

HOME RULE FOR INDIA.

London, 21st July.

The National Indian Congress, whilst calling for drastic changes in the administration of the country, has always professed a loyal attachment to British rule...

In these confessions of Sir William Wedderburn we have the gauge of his attitude, and that of other members of the British Committee, towards the propaganda advocated in the 'Indian Sociologist'...

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.

the eyes of these young men" he remarked. "But you have to remember that they are only at an age when the organism is peculiarly susceptible to new impressions...

"As you know," continued my friend, "I am by no means wedded to the purely official view of things in India. Our administration of the country has the imperfections of all human organisations...

JOTTINGS FROM "INDIAN ENGINEERING."

Engine Turntables, E. I. R.—The provision and re-arrangement of engine turntables at certain stations on the East Indian Railway has been sanctioned at a cost of about Rs. 1,15,000.

Burdwan Railway Station.—The completion report of the remodelling of this important station is ready and will be submitted shortly, working out to about seven lakhs of rupees.

Bundel Junction.—Certain additions and alterations to the traffic and locomotive yards at this East Indian Railway station have been formally sanctioned at a cost of about Rs. 60,000.

New Medical Stores Building, Hastings.—We observe that the new quarters for this Department are rapidly springing up and show promise of being completed early next year...

Rather late in the Day.—The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce now wants to reopen the question of a Hooghly Bridge in connection with schemes for improving Calcutta, combined with a chord line for carrying coal to Kidderpore from Bishenpur, i.e., in the interests of mainly the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA.

Mohan Lal, Manager N. W. Ry. Co-op. Stores, Lahore, India, says: "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is without question the best medicine made for the relief and cure of diarrhoea, dysentery and all bowel complaints."

Chemists & storekeepers Price 1 Re. 2 P. All chemists & storekeepers Price 1 Re. 2 P.

RARE BIRDS AND BEASTS

MANY RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

Many valuable and interesting additions have recently been made to the collections in the New York Zoological Park the latest being comprised in a large consignment on the Atlantic Transport steamship Minneapolis, which arrived from London on Monday night...

Among these new arrivals are about 200 birds, large and small, from all parts of the world. C. William Beebe, the curator of birds, says he is only just beginning to find out what he has got, as the birds were shipped under names given to them by dealers...

FINE FEATHERS IN PROFUSION.

In a lot of about fifty small finches and weavers, the most valuable are four Lady Gould finches, from Australia. These birds, which are rare, being very seldom seen in captivity, are remarkable for their brilliant and diverse coloring, which includes red, black, orange, blue green and purple.

Resembling the hornbills, but belonging to a different order of birds, are two green-billed tucans, from South America. They are a pair, and Mr. Beebe hopes that they will breed here in a hollow tree, although these birds have never yet bred in captivity to his knowledge.

EGG-LAYING MAMMALS.

Besides the birds, the Zoological Park received by the Minneapolis three kangaroos from Australia, and a considerable collection of small animals, among which two echidnas are the most curious and valuable.

William T. Hornaday, director of the park, says that they are very rare in captivity, there being probably not more than two or three in all the zoological gardens of Europe. The echidna, which comes from that land of strange creatures, Australia, belongs to the lowest order of mammals, not bringing forth its young alive, but laying eggs and hatching them in a burrow.

A collection received from Argentina last week comprised two copybaras, the largest of all extant rodents. The animal is one of the few rodents which loves water, inhabiting the banks of the rivers in the northern half of South America.

NOTHING THAT WILL TAKE ITS PLACE.

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

hair, about two inches long of a grayish-brown color. The animal is of an affectionate disposition, and in captivity is fond of being handled and petted. When Mr. Hornaday opened the cage of the two specimens in the park to-day, they sought his caresses like a couple of pet dogs. On receiving attention, the copybara evinces its pleasure by making a noise like the clicking of a small wooden wheel. It is uncommon in captivity, and the park had no specimen until now.

A DEER RARE IN CAPTIVITY.

Other animals received from Argentina are three armadillos, of the eight-banded species, and a swamp deer, which is very rare in captivity, the London Zoological Garden having never contained a specimen. This kind of deer is the largest found in South America, and its hoofs are remarkably big in proportion to its size.

A full-grown South American tapir was recently received from the Washington Zoological Garden, where it was born. Previously the park here was without a specimen. This one, like the copybara, is fond of being petted by its keepers. It passes more than half its time in its swimming tank.

Last week there were added to the park exhibits thirteen sea lions, from Santa Barbara, Cal., including one specimen of the big species known as the Steller sea lion. All of these are large, fine, and healthy, and they increase to fifteen the whole group of their kind in the park, which is the largest and best the director has ever seen in captivity.

SON MURDERS A FATHER.

At the Madras High Court, before the Officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sankara Nair, Mr. R. Kuppusami Aiyer, Vakil, argued a referred trial against the sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly on one Nayana Pattan on a charge of murder under Section 302 I. P. Code. The accused was charged with having at Sriangam caused the death of his father Bangaru Pattan by beating him on the head with a rice pounder.

The "Madras Mail" learns that Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, will visit Lord Amphilil at Cotacamadun on the 29th instant.

At the Session Court, Bellary, before Mr. A. T. Forbes, Sessions Judge, a Mahomedan, named Donga Fakrodeen with four others, is being tried under Section 302 I. P. Code for the murder of one Hanumanthia, the Reddi of Kamalapur, of the Gooty Taluk about eighteen months ago. The accomplices were arrested, but the accused evaded the Police. A reward of Rs. 200 was offered for his arrest, and about a month ago he was arrested by a ryot of the village, and when arrested there was found on his person a dagger, a sword and a sling. The prisoner being undefended, the Judge asked Mr. M. Gopalswami Mudali to take up the case.

Correspondence

THE VIRASHTAMI FESTIVAL.

ATHLETIC DISPLAYS AND TOURNEMENTS.

To The Editor.

Sir,—At the ensuing Virashdami Festival to be held in Calcutta on the 7th of October, 1905, persons (both amateurs and professionals) or clubs wishing to display athletic feats or enter into tournaments are cordially invited.

Hon. Secretary, Bengal Gymnasium.

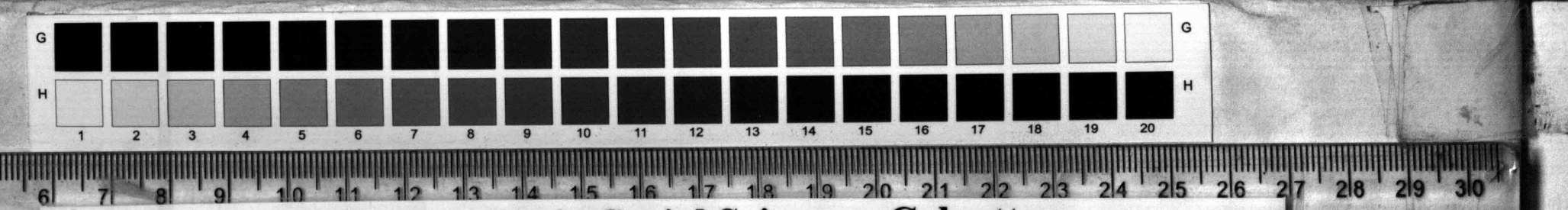
THE "SWADESHI" MOVEMENT: A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor.

Sir,—The "Swadeshi" movement, that is to say, the resolve to use articles of indigenous manufacture, which has received an impetus on account of the violent partition of Bengal by the authorities, is a necessity, not only to rouse the attention of the masses in England to the arbitrary government that obtains here, but also for the very existence of the Bengal nation, both in the West and in the East.

This being so, it is, no doubt, a very fortunate circumstance that the partition question has given such an impetus to the "Swadeshi" movement. What we, as practical men, have now to see is that the national feeling does not die away prematurely. It is no good musing matters where vast interests like those of a whole nation are concerned. Every single failure in a matter like this, be it due to the incapacity of the leaders or to any other cause, is a death-blow to national progress in a particular line.

One Who Feels.



London, July 28.

THE WISDOM OF THE WISE. In his own special way Colonel H. B. Hanna is one of India's best friends.

test against the position assumed by an ex-Secretary of State in committing himself to an unjustifiable condemnation of a speech by the Viceroy of which he could only have a brief and imperfect extract.

CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE.

Tomorrow afternoon the Holborn Town Hall, London, will be the scene of a remarkable gathering, and very plain words will be spoken to our ruling authorities upon questions of vital reform.

SCRAPS.

A Bengalee gentleman, writes a Darjeeling correspondent, who is an employe of the Deputy Commissioner's office, met on Saturday last, a Sahib on the road and simply said him "Good morning."

The "Hindustan Review" (Edited by S. Sinha, Esq. Bar-at-Law, Allahabad) is one of the best magazines in India conducted under Indian auspices.

The Government of India have decided to push on with the working out of the details of the Bengal Partition scheme.

home-made things as far as that is possible. If every one thus does his duty, without caring to see whether others are doing theirs or not, the movement is bound to be a success.

WHERE is the British official, who eats our salt, to feel for the Indians in the way that some Englishmen in England do for them?

The writer has hit the right point. The position of the Indians is aptly described in the well-known story of the two bullocks. "Brother Syam," says bullock Ram to his comrade, "have you heard the sad news? Master is going to sell us both."

It is said that Lord Curzon, during his Delhi Durbar, patted a certain journalist on the back, and the latter at once became his slave. We do not suggest that the "Pioneer" has gone through this "patting on the back" process.

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. Brodriek's undertaking to look into the matter further had telegraphed privately to Sir Henry Fowler to beg him to suspend an unfavourable judgment.

Our attention has been drawn to the following remarks of Mr. Justice Rammun in the case of Naradip vs. King Emperor noticed in these columns. When Mr. K. N. Chowdhury, Counsel for the defence, wanted to submit for the consideration of his Lordship the rulings of the High Court to show that, under similar circumstances, a very small sentence was quite adequate, the learned Judge is reported to have said:

We trust, the promoters of the boycotting of British goods movement will avail themselves of the practical suggestions contained in the letter published elsewhere over the signatures of half a dozen gentlemen.

This is what the "Pioneer" now writes:—The remarks recently made in these columns upon the singular action, as it appeared, of the Viceroy in telegraphing to Sir Henry Fowler to suspend criticism upon His Excellency's speech until the full text was available, were made, we regret yet are glad to find, under a misapprehension.

meeting speaker, while the Government of India practically supports it! Is there now any doubt that the status of the Calcutta High Court will be reduced in due course? At the most it may be one like that of Allahabad. If Bengal has a first class High Court, it is because of its bigness.

The work of reorganizing the Agricultural Department, we understand, is to be taken up very shortly. Surely, this difficult task is not going to be entrusted to Mr. Beatson-Bell, the present Director of Agriculture and Land Records, who, though able in other respects, has little or no experience in agricultural matters.

As a man of understanding we thought Lord Curzon had wisdom. But it is as sport to him to make mischief. He made mischief by his Convocation speech; only we think it should have come after the recent utterances of the head of this Province.

Our attention has been drawn to the following remarks of Mr. Justice Rammun in the case of Naradip vs. King Emperor noticed in these columns. When Mr. K. N. Chowdhury, Counsel for the defence, wanted to submit for the consideration of his Lordship the rulings of the High Court to show that, under similar circumstances, a very small sentence was quite adequate, the learned Judge is reported to have said:

We pointed out how Mr. Justice Rammun also showed his contempt for some of his colleagues who presided over a Criminal Bench and issued a Rule. One can easily understand how Mr. Rammun treats the Vakils and the Barristers who appear before him when he entertains such low opinion of other learned Judges.

As the reader knows, the main ground on which the partition scheme of Bengal is based is that this province is too large for one ruler. This is the theory which Sir A. Fraser has himself preached. But we see that he contradicts it in practice.

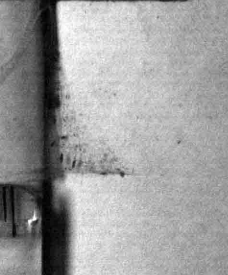
meeting speaker, while the Government of India practically supports it! Is there now any doubt that the status of the Calcutta High Court will be reduced in due course? At the most it may be one like that of Allahabad. If Bengal has a first class High Court, it is because of its bigness.

As the reader knows, the main ground on which the partition scheme of Bengal is based is that this province is too large for one ruler. This is the theory which Sir A. Fraser has himself preached. But we see that he contradicts it in practice.

Another blow to the independence of the Indian Native States, and to the aspirations of the educated Indians living in British territory! A Resolution has just been issued by the Government of India providing that the Indian members of the Civil Service, after their retirement, will not be permitted to be employed by Indian sovereigns without the sanction of the Supreme Government.

That the Zemindars of Bengal are not without some manly spirit, particularly at the present moment when their appeals and importunities in regard to the partition of Bengal have been so recklessly and ruthlessly flung to the four winds of heaven, we have never believed. Quite recently a certain wealthy Zemindar of considerable influence in Calcutta received a letter from an Englishman, Secretary to one of the multifarious funds started under Lord Curzon's regime asking him if his name could be put down for so much.

the people of this Province are vitally interested in the agriculture of their country for that is the only source of livelihood left to them. But even in this matter the Government will have its own way. The Government of India allotted 20 lakhs of rupees in its current year's budget for the movement of Indian Agriculture, out of which 13 lakhs and a half have been sanctioned for Bengal.



PARTITION MATTER AND THE JURISDICTION OF THE HIGH COURT.

meroe, rammed home while the right hon. gentleman is at the crisis of his intellectual wrestle with the subject, may have an important, if not a decisive effect. In any event the Chamber of Commerce has been too explicit, in the communications which we have quoted, to permit itself now to fold its hands, even if it wished to, which we do not believe. The non-official public of Bengal look to it to bestir itself on behalf of vital public interests, which the last letter from the Government of India shows to be more than ever at stake. The one condition on which its passive acquiescence was founded has disappeared. On the other hand the general disadvantage and ambiguities of the partition scheme have been intensified. Public opinion will now with practical unanimity come to the support of the representative bodies in making a definite stand against the change. No need the opposition be destructive merely. To advocate the establishment of a Governorship and an executive council would, as our correspondent "Reform" suggested yesterday, relieve Sir Andrew Fraser of an office the duties of which he finds too heavy for him, and would place Bengal, where it ought to be, at least on a level with Bombay and Madras. We do not forget that Lord Curzon has said that Governorships do not work so well as Lieutenant-Governorships. But they must work better than the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal; otherwise why should His Excellency have attacked the lesser evil first?

By its reply to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the High Court and the proposed new province, the Government of India has confirmed the suspicion which had already become established among the public, both European and Indian. The Chamber asked for a definite announcement that the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court over Eastern Bengal and Assam shall remain permanently undisturbed. The reply is that the intention of the Government to leave that jurisdiction undisturbed is clearly stated in the Resolution, but that it is evidently impossible for them to commit themselves to an assurance that in no circumstances will any modification of the existing conditions ever be found expedient. This answer is in no respect different from what might have been looked for, and we cannot think that the Chamber of Commerce had any expectation that it would be of a more satisfactory character. From the Government point of view, indeed, the statement is strictly right and proper. It would be absurd to suppose that, having planned the creation of an important province, which is to be self-contained and administered with an eye to its commercial development, the present Government should, either on its own behalf or on behalf of its successors, undertake that the jurisdiction of the High Court should never be modified. Moreover, it is in its way satisfactory to see that the Government of India candidly admits the facts of the case and makes no attempt, in the manner of Sir Andrew Fraser, to burke those facts or to affect a disbelief in their existence. We have, it is laid down that the question of altering the jurisdiction, should it be raised at any time, will be decided on a consideration of the conditions prevailing at the time; in other words, that no particular weight is likely to attach, if and when the question arises, to the extent and authority of the present jurisdiction if it can be shown that there is room for a Chief Court in the capital of the new province. That the demand for a Chief Court will arise we take to be a practical certainty, and there is no reason to assume that it would meet with any particular opposition on the part of the Government. In these circumstances, presumably the Lieutenant-Governor will find it necessary to modify his present attitude. It is to be expected that the matter will be brought up at the next meeting of the Bengal Council, and it will be interesting to see how, in view of the pronouncement by the Government of India Sir Andrew Fraser will explain away his recent unfortunate reference to the question. In the speech at Berhampore His Honor appeared to take for granted that those who have been calling attention to the probable future of the High Court wished to suggest that the people of Eastern Bengal and Assam would, immediately on the creation of the province, petition to be removed from the jurisdiction of the High Court. That, of course, is not so. At present, there can be no doubt, the people of Eastern Bengal, whether they are in favour of the administrative separation or not, would agree in regarding a transfer from the Calcutta High Court as a decided calamity. The thing that is looked forward to with apprehension is a different matter. It is that in the course of no great number of years the establishment of a Chief Court at Dacca will be a practical necessity and that, as a consequence of the removal from the High Court of an immense amount of litigation, the power of the Calcutta High Court will be unavoidably lowered. That is to say, this side of India will be provided with two Courts, neither of which will be equal in authority and independence to the existing High Court of Fort William in Bengal and both of which together will be a less powerful protection against an all-powerful Executive than the public desires to have. We can well understand, in view of the present official tendency in India, that this consummation would not be one over which Lord Curzon and Sir Andrew Fraser would grieve. But, as we need not say, this is a question upon which the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor have the entire weight of public opinion against them.

The Bombay Government have issued a notification that the Government of India have sanctioned an addition of three and a half lakhs to the fixed assignment under the provincial settlement for the purpose of expansion of the local Department of Agriculture, the Civil Veterinary Department, and the intended establishment of a Central Agricultural College at Poona with a Research station. Government also propose to create an appointment of Director of Agriculture. The present system of experimental farms will be extended, and other measures taken to endeavour to introduce an improved method of cultivation amongst ryots.

Noakhali Notes.

gravity of the offence committed by the accused and agreeing with both the assessors, convicted and sentenced the accused on 31st July last to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, and acquitted him of the charges under section 376 I. P. C. The other accused persons in this case have not been yet sent up.

A TRAIN WITHOUT PASSENGER.
In these days, a train running daily without any passenger may excite surprise among your readers. Yet we have such a train in Noakhali. It is the one which runs daily from Noakhali to Sahaghat on the river side, a distance of 4 miles from the Railway station and 2 1/2 miles from the Southern extremity of the town. Sahaghat is a desolate place, is not a steamer station, and there is no river traffic there. No one has business to go there, and none comes from that locality by train. It has to be seen, how the Ry: Company will make this small branch line useful.

WEAVING INDUSTRY.
Some of the weavers here who have learnt use of fly shuttle are turning out excellent Dhooties which they sell at 2-4 to 2-6 per pair. It is more lasting and more attractive than foreign clothes of the same price. They deserve the sympathy of the gentlemen of this place. The curtain cloth made out by the weavers of Noakhali are famous for their cheapness and their beauty. I would strongly commend their use to all. Our weavers are the most improved of all, and I would hail any effort to make their conditions better when they are able to turn out things which can stand comparison with foreign made cloths.

HOW TO PROMOTE THE "SWADESHI" MOVEMENT.
To the Editor.
Sir,—You are doing enough to create a strong public opinion in favour of the "Swadeshi" movement. But as you know too well, an opinion is of little worth if it happens to be incongruous with practical life. You have, therefore, got to see, as a veteran leader, that the people do not sleep over the matter and hold themselves, and their country and their leaders, up to ridicule.

There has already grown up in some quarters a real apprehension as regards the success of our movements. Some of our own countrymen fear the general populace would be easily come forward to give up their old and fashionable habits of living, and make any amount of sacrifice for the sake of their poor country. It is necessary, therefore, to organise some sort of a canvassing propaganda in favour of indigenous goods and also to bring your personal influence jointly with that of other leaders to bear upon the case.

It need not be pointed out that the success of the "Swadeshi" movement would very largely depend upon the earnestness of the propagandist. It is to be hoped that the Bar in each district, if moved rightly, would do a great deal towards the success of the movement. The District would take care of the Sub-divisions and the movement will thus very smoothly reach the poorest home in the interior. It is the masses that need most careful and delicate handling. The movement will utterly fail if it cannot secure the sympathy of the masses and the middle-class. And to meet them you would conveniently make the Bar your medium who will effectively convince the upper classes and carry the triumphant banner at the head of the legion of the common people.

Not only do the common-people need to be won over but every facility must be given them to join hands with us; so that stores and shops in every District and Sub-Division must rapidly be opened keeping a good stock of home-made articles for sale. Let our countrymen be practical. Let superficiality, the old and well-known stain on our national character, be removed for ever. Let us show ourselves in really manly air before the world.

Panchanan Majumdar
Basanta Kumar Mallik, M. A.
Mohendra Nath Sarkar
Dhirendra Narayan Roy
Surendra Narayan Roy, Zemindar
Sushil Kumar Roy, M. A.

THE BENGAL COTTON CROP.
The following is the report on the cotton crops of Bengal:—
"Explanatory.—The Government of India has recently ordered that the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence should issue four forecasts of cotton at uniform intervals of two months, viz., on (1) 15th August, (2) 15th October, (3) 15th December, and (4) 15th February. As provincial forecasts are to be submitted to the Director-General shortly before these dates, this forecast is issued as the first August forecast by this Department. The August forecast under orders of the Government of India should deal only with the early cotton crop; but in some districts of the province, especially in the Patna Division, the late crop is also sown before August. This forecast, therefore, while dealing with the early crop, generally also shows the progress made in the sowings of the late crop in these districts.

2. Character of the season.—In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the most important area under early cotton in the province, the season has been very favourable. Want of timely rain, however, has reduced the area under the early crop in Manbhium. As for the late crop the most important district is Saran. Here as well as in other districts of the Patna Division sowings have been delayed by want of timely rain and are still in progress.

The announcement that the Russian Government is restricting the export of wheat is a direct advantage to India, although it is probably but a temporary measure. Karachi no doubt will rise to the emergency, despite the drawbacks of the North-Western Railway, and it may be some time before Russia is able to regain her position as the principal wheat-exporting country of the world. Roughly speaking, the area under wheat in Russia is 57 millions of acres, and the average annual production is 77 millions of quarters. But the British Empire—which for the purpose of this calculation includes India—has a yearly production of 69 millions of quarters which a succession of good harvests in the Punjab would rapidly increase.—"Pioneer."

Scientific Notes.

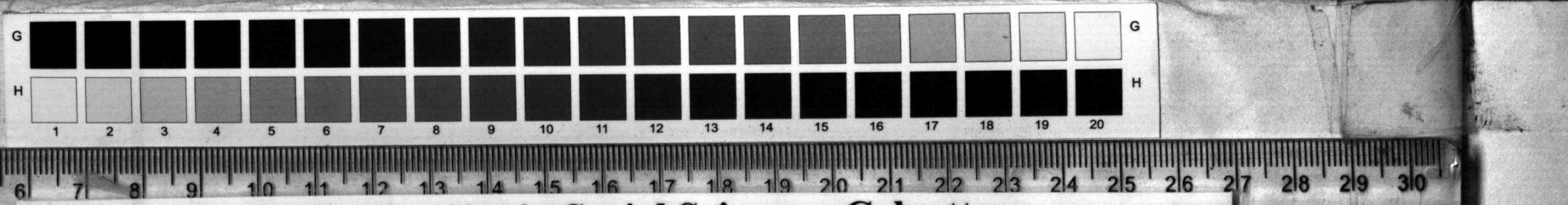
A USEFUL SUGGESTION.
A rubber film glove if use in antiseptic surgery has been suggested. The idea is that the surgeon should dip his hands in a weak solution of guttapercha in benzine of acetone. The purpose of the film would be to seal the surface of the skin with an insoluble, impervious, yet practically imperceptible pellicle, which would not allow the secretions of the skin to escape, and would not allow secretions from the wound under surgical operation to enter into the crevices of the surgeon's skin. Such a protective measure for surgeons would be preferable to working with rubber gloves, because the sense of touch of the skin or the pliability of the fingers would not be impaired in any way.

STIMULATING PLANT GROWTH.
Experiments on the stimulation of plant growth by electric light are common; some similar experiments with acetylene light which have been made at Cornell University are more novel. The experiments were made by Professors Bailey and Craig, and lilies, cacti, iris, peas, and radishes were all grown by acetylene light. A "control" experiment was made with plants that were either kept in complete darkness or which had only the benefit of ordinary sunlight. One crop of radishes was grown with double stimulation, the sun by day and acetylene by night. Thirty-seven radishes grown under these conditions had an aggregate weight of 136 grammes. Thirty-eight radishes grown under the influence of sunlight alone had a weight of only 61 grammes, or less than half that of the acetylene growths. With pea plants, blooms and half-sized pots appeared on the acetylene influenced specimens at a time when not even buds were apparent on the sunlight growths. Whether the discovery, which was suggested by the fact that spectrum analysis shows a close approximation in value of acetylene light and sunlight, will have commercial value to florists and plant growers who wish to force plants, remains to be seen. The most interesting things about the present experiments are the photographs, which show some fine plants grown entirely by the artificial light.

THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.
Mr. Butler Burke's recent announcement concerning the effect of radium in making life appear in sterilised gelatin has aroused more interest than denunciation; and in that respect he may be held to be happier than Dr. Andrew Crosse, who made a somewhat similar announcement half a century ago, when the wonders of electricity occupied the popular position that the wonders of radium do now. Dr. Crosse, who had been experimenting with the formation of crystals in electrolytic solutions, discovered, or thought he discovered, that out of the deposited salts there arose a tiny organism which resembled an "Acarus," but was like no other species of "Acarus." He named it subsequently "Acarus electricus" and found himself presently reviled as "Creator Crosse."

In vain he protested—for he was the most modest as well as the most conscientious of men—that he had made no claim either to "create" or to "annihilate." He had merely found these insects in circumstances wherein insect life had hitherto been deemed impossible, and he only sought an explanation of their existence. The circumstances, we may mention, included the use of boiling water in his solutions, which were also strongly acid. Dr. Crosse's mistake appears to have been in assuming that the insects came out of his electrolytic solutions. In fact, he mentions in a note appended to his memoirs that he once saw an "Acarus" emerging from such a solution; but that this convincing specimen unfortunately disappeared; and shortly afterwards his discontinued research in this direction. The curious will find particulars in the "Memoir of Andrew Crosse," published in 1857. We do not suggest any comparison between Dr. Crosse's experiments and those of Mr. Burke, though on the evidence hitherto produced we think that the announcement of the origin of life has been made on very cursory examination; and on a definition of "life" that is not very exigent. The emanations of radium will produce, we are aware, chemical and physical changes in the composition of inorganic matter. Glass is rapidly coloured, for example, by the emanations, and many bodies acquire radio-activity when submitted to their influence. If inorganic matter can be thus changed, why not organic matter? That admission, however, is a long way from the proposition that the aggregations in the organic matter affected are of the nature of living things. The one characteristic claimed for Mr. Burke's "bodies" which would lead us to classify them as living things is that they split up, or "multiply by fission." But apparently the continuity of this process is far from being established.

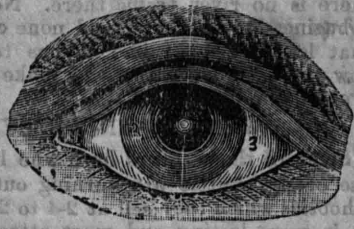
LIEUT. PEARY'S NEXT VOYAGE.
It is not likely that the dash for the North Pole which Lieutenant Peary will begin during the next few weeks in the Roosevelt will arouse international complications, even if gold should be found there. But feeling is running high in Canada and the United States at the present moment as to the question of the nationality of the North Pole. Is it Canadian, and therefore British, or will it be the property of the nation whose son first plants there his country's flag? The "New York Sun" goes into the question with great thoroughness. Let us suppose, says its leader, writer, that the Pole does not lie in a circumpolar sea, but that a tract of land exists at and around it, and that this land is possibly connected by an isthmus with land previously known and claimed. Suppose, further, that the region environing the geographical Pole should prove to be linked with Franz Josef Land, to which Austria has acquired a claim by discovery; or with Spitzbergen, which is claimed by Sweden, though it was known to the Russians long before its discovery by Barents; with Greenland, which belongs to Denmark or with British North America which claims Grinnell Land and all the more northerly parts yet discovered on the strait between Grinnell Land and Greenland. Is the Pole to belong to one or other of these nations or to the Power of which the discoverer is a subject? It is a weighty question; and in these days when every colony has its own ideas as to its inalienable rights, a home-grown native of these islands, which are certainly not connected by isthmus with the North Pole, may well hesitate to answer it lest he should weaken the more valuable but less material isthmus of affection which links him to our kin beyond the seas. On the other hand, we would do nothing to discourage Lieutenant Peary, and we can only hope that the latest surmises of the scientific geographers will prove true and that the Pole will turn out to be not land but sea.



BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

At the High Court, On Thursday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen, the case of Rosa Valkovskiy vs. Moses Solomon came on for hearing...

At the close of last month a very successful raid was made by the police, under the direction of Mr. F. E. Down, upon a gang of coiners who were at work in the village of Simraha, in the Khaga police circle, Patherpur district.



MARVELLOUSLY CHEAP!

Consignments of Selected Patterns of Rolled Gold Frame & newly received. To secure a suitable pair, please apply for a price list containing particulars on sight.

WE DON'T REQUEST YOU TO PURCHASE

We only solicit examination of our universally praised ornaments before purchasing Chemical-Gold Ornaments from any other shop.

Central Homoeopathic Pharmacy

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES—EACH DRAM 5 AND 6 PICE. Cholera and Family box with 12, 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phials of medicines, a guide and a drop conductor...

Snakes, Snake-bites AND THEIR Treatment

BY A HINDU SECOND EDITION, (Revised and Enlarged.) Price Annas 12.

MEYORES

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

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

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

Brings life to the living dead. MITIGATES THE PENALTIES OF SIN AND BRINGS HOPE TO THE HOPELESS

What the Doctors say:— One of the Leading Medical Journals the 'Indian Lancet' says:—'We have no hesitation in saying that R. Laugin and Co's Healing Balm is a safe and reliable therapeutic agent and one on which medical men and the general public may without any doubt, depend.'

PRICE 2 OZ. PHIAL Rs. 2-8 EACH, 1 OZ. PHIAL Rs. 1-12 EACH.

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

We have always in stock a large collection of Homoeopathic Books and genuine Homoeopathic Medicines for sale at moderate prices.

25 YEARS' STANDING DR. BISWAS'S ACIDITY PILL

That well-known an infallible remedy for ACIDITY, INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA. Its effect is prompt and permanent. It is prepared from the purest and indigenous ingredients, so it can be safely administered to any patient, even to a pregnant woman.

C. RINGER & CO. Homoeopathic Establishment, 4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE EAST, CALCUTTA

Rare Opportunity.

You have simply to write to the undermentioned address and you will get by return of post an excellent book in English (p. 100) post paid. It will answer all your questions relating to your mind and body and will give you rules based on moral principle to guide your health, wealth and prosperity.

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

One dose will give immediate relief and if continued regularly will radically cure the disease. M. Kunhi Raman Vidya Esq., Sanskrit Pandit of the German Mission High Institution and landlord of Talcherry was suffering from chronic dyspepsia for a long time.

Grand Money Prizes.

Rs. 5000 will be given away on the 30th Septemr 1905, by drawing on the Art Union System in the presence of a 1st class Magistrate, and other respectable men. The distribution of prizes is guaranteed, and it has been registered under the act of British Government.

THE SECRETARY, Registered Trading Company, (Hywanjali, Gujrat, Panjab)



The Simplex Typewriters

Mark a new era in these writing machines. They do practically the same work as the most expensive machines, yet the price is within the reach of all. No. 1. Takes Note size paper and prints all capital figures, period and comma. Price Rs. 5 or by V. P. P. Rs. 5-12.

THE MAHAT ASRAM

HINDOO GENTS' BOARDING AND LODGING, 9, Cornwallis St., Calcutta. RESPECTABLE Gentlemen and Comfortable visiting Calcutta will find it very comfortable. Well ventilated and furnished rooms. Position central.

A REVOLUTION IN INDIGENOUS PRODUCTS.

Highest Award Gold Medal.

Bela, Malati, Safalica, Chamapaka, Lemnine, Boquet, Lily of the Valley are all extracts from Indian flowers. The best scents manufactured from fresh flowers now offered in the market.

SANTAN RAKSHAK.

It is the most useful and pleasant for females in the events of pregnancy. It relieves the sympathetic vomiting and nausea (morning sickness) in its early stage, prevents miscarriage and at the same time ensures safe and easy delivery.

Dr. G. MANOOK, M. B. (EDIN.) Surgeon, Calcutta, writes:—'I have reported favourably of my trials with your Santan Rakshak. I have given your specific a fair trial among all classes. The results have been, I am compelled to say, very wonderful. It threatened miscarriage and prolonged labour where direct interference was impossible.'

USEFUL BOOKS. MODERN LETTER-WRITER (SEVENTH EDITION) Containing 635 letters. Useful to every position of life for daily use. Re. 1, postage 1 anna.

THE MARIKANAVE RESERVOIR.

This magnificent work, costing Rs. 45 lakhs, still continues to make satisfactory progress, and is now nearing completion. For the benefit of those who are not aware of the fact, it may be mentioned that a dam is being constructed across the Hugry or Vedavaty River, at the Marikanave gorge, in the Chitaldroog District of the Mysore Province.

BURMA TRANSFRONTIER TRADE.

Rangoon, Aug. 17.—A very full report has been issued by the Local Government regarding the transfrontier trade of this province for the triennial period, as well as for the year ending 31st March, 1905. The number of registration offices at various points on the frontier and along many lines of traffic have increased greatly, showing the Government recognises the potentialities of even more trade, though the result may be the contrary as per the pessimistic views of certain officials of high rank, who not long ago undertook to express opinions adverse to Burma's prospects of trade in these regions.

Burma, 141 elephants having been supplied by the Superintendent of Kheddahs during 1904-05. Trade with the Southern Shan States shows a total increase of 46.44 per cent. in both directions due to the abnormal demand for elephants and silk piece goods last year.

PROCEEDING AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

Before Mr. L. Birley, Joint-Magistrate of Barrackpore, the Government Railway Police of Sealdah charged a European, named James Lackie, employed in the Alliance Jute Mill, Kankarnah, a station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, under section 121 of the Railway Act, and section 336, I. P. Code, with a rash and negligent act by discharging a gun and thereby intimidating and obstructing railway servants in the execution of their duties.

ANOTHER SLICE FROM HYDERABAD.

It is generally believed that the forthcoming visit of Lord Amthill to Hyderabad Deccan though ostensibly at the request of the Nizam, is yet intended with a view to induce the latter to cut up another slice from his dominions and to make it over to the British Government to be permanently annexed.

NO NEED OF A DOCTOR.

Pains in the stomach and attacks of colic come on suddenly and are so extremely painful that immediate relief must be obtained. There is no necessity of sending for a doctor in such cases if a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is at hand. No doctor can prescribe a better medicine. For sale by All chemists & stores. Price 1 Rs. 2 Rs.

Lord Kitchener's Redistribution Scheme.

The Indian Army Order dated 11th August contains the Government order on the redistribution of administrative change of principal medical officers under the rank of Surgeon-General consequent on Lord Kitchener's Redistribution Scheme. The scheme provides for appointment of divisional principal medical officers into Peshawar, Lahore, Mhow Poona, Lucknow, Secunderabad and Burma divisions.

THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

Colombo, Aug. 15.—The Governor and Lady Blake are leaving Ceylon on September 7th for three months. The Governor is expected to discuss an important question of policy with the Secretary of State.

MINERAL DISCOVERY IN KASHMIR.

Lahore, Aug. 15.—The Kashmir Mineral Company, Limited, write from Gulmarg that one result of a preliminary exploration of the Jammu State is the discovery of an extensive bed of 'bauxite' (which is an ore of aluminium, being a sedimentary deposit).

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DARJEELING.

Darjeeling, Aug. 15.—At about one o'clock this morning a fire broke out on the Chowrasta, the Maharaja of Cooh Behar, who was returning with some friends from a dinner party, noticed flames issuing from Paar's Photographic Studio, but the fire spread so rapidly that it was impossible to ascertain whether it arose from the lower floor occupied by Pymn's Stores.

AMALGAMATION OF BERAR WITH CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Allahabad, Aug. 15.—Administrative amalgamation of Berar with Central Provinces will be carried into effect on 1st September, all arrangements to that end being now duly prepared and sanctioned. On that date, the four districts will be reduced from six to four, Ellichpur in North and Basin in south being abolished.

JURISDICTION OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

BISESWER DASS vs. SURENDRA NATH SARVADHIKARI. In this case His Lordship was called upon to decide an important point of jurisdiction. The question before His Lordship was whether the Judges of the Small Causes Court have power to re-open their decision.

POLICE RULE IN THE MUFFASSIL JUDGMENT.

The following is the full text of the judgment delivered by Babu K. D. Pramanio, Sub-Divisional Officer of Narail, Jessore, on Aug. 1, in an alleged theft case in which one Rati Kanta Nandi for Emperor was the plaintiff and Basanta Kumar Ganguly and Sarada Prasad Das, the accused.—The facts of the case are admitted on both sides.

PARTITION OF BENGAL.

To-day's 'Jams' depicts the Bengal ways of partition agitation generally and the burning of Bhowanagore ethy particularly. It ridicules artificial patriotism as also the students taking part in the movement.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

At a public meeting here to devise means to commemorate the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Governor stated that Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim had given him a cheque for Rs. 3,00,000, making now Rs. 6 lakhs, towards establishing a museum, and the Sheriff, Mr. Sassoon David, had promised to present the city with a statue of the Prince.

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

'Some time ago my daughter caught a severe cold. She complained of pains in her chest and had a bad cough. I gave her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy according to directions and in two days she was well and able to go to school. I have used this remedy in my family for the past seven years and have never known it to fail,' says James Frederic, merchant, Annata Bay, Jamaica, West India Islands. For sale by All chemists & stores. Price 1 Rs. 2 Rs.

GHANDPUR NOTES.

CHANDPUR, Aug. 12. CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN NORTH CACHAR HILLS. Mr. F. Pestonji, a Parsi Way Inspector, Hafong, A. B. Ry. is being prosecuted at the instance of Mr. Stevens, District Engineer, Hafong, under Sec. 408 I. P. O. The accused, having in due course applied for copies of the records and being denied the same by Mr. Haliday, the Sub-divisional Officer, Hafong,—who is no other than the Assistant Superintendent of police exercising Magisterial powers,—has moved the Deputy Commissioner of Sillchar for transfer of the case on various grounds.

CROP PROSPECTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Allahabad, Aug. 15. A report from Nagpur states that the agricultural situation in the Central Provinces is causing anxiety. There is a shortage of rainfall, the situation being only temporarily saved by the recent showers.

BOYCOTT OF ENGLISH GOODS.

Bombay, Aug. 15. To-day's 'Jams' depicts the Bengal ways of partition agitation generally and the burning of Bhowanagore ethy particularly. It ridicules artificial patriotism as also the students taking part in the movement.

PRINCELY DONATIONS IN BOMBAY.

At a public meeting here to devise means to commemorate the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Governor stated that Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim had given him a cheque for Rs. 3,00,000, making now Rs. 6 lakhs, towards establishing a museum, and the Sheriff, Mr. Sassoon David, had promised to present the city with a statue of the Prince.

MR. CLAUDE WHITE POLITICAL AGENT FOR THE SIKKIM BHUTAN-TIBETAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Claude White Political Agent for the Sikkim Bhutan-Tibetan affairs, is now on his way back from Gyantse, his journey having been an uneventful one.

ONE MOWLOOK, WHO IS WANTED BY THE BOMBAY POLICE ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.

One Mowlook, who is wanted by the Bombay Police on a charge of murder, was arrested by the Colombo Police on Saturday at Colombo on board the P. and O. steamer, 'Himalaya' and was produced before the Police Magistrate of Colombo. As there was no representative from India to identify the accused, he was remanded to the custody of the local Police.

MR. W. W. BAILEY, A WELL-KNOWN PLANTER IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Mr. W. W. Bailey, a well-known planter in the Federated Malay States, writes to a contemporary.—We have no elaborate system of rubber tapping here, and any cooly can understand it, even the coolies' wives and the children. Yet our men bring in from 1 lb. to 1 1/2 lb. of rubber per day per man, and when our trees get older we shall get 2 lbs. per man per day.



