greater reverence to our parents by eating them our-

selves than by making the worms do it. Europe, which includes England, having been civilized by Greece, it is no wonder that the English rulers of Bengal should pay scant regard to Bengali sentiment which the partition question has evoked. And hence it is that, when the people of Maldah complained to the Lieutenant-Governor that the dismemberment of Bengal would cause pain to them as it meant the cutting asunder of the old pleasant associations of the last one hundred and fifty years or more, Sir Andrew Frase consoled them with these words:
"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 those which are now being broken."
Sir Andrew, Fraser, it seems, is a little forgetful. He should have said that, "my chief" or "my colleague, Mr. Risley," who is "very strongly of opinion etc." For, the above is only a paraphrase of the following sentence which appeared in the Government Resolution on the partition of Bengal, dated July 19:-

"On the other hand, when old connections severed new ones almost immediately take their place, growing with a rapidity that in a very short time is found to invest them with a sanctity scarcely inferior to that of the associations which they have superse-

That is to say, as we previously remarked on the above extract, a wife and husband may be separated, and if they complain, they may be separated, and if they complain, day may be consoled with the happy prospect of their being soon reconciled with new partners. Nay, they may be further congratulated on this change of situation, as the people of Maldah were by Sir Andrew, for the blessings which they expect in the new Province, by which they expect in the new Province, by pointing them out that, the husband has been provided with a younger and more beautiful wife, and the wife with a richer and healthier husband.

But it is gross misrepresentation to say that the Bengalees have opposed partition merely on sentimental grounds. There is the question of cost. uestion of cost. Bengal is now governed by one Lieutenant-Governor, who draws a lac of Rupees annually. He has besides a highly-paid staff of officials to high him. Now that he is going to be relieved of his burden by half, it is cally reasonable that his pay and his staff of officers should be halved. When Sir Andrew prepared his scheme, did it not occur to him that he would have to forego half of his pay? That idea of source did not, strike him, for then he would have never agreed to the partition. He was quite sure that his pay would never be reduced, and he was right in his calculation. For according to Anglo-Indian administrators,—(not the British people who are less selfish in this respect)—the Indians were created by God to furnish fat berths for themselves and their children. ed by one Lieutenant-Governor, who draws berths for themselves and their children. Yes, there is no likelihood that, in consi-

deration of the fact that the work of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal would be halved, his pay would also be reduced in the same proportion. But His Honour has a duty to himself. How will it be possible for him to submit his pay bills for a lac, his original salary, when relieved of half of his work? We dare say

His Honour will shew an example that when duty and right require it, he can trample base lucre under foot.

We humbly think that the pay of the Viceroy should also be reduced. For, not only has the dignity of his position been lowered by the humble attitude of Lord Curren towards Mr. Brodlowered by the humble attitude of Lord Curzon towards Mr. Bredrick and Sir Henry Fowler, but the responsibility of the military admibut the responsibility of the military administration has been also taken from him, and entrusted to the Commander-in-Chief. Though he is called the Viceroy, practically he is now a clerk under the Secretary of State who can safely, easily, and with the support and approval of his colleagues and country, humiliate him before the world. That being so, why should he draw the biggest salary in the world, which was paid to him when he was the real ruler, and not

As the salaries of the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor will be paid by the Indians, it is not likely that the rulers will take the initiative in this matter. It is quite possible, however, that as honorable men, both Lord Curzon and Sir A. Fraser may move in this connection of their own accord. But if they do act, the Indians should take the necessary step. Ir short, they should submit a petition to the authorities in England bringing he above circumstances to their notice and urgin the reduction of the pay of the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor on the grounds no-

UTTERANCES OF SIR A. FRASER. THE "STATESMAN," in the course of an ex cellent article on the Lieutenant-Governor's last two speeches on the partition question,

"Had the speeches come from any un official advocate of the Government policy they would unquestionably have been treat ed, as a contemporary is disposed to treat the first of them, (the Maldah speech,) as nothing more than a humourous feature of the situation."

The fact is that, some of the statements of the Lieutenant-Governor were so tounding that one could not help treating them in a "Fazal Gazal" spirit. Fancy His Honour's "emphatic" denial in his Maldah speech of the universal complaint that the feelings and sentiments of the people have been disregarded. Fancy his repetition of the same at Berhampur, after the unprecedented meeting at the Town Hall, in which, according to the police report, almost a quarter of a lakh of people took part, and where speaker after speaker, not school boys but men of the highest position in the land and sober judgment, complained of the scant courtesy paid to the protests of the whole nation. Mark also the tone, the sentiments, and the language of the many of the seatements in His Honour's Berhampur speech.

First of all His Honour says that, h "thoroughly shares the conviction of the Government of India" in the matter the partition of Bengal. And we dare say he would also share the conviction of the Government if the latter were to declare to-morrow that this measure, instead of benefiting, would harm the people. As a matter of fact, has the ruler of an Indian Province, or, for the matter of that, the Viceroy himself, any conviction of his own in matters of administration? It rather curious that, the Lieutenant-Governor should talk of official conviction after the result of the recent Brodrick-Curzon incident. That incident has shewn clearly that the Viceroy should shelve his own conviction, and accept that of the Secretary of State. And we all know, when Lord Curzon entered an humble protest, Brodrick by his stern attitude so frightened His Excellency out of his wits that he took the shelter of Sir Henry Fowler extricate himself from the position!

Sir A. Fraser's "conviction" reminds us of the conviction of one of his predecessors, Sir Ashley Eden, who too had his conviction. The latter fell out with the editor of a certain diglot paper and vowed his vengeance upon him with these words: "Within six months I shall drive you from Calcutta." Six months passed away, and the Supreme Legislative Council was about to close 148 session, when the Calcutta public, session, when the Calcutta public, one morning, were startled to find a short notice to the following effect published in the daily papers: "A Bill for the better control of the newspapers conducted in oriental languages would be introduced to-day." To make a long story short, the measure for gagging the Vernacular Press was introduced and enacted, and, though Sir A. Arbuthnot was in charge of the Bill, Sir Ashley freely took the entire responsibility of the Act upon his shoulders. As a matter of fact, Sir Ashley beat every other member of the Council in his denunciation of the vernacular papers, and elociation of the vernacular papers, and elo-quently urged the necessity of framing an Act for muzzling them.

Sir Ashley, however, failed to drive the offending editor, with whom he had quarrelled, from Calcutta. For, as the Act relled, from Calcutta. For, as the Act could not touch the papers conducted in the English language, the latter brought out his paper, immediately after the passing of the Act, entirely in an English garb, and snapped his fingers at the Lieutenant-Governor. Of course Sir Ashley was very angry at this "clever feat" of the "wily Bengalee," but he had no help but to put up with the situation. Two years after this incident there was a change of Government, and Lord Ripon succeeded Lord Lytton. As the reader knows, the first great work of the former was the repeal of this Vernacular Press Act. And who do you think took the most prominent part in this repealing business? The same Sir Ashley Eden who was the author of the Press Act! was the author of the Press Act!

If, during the time of Lord Lytton, Sir shley's "conviction" was that there was not a greater danger to the Empire than the seditious writings of the Vernacular Press, his conviction took a quite different chape when he served under Lord Ripon, namely, that the vernacular press was an absolute

necessity for the safety of the Empire; that it was through the Indian papers to rulers could feel the pulse of the nation; and that it was a very impolitic act to meddle with the freedom of the Press. In short, in 1878, when Lord Lytton was Viceroy, Sirushley's conviction was that the Vernacular Press was a majorance and the rest for the

in 1878, when Lord Lytton was Viceroy, Sir Ashley's conviction was that the Vernacular Press was a nuisance and he voted for the Gagging Act. But in 1881, when this conviction of Sir Ashley came into collision with that of Lord Ripon, lo! it underwent a wonderful change. His previous conviction hastily fled from his mind and made room for the conviction of Lord Ripon, which at once became his own and led him to look upon the Vernacular Press as a great blessing in the place of an unmitigated evil!

Sir Andrew complains of the "invective and exaggerated language" employed at the Town Hall meeting, and then shows his own moderation by using the following expressions namely, that, it "is absolutely untrue" that "Government has not consulted the people." Mark, "it is absolutely untrue"; there is not the least semblance of truth in it. Again: "The people have had the whole year to discuss the 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." Sovan Allah! We must confess these statements have simply taken our breath away, and they are so astounding that, even that most astute officer, Mr. Risley, who has the privilege of caliling the people of Chittagong Assamese though they are Bengalees, would lege of calling the people of Chittagong Assamese though they are Bengaless, would have hesitated many times before uttering

have hesitated many times before uttering them in a public speech.

Let us see. If the Government had consulted the people, who were they? Is it possible, they are the Nawab of Dacca and his 95 followers and his dead manager? No doubt His Honour talked to, and not consulted, others also. But did they not all oppose the small scheme of Mr. Risley? And is it a fact the larger scheme was ever oppose the small scheme of Mr. Risley? And is it a fact the larger scheme was ever placed before the public? To put the question is to answer it. And then, did they not refuse with one voice the proposition of Sir Andrew when, in his private conversation with them, he offered them a Lieutenant-Governor, a Legislative Council and so forum? And was it not the unanimous prayer of the entire people that there should be no partition in any shape?

We wonder, in the face of these universally-known

we wonder, in the race of these should unhesitatingly, in a tone of utmost confidence, declare that "all that the people said has received full consideration; that said has received full consideration; said has received full consideration; that every effort has been made to meet every reasonable objection etc." "Full" consideration forsooth! Their petty request of placing the larger scheme before the public was not even acceded to. As for meeting every reasonable objection, leaving the matter of sentiment aside, there is the question of huge cost. Pray, how has the Government met this objection?

DETERIORATION OF THE HIGH COURT HERE is the account of a case which came on in appeal on Friday last before Mr. Justice Rampini and Mr. Justice Mukherjee, who now preside over the Criminal Bench of the High Court, and the result whereof will send a thrill of horror through the mind of every right-thinking man. Not only of every right-thinking man. Not only has a prisoner been punished in a ferocious manner but he was adjudged guilty without hearing his Counsel. The prosecution story is this. One Navadwip was married to a woman whom he suspected of having carried on an intrigue with another man. She left her husband and went to her uncle's place. Navadwin in the manning married another yadwip in the meantime married another girl. A few days after, his first wife came girl. A few days after, his first wife came back to her husband's house and was found in the same bed with her paramour by him. The latter got maddened at the sight and cut her throat, and then sought to cut his own throat also but failed to kill himself, though he succeeded in wounding himself severely.

The accused was put on his trial before The accused was put on his trial before the Sessions Judge of Pubna who, not only convicted him of murder but passed the sentence of death upon him, disagreeing with the two assessors, who were of opinion that he was guilty, not of murder but of only culpable homicide. Navadwip appealed against this inhuman sentence before the Criminal Bench, alluded to above, and the following report will show how it actually refused a hearing to the accused and came refused a hearing to the accused and came

to a blood-curdling decision:
"Mr. K. N. Chowdhuri appeared for the appellant with Babu Shama Charan Roy. The Deputy Legal Remembrancer, Mr Douglas White, appeared for the Crown.
"Counsel had just finished placing the opinions of the assessors and the judgment in the case before the Court when Mr. Justice Rampini said:—The only question, Mr. Chowdhuri is the question of sentence upon

which I think you are going to address as.
"Mr. Chowdhuri.—In my position as counsel in the case I can not take the responsibility in a case of this nature to put the case upon one ground more than another. "Rampini, J .- I think it is wholly unneces sary to go into the evidence. There is evi dence of Chatu that accused was in the room. There is evidence that the Dao was found in consequence of what he said, then there is a confession and the question there-

fore is a question of sentence.
'Mr. Chowdhuri.—There is no direct evi dence to connect him with the murder and therefore the whole of the circumstances will have to be taken into consideration to see first if he is guilty of the offence and econdly whether there are not circumstances of grave and sudden provocation for the purpose of your Lordships determining what the sentence is to be. What I propose to co is to place whole of the record for your Lordships to come to any conclusion that your Lordships may think proper in the circumstances of the case.

"Mukerjee J.—There is the confession.
"Mr. Chowdhuri.—Your Lordship will have
to see if it is in order. A confession mus to see if it is in order. A confession must be voluntary but in this case as your Lordship will find the alleged confession was extorted by means of questions put to the accused by the Magistrate and at a time when according to vote taken by the Magistrate who took it "he (the accused) was suffering from great pain and was speaking with great difficulty" owing to a gash in his throat.

throat.

"Mukherjee, J.—What is said in the confession seems to be the probable story.

"Mr. Chowdhuri.—That's for your Lordships to say after considering the whole case. I

shall deal with the question of sentence after, not only was the provocation grave and sud-

Mr. White.

"Mr. Douglas White.-I leave the question of sentence entirely to your Lerdships.
"Rampini, J.—Gentence him to transporta-

"Mr.Chowdhuri .- But your Lordship has not even heard me on the question of sentence. I am prepared to show that the learned Sessions Judge has drawn incrences which cersions Judge has drawn inferences which certificate as far as the evidence is concerned and besides I have to submit for your consideration the rulings of this court, that under similar circumstances, this court thought a very small sentence was quite adequate. "Rampini, J.—I will not be bound by any ruling as to the question of sentence. I think my college it of the same college.

think my colleague is of the same opinion.
"Mr. Chowdhuri.—If your Lordship's learned colleague is of the same view, I have nothing more to say. But the two cases I intended to cite deal with circumstances of

intended to cite deal with circumstances of grave and sudden provocation similar to what they were in this case.

"Mukherjee, J.—How can the circumstances of one case be similar to those of another.

"Mr. Chowdhuri.—The question dealt with was what constitutes grave and sudden provocation to reduce what otherwise would constitute the offence of murder. When a man comes home and finds some body in the same bed with his wife surely that constitutes the gravest provocation one could

think of.

"Mukherjee, J.—The circumstances may differ. Take the case of a man who never suspecting anything comes and finds for the first time his wife in the condition you describe that would be graver provocation than in the case of one who has been suspecting his wife from before.

"Mr. Chowdhuri.—I submit it would constitute your grave and sudden provocation

"Mr. Chowdhuri.—I submit it would constitute very grave and sudden provocation even in the case of one suspecting from before. His suspicion may have been baseless and this being the very first occasion when his suspicion was occularly confirmed the question as to whether there was grave and sudden provocation would stand upon the same footing. As your Lordships will not go into the evidence and will not look into the cases I wanted to cite. I have nothing more to add. more to add.

"Thereupon Rampini J. delivered the Judgment of the court commuting the sentence of death to one of transportation for life. The decision being based merely upon the opinion of the assessors and the judgment in the case."

It will thus be seen, that according to the defence Counsel, there was no direct evidence to connect the man with the murder of his wife. As regards his confession, it was contended that it was not taken in a regular way. But, may we enquire, why did not Mr. Justice Rampini give the Counsel not Mr. Justice Rampini give the Counsel for the accused a hearing on the merits of the case? The accused, as a matter of right, can insist upon being heard and, we presume the presiding Judges were aware of it. To refuse to hear him fully on the merits of his case and on other points is to deny him what under the law he is entitled to; but, to do so when the sentence of death is passed upon him, is much worse than unjust—it is monstrous. What has simply staggered us is—how could Mr. Justice Mukherjee be a party to such a transaction?

be a party to such a transaction?

There was a learned Judge in the Calcutta High Court whom people called the "Haribole" Judge. Haribole is uttered by the Hindus when a man is in his last moments. Now this Judge was so constituted that he could not pass any other sentence than that of death whenever he had to dispose of the appeal of a prisoner convicted of murder, and capitally sentenced by the lower court. It was thus when he presided over the Criminal Bench and was engaged in hearing an appeal against a sentence appear against a sentence of death, those present in his Court uttered slowly the word, "Haribole," thereby signifying that the appellant was doomed, and would, in a few minutes, be sent to the gallows. It, however, took many years' training for this learned Judge to acquire the name of "Haribole."
Indeed, it is only a very few strong-minded Judges who, after long experience and after sending a large number of men to the gallows, can attain to this high state.

We must say, however, these "Haribole"
Judges are more needed in England and other

places where violent crime is prevalent, than in dead India which is a non-criminal country; and none knows, or ought to know, this better than Mr. Justice Mukherjee. Besides, the latter is young, rich in intellect, and has yet to acquire that strength of mind which entitles one to be a "Harribale". titles one to be a "Haribole" Judge. It was, therefore, expected of him that he would on no account ditto Mr. Justice Rampini. Indeed, he might have pointed out to learned colleague that, every man the circumstance of Navadwip, he an Asiatic or a European, would have been given a fair hearing and

perhaps acquitted, at least, the monstrous sentence of transportation for life would never have been passed on him. As a matter of fact, the two assessors who tried him along with the Judge of Pubna, could not persuade themselves to find that the man had committed a graver offence than that of oulpable homicide.

That the misconduct of a wife rouses the

worst passions of a man is an universally admitted fact, be he learned or illiterate. An Asiatic or European will commit deradful acts when he sees a female member of his family disgracing herself. And what happened in the present case? The accused, according to the prosecution, actually saw his wife in the arms of her paramour! The his wife in the arms of her paramour! The defence apparently does not admit it; but granting this version to be true, that man must be more than human who, on witnessing such a horrible spectacle, will not go mad. We cannot say what a learned Judge of the High Court is likely to do under the circumstance; but, an average man, as a rule, will lose the balance of his mind, and be driven to take dire revenge upon his wife, or her paramour, or both, then and there. That being the case how could the Criminal Bench pass such an inhuman sentence upon the man?

That the man was beside himself, according to the version of the prosecution itself quite clear from the gash that he inflic ted upon his own body after killing his wife. The wound was very severe, and if it did not prove fatal it was due to an accident. This shows that the agony which his wife's abominable conduct caused to him was so unbearable that he even did not care to live and drag a wretched life. These circumstances take away all element of deliberation and malice from his act. Then,

your Lordships have decided whether the den, but its effect was found to be madden-confession itself is in order or not.

"Rampini, J.—Subject to what Mr. White may say I think the only question here is a question of sentence. What have you to say the consideration the peculiar circumstances investing it, should dispose of out entering into the merits of the case or, taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances investing it, should dispose of the appeal in this slipshod and heartless

And pray whom have the learned Judges benefited by sentencing the man to lifelong imprisonment. Surely not the society to which the accused belongs; for, none of countrymen is likely to consider him a criminal. On the other hand, he will be regarded by them as a most unfortunate man who deserved pity and not harsh treatment. Neither, we fancy, will the newly-married wife of the prisoner, who certainly committed no offence, bless their Lordships; for, she has been practically rendered a helpless widow during her lifetime by their act. At least, for the sake of this innocent girl, the learned Judges might have inflicted a less ferocious sentence upon the man, who was no criminal at all, for he committed the

ferocious sentence upon the man, who was no criminal at all, for he committed the deed under a fit of temporary insanity, when he had lost his reason completely.

We have now to say a few words to the learned Chief Justice. His Lordship is already aware how the High Court does not command that confidence of the public which it did even fifteen or twenty years ago. He will at once see that by retaining Mr. Justice Rampini on the Chiminal Bench, where he has refused to give the accused in a capital sentence case a fair and patient hearing, this confidence will not be restored. There is no doubt that, Mr. Justice Rampini administers justice according to his own light; but it is equally true that the prestige of the High Count will be lowered if learned Judges come to a decision without hearing Counsel.

People are getting used to the unduly severe sentences which delight the souls of some of the learned Judges; but, this is the first time we hear of a capital sentence case being disposed of without allowing the Counsel for the defence to discuss its merits of the question of sentence. The matter demands the serious attention of the learned Chief Justice; for, as we said, much of the confidence which the people reposed in the High Court is gone; and, what still remains of it, will fast disappear if a learned Judge who refuses to hear out fully the accused, appealing from a sentence of death, is permitted to sit on the Criminal Bench, the doings and decisions of which are watched and observed with exceptional interest by the public.

The effigy of Sir M. Bhownaggree M. P. was burnt on Sanday at the Calley.

The effigy of Sir M. Bhownaggree M. P. was burnt on Sunday at the College Square (Calcutta) and the 'Indian Daily News" describes the incident in this un-

friendly manner.

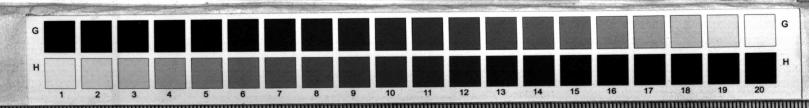
"The Partition Agitation in College Square.—An interesting spectacle was witnessed last evening, when Young Bengal, headed by some of India's burning patriots, headed by some of India's mass meeting in the Colheld an open-air mass meeting in the Col-lege Square park to discuss the Partition question. Great enthusiasm prevailed, the question. Great enthusiasm prevailed, the number of people present being more than three thousand. Babu Krishna Kumar Mittra, Editor of a vernacular weekly called the "Sanjibani", broke the ice by putting forward an emphatic protest against the said question, and then a Madrassi gentleman followed suit. His discussion was however, in English; an idea which was not much liked by the children of the soil, who are trying to boycott everything foreign. An England-returned Babu, dressed in plain "dhoti" and "chadar," followed him, and he too spoke in Bengali. There was another feature however about the meeting and that was looked upon with great earnest-ness. It was a cremation ceremony—the burning of the effigy of Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree, to express their abhorrence of his speech in the House of Commons in favour of the Partition. A curious figure was placed near the speaker's platform, and fire was set to it, and people began to hail his name with the greatest scorn and contempt. The gathering dispersed a little after dusk."

Of course this "interesting" ceremony will harm no body neither Sir M. Bhownaggree nor Mr. Risley. But the incident shows the feeling that pervades the country. Those who organized and attended the Town Hall meeting and are trying to boycott foreign manufactures are sarcastically called "burning" patriots by those few Anglo-Indians who are our opponents in this partition matter. We say "few"," for we are assured that the majority of the Anglo-Indians sympathize with the sorrows of the bengalees in their present distress. Let that however pass. But do these opponents know that there is another class of the people who call these "burning patriots" of the "I. D. News" "traitors"? They say that agitation and speechifying will do us no good, and that our cause would not be served by following Sir. Henry Cotton or Sir William Wedderburn. Indeed, these ultra-Radicals sent a largelyindeed, these ultra-Radicals sent a largely-signed protest to the promoters of the Town Hall meeting requesting them to give up this silly method of regenerating the country by holding a meeting. What their idea is, is not precisely known. Only this is certain that their view is that, the present mode of agitation has ruined us; and, that if we continue to follow it, we would degrade ourselves more and more.

ONE such ultra-Radical is Swami Krishna Varma who is a man of mature experience and great determination. He is now

and great determination. He is now in England and trying to work out the salvation of his country in his own way. This is what we find about him in "Justice":—

"That was a most interesting gathering at India House, Highgate, last Saturday, when, Mr. Krishnavarma presiding, H. M. Hyndman, in a characteristic speech, declared this institution open as a home for natives of India studying in this country. It was more dia studying in this country. It was more it was a representative assembly, and marked an event of far-reaching historic importance. It may prove the beginning of a movement for home rule in India. As Hyndman remarked, the natives are indebted to British rule ked, the natives are indebted to British rule for a common language and common wrongs, which, together, bid fair to bring all the races of that great country tegether in a common union for their common emancipation. The speeches of Krishnavarma and of Lajpat Rai, were expressions of a far different spirit from that servility which has been so characteristic of our Indian fellow subjects in the past, and it is most encouraging to find that manly and national sentiment is spreading among them. We, at any rate, have done our best to encourage and inspire



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 opi-nion 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

THE "Englishman" gives the following account of the conclusion of Sir A. Fraser's

"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 tions 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 assembled 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.
"His Honor then ran up the Jalangi River in the launch and paid a quite informal visit to Krishnagar the headquarters of the Nadia District, returning to the houseboat for dinner.

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! How is it possible for one Lieutenant-Governor to do it?

WHAT a confession on the part of Mr. Brodrick! He said he had not all the informa-tion about the partition of Bengal with him; yet he felt no scruple to sanction a scheme which has convlused the whole of Bengal! He admitted the strength of the plea for further information; yet he commended the India Government's decision! "The colos-sal ignorance" of the Secretary of State was displayed by his assertion that, "even the critics of the division have not challenged the necessity of some change." On the other hand, the critics have always main-On the tained that the so-called over-work of the Lieutenant-Governor is a myth, that he has ample leisure to even distribute prizes to school boys and deliver lectures at the meetings of Christian Societies; in short, he has not to do one-fourth of the work of many or his predecessors; and therefore there is absolutely no necessity for any change to secure relief for him. Mr. B. next showed his ignorance by declaring that division was the only feasible remedy. On the other hand, the division was the worst remedy, it were granted that the Lieutenant-Governor needed relief. For, it has already crea ted seething discontent in the land, and it will entail a rumous cost upon the new and the old province. "He himself believed," Mr. Brodrick, that, "the Government had taken the line of least resistance;" and therefore, we fancy, Rajahs and Maharajahs went out of their way and telegraphed to him at considerable expense to suspend the partition, and presided over and took part in the Town Hall meeting to protest against the measure! It is a pity our friends in Parliament were not well posted with facts and information, Mr. Roberts, if he knew the real situation, might have at once silenced Mr. Brodrick and Sir M. Bhownaggrie, when they raised the question of expense, by stating that the creation of the new Province with a Lieutenant-Governorship might cost twenty, tharty, or even fifty times more than what the conversion of the Lieutenant-Governorship into a Govern-orship with a Council would do. But, as we said the other day, we must depend upon our own exertions for our salvation and not upon

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 procession "the 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 collegiste studies. There is no doubt that, most of school legiate 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. Will the "Pioneer" be pleased to send for the Police Report on this subject? Surely the Police are not mally to exaggerate the importance of the demonstration. Yet, we are credibly informed according to the estimate of the Police, who counted the numbers, there were about 4,000 College have but more than 20,000 elderly College boys but more than 20,000 elderly men. Surely, a demonstration of 24,000 men, of whom only 4000 were College, and not school boys, is one which is not ordinarily seen in this or other countries. But the "Pioneer" is right in another matter.

says: f"The boycott of European goods, even if martially successful, might do an immense deal of good."

Yes, it will do good, as we have said more than once, to Indians and Anglo-Indians alike

cease. The fact is, the object of the visit of the Prince here is not known. Lord Lytton held a Durbar at Delhi to carry out an idea of Mr. Disraeli. Lord Curzon another Durbar at the same place, but why, is not yet disclosed. The ostensible reason was held without a King, and no King was present at the last Delhi Durbar. The present Viceroy did all that his predecessor Lord Lytton had done before him, excepting this that, while the latter paid every reverence to the Royal Proclamation of 1858 Lord Curzon, in his Durbar, ignored this secred document altogether. We now see sacred document altogether. We now see that the Prince of Wales is coming to India. But why? The object of his visit is not known, at least to the natives of the soil. Of course the "Natives" will give His Royal Highness a reception, but who are they? They are those who have lost sleep and appetite over this partition of Bengal.

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 origina text of his speech we were very much puzzled. We thought that it was not possible that the "Times" would give publicity to a statement of whose truth it was not absolutely certain, specially when it concerned Lord Curzon. On the other hand we could not but feel that if Lord Curzon had actually telegrarized such account. actually telegraphed such a request, his Lordship must have lost the balance of his mind. Or was it possible, it also occurred to us, that what we thought an unbecoming action on the part of Lord Curzon, was not so according to the code of official sense of etiquette? But our doubt on this point was soon dispelled. For, the day following when our paragraph on the same subject appeared we found the following in one Englishman":--

"Lord Curzon is, or used to be, as Mr Chamberlain would say, a good judge of dignity; but on the question of the Indian Army all sense of proportion appears to have deserted him. The "Times" received by the mail states that "Lord Curzon has, 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 test. the India Office of the full text of the Viceroy's remarks!" If His Excellency had taken Sir H. Fowler to task for his action one could have understood it; but this appeal "ad misericordiam" to an ex-placeman hose return to the India Office even when a Liberal Government is formed is very problematical, strikes one as a most inex-plicable attempt to court humiliation. With such an appeal ringing in his ears Sir Henry Fowler would have been hard-hearted indeed if he had persisted in following up his deed if he had persisted in following up his first attack; and accordingly he seems to have half contemptuously dropped the pursuit. This illustration of the fable of the treed 'coon' is a painful spectacle for the country over which Lord Curzon has presided for nearly seven years; but after all, the surrender to Mr. Brodrick removes the sting from all other possible humiliations."

THE "C. M. Gazette" has the follow-

"Some curious facts connected incidentcontrol in India are brought to notice in the new mail papers. More remarkable, 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 sumof the Viceroy's remarks." Some-thing is due no doubt to the position of a politician who, although now merely a private Member, held charge ten years ago of the affairs of the India Office; but something surely is also due to the position of the highest administrative officer under the British Crown who sways the destinies of the Indian Empire. We have already poined out that there can be but one rightful censor of the constitutional propriety of a Viceroy's proceedings,--namely, His Majesty the King Emperor, acting upon the advice of the responsible Minister, the Secretary of State: for a Viceroy to address an appeal to an irresponsible ex-Minister asking not to be judged hastily, seems by implication to acknowledge a tribunal in a quarter where none exists. Possibly, however, the "Times" has been misinformed."

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 sant boundary that 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 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 herefore, that at the time when the country therefore, that at the time when the country was being given to understand that the Vicercy 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 unpercessory The "Englishman" thinks that the festiwities, 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

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 Burmah towards forming a Library, which is to be called the Hyndman through the Hyndman that £25 had been given by a friend in Burmah towards forming a Library, which is to be called the Hyndman through the Hyndman has rendered to the people of India is not likely to be forgotten, and not the least valuable is the assistance of the Prince here is not known. Lord the case of a Viceroy of India is much tall of resignation coupled with private approach es to a Parliamentary opponent to disarr the criticism which may bring on the crisis. 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, nay seek a favor at his hands? As for Sin Henry, how could he disclose the contents of a private telegram to the "Times" without committing a breach of faith? And without committing a breach of faith? And how could the "Times," which has for ever proved an ardent friend of Lord Curzon, do proved an ardent friend of Lord Curzon, do a great, disservice to his Lordship, by giving publicity to this private matter? It seems the stern attitude of Mr. Brodrick had completely demoralized Lord Curzon. To the Indians Lord Curzon always appearance of the indians in the i of the Indians Lord Curzon always appeared to be a strict observer of dignity. The Indians, who were permitted to pay visits to him, realized this vividly. They felt that he was simply unapproachable. But the tone of Mr. Brodrick's communication apparently produced a disastrous effect upon his mind. It seems that Lord Curzon is great in his prosperity, but, weak in adver-

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. The latest illustra-tion of this is contained in the following sentence which we take from the Times to hand by this week's mail:-"Lord Curzon has, we understand telegraphed to Sir Henry Fowler, who put a question in the House of Commons on Wednesday concerning the summary of His Lordships 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.' His Excellency could hardly have acted differently had he been a subordinate of Sir Henry Fowler's uneasily conscious of a weak case. That he should have sent the message is extraordinary enough; that he should have allowed the fact to become public property is but another illustration of the way in which one of the cleverest men of the day has blundered in an im-portant contest."

WE are glad that, at the last meeting of WE are glad that, at the last meeting of the Corporation, Mr. Appear 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. Appear as "untrue." When noticing this matter in a recent issue we said that, under the present Act, the Commissioners of the Municipality were not the masters of its servants. This was abundantly clear from the special pality were not the masters of its servants. This was abundantly clear from the speech of the Chairman. When Mr. Braunfield said that, like the members of Parliament, the members of the Corporation should not be made responsible for their interpellations regarding the conduct of its servants, Mr. Allen said that the Corporation was only a part and parcel of the Covernment and a part and parcel of the Government, and he was at its head; so, under the Act, he was perfectly justified in protecting his subordinates against the charges of the Commissioners. Mr. Allen as an honest man has admitted the fact that the Corporation has been officialized; but, even Lord Curzon, part and parcel of the Government, and when demolishing its old constitution, did not acknowledge that the Calcutta Municipality had ceased to exist as a self-governing body. Indeed, if Mr. Apcar and others want to serve as Municipal Commissioners they must do it with the fact before them that, it is not they but the Chairman and his subordinates who are the masters of the Corporation.

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. It so happened that, Mr. Hogg insulted Mr. Roberts, a Justice of the Peace; he was also convicted of making a false statement against another Justice. Thereupon Mr. Blacker, another Justice of the Peace, resigned his seat in the Corporation as a protest, and wrote this following spirias a protest, and wrote this following spirited letter to Sir Richard Temple, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:-

"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 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 terminat-

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

Thereupon Sir Richard made an enqulry and asked an explanation from Mr. Hogg, and sent the following reply to Mr. Blac-

"Sir,-The Lieutenant-Governor desires me "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. 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) was

then present.'
"The gravity of these expressions rendered
"The gravity of these expressions rendered 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. Hoggs explanation, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that words were used on that occasion which were corrected. But he does not find any were corrected. But he does not find any ustification for the expressions above refer-

justification for the Expression red 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 Esqr." 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 the matter.

According to "Max," a writer in "Capt tal," a non-political paper, the Bengalees who are protesting against the partition of Bengal, are "ants." But are not all men likened to "worms"? And, surely, "Max" himself is not an elephant! Even if he were one, a slight stroke of paralysis might take away from him all the exuberance which now leads him to make fun of the sufferings of a sourcewing patient of covernty williams of records. sorrowing nation of seventy millions of people.
To provide himself against starvation, "Max" has come these ten thousand miles from his home, and found an asylum in the country of those whom he calls "ants." is the country of these ants which enables him to keep his body and soul together. By the way, "Max" is said to be a Scotch. When will Scotchmen come to realize that they are as much slaves of Euglishmen as the Indians are, and that they are allowed to call themselves an independent people purely from sufferance? What can the Scotch do if the English now deprive them of the privilege of sending representatives to Parliament?

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 of the complaints of the boarders of the Hostel so far as we have been able to ascertain from local enquiry seem to be based on substantial grounds. Surely there must be something rotten in the administration of the Hostel or why should the student-boarders, who are naturally patient, so persistently bring their grievances to the notice of the authorities concerned through the medium of public prints, in spite of expulsion from the Hostel and heavy fines imposed on them? Their complaints are not leaveled. plaints are not levelled against any particular individual, but against the system of administration, and we hope Dr. Ray would make a sifting enquiry into the matter and remove the grievances of the students, it they are found on enquiry to be correct. I they are found on enquiry to be correct. It is represented to us that if the Superintendent of the Hostel lives in the Hostel in more closer touch with the boarders and inspects their daily diets and attends to the complaints that reach him from time to time the administration is sure to improve. It has been further represented to us that It has been further represented to us that there should be a Bengalee official visitor of the Hostel of the type of Professor Benoyendra Nath Sen or Mr. M. Ghose.

SCRAPS.

Sometime 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 We have since received information on the subject from independent parties, which go to put the facts alleged in another light altogether. And we are glad it is so.

We are glad to learn from our Faridput (Bengal) correspondent that pledges to boycotting British goods are being largely signed there by Handus and Musicalmans. The local merchants have given notice to their suppliers in Calcuta declining to accept British stuff for the Poojah indents. Country cloths are selling very rapidly. The Faridpur Conference are sending workers into interior,

During the week ending the 14th instant rain was general and plentiful in Bengal ex-cept in Orissa and portion of Chota Nagpur, where the fall was scanty. The fall in Bihar was very heavy, and in some districts the standing crops suffered. Harvesting of jute and early rice has commenced. Transplan-tation of winter rice still continues. The outturn of the sugarcane crop may be esti-mated at 93 per cent. Prospects of crops are generally favourable. Cattle-disease is diminishing. Fodder and water plentiful. Price of common rice has risen in eight districts and fallen in two.

The "Paisa Akhbar" case came before Mr. 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. The complainant was first examined and cross-examined. Then the evidence of Rai Ganga Ram, Police Inspector, was taken. This was followed by the examination of several witnesses mamely examination of several witnesses, namely, Aziz, Ibrahim, and Mahatab Au. The form-Aziz, Ibrahim, and Mahatab An. The former said that he saw one Dubba push Zahur Hussain on, but he knew nothing further. The 2nd said that he saw them pushing each other a few paces off his shop which was below the house occupied by Zahur Hussain and Dubba. He also saw him come home at about twelve though in what state he and Dubba. He also saw him come home at about twelve, though in what state he did not mark well. Another witness was the copyist to the "Panjari-Foulad." He was alleged to be the eye-witness of the whole affair, but before the Court, he denied any knowledge of the same. After this the prosecution requested the Court to postpone hearing of the further evidence. The Police and the Public Prosecutor remarked how the witnesses had receded from their previous statement. The examination of further witnesses was reserved till the next hearing, high comes off on the 30th of August 1905.

"D. M." ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.

London, July 20.

BENGAL'S MONSTER PETITION. The great petition, addressed to Mr. Broarick by the people of East Bengal, has arrived, but whether it will have any effect is open to serious question. Questions on the House of Commons only elicit the fact that the partition scheme has been sanc-tioned, and that discussion is useless. The silence on the subject which obtained in India after the protest meetings, led to the conclusion that after all the Viceroy was intending to reconsider the proposals in view of the strong feeling of the people of Bengal; of the strong feeling of the people of Bengal; but the bomb of official sanction effectively shatters that comforting belief, and therefore, the petition will, I fear, be simply consigned to a roomy pigeon-hele. However, to a large section of the reading public nere, certain defenite facts of the situation have been made clear. The opposition of the people is explained in several hiberal papers; the following is the account that appeared in the "Daily News":

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

territory nor of administrative convenience. It involves much graver issues, viz., the social, political, and intellectual advancement as well as the material prosperity of a growing community. The Bengalees are a compact people, speaking a common language, observing the same manners and customs, inspired by a common sentiment, and possessing and cherishing the same institutions. "They submit that the division of such a people into separate units and the disruption people into separate units and the disruption of their historical, social, and linguistic ties would not only seriously interfere with their inture intellectual and material development.

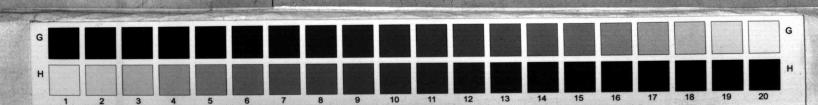
territory nor of administrative convenience.

but also vitally affect the political rights and privileges which they have acquired suring a period of over one nundred years and which until now, it has always been the traditional policy of the British Government in India to loster and to stimulate."

THE ONE AND ONLY GOVERNMENT As was widely expected, Mr. Balfour refused to give up the reins of administration, and declared that the defeat in the House was

not due to any weakening of support meted out to the Government. Naturally, there has been a great outburst of cruticism on Balfourian constitutionalism, but, in spate of the attempt to make a brave show, and in spite of laudatory articles in the journals that support this discredited Government, it is generally believed that the dissolution is only postponed until holidays are over, and that in the autumn-Ootober or November-"the farce will in reality be over," as Mr. Redmond observed last week. It is Mr. Redmond who is just now leading the Opposition; the front Liberal Bench appears to position; the front Liberal Bench appears to dave made up its mind to boycott the Covernment. How long this miserable state of affairs will last depends a good deal on the determination of the Opposition to defeat the preposterous suggestion of the Prime Minaster that he and has Government are indispensable to the Empire.
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 has deemed it necessary to chronicle his experiences, views, and criticisms in some more lasting form than the ephemeral articles of a newspaper. This certainly has been the case with British Correspondents and no doubt the Correspondents of other European nations are following suit, only their productions are not so prominent in Fingland as those of our own countrymen. Lord Brooke's recent work "An Eye-Witness in Manchuria" (Eveleigh Nash, 7-6d.), gives the Russian point of view, and its conclusion is that the horrors of the battlefield force upon an eye-witness the importance of deciding international quarrels by less terrible methods. The agony, abject misery, and blank despair of the story are enough to curdle one's blood, and the Russo-Japanese struggle cannot fail to glorify the blessings of peace among all the nations of the world except just those to whom militarism is a fetish and who are anxious to show what fetish and who are anxious to show what they can do in despatching their fellow creatures into eternity in the greatest numbers and in the shortest possible time. But, for horrifying effect, the story of a Russian officer who endeavoured to help the wounded after a defeat, surpasses anything that has come under my notice in books on the war. This terrible story appeared in a St. Petersburg journal, the "Bourse Gazette," and begins by telling of no fuel for a fire, no baggage, no food, no shelter from pitiless cold, no medical necessaries, nothing but the tramp of ten thousands despairing men whose only chance of life was to keep moving. "Just picture our terrible plight. To whose only chance of life was to keep mo-ving. "Just picture our terrible plight. To have stood still or to have given way to wea riness would have meant certain death. As it was many of the men did not survive that night." However, the officer determined to go forth and do something for the wound. ed who had been abandoned, and whose groans rent the air. A General, other officers, a surgeon of high rank, all dissuaded him from the enterprise. "Better leave them to die; we have nothing to dress the wounds." Undeterred, however, the humane officer gathered a few helpers, tound a few stretchers, and set forth. And then this horror happened." Suddenly I was aware that something has ceased me; something was closing in on me like However, the officer determined was closing in on me like iron bands. It was two hand grasping my iron bands. It was two hand grasping my feet and digging into my flesh like hooks of steel, while a man's teeth were trying to tear through the leather of my high boots, amid a horrible howling like the baying of a dog. I cried aloud from fright. Some of my men came running up, and we saw by torch-light a shattered man, a blood-soddened body, for both his legs had been shot away. As it was quite impossible to get me free from the poor fellow, some of the men with me smashed his skull with their musket ends. How I survived those moments I cannot tell; my vived those moments I cannot tell; my heart seemed to cease to beat. Neither by heart seemed to cease to beat. Neither by night or day can I get rid of the remembrance of that horrible picture—that body with both legs shot away which bit my leg, and the frenzy of madness all around." Well may the world rejoice that arbitrations is no longer scoffed at, but is an absolute fact which is making extraordinary progress. Yet it will need more than one "Edward the Peacemaker," sacra than the efforts of one generation to



wards peaceful settlements of the nations' 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 moures continue to be poured 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 there the Russia's arrogance and aggress. shows that to Russia's arrogance and aggres shows that to Russia's arrogance and aggres sion, 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. Everyone knows how the power put into the hands of Admiral Alexieff, M. Bezobrazoff, and others afflicted with land and glory hunger, led them into the assumption of an arrogance them into the assumption of an arrogance that Japan justly resented, and M. Witte, who was always in favour of a pacific policy with China and Japan, still advocates it. One can only hope that his appointment to negotiate for Russia may result in the transmith of the access and grown hope that he are a second to the control of the con umph of the peace party.
THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

"Rejoice that man is hurled From change to change unceasingly, His soul's wings never furled." --- Robert Browning.

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 norththere, has edited 'India' from the northern 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 entirely to India's interests. It is a 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. Bonnerji among the number—who control the decision. Professor Murison 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 jurispry and has rendered India good in the press and on the platform. unch advocate of the people of their just claims, and would no an able director of the publication. cotsman, and only just missed be-ted Lord Rector of the University Aberdeen some years ago; he unsuccessful-contested one of the divisions of Glasgow the Liber al interest at the last general ection. As a speaker, he lacks that mag-etio fire which carries conviction to an orce by a quiet, unenthusiast-nother British name is that of rtson, who is no stranger to was an able co-worker ugh in years gone by, and now to the cause of proits many aspects. He is, of gress in some of able writer and speaker on ns; his address a few months ague 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 Parliament, so it is open to doubt whether he would consen t 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 useful ness, and with so notable an Indian as Mr Gokhale in the editorial chair, it would gain a special interest. Mr. Sinha, of Allahabad, eputation as a capable journalist has 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. Romesh 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 interested in Indian affairs. It does not attract uninstructed readers here, and a paper that arouses and compels attention to such important matters as Indian concerns well as one which satisfies enquirers on broad principles of Indian administration should have a great future and wield farreaching 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 conents and criticism, would

MR. W. O. 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 occulist, Dr. Pagenstecher. All his friends hope that the

THE STREET STREET, WITH THE STREET

directing both conents and criticism, would give an added and logical weight to the organ in England of the great Indian Nation-

treatment of the German specialist who has done great things for sufferers from all parts of the world may prove beneficial to Mr. Bon-nerjee. 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 eisewhere, and is taxing insome hard work. Naturally, 'Ranji' is his ideal cricketer, and he waxes eloquent in discussing the hero's exploits. One point 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 vet 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 Hrother's 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. SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL. 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 n office. Mr. Balfour absolutely dares not throw him over as he did Mr. Wyndham. It will be irony of circumstance if, in consequence this serious illness, Sir Antony feel unable to perform his duties at Dublin Castle. Time will show whether his opponents have cause to rejoice over his departure from 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 relinguish his post except under the strongest pressure of medi-

Mr. Punch this week advises Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener to "swing together!"
Let it not be imagined that the aimable critic of our faults and foibles has anything critic of our faults and foibles has anything so gruesome in view as a gallows! Not that kind of swinging does he advise—quite to contrary. A full page cartoon represents the Vieroy 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. Brodnick, 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 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 his tenure of the Commandership; and at the same time the "complete understanding, so vaunted in cables from India recently, is so vaunted in cables from India recently, as 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 pays much heed to this threat. One of one pays much heed to this threat. One of the City papers, which looks at men and thinks from a purely commercial aspect, severely scolds the two high officials in In-dia "for quarrelling like a couple of infuriat-ed 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 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 Vicercy'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.

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. Haultom, 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 with-

Our Dacca correspondent learns with great satisfaction that Mr. Coroope, 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. Scroope is opinion that this honorary post should be held by a competent son-official.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

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

Legislative.—The Lieutenant-Governor pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Herbert William Cameron Carnduff, C.I.E., of his office of Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of

Secretariat.—Babu Benga 1 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-

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

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 defendence allegations of the wife were that the defenallegations of the wife were that the defendant came to her and wanted a drink. She refused to give. On this an altercation en sued 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

nance of the College will be defrayed out of the special grant of Rs. 3½ 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. With the establishment of the College at Berhampur, the Agricultural classes, attached to the Sibupur Engineering College, will be abolished.

upur Engineering College, will be abolished.

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. Asked by the Magistrate if he was sure ,his wife was being detained against her will, Mr. Deeble said he was unable to say. The Magistrate: I shall not order your wife to return if she does not wish to. I order a Police inquiry, and if she is detained she will have an opportunity of returning to you.

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 made that the coin should be hexagonal or octagonal in shape. This would meet the requirements of the case, for one of the objects in view is to prevent the nickel being mistaken for any of the small silver-pieces now in circulation. The Government have to protect the ignorant countryman against the forger and the cheat, for we have heard of silvered copper coins being passed as four-anna and eight-anna bits. The nickel will be a most useful coin, for the meed of a one-anna piece in the currency the need of a one-anna piece in the currency

"What do we Want." On Tuesday even "What do we Want."—On Tuesday even-ing 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 build-ing. Babu Hirendra Nath Dutt took the chair. Babu Bepin Chunder began by saying that Lord Curzon was an well-wisher to the country perhaps more than even Lord Ripon. It was Lord Curzon who had roused this feeling in the people of Bengal and for this he deserved the thanks of the people of this country. By his many acts and mea-sure Lord Curzon had struck in the heart of the people and this had roused a feeling among the people to regenerate the national life. The people of Bengal want to mould their national life. They want national an-tonomy. So long the people would feel themselves equal to other civilized nations in the world so long the fire now kindled in themselves equal to other civilized nations in the world so long the fire now kindled in their heart would ever remain kindled in them. It was said that the people want self-Government under British paramountcy But could they remain, he asked, satisfied with the sham local self-Government which they had got. The people did not want British paramountcy but they want equal rights with their rulers, they want that form of Government which prevailed in the colonies. The meeting separated at 8 p.m.

Inventions and Designs.-Applications in Inventions and Designs.—Applications in respect of the undermentioned invention have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 5th August 1905. The Toledo Glass Company, manufacturers, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Ohio and having its principal office at the city of Toledo, in the county of Iucas, in said State of Ohio, United States of America. Improvements in glassshaping office at the city of Toledo, in the county of Lucas. in said State of Ohio, United States of America. Improvements in glassshaping machines.—The Monitor Shipping Corporation Limited, engineers, of St. Nicholas' Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the county of Northumberland, England. Improvements in navigable vessels,—William Chamberlain and 'Arthur Chamberlain, machinists of Spa Lane Works, Wigston Magna, in the county of Leicester, England. Improvements in or relating to brakes and free wheel clutches for cycles and the like.—Emile Fourcault, glass manufacturer, of 49 rue du Worchut. Lodelinsart, in the kingdom of Belgium. Improvements in and apparatus for the manufacture of glass sheets, or plates.—Ernest Frederick Greef, commission merchant, and Alert Tift, manufacturer, both of 106 Spring street, New York state of New York, United States of America, and Charles Sesar Rossire, commission merchant, of No. 80 Greene street, New York, aforesaid. Process of obtaining caoutchouc from plants belonging to the nettle family.—Frederick James Brown, surgeon, or 3 Lombard street, Newark-on-Trent, in the county of Nottingham, England. Improvements in rifle range markers.—David Kinloch Michie, engineer, of Colombo Iron Works, Colombo, Ceylon and Brown, surgeon, Herbert College, planter of yanakande Estate, Neboda, Ceylon, improvements in the method of separating or coagulating india-rubber and in appliances there-

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Aug. 11.

The other Japanese terms are the cession of Russia's leases of Liaotung, the evacua-tion 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 limi-tation 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.

Lordon, 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.—"Englishman."

The Plenipotentiaries reasssembled this morning. The status of Korea clause has been disposed of.

The latest wire from Portsmouth says that Articles II. a.d 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.

GENER L

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-Japa-nese 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 Esquimalt, which had been cor-

dially accepted.

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

'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."

the following letter to the Local Govern ments 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 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 ap-pointment requiring the approval of the Local Government or Administration. scope of these orders was restricted to British India. In the Native States the engagement of the services of European British subjects to fill any post of importance has long required the sanction of the Government or India and in the past the rules on this point have included practically all retired metabers of the Indian Civil Service who might seek employment under a Durbar. The increasing number of natives of India who of recent years have been appointed to the Indian Civil Service has now made it advisable to include such members in the scope of the orders applicable to their fellow Civilians of European domicile, I am to request therefore that the Durbars of native States may be informed that in future, the previous sand tion of the Governor-General in Council will be required in any case in which they propose to empoly after retirement from the service of the Government any member of the Indian Civil Service or any person who has held an appointment usually reserved for Indian Civil Service.

A TRAVANCORE CASE. THE CHARGE AGAINST A PLANTER.

Madras, Aug. 12. Mr. Lee, planter of Tranvancore, 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 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 Agricult and 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.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

KIDDERPUR ORPHANAGE BUILDINGS. EXTENSION ON ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The Government of India have lately had under consideration the question of the future disposal of the stablishments and buildings of the Kidderpore Military Orphanage which will cease before long to be occupied for the present purpose. Different suggestions have been made for the ultimate disposal of this exceedingly vathe ultimate disposal of this exceedingly valuable property and the Govt. of India have finally decided to add this property to the Zoological Gardens. It has long been known that the Gardens are unduly cramped; many classes of animals cannot be accommodated there for want of space in which to move with freedom and retain their health. The with freedom and retain their health. 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 Calquittal and afford more genuine pleasure to all classes of population than any other resort in the suburbs of the city. Their value for all purposes will be greatly enhanced by the addition of the Kidderpur grounds.

In conveying the orders of the Government of India to the Bengal Government the Home Secretary in course of a letter,

the Home Secretary in course of a letter, dated 1st August, writes: 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 it. This design, however, cannot be carried out 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 survivinginmates who will find it ample for their purposes. But there seems to the Government of India to be no reason why the southern and still larger portion of the park stretching from the rear of the main Orphanage to the Bengat Cavalry Lines should not be surrendered at once for the purpose to which it has been decided ultimately to devot ethe whole.

"I am to ask therefore that the Bengal Government if the Lieutenant-Governor approves of the proposal, may be moved to take eters without delay for the inclusion The Government of India accordingly pro-

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 rebe 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 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 subsoriptions."

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

RETIRED INDIAN CIVILIANS.

**THEIR EMPLOYMENT IN NATINE*

STATES.

Simla, Aug 14.

In Home Department Resolution Nos. the following letter to the Local Government of the ground may perhaps with advantage be converted into padocks for deverage and other animals. It would seem in any case undesirable to erect cages or buildings upon it since this would destroy the parklike character of the site and would destroy the maidan on its northern side would appear either now or later to be required and if feasible a footbridge across Tolly's Nullah or some other means of access from that direction might be provided. Possibly this suggestion may require to be postponed unsuggestion may require to be postponed until the northern portion of the park is also taken in. "I am to ask that these and similar mat-

ters may be examined and that the Bengal Government will report upon measures which they would propose to take with as little delay as possible. Later on when the transfer of the whole estate has been effected, the Government of India think that the main Opphanage which is a handsome haiding the Government of India think that the main Orphanage, which is a handsome building and contains some fine rooms, might appropriately be used as a Zoological Museum. There would be considerable advantage in providing opportunities for study in close juxtaposition of living animals and preserved specimens of valuable or interesting species. Time may also be expected to come before long when with the contemplated extension of the scope and space in the Zoological Gardens services of a trained naturalist as official custodians will be urgently required. In that event the smaller or lower quired. In that event the smaller or lower Orphanage building at present unoccupied may, if pronounced suitable for residence, serve for his accommodation.

PARTITION OF BENGAL.

serve for his accommodation.

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 1 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.

Khankhamapur, Aug. 13.

Khankhamapur, Aug. 13.

A crowded meeting of 500 merchants, traders, students and peasants—Hindus and Mussalmans—was hedl 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.

Moults Mchamed Ismail presided.

High Court .-- Aug, 15,

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Btfore the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt and a common Jury.)

A CASE OF BIGAMY.

EMPEROR VS. W. LEWELL.

This case was committed to the Court of Sessions by Mr. D. H. Kingsford on a charge of having married again during the life time of a wife.

Accused pleaded not guilty, Mr. S. P. Sinha, Standing Counsel appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Evans Pugh appeared for the defence.

Mr. S. P. Sinha in opening the case first explained the section, with which the accused was charged, to the jury. Counsel said that the accused first married a Japanese woman who it appeared from the evidence, was a woman of the town prior to her marriage. That, Counsel said, did not in any way prevent her contracting a valid marriage. The complainant was a Christian and the marriage was performed according to the Christian rites. The marriage took place on the 7th November 1896 and they lived as husband and wife. The accused was employed in the Calcutta Police Court. In the ear 1902 there seemed a quarrel to have taken place between the complainant and the accused. The accused sent the com-plainant to Japan. He purchased a ticket for her and gave her a letter in which was written that he was sending his wife to Japan for twelve months and that he would never leave her. She was in Japan till the information, that the accused had married a second wife, was sent to her by a man called Fudge. She then came to Calcutta and instituted this complaint.

MRS. OTOMIN LEWELL.

In her examination-in-chief said:-I am a Japanese woman I came to India about 12 years ago. I came to know him at Umballa. It was in the year 1894 at Umbella (at the Church). The date of my marriage was 27th November 1896. I do not know the name of the clergyman. I get a marriage certificate after the marriage ceremony was ever. This is the marriage certificate (identified. It was given to me by a clergyman, who signed on it in my by a clergyman, who signed on it in my presence. (The certificate was tendered in Court). It was used in the police Court. Before my marriage, my name was Satto Otomen. My father's name was Jakchee Satto. At the time of my marriage I was a Christian. For one week after the marriage I was at Umballa. My husband was at first in the regiment. He told me that his first in the regiment. He told me that his term of office had expired at Allahabad he told that his term had not fully expired I went to Pindi and my husband came to Calcutta. Five or six months after, when my husband obtained a service in the Calmy husband obtained a service in the Calcutta Police Force, I came to Calcutta and lived as husband and wife. We lived together up to 1902. I lived in Calcutta for more than five years. In 1902 my husband asked me to go to my country. He sent me there against my will. He paid me Rs. 1,500. My husband bought my passage. He also gave me two letters on his own accords. Mr. Fudge was a witness of those letters. Mr. Williamson was also a witness. letters. Mr. Williamson was also a witness. Both of them were in the Police Force. I can not read English. I know my husband's hand-writing. This is the document given to me by my husband at the time of my going to my country (identified). It was arranged that I would go home for twelve months. It was also arranged that he would go to my country within 12 months and if he failed to do that he would send me Rs. 10 per months. He wrote that letter of his own accord. I did not ask him about this. The letter was tendered in Court). I left for Japan on the 20th June 1902. I remained there for little less than three years. During that time I pledged my jewellery but my husband did not send me anything. I my husband did not send me anything. I got two letters only from him. I came back to Calcutta. I did not get any letter from my husband and enquired of the British Consul at Japan about my husband to know his whereabouts. The Consul wrote to the Commissioner of Police, who wrote back. Mr. Fudge also wrote a letter. Before my coming to Calcutta. I get the information of my husband's marriage. Mr. coming to Calcutta. I get the information of my husband's marriage. Mr. Apcar gave me my passage. I came to Calcutta in June last and filed a complaint in the police Court. I could not find my husband. I am now supported by Mr. Fudge, who has married a Japanese woman. I look upon Mrs. Fudge as my sister. My husband saw in the newspaper about my complaint and came to Mr. paper about my complaint and came to Mr. Fudge's house. I saw my husband when he came. I have not seen the lady whom my husband has married.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pugh the witness

Mrs. Fudge and I lived together in the Umballa Bazzar. I do not know anything whether she practised the profession there. Mrs. Fudge and I were married on the same day, my husband was at Umballa and then went to Allahabad. Mr. Fudge did not arrange about my marriage with my husband. Mr. Fudge did not write any letter to my husband requesting him to come in order to marry me. I do not know whether the statement that he was a fireman in the Railway line was wrong. He came to Umballa from Aliahabad taking seven days' leave I was not living at the Regimental Bazar for five or seven years.,I never lived continually for four years in one place. I pracdiscounting the discount of the second of th

A.—I do not know anything of that. I went to Rawalpindi because he asked me to go there in order to open some sort of my husband that I would not be allowed to live in the military lines. Before my marriage he used to write me letters. While at Japan I was a christian. The certificate of my baptism is with my father.

Q.—How did you pray?
A.—I used to attend the christian church.

Q.—How often?

A.—From time to time.

My husband came to Calcutta and I lived th him for five years. During that time his treatment was good. But two or three menths before I went to Japan he treated me very badly My husband never told me that the marriage was not a valid one. He wanted to send me to my country. I re-

and Rs. 1,500 belonged to me. I know that my husband got Rs. 1,050 from the Derby Sweep. He also received Rs. 400 when he left the military service. It is not true that he gave me Rs. 1,500. With the money that he got from the sweep he brought a horse and his clothes When I went home I left Rs. 50. with my husband. I did not say to the accused that I was going to my husband at Japan. I do not know the laws of marriage in my own country. I never attended any marriage. I do not know whether marriage. I do not know whether policiamy is allowed there. About ten or eleven months after I went ten or eleven months after I went home Mr. Fudge wrote me the letter I did not return to Calcutta within three years as I had no money. I was put to considerable difficulties owing to the death of my father. I did not come back as I had no money. The remaining two years I was pledging my jewellery and selling my furniture. The passage would cost \$300 to come to Calcutta from Japan. My home is at Nagasaki. Mr. Fudge paid my passage from Nagasaki to Hongkong. I am complaining of my own Hudge paid my passage from Nagasaki to Hongkong. I am complaining of my own motion. At first I went to a pleader and lodged my complaint at the Police Court. I did not know Police Court and Mr. Fudge took me to the Police Court. I did not lodge this complaint under the instruction of Mr. Fudge. I talk to Mr. Fudge half in English and half in Hindi. I do not know the motive of Mr. Fudge I do not know the motive of Mr. Fudge in allowing me to live there.

Q.—Where is your church at Japan?

A.—At nagasaki.

Q.—What is the name of the chergyman? A .- I do not know.

Q.-What is it? A.—Church of England. Re-examined:—The steamer I came to Cal-

cutta was "Gregory Apear." GURYE FUDGE.

In his examination in chief said:

I am sergeant of the Calcutta Police. I know the complainant as well as the accused. I was married at the same time. The marriage took place at the St. Paul's Church, Umballa. Three or four days after the marriage the complainant and the accused lived in my house. Then they left for Allahabad. Up to the 20th June 1902 I lived with them in Calcutta. Up to the 6th October I lived with the accused in Calcutta. The accused wanted his wife to go home. He said that he was keeping company with one Miss Christiana Cowate. Before this there was no quarrel with the accused and his wife. I quarrel with the accused and his wire. I signed the document given by the accused to his wife, the complainant. The accused wrote it and signed it in my presence. Mrs. Lewell asked me to sign this. The accused raised no objection. I came to know of the marriage of the accused second marriage on the same evening it was performed. In consequence of a letter written by Mrs. Lewell to my wife I wrote a reply telling Mrs. Lewell about her husband's second marriage. I always understood Mrs. Lewell to be a christian. I paid the passage from Nagasakai to Hongkong. I paid it because we were very friendly with her. In June last, when the complainant came to Calcutta, she entered my house. I am converting her she entered my house. I am supporting her since. It is not true that she lodged this complaint under instructions from me. It is not true that the complainant is going on with the case in order to save me from

Cross-examined by Mr. Pugh the witness said:—The accused asked me to marry the Japanese woman and I did so. He wrote me to make arrangement of his marriage. A soldier can marry. There are such rules. I knew that his name was Lewell. The complainant had Rs. 1,500 and jewellery I sent the information to the complainant as she asked me to do so.

MRS. WOOD.

In her examination in chief said that her sister was married to the accused. She was present at the marriage of her sister with the accused. The marriage took place at the St. Patrik's Church, on 16th October 1902. She was present at the time of the marriage. The accused was married under the name of Smith. After the marriage the accused and his wife (second wife) went to the name of Mr. and Mrs. Lewell. The witness did not know anything about the pre-

vious marriage of the accused Cross-examined by Mr. Pugh said that the accused was called Lewell before and after the marriage, but in the register it was signed as Smith. The accused's real name was Smith. When the accused was 12 years old his mother married another gentleman and the accused since then went in the name

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED.

The accused then submitted the following statement: When I first met the Japanese lady she was at Umballa. After that my regiment was removed from Umballa to Allahabad. While there I received a letter from Sergeant Fudge asking me whether I could marry this Japanese lady. I replied yes. After that I took seven days' leave. I went to Umballa and went through the form of marriage with this lady. After that I went back to Allahabad again. I was then discharged from my army and joined the Police Force in Calcutta. After six months my supposed wife came. I lived with her for about two years. I came on duty at this High Court and I was told and convinced that my first marriage was void by a gentle-man of the Court. I told my supposed wife about this. She said "never mind, I was married in Japan before I came to this country." She said "do not say anything country." She said "do not say anything about it. We could live together. No body would know anything about it." She told would know anything about it." She told me that she was going home shortly to join her former husband at Japan. After that she felt sick at Calcutta. I sent her to the Eden Hospital. She stayed there for four months and ten days. After her sickness was all over she told me that she wished to go to Japan to see her father. She told

"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, pate amaciated and uncared for in my own home.

Complaints of shows patters come to use amaciated and uncared for in my swn 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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would supply her with everything that she would supply her with everything that she wanted. I gave her Rs. 1,500. I gave her a gold watch and a chain and bangles I gave her three steel trunks and a large supply of clothes. I also paid her passage. On the evening of her leaving Calcutta she told me never to think of her any more. She told me that I was free to get married to any one. I asked if her husband did not treat her well what she would do. I said I would send her some money for which I I would send her some money for which I signed. About two months ago I was at Assansole Refreshment Rooms when I read in the newspapers about the summons being granted. I told my employers all about it and they suspended me till the case is

(Court):—Did you make any enquiries as to whether she was previously married at Japan P

Q. (Court): -What is the legal flaw of the previous marriage, which you were told by some officers of the Court? A: -That gentleman convinced me that there was a flaw ni my marriage. The complainant was a Budhist woman.

Q (Court):—Did you receive any letter

from her? A:—I received no letter.
Counsel on both sides then addressed the
Court after which His Lordship summed up. The jury retired at 4 p.m., and after a deliberation for about half an hour they returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the prisoner, and recommended him to the mercy of the Court.

SENTENCE. His Lordship said: William Lewell, you have been found guilty by the unanimous verdict of the jury of the offence under Sec. 494 of the Penal Code. In that verdict I concur. At the same time there are circumstances in this case which justify the recommendation of the jury, which I also approve of. That recommendation is one of mercy. The sentence of the Court is that mercy. The sentence of the Court is that you should undergo simple imprisonment for four months."

Calcutta Gazette :--- Aug. 16.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Babu Braja Durlab Hazra Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajmahal, Sonthal Parganas, is appointed to have charge of the Godda subdivision of that district, during the absence, on leave of Mr. W. J. Stark

Mr. Denzil Gordon Kean McGavin is appointed to be a substantive pro tempore Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the eighth grade, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Bhagalpur district. Miss Ethel Naomi Sarah Brace is appoint ed to be Assistant Head Mistress of the Training Classes in the Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, instead of Miss Brace.

The following promotions and confirmations are sanctioned in the Provincial Educational Service:—
Promoted to class III.

Dr. Purnananda Chatterjee, with effect from the 1st April 1905, vice Babu Barada

Prasad Ghose, retired.
Promoted to class IV.
Babu Jadu Nath Sirkar, with effect from the 1st April 1905, vice Dr. Purnananda

Chatterjee.

Promoted to class B.

Babu Upendra Nath Maitra, with effect from the 1st April 1905, vice Babu Jadu

Nath Sarkar.

Mr. Dwija Das Dutta, with effect from the 11th April 1905, vice Babu Kumud Bandhu Bose, retired.

Confirmed in class VI.

Nath Sen with effect from Nath Babu Pares Nath Sen with effect from e 1st April 1905, vice Babu Upendra Nath

Promoted to class VI. Babu Phani Bhushan Basu, substantively pro tempore with tffect from the 1st April 1905, vice Babu Pares Nath Sen, confirmed, and substantively with effect from the 11th April 1905, vice Mr. Dwija Das Dutta.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to class VI.

Babu Jay Gopal De, with effect from the 11th April 1905, vice Babu Phani Bhushan

Confirmed in class VII.

Babu Satyendra Nath Bhadra, with effect from the 11th April 1905, vice Babu Phani Bhushan Basu. Promoted to substantively pro tempore to class VII.

Babu Purna Chandra Kundu, with effect from the 11th April 1905, vice Babu Satyendra Nath Bhadra.

Mr. E. E. Forrester, I.C.S, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extense on of furlough cp to the 28th February 1906.

Mr. W. J. Stark, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Godda, Sonthal Parganas, is allowed leave for two months.

Mr. Stand Number 1998.

Mr. Syud Nurul Huda, District and Ses-

Mr. Synd Nurul Huda, District and Sessions Judge, Rajshahi, is allowed leave for thirty-four days.

Mr. C. P. Beachcroft, Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, is allowed special leave for four months and seven days.

Maulvi Abul Mozuffar Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Contai, Midnapore is transferred to the Tangail

Midnapore, is transferred to the Tangail Maulvi Mohamad Lateefallam, Deputy
Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave,
is posted to the Contai sub-division of the

Midnapore district.

Babu Mathura Nath Banerjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Hazaribagh district.

Maulvi Abdul Aziz, substantive pro tempore Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Tangail, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for two months and seventeen days. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Hem Chandra Das Gupta, Offig. Munsif of Bhola, Backergunge, is appointed to be a substantive pro tempore Munsif of Bagerhat, Jessore.

Babu Hem Chandra Mitra, Offig. Munsif of Magura, Jessore, is appointed to be a substantive pro tempore Munsif of that

Babu Satish Chandra Biswas, Munsif of Magura, Jestore, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif Rajshahi. Babu Sasi Kumar Ghose, Offig. Munsif of

Mymensingh, is appointed to be a substantive pro tempore Munsif of Kasba, Tippera.

Babu Aswini Kumar Das, Offig. Munsif of Dubrajpur, Birbhum, is appointed to be a substantive pro tempore Munsif in the

fused. He bought a ticket. He gave me me that her father was very sick. I told district of Gaya, to be ordinary stationed at the Sadar station, but to be on deputation and Rs. 1,500 belonged to me. I know that I was going to do. I told her that I tion to act as Additional Munsif of Alipore in the district, of the 24-Parganas.

Babu Surja Moni De, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Tippera, to be ordinarily stationed at Kasba, during the absence, on leave, Babu Mohendra Nath Mukerjee.

Babu Prafulla Chandra Dutta, B.L., appointed to act as a Munsif in the District of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Bagirht, during the absence, on leave, f Babu Bunwari Lal oswami,

Babu Brajendra Kumar Biswas, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of the 24-Parganas, to be ordinarily stationed at Basirhat, during the absence, on

tioned at Basirhat, during the absence, on leave of Babu Haripoda Bandopadhya.

Babu Tej Chandra Mukerji, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Monghyr, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Rajshahi, during the absence on leave, of Mr. Syud Nurul Huda.

Babu Srish Chandra Mukerji, Munski of Diamond Harbour in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as Subor-

24-Parganas, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge, Bhagalpur, and ex-officio Subordinate Judge, Monghyr, during the absence on deputation, of Babu Tej Chandra Muker-

ji.

Babu Baku Lal Biswas, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of the 24-Parganas, to be ordinarily stationed at Diamond Harbour, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Srish Chandra Mukerji Babu Rames Chandra Basu, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of the 24-Parganas to be ordinarily stationed at Baruipur, during the absence, on leave, at Baruipur, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Baroda Kumar Mukerjee.

Babu Jadu Nath Mazumdar, M.A., B.L.

is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of angpur to be ordinarily stationed at Gaibanda, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Sarat Chandra Banerjee.

Dr. Vipina Chandra Rai, Munsif of My-

mensingh, on leave, is temporarily appointed to act, until further orders, as an Additional Munsif in the district of Midnapore, but

Munsif in the district of Midnapore, but to be on deputation to the Sadar station.

Babu Manmatha Chandra Bose, Offig Munsif, in the district of Midnapore, but to be on deputation to the Sadar station.

Babu Sarada Dutta, B.L., ns appointed to act, as a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Contai.

Babu Durga Charan Sen Subordinate. Babu Durga Charan Sen, Subordinate Judge, Banukura, is allowed leave for ten

The following promotions, confirmations and appointments are sanctioned in the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service: Promoted to the first grade of Subordinate Judges.

Babus Aswini Kumar Guha, Durga Charan Sen and Jogendra Chunder Maulik.

Promoted to the second grade of Subordinate

Judges.
Babus Purna Chundra Banerji, Dina Nath Sarkar and Jogendra Nath Deb.

Promoted to the third grade of Subordinate Judges.
Babus Purna Chandra Mitra, Rajendra Nath Datta, Ambica Charan Dutta

Rajkrishna Bandopadhyaya. Appointed substantively pro tempore to the third grade of Subordinate Judges.

Babus Aditva Chandra Chakravarti, Kanty

Chunder Mukerji.

Promoted to the first grade of Munsifs. Babus Bunwari Lal Banerji (No. 1) Sarat Kishore Bose, Ram Lal Das, Debendra Mohun Sen, Khetter Lal Singha and Ambica

Charan Mozumdar. Promoted substantively pro tempore to the first grade of Munsifs.

Babus Kumud Nath Banerjee and Revati

Kanta Nag. Promoted to the second grade of Munsifs. Hem Chandra Mitter, Nagendra Nath Mitra, Nagendra Nath Chatterji (No. II). Mohor Lal De, Bejoy Kesub Mitter and Jotindra Chandra Sen.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to the second grade of Munsifs.

Babu Sarat Chandra Ghose, Mr. Mahomed Zahoor.

Promoted to the third grade of Munsifs. Babus Debendra Nath Sarkar, Akhoy Kumar Bose, Tulsi Das Mukerjee, Madan Mohan Saha, Jotindra Chandra Bose, Lal Behary Chatterjee and Babu Raj Kumar

Promoted substantively pro tempore to the third grade of Munsifs. Babus Abinash Chandra Nag and Durga

Confirmed in he fourth grade of Munsifs. Babus Girija Bhusan Sen, Gopal Das Ghose, Kumud Bandhu Gupta, Mohendra Nath Das, Ananga Mohan Lahiri, and Ashutosh Ghose. Babu Janoki Nath Mukerjee, Officiating Munsif of Chikandi in Faridpur.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE. Babu Surendra Chandra Acharya, Sub-Deputy Collector, Patna Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Shaha-

Babu Sharat Chandra Lahiry, Sub-Deputy Collector, Rajshahi Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Rajshahi dis-

Babu Mohin Chandra Ghose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Narail, Jessore, is allowed combined leave for one year and three months.

Babu Jatindra Mohan Chattopadhyaya, Sub-Deputy Collector, Netrakona, Mymensingh, is allowed an extension of leave for twenty-one days.

The gentlemen named below are appoint-

The gentlemen named below are appointed substantively pro tempore to the fifth grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors, and are posted to the Divisions mentioned against their names:—Babu Khirod Chandra Ray, B.A., Presidency Division, Babu Dwejendra Mohan Sen, M.A., Dacca Division.

Babu Narendra Kumar Bose, B.A., is appointed substantively pro tempore to the fifth of grade Sub-Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Howrah district.

Howrah district.

A Tigala woman has complained to the Bangalore City Police that she was Wednesday morning brutally treated one Ramiah, with whom she lived. The accused was not treating her well for some time past and she refused to live with him. She brought this to the notice of a Punchavat, who settled the affair amicably. But still the accused continued to ill-treat her, and when on Wednesday morning, she, with the accused was going along the Balepet Road, to the Panchayats, he with a pen-knife cut her ears which disfigured her. The Police after enquiry sent her to victoria Hospital for treatment and taking steps against the accused.

The Case of Raja Sarada Narayan Singh.

(From our Special Reporter.)

SUMMONING THE DEPUTY COMMIS-SIONER.

Mr. Radice, who went to Calcutta with his wife via Giridih, came back to Giridih on Monday the 7th instant. On that day Babu Satish Chandra Ray, the Raja's pleader, moved the Munsiff to summon Mr. Radice, the applicant in the lunacy case as a witness for the Raja. The Munsiff ordered to issue summons on the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh fixing 15th instant as the date for his deposition, and to issue informa-

date for his deposition, and to issue information to the Commissioner of the Chota-Nagpur Division, the immediate superior of the Deputy Commissioner, at the cost of the Opposite Party. He further ordered that the Opposite Party (the Raja) must deposit four days' pay of the Deputy Commissioner before the issuing of the summons to the Deputy Commissioner and of information by wire to the Commissioner. The Munsiff said that as it was not known what was the actual pay of the Deputy Commissioner, the actual pay of the Deputy Commissioner, the maximum pay Rs. 2,200 a month should be accounted for. This means that the Raja's pleader must deposit in Court nearly Rs. 284

for 4 days' pay of Mr. Radice.

The Opposite Party wanted to take advantage of Mr. Radice's presence at Giridih and save a good deal of expense and inconvenience but the Munsiff's illness and his order stood in the way of accomplishing that purpose. The Munsiff fixed 15th instant as the date of Mr. Radice's deposition because purpose. The Munsiff fixed 15th instant as the date of Mr. Radice's deposition because he would not interpose Mr. Radice as long as Babu Tinkari Bose was in the box. The cross-examination of Babu Tinkari Bose nominally commenced on Thursday the 3rd instant, when the case was adjourned to Monday the 7th instant. Almost the whole of this week passed in adjournment mostly owing to the illness of the Munsiff. This is why the examination of Babu Tinkari Bose was not finished, and the ground of non-interposition unintentionally served to reinterposition unintentionally served to reinterposition unintentionally served to relieve Mr. Radice of the apprehension, which a good many people feel, for appearing in a law court as witness. It is said that up to date Mr. Radice inspected the Sub-divisional Court, the Distillery, the Sub-Jail, the H. E. School, the Hindi and Bengalee Primary Schools, and the East India Railway Hospital but did not inspect the Rattray Charitable Dispensary, the Special Land Acquisition Office and the Police Station. Mrs. Radice returned to Giridih this evening and arrangement was being made for the Deputy arrangement was being made for the Deputy Commissioner's starting for Hazaribagh on Sunday morning. This time Mr. Radice himself wrote to the Manager of the Serampur estate asking him to request the Raja for the loan of his phaeton and pair. It is believed that the arrangement is that the phaeton and pair of the Raja of Serampur will carry Mr. and Mrs. Radice from Giridih to Barakar, a distance of 8 miles, the Palganj carriage will carry them to Chirki, a distance of 7 miles, their own dog-cart will carry them to Dumri, a distance of 10 miles, whence a motor-car will carry them to Hazaribagh, a distance of 48 miles, thus completing the tedious journey of 73 miles, the total distance of Hazaribagh from

To-day in Court Rai Nalina:
Bahadur repeated his prayer for
Mr. Radice. The Munsiff told
order which he passed on the
The Ray Bahadur said that he was The Ray Bahadur said that he we to deposit one day's pay of Mr. Rece, even two days' pay, if necessary, in case he is detained for another day. The Wakil submitted that as Mr. Radice was present at Giridih and staying in the Sub-divisional Officer's bungalow (which is very close to the Munsiff's Court), the Court would be pleased to summon him immediately to appear as a witness that very day, as it would save a witness that very day, as it would save a good deal of expense and inconvenience. Interposition, the Rai Bahadur said, was a matter of frequent occurrence on such occasions. The Munsiff still said that he would sions. The Munsiff still said that he would not interpose the Deputy Commissioner while the examination of Babu Tinkari Bose was going on. On this the Rai Bahadur at about 12 o'clock noon filed a petition on the subject when the Deputy Commissioner was even then in the Sub-divisional Officer's bungalow. No order was passed on the petition till the Court was about to rise for the day, and the order which was at the last moment passed was simply a reiteration of what was passed on Monday the 7th inston the subject. The Deputy Commissioner in the meantime left the Sub-divisional Officer's bungalow and went to the Burwadih bungas bungalow and went to the Burwadih bunga-low of Mr. Ward, Superintendent of the E. I. R. Colliery, which is st uated at a dis-tance of about 2 miles from the Munsiff's

INTENDED INTERVIEW WITH MR. RADICE.

INTENDED INTERVIEW WITH MR.
RADICE.

To-day even the Munsiff was good enough to request Babu Sakti Kantha Bhattacharji, the applicant's Vakil, to arrange the interview of Rai Nalinakhya Bose Bahadur with the Deputy Commissioner. Sakti Babu said that he was unable to give an answer unless he saw the Deputy Commissioner in the evening. The evening passed and no information came from Sakti Babu. Without further waiting for Sakti Babu's arrangement for an interview, the Rai Bahadur wrote a letter to Mr. Radice requesting him to grant an interview for having a talk with him regarding the case of the Raja of Serampur with a view of having the proceedings dropped. This letter was addressed to "C. A. Radice Esqr., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh, Giridih," and sent through a messenger who could not mistake the identity of Mr. Radice. The letter, I am told, was duly handed over to Mr. Radice who inquired of the bearer of the letter as to from whom it came, and when Mr. Radice was told that the letter came from who inquired of the bearer of the letter as to from whom it came, and when Mr. Radice was told that the letter came from the Raja's Vakil, he (Mr. Radice) returned the letter without even opening it, coolly telling the bearer that the letter was not meant for him. Thus ended the last hope of bringing about a compromise of a case whose expenditure was sure to tell heavily upon the resources of the Serampur estate. upon the resources of the Serampur estate,

caim for maintenance has been brought against Mr. Edwards, Reserved Police Inspector, Bangalore City. The female complainant alleges that she was lying with Mr. Edwards for some years past and they were living as husband and wife. Two children were born while she lived with him, and lately she was driven out with the children by him and was left without protection. The case was heard before Mr. Balasundaram Iyer, City Magistrate, Bangalore, and the complainant examined. The case stands again adjournad for the 25th instant.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

ELEPHANT OVERTURNS BULLOCK

correspondent writes to the "Times of as follows:-When returning malie from Colombo I had a nasty exto with an elephant. All went well till ach arrived at Kantalai at 11-30 in the I was up all the while, as I was ind at Alutoya that a huge leopard was to be seen prowling about on the road en Alutoya and Kantalai, and I, thereeen Alutoya and Kantalai, and I, there, resolved to stop the coach and get down
shoot him. But he was not to be seen,
after passing Kantalai I gave up all
of shooting him and laid myself down
tep. I was the only passenger and the
other person in the coach was the driver,
was a boy about 15 or 16 years. When
ad gene about three miles from Kantalai
is aroused from my sleep by the boy
g out pitifully "Hor-rell," "Hor-rell,"
as about 12-30 then. There was no
oon, but a bright starry night. Looking
gead, I saw a buge elephant in front of the
bach, which immediately came to a stand
ill, and, before I could even have seated
yself, the elephant turned the bullockmyself, the elephant turned the bullock-coach over. I hit my head violently against one of the irons which support the tent of the coach, while the boy was thrown off his seat. In a moment I jumped off, and, retaining my presence of mind, seized my gun, when I saw the huge brute going for the boy. I cannot describe what I felt. Here was a human life going, and I knew mine would be the next. Luckily my gun was loaded at the time with bullets, which I had ut in in expectation of the leopard, and I tantly fired off the right barrel at the as he was only about three yards away the boy. He staggered wheeled to his as he was only about three yards away the boy. He staggered, wheeled to his on and entered the forest again. I thought he were all right now, but before I could speak to the boy for hardly a minute elapsed I heard the breaking of a huge branch of a tree, and with a terrible rush the brute was making for the coach again. I knew the uselessness of endeavouring to escape. He would catch me up in a minute. I had to face him. Pulling myself, therefore, together I retreated a few yards and let him have my right barrel again as he came forward. He immediately turned right round when I promptly fired off the left barrel. He began to run along the road, but I was

THE NEWEST MARVEL OF ELECTRICITY.

He began to run along the road, but I was not going to have a repetition of the previous charge. I knew he would return directly he revived from the shock. I ran behind him therefore, shouting with all my strength and letting him have another shot,

and yet another as he tore into the fores

Some years ago an invention was brought into public notice whereby pictures were transmitted by means of the telegraph wire. picture in relief was first made by the swell-gratine or the pictures were tracing us then moved in lines across the unitary with the contractions of the pictures. surface of the pictures and the uts of this tracer were imparted by apparatus to a graving tool at the lier end of the line and then reproduced a suitable substance.

on a suitable substance.

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 experints 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 much

LESS IN THE LIGHT

than in the dark. A picture is given of the method of transmitting. It will be observed that a selenium cell A—that is, a slate cylinder round which is wound platinum wire covered with selenium—is mounted on the axis B within the glass cylinder C. A beam of light thrown from a lamp through the lens shown passes through a negative film fastened upon the cylinder, and, affecting the electrical resistance of the selenium cell according to the amount of light which passes through. A motor keeps the cylinder revolving and sliding to bring all parts of the film under the light. The varying current passes along the wire D to the receiving station.

At the receiving station is another apparatus. A cylinder E, which is covered with a sensitive sheet revolves synchronously with the cylinder C at the sending station.

The variation of the resistance of the selenium cell at the transmitting station acts upon a Geissler tube F, varying the amount of light projected by the tube through a slit in the dark cover upon the sensitive sheet on the cylinder, thus causing the photograph to appear. A print of a photograph actually sent by these means appears on this page. It will be apparent that this invention may be exceedingly useful to very many. To be able to send from one end of the world to the other your facsimile signature by tele-photography, accompanied by an attested photograph of yourself as an identity proof, may be in some cases of the utmost importance from the business man's point of view. portance from the business man's point of

Again, what chance would the suspected criminal or defaulter have of escaping from any country when within the shortest possible time of a warrant being issued for his arrest his photograph was telegraphed to every police station in the country and to every port on the coast?

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

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 Hla, Head Clerk of Messrs. Zaretsky Bock and Co., for bail during the enquiry pending before the Western Sub-divisional

On the case being called His Honour said that the Magistrate reported that the case did not yet reach the stage of enquiry at all.

Mr. Eddis said he might say that the case had been sent up only that day (Friday).

Mr. MacDonnell was instructed by the Market was engaged. gistrate to appear, but he was engaged at the Sessions and he had asked him (Mr. Ed-dis to appear. Counsel was retained for

the prosecution.

Mr. Pennell submitted that was unfortunate. Mr. Eddis was really the prosecution advocate. The only person who had any right to show cause was the District Magis-

trate of Rangoon.

Mr. Eddis repeated that the District Magistrate had instructed the Assistant Government Advocate who was engaged at the Sessions and he had instructed Counsel to

His Honour:-However that may be the

Mr. Eddis:—It has been sent up to-day.
Mr. Pennell:—That is a news for me; but should like to be heard on application to-

His Honour: -I won't hear it to-day. It is of no use hearing it to-day when the ca is filed in Magistrate's Court to-day. I may release the man on bail.

Mr. Pennell:—Your Honour is bound to hear it, with all due deference.

His Honour:—If you want me to revise the case I am not bound to hear you at all.

Mr. Pennell:—With deference to Your Honour the application is put in under section 498 of the Code. It is not on revision. Surely Your Honour has been Judge for years and so have I been and I know perfectly well what the provisions of the Code are. The High Court may in any case direct that any person be admitted to bail. That is not Your Honour's revisional

His Honour:-I do not see any use for dealing with the application now It may only have the effect of posting the Magis-

only have the effect of posting the magistrate's enquiry.

Mr. Pennell —Not at all. I am only asking for bail during the enquiry. It is really unfortunate that Your Honour should go with the impression that you are not bound to hear me. I am bound to be heard by Your Honour. and yet another as he tore into the forest again; and, as he was going through the forest, I fired off a couple more shots, and, when everything was quiet again, returned towards the coach. Here I found the boy hidden behind the coach. We quickly pulled the coach on to the road, got the bulls together, tied them as hurriedly as we could, and drove off at a gallop, expecting every moment the brute might reappear, but he seems to have had enough for the night.

His Honour:—I need not hear you to-day.
Mr. Pennell:—Your Honour has made a mistake in law. It will be a very serious mistake in Your Honour's direction if you postpone the application which has been made.
His Honour:—When was the man arres-

Mr. Pennell:—On the 17th July and he had three or four remands since. If your Honour will simply hear me. I do not mind what your order is. But I do submit my client is entitled to be heard. His Honour: -You want the man to

Counsel:-Yes, I do, and Your honour has of the Criminal Procedure Code, whethe 498 of the Criminal Procedure Code, whether the enquiry is going on or it is not going on. The Magistrate has much smaller powers than Your Honour. However, the Magistrate is a member of the Subordinate Civil Service and it is difficult for a man like Mr. Moultrie to grant bail. I have heard the Magistrate tell Mr. Vakharia in another case—"You know if I were to give bail I would be suspected of taking bribes."

Mr. Vakharia (interposing)—That is so.

Mr. Pennell said that was perfectly true. The real fact of the matter was that U Ohn Chine is the father of the girl who has eloped with this young man.

His Honour said he had no facts before

His Honour said he had no facts him and he had not got the police papers.

Mr. Pennell said that he would file an affidavit by Mr. O. Weedeymer of Messrs.

Zaretsky Bock and Co., in which he said that he was share-holder in the Company, that he had known Po Hla for the last five years, that he had been in their employ for fourteen years and for six years the met. years, that he had been in their employ for fourteen years and for six years the man had been their head clerk on a salary of Rs. 175, and that he bore an excellent character. If His Honour looked over last evening's "Rangoon Times" there was a gross contempt of court where the people were described as ruffians, Messns. Zaretsky Bock and Co., had been, according to the paper, employing ruffians for years past.

past.

His Honour told Counsel that it seemed to him to be more convenient to go before the Magistrate if he wanted bail, and he might be ready to go on with the case now.

Counsel said with due deference to His Honour he was in charge of this application. His Honour might throw out the application or not. He had to point out that His Honour was mistaken in saying that this was a revision. It was not a revision.

His Honour said practically it was a revision. He could not grant bail unless he had something before him.

Mr. Pennell:—Then Your Honour can

Mr. Pennell:-Then Your Honour

send for the papers and form your opinion

about it.

His Honour:—And put off the enquiry?

Counsel said that the question was whether His Honour was going to hear him. He submitted that he had a right under the law to be heard on the application.

His Honour.:—Well, I shall hear you next

Wednesday. Counsel:—If that is Your Honour's opinion ask to have that on the record.

His Honour:—I have reasons for it too.

Counsel:—But you have not heard what

Mr. Eddis then proceeded to address the Court when Mr. Pennell remarked that if he had not been heard in support of his ap-plication he did not see why Mr. Eddis should

His Honour said if Mr. Eddis wished to say anything he could be heard.

Mr. Pennell:—Then Your Honour

hear him and not hear me. His Honour :- Sit down, Mr. Pennell, I'h

tion might be made to the Magistrate for bail, and if he granted it there would be no need for this application. If he refused, then this application would be heard on

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 bulbils was greater than the supply. Some 6,500 plants were issued to the public, or 1,000 more than in the preceding year.

"Multani" Mango.—This is described as a "late fruiting variety," being a medium sized fruit of fine flavour; and as it is in season from the middle to the end of Octoher, its lateness in ripening is considered a strong recommendation for giving it attention. This mango is successfully grown at the Saharanpur Botanical Gardens, and plants of it have been added to the garden collection at the Lucknow gardens. Multan is in the "dry zone" of Sind, and it is not quite clear how it came to produce a mango of such excellence,

Hardniniess of Castilloa Elastica.—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. sed 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 several 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 trace are a great and contrains investigations. ing trees are of any economic importance in this part of India; however if the examples of Castilloa we have here turn out to be rapid growers, and will thrive under a mini-mum of care, it may at some future time be worth while arranging for seeds for the extended culture of the trees."

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 been for years and others. to the vitality of seeds, they are very uncertain; some will keep for years and others only for a short time. In I, ture seeds are sown as soon as ripe—that is, when they fall to the ground. Fresh seeds are for more partial than all woods. But in far more certain than old seeds. But in 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 keep for a number of years. All seeus should be taken from healthy plants, and good sound 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 deg to 65 deg; and for tropical seeds at temperature from 70deg 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 seeds with soil is unnecessary.

The soil should be watered before the seed 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. PLAGUE INOCULATION IN BOMBAY.

this afternoon by the ssociation. A scheme employes was discussed Bombay Millowners was submitted which 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 i view of the Millowners great losses, through plague in money and trained hands, it was extraordinary they han 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.

An open competitive examination for adprovided for the or-Mr. Eddis pointed out that the effect of the application if granted would be only perhaps to allow the applicant out on bail for half an hour or so and then rearrest and put him up before the Magistrate.

Mr. Pennell again asked His Honour if he would not hear any further.

His Honour said he would not, and proceeded to pass orders. In His Honour's opinion it would be inconvenient for the Court to take the case to-day. An application to the current issue of the "Gazette of India."

Corresponden ce

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." its supporters absurd."

They ought always to keep in their front, the above question, because in the event of failing to act up to their resolution, the people of Bengal, will be running a very great risk which will render them unfit for any political agitation and re-generation in

any political agitation and re-generation in the eyes of the civilized people.

It is lucky that the Poojah is so near, as you are well aware a very large quantity of Foreign goods are bought and sold for the Poojah. If they want to catch time by the forelock a good opportunity is at hand to show that they are firm by not buying any foreign articles for the Poojah. It is high time, action should be taken at once in the matter.

the matter.

The whole Indian press, as well as all the supporters of this movement, will have to exert themselves to the best of their ability to save Bengalees from a most critical posi-tion in which they have placed themselves by adopting resolutions to boycott foreign made articles.

A Sympathiser.

A Sympathiser. A COMMUNICATION FROM THE OTHER SIDE. To The Editor.

To The Editor.

Sir,—In a recent article, headed "Testimony of the Dead," you published a draft memorial, (re the partition question of Bengal), and suggested that the help of the celebrated spiritualistic medium, Mrs. Piper, might be utilized and the signatures of the dead Lieutenant Governors secured. We, however, now and then hold communion with the departed spirits through the planchett, and made an attempt to procure a communication from the parties named by you. The result is the following letter which the dead Lieutenant Governors have addressed you, and at their request I beg to send it to you and at their request I beg to send it to you for publication. 6-8-05.

To the Editor ,'Amrita Bazar Patrika.' Sir,—You seem to be the most implacable of our foes. What with the numerous pinof our foes. What with the numerous pin-pricks perpetually inflicted by you and your compeers as well as the pokings of your agi tators we had never known a day's peace or rest while on earth. But you are the most relentless of them all, loathe as you are to allow us our well-earned rest even in our graves. You would pursue us to the other world, and drag us out from our abode of rest, and have us give evidence in your favor!

graves. You would pursue us to the other world, and drag us out from our abode of rest and have us give evidence in your favor! This is cruelty, to say the least of it!

However, as it is your object more to cite us as authorities than to molest us as you would do of yore, we would tell you a word or two that might help you. One of the reasons why your Viceroy and Lieutenant-Governor are so prone to belittling your persistent protests and agitations against the Partition scheme and such like measures is that there are several black sheep amongst you whom you had better single out and be warned against. These continually carry on a dual individuality—one when they are amongst you, and another when they go to "pay their respects" to the Powers-that-be In the former capacity they will expatiate with sparkling eyes and dilating frames on the inevitable ruin of the country brought about by an arbitrary and unsympathetic "regime," free and foam, cry and beat their breasts in public meetings, and so forth. In the latter capacity they will apologise for the unreasonable, scurrilous and malicious attitude of their countrymen, characterise all agitation as spurious and cot up by attitude of their countrymen, characterise all agitation as spurious and got up by a few irresponsible and cymical malcontents, thank the Government for its benevolent intentions and beneficent measures, was their tails, whine and whimper, kneel down

their tails, whine and wrimper, kneel down and salaam, recite their prayers (the chief object of the visit) and come away.

Our good friend, Sir Andrew, is now on tour through a number of moffusil stations and we have sometimes, out of sheer curio sity hovered over the "Rhotas" and en sity hovered over the "Rhotas" and en joyed some of these funny scenes to hearts' delight. Could spirits laugh we we would laugh so as to frighten the inmates out of their wits. We would, for your enlightenment, give you some hints whereby to detect some of these black sheep of your community.—

(1) Semi-circular spinal cords, most probably caused by repeated and low, earth-touching salaams to any one and every one smacking of official influence, from the order ly of the Joint(Saheb to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Governor.

(2) The existence of a son or son in law who has recently graduated.

(3) Possession of equippages and pairs in consistent with the needs or means of the

(4) A sudden and earnest desire to constitute himself an officebearer of the Dufferin or Ranchi College Fund or a substantial contribution to any one of these funds.

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

A FISHY STORY.

A positively awe-inspiring story, unprecedented in angling annals, is being told of two salmon fishers, who, while casting their flie near the mouth of the Screebe, a little rive 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 hure fish to the half. 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 easting line. The reported weight of it is 35lbs, and length 4tt. 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 tacurring to the peaceful fy feber.

TOLL C

Ai case

decided in

the other and camelbut the men payment. This the plea that they were and therefore according to cross bridges without paying Commandant of the Transport tain Henslowe—took the matte under Section 146, Criminal Proc and the case came up before Rai Ram I To the original charge another was tack on to the effect that the Contractor had torn To the original charge another was tacked on to the effect that the Contractor had torn up a document which was of importance as evidence. The acair 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 to 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 Head quarters 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 tidlimen, the latter being smaller in number and overpowered. We are sure fais is a very serious thing and will attract attention in proper quarters.—"Tribune." "Tribune," tody bine a nurattage

GAS ANALYSIS.

Dr. J. S. Haldane, F. R. S., who has rendered some highly-valuable services to practical science, in his reports to the Home tical science, in his reports to the Home Office on mining matters, has, "Nature" says, invented a method of rapid gas analysis calculated to be of the utmost importance to workers in mines. He has designed bottles which render evident the presence of dangerous gases and impurities in the air underground, and by means of his apparatus "accurate determinations may be made on the spot." Such an invention should go far to diminish the mortality in mining work, in which, happily, of late years great progress has been made.

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 1 ke 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 horse-power 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 ment 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 The High Court of Allahabad will be closed for the long vacation from Friday the 10...
Instant till Saturday the 28th of October, both days inclusive. Mr. Justice Richards will preside over the Vacation Bench to be need 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 Alkman who was away on leave came back on the who was away on leave came back on the 12th instant. During the long vacation the Chief Justice will go to Colombo and Justices Knox, Banerjee and Burkitt will go to the hills. Mr. Justice Alkman will go back to lingland 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 man competition with British trade in our toreign possessions, but it is still going on in many directions. For example, German salt now practically holds the market inBurma and it is making its way steadily into Bengal which used formerly to import large quanticies 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 46 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 their attention to this point, especially as regards the rates from Khewra.—"Pioneer."

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 storey of a house in Sutar Chawl. She had been married for eleven years but had no children. Her husband in his evidence said

oint of oment. hes imposition manifurn him out! Kick t! Hooligan! Gentlemen m Mr. Dillon rose and said to deal with the dull, prosaic nportant question of the ruin of ion in Ireland, and as that was a subpect in which the gentlemen of England took no interest, perhaps they would kindly withdraw. (Nationalist cheers and laughter.) He should give the hon. gentleman opposite a few minutes to withdraw as he thought it would be more courteous for them to go out before he began his speech. (Re-newed cheers and laughter.) Mr. Didlon was interrupted for several minutes by the cheers and laughter of the Nationalists. A few members rose from the crowded Go-vernment benches and left the House, and counter-cheers were raised by Ministerialists greeting the departure of members on the Opposite side.

The Chairman said that hon, members

28.

on vote

who did not desire to wait to hear the hon. member of the East Mayo should withdraw at once and should not interrupt the hon. gentleman's remarks by going out singly.

(Nationalists cheers and laughter.)

Later on Mr. Dillon was again interrupted by cheers of Nationalists as Ministerialists left the House. He should move to report progress so as to allow an interval in which one

hon. members opposite might withdraw. Mr. Burdett Coutts asked the Chairman whether it was not in accordance with the traditions of the House and its universal practice that members should leave exactly when they pleased. (Ministerial cheers).

The Chairman: That is so, but hon. members must leave as far as possible in an

orderly manner. (Nationalist cheers.)

Mr. Dillon continuing, said that the usual course when Irish Nationalists were discussing their affairs was to leave them with empty benches.

Subsequently the Attorney-General for Ireland was called to order for describing the speech of Mr. J. Devlin as an offensive and scurrilous tirade.

On Wednesday Mr. Churchill asked leave to introduce a Bill to limit the duration.

tion of Parliament to five years. No reply was made to his speech, and on a division leave to bring in the Bill was refused by 239

The Irishmen treated the new Chairman of Committees rather sudely on Wednesday

Mr. Redmond said to him "You have no eight to deliver a lecture. Answer the THE THEFT

PUNJAB OFFICIAL NEWS.

Lahore, Aug. 12 .-- The general re-assess ment of the revenue of the Rohtak district of the Punjab is about to be undertaken. Financial Commissioner of the Punjab leaves Simla for Delhi on 16th nstant, stays at Delhi till the 20th and then on to Lahore, leaving again for Simla on the 27th inst.

A quantity of dead fish was found washed up against the stone facing at Keamari on Baturday last, from which an overpowering taken prompt measures to remove the nui-sance. It would appear that the fish got into the pool of water in the creeks at high tide, water in the creeks at high tide, (as the spring tides are on now) and were left high and dry on the ebb. The succeeding tide caused them to float and, owing to the direction and the wind they were driven towards Keamari. The same thing is said to have occurred some years ago, but on that occasion the quantity of fish washed up was far greater than in the present instance.

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THE London Overland Mail makes the following remarks on the treatles "SNAKE: SNAKEBITES AND THEIR TREATMENT." "A remarks on the treatles "SNAKE: SNAKE: BITES AND THEIR TREATMENT." "A curious and deeply interesting book on SNAKE: SNAKE-BITES AND THEIR TREATMENT, has been published at Calcutta which ough to attract much attention. It gives a carefu xplanation of the measures adopted by Indian snake-charmers for preventing death from snske-poison; and unfolds the scientific basis of the treatment. The writer an Indian gentleman of scholarship and ability who in his earlier years, associated with snake charmers, and became thus personally acquainted with their modes of catching and treating snakes. He tells us much that is interesting of the species and habits of those reptiles: but, of course, the subject of most sorbing interest is that of the poison, and the methods of its extractions from the human body. There is nothing occult in the operation; the whole process is strictly scientific, and tased upon minute ovservation of the movement of the poison in the veins, and its effect upon the blood. The writer frankly states that Europeans might have learnt the art long since, had they not assumed that the snake-charming fraternty were mere cheats. These performers, it seems are frequently bitten by the most venomous snakes, and find no difficulty in removing the dangerous injection. The poison can at times, be extracted as an inky spot with the tip of a pen-knife. Various processes have to be resorted to according to the circumstances of particular cases, the attempt to describe which would be absurd in a abort sriticle. Attention is called to the book in the hope that the author's assurance may be verified, to wit—that no one need die from snake-bite if the remedies now explained be promptly resorted to."

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