VOL XXXVI

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Gatherings of December, 1904

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Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's Speech
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Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi,

Rajshahi, the 28th Oct.

Rajsbahl, the 28th Oct.

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st Ry stn. should be clearly stated,
PANDIT D. GOPALA CHARLU,

Ayurvedic Doctor and Senior Physician, S. K. D. Hospital; Professor, S. K. P. D. Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore Ayurvedic Vidvat Examinations.

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ornaments worth Rs. 100 will get a catalogue free of cost.

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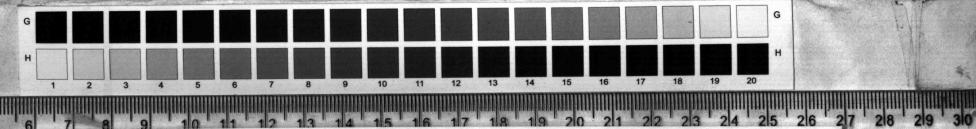
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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Legislative Council.

ing of the Bengal Legislative Coun-eld at the Council Chamber, Writers on Saturday. The Hon. Sir An-ser, Lieutenant-Governor of Ben-

E PARTITION OF BENGAL.

The Hon. Babu Ambica Charan Mazumda asked the following question: Speaking at Malda on the 8th instant and referring to the question of the Partition of Bengal, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is reported to have said: "I have received letters and communications from both Mahomedans and Hindus saying that they strongly feel that the scheme has been devised for the good of the scheme has been devised for the good of the districts concerned." Is the report correct? And, if so, will the Government be pleased to publish the names of the gentlemen who have said so, so that the public may judge for themselves how far those persons were qualified to express such an opinion and the Government justified in accepting the same in the face of a practically unanimous opposition of the people concerned.

The Hon. Mr. Carlyle replied as follows:
The report is correct. The Lieutenant-Governor will not publish the names of the gentlemen referred to.

The Hon. Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar asked the following questions: (a)

dar asked the following questions: (a)
Now that the Resolution for the Partition of Bengal has been issued, will the Government be pleased to publish the papers containing the proposals of the Government of India, and the despatch of the Secretary of State sanctioning such proposals? (b) Will the Government be further pleased to state whether this partition will be effected by a Proclamation or a Legislative enactment

a Proclamation or a Legislative enactment and can the Government form any idea as to the probable time when the partition is likely to be effected?

The Hon. Mr. Carlyle replied as follows:
(a) This Government has not been empowered to publish any papers regarding the partition. (b) The partition is to be effected by the Government of India, who will also decide as to the means of effecting it. This Government has not yet been informed of the date fixed for giving effect to the partition.

The Hon. Mr. J. Chaudhuri asked the following questions: (a) It is stated in the Resolution of the Government of India relating to the Partition of Bengal that "a scheme was submitted by the Government of Bengal for amalgamation with Assam of the Chittagong and Dacca Divisions and the districts of Pubna, Bogra, and Rangpur." Will this Government be pleased to state whether it consulted any men of property or education in the said districts of Pabna, Bogra and Rangpur or any public bodies in Bengal, or even His Majesty's Judges of the Calcutta High Court, before submitting the scheme referred to to the Government of Bengal? (b) Will the Government be pleased to state the date when this scheme was submitted to the Government of India, and its reasons for not making it public or inviting public opinion thereon when it is the practice with the Government to do so in respect of much less important measures?

The Hon. Mr. Carlyle replied as follows: The Resolution referred to by the Hon. Member sets forth the facts clearly enough. The original scheme, devised to meet the administrative necessities of the case, and confained in Mr. Risley's letter No. 3678, dated 3rd December, 1903, was published and widely circulated. It was discussed by public bodies, in public meetings, in conferences called by the Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose, and in official communications from officers who had done their best to ascertain public opinion. Objections of a serious harture were taken to the scheme. These were set forth in Mr. Macpherson's letter. No. 2556J., dated 6th April, 1904, which contained the larger scheme referred to in the quotation made by the Hen. Member from

set forth in Mr. Macpherson's letter No. 2556J. dated 6th April, 1904, which contained the larger scheme referred to in the quotation made by the Hon. Member from the Government of India's Resolution. This larger scheme was based entirely on the reasonable objections which had been taken to the original scheme and secured to the transferred districts the privileges which they valued and might otherwise have lost.

The Hon. Mr. Chaudhuri asked the following question: (a) It is also stated in the same Resolution that "it was proposed to increase the transferred area by the districts of Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Malda, and that the enlarged scheme was cordially accepted by the Government of Bengal." (b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, before expressing its approval of the Government of India's enlarged scheme, they consulted: (i) the District Magistrates and Collectors of the districts referred to? (ii) The Divisional Commissioners of the districts concerned? (iii) His Majesty's Judges of the Hon. High Court at Calcutta exercising Civil and Criminal jurisdiction over the areas mentioned? (iv) Any man of property or education of the districts? (b) Any public bodies in Bengal? (c) Will the Government also be pleased to state who are the Members of the Board of Revenue and the senior officers referred to in the Resolution who were consulted and concurred, and whether they or any of them were at any time the District Magistrate and Collector or Divisional Commissioner of the additional areas comprised in the enlarged scheme and when it signified its approval of the scheme and what were its reasons for not making the enlarged scheme and its recom-

and when it signified its approval of the scheme and what were its reasons for not making the enlarged scheme and its recommendations in this connection public?

The Hon. Mr. Carlyle replied as follows:
The Resolution of the Government of India in paragraphs 5 and 6 states clearly what was done in regard to this matter; and this Covernment cannot at present give any more.

done in regard to this matter; and this Government cannot at present give any more detailed information.

QUESTIONS DISALLOWED.

The following questions, of which due notice was given by the Hon. Babu Nalin Bihari Sircar, were disallowed by the Lieuterian Clavaring.

Bihari Sircar, were disallowed by the Lieutenant-Governor:

In the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 2491, dated Simla, the 19th July, 1905, paragraph 1, it is stated:—'Their attention had been called to the matter by constantly accumulating evidence of the excessive and intolerable burden imposed upon the Bengal Government by a charge too great for any one administration and of the consequent deterioration in the standard of government, notably in portions of Eastern Bengal."

1. Will the Government be pleased to

Eastern Bengal."

1. Will the Government be pleased to state some of the specific items of "constant-ly accomplaints" evidence of the excessive and intolerable burden imposed upon the Bengal Government?"

2. (a) When did such evidences begin to be a widence of the excessive and intolerable burden what circumstances.

3. (a) When was it discovered that the istrative charge put upon the Bengal ment was too great for them?

And under what Lieutenant-Gover-

(c) Did the Lieutenant-Governor of the ne make any complaint or representation the Government of India to that effect?

time make any complaint or representation to the Government of India to that effect?

(d) If so, when?

4. (a) When did the "deterioration in the standard of government, notably in portions of Eastern Bengal," first take place?

(b) In what respects?

INDIAN ARMS ACT.

The Hon. Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar asked the following questions: (a)
Will the Government be pleased to lay on
the table a statement showing, district by district, the number of gun licenses issued to the natives of Bengal during the years 1900-1904, the number of cases in which such licenses have been cancelled or suspended under Section 18, and the number of prosecutions started and the convictions obtained under Section 19 of the Indian Arms Act during the same period? (b)
Has the Government of Bengal taken any
census of fire-arms under Section 32 of the
said Act? If so, where and when?

The Hon. Mr. Carlyle replied as follows: Sir, I lay on the table a statement show-ing, district by district, for each of the last five years, the number of licenses for fire-arms issued in Bengal and the number cancelled under Section 18 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. Information as to the number of prosecutions and convictions un-der Section 19 of the Act is not available in the Secretariat. No census of fire-arms has been taken by the Government of Bengal under Section 32 of the Act.
OLD RIVERS IN BENGAL.

The Hon. Babu Ambica Charan Mozum. ar asked the following question: In view of the gradual silting up of the old rivers and channels in Bengal, and the conse-quent complaints made regarding increased scarcity of water, insanitation and morta-lity among the people, will the Govern-ment be pleased to appoint a commission to inquire into the condition of these rivers and channels and the various causes of these complaints, and report on the means by which it may be possible to remedy them, so as to enable the Government to devise and adopt a systematic plan of ac devise and adopt a systematic plan of action in dealing with these grievances?

The Hon. Mr. Inglis replied as follows:

Taking Bengal as a whole, there is no reason to suppose that there has been any deterioration, that is, any reduction in the deterioration, that is, any reduction in capacity of discharge of the rivers. It the case that in certain parts of Bengal the channels through which the waters of the river Ganges find outlets to the sea now carry less water than formerly and in some instances have almost ceased be flowing streams. It is equally the case that in other parts of Bengal the channels now carry more water than formerly and new channels have formed. These changes are due natural causes which are, for all practical purposes, beyond our control. The matter has received the attention of Government for many years. No general remedy has yet been found, and it is extremely doubtful if one ever will be found. It has to be remembered that any attempt to alter the course of nature and to re-open channels which have closed or shrunk would if successful, almost inevitably result in causing channels at present shrink or close The net result would therefore be only to transfer the existing evils sanitation and in the supply of drinkingwater must depend to a large extent on the action of the people themselves, whe-ther as individuals or through their repre-

In the year 1868 an inquiry was made into the want of drinking-water in the Nadia district. The conclusion then come to was that the evil was largely due to the apathy of the zemindars who had neglected to clear the beds of the existing tanks and who had ceased to make new tanks. This does not encourage the hope that any practical result would be attained by the appointment of a commission; but the matter is one of great moment, and the Government does contemplate a special inquiry into it when an officer is available. PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY ACT. The Hon. Babu Ambika Charan Mazum

sentiatives on the District and Local Boards

dar asked the following question: Will
the Government be pleased to furnish a
statement showing the amount of process
fees realized under the Public Demands Recovery Act for the purpose of serving notices and enforcement of certificates, the amount actually expended for such pur pose and the balance left, in each district during the last five years from 1899-1900 to 1903-1904?

The Hon. Mr. Carlyle replied as follows: The information asked for is not contained in any statement now prepared. The pre-paration of the statement would require a special establishment, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not see any reason to believe that it would be worth the labour and expense involved. His Honor does not there-fore think that the expenditure would be

provincial civil Service.

The Hon Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar asked the following question: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a paragraph in the "Bengalee" of the 13th July, 1905, regarding the University nominations for the Provincial Civil Service? And will the Government, in view of the manifest hardship pointed out therein, be pleased to include the M. A.'s of 1903 and the B.A.'s and B.Sc.'s of 1904 among the candidates eligible for nomination by the Syndicate for the present year?

eligible for nomination by the Syndicate for the present year?

The Hon. Mr. Carlyle replied as follows: The Lieutenant-Governor has since receiving this question, read the paragraph referred to in the "Bengalee." His Honor had previously authorized the Syndicate, when nominating graduates, to report separately the case of students of the previous year whom they consider as specially worthy of notice. He had also proposed, if the Provincial Service cadro is increased, to appoint two or three distinguished M.A's of 1903 and B.A's of 1904 recommended by the Syndicate. B. So's of 1904 will be considered equally eligible

with B.A.'s. He believes that these aringements will best meet the requirer

DEFECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. The Hon. Mr. Chaudhuri asked the following question: Will the Government of engal be pleased to state what are the "circumstances and requirements that have led the Government to make a "choice" or recommend a successor to Mr. Pedler as the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, departing from the ordinary practice and rule with regard to such appointments, and whether the recommendations of the Government of Bengal have been approved and

ment of Bengal have been approved and sanctioned by the Government of India?

The Hon. Mr. Carlyle replied as follows:
The Government of Bengal is not prepared at present to make any statement on this

matter.
THE THIRD PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE. The Hon. Babu Nalin Behari Sircar asked the following questions: 1. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the appointment of a Third Stipendiary Presidency Magistrate in Calcutta has been sancappointment of a Third Stipendiary Presidency Magistrate in Calcutta has been sanctioned as a temporary or a permanent airangement? (b) If temporary, for what period and when will it be over? 2. (a) Is it a fact that there is not enough work now for three Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates in Calcutta? (b) With the transference of municipal cases to a special Magistrate and with the recent appointment of some experienced retired Sessions Judges and Deputy Magistrates as Honorary Presidency (Magistrates in Calcutta, does the Government consider that there is still a necessity for retaining a Third Stipendiary Presidency (Magistrate?)

The Hon. Mr. Carlyle replied as follows:

1. (a) The appointment of a Third Stipendiary Presidency Magistrate has been shall diary Presidency Magistrate has been sanctioned as a temporary arrangement. (b) It has been sanctioned for a period of two years, which shall expire on the 22nd December, 1905 2 (a) and (b) Government is not at this moment prepared to express an opinion as to whether there is sufficient work to justify the permanent retention of a Third Stipendiary Presidency Magistrate. The question will be fully and carefully considered.

DISORDERLY HOUSES BILL The Hon. Mr. Gordon moved that the Bill to provide for the discontinuance of brothels to provide for the discontinuance of brothels and disorderly houses in certain localities in Bengal be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. B. L. Gupta, the Hon. Mr. Allen, the Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, the Hon. Babu Nalin Behari Sircar and the Mover, with instructions to report at the next meeting of Council.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CALCUTTA PORT ACT.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CALCUTTA PORT ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Inglis presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890. The following extracts are taken from the Select Committee's Report:

We have carefully considered the question whether the number of the Port Commissioners, which is fixed by the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, at fifteen, ought to remain unaltered, or whether the number ought to be increased to seventeen as proposed in Clause 2 of the Bill as introduced in Council, or to eighteen as suggested by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, or to any other number. In the result we have altered Clause 2 so as to increase the total number of cleeted Commissioners from eight to mine, and have inserted a new Clause (3) to give the right of electing the additional Commissioner to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. We have been influenced, on the one hand, by the desire to avoid increasing the number of the Commissioners more than is really necessary, and, on the other hand, by the necessary, and, on the other hand, by the necessary and on the Commission. It has been customary for the Government to give one of its nominations to the inland steamcustomary for the Government to give one vessels' interest. The amendments which we have made will almit of the representation of this interest being left to the care of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, with the result that the Government will have one more seat at its disposal, which will, we trust, be appropriated to Howralb, unless and until some other interest is shown to have superior claims. Two of the three railand until some other interest is shown to have superior claims. Two of the three railway companies which carry traffic into Calcutta are now represented on the commission, in the station, and we consider that two representatives of railway interests are sufficient for present requirements. We have, in deference to the views expressed by the two Chambers of Commerce, struck out those portions of Clauses 3 and 5 of the Bill as introduced in Council (now numbered 4 and 5) which related to the carrying of goods in vessels belonging to, or hired by, the Port Commissioners. There is no necessity at present for empowering the Commissioners to carry goods, and the proposal to give them that power is open to the objection of interference with private enterprise. We have, however, altered the clauses mentioned so as to admit of the carrying of the personal effects of passengers in vessels of the Port Commissioners. We have struck out Clause 4 of the Bill as introduced in Council. It is not required now that the proposal to allow the carrying of goods in the Port Commissioners' vessely is abandoned. We do not think the alterations we have made are such as to necessitate the republication of the Bill and we recommend that the Bill, be passed as now amended.

The Hon. Mr. Inglis moved that the Republic of the Select Commistee he taken into

The Hon. Mr. Inglis moved that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration and that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose offered the thanks of the public to the members of the Select Committee for accepting the suggestion that the Port Commissioners should not be allowed to enter into competition with private enterprise so far as the carrying of goods was concerned.

The Hon. Mr. Inglis said the main object of the Bill was to enable the Port Commissioners to establish and work a ferry service in the river. The only objection to this proposal came from the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, which opposed it on the ground that it would seriously interfere with private enterprise. He presumed that no attempt to or improvement could be effected without in some way interfering with private enterprise. The electric tramears which were such a great boon to Calcutta had interfered with ticca gharries.

The Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose pointed out as regards the electric tram cars and ticca gharries that that was private

pointed out as regards the electric tram cars and ticca gharries that that was private enterprise against private enterprise, organisation against organisation, but here they had the State entering into

competition with private enterprise.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Inglis then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned sine die.

MURDER CASE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Krishnagar, Aug. 18.

THE DISTRICT JUDGE AND JURY.

The other day, Mr. MacBlaine disposed of the case of one Anu Parui, who was sent to the Sessions Court to take his trial on a charge of murdering his wife under Sec. 302 charge of murdering his wife under Sec. 302 I. P. C. The facts are these:—The accused one night slept with his young wife, aged 14 or 15, in the same room and on the same bed. On the following morning the girl was found murdered by some one who had inflicted three cuts on her throat. She was covered with a pool of blood. The husband Ahm Parui, was found lying by her side and holding her in his arms. It was alleged by the prosecution that Anu's "Masi" (aunt) was very much surprised when she saw that Anu was sleeping very late in the morning with his wife and she called him from outside. Having got no reply, she entered the room and saw the murdered girl, then dead in the embrace of the accused. The accused was said to have confessed that he had killed her because she would not accompany him was said to have confessed that he had killed her because she would not accompany him on his pilgrimage to Brindaban. She in-formed the village Chowkidar and laid an information at the thana. The Police Sub-Inspector of Thana Nakasipara challaned him with the result that Anu Parui was committed to the Court of Sessions. The accused made a confession in the court of the Deputy Magistrate that he had murdered his wife because she refused to accompany him on his pilgrimage to Brindaban. The motive ascribed by the prosecution was that the ac-cused murdered his wife because in his ab-sence she might lead an immoral life and bring dishonour on the family of the acbring dishonour on the family of the accused. So the accused deliberately murdered her as he wanted to go to Brindaban for good. There was no other evidence. The accused retracted his confession in the Sessions Court and said it was extorted. He also alleged that it was the doing of his "Masi" who was at the root of everything. The jury disbelieved the evidence of the prosecution, specially the evidence of the woman "Masi", which was discrepant and which seemed as if it was concotted; so they after due deliberation came to the conclusion that the accused was not guilty.

THE JUDGE AND THE PARTITION AGITATION.

NOITATIDARICE RE.

The foreman of the jury then delivered their unanimous verdict of 'not guilty'. The Judge was not satisfied; he asked the foreman why the jury found him not guilty; upon this, a gentleman of the jury, not the foreman, rose and said that, in their opinions that the girl was found murforeman, rose and said that, in their opinion, the facts that the girl was found murdered in her bed where she lay, the husband sleeping by her side and clasping her, and no marks of struggle on the part of the girl when she was murdered were found, coupled with the discrepant deposition of the aunt of the accused raised the doubt as to his guilt in their mind and they gave the accused the henefit of doubt.

his guilt in their mind and they gave the accused the benefit of doubt.

When he had said all this, the Judge flew into anger and remonstrated with him and ordered him to sit down as he was not the foreman. He also ridiculed the gentleman by remarking that his speeches might have suited well in the partition agitation. We do not understand why this unmerited reproach was hurled at the gentleman, who had the misfortune, as we see now, of serving in the jury in this 20th century under the enlightened British Government. The Judge's remark on the partition agitation

EXAMINING AND CROSS-EXAMINING THE FOREMAN.

After the gentleman above referred to, sat down, the foreman rose and said that their unanimous verdict of "not guilty;" was given because they gave the accused the benefit of doubt. This did not satisfy the Judge, he flooded the foreman with question after question and wanted to know why they arrived at such conclusion, what was the reason of their verdict, if the accused was not guilty who murdered the girl, why his confession in the lower court was not believed —what was the reason of their disbelieving the confession, etc., etc. It is a matter of great regret that the Sessions Judge is not aware that he has no such powers. In Meajan Shaik's case 20 W. R. 73 it was held by Couch C. J. and Birch J. that the Sessions Judge ought not to put questions to the jury as to the reasons of the verdict. In the case of Sustiram Mondle 21 W. R. I. it was laid down by Phear and Morris J. J. "that the legislature thought that it would be very dangerous to give the Sessions Judge the power of cross-examining the jury after they had delivered their final verdict with a vive show that the conclusions at which they have arrived were not logical or were inconsistent or in 1 der to provide materials upon which the Judge might be enabled afterwards to dispute the finality of the vertice." Again in the case of Phunum Kazi I. I. R. 9 Cal. 53 it was held by the Hon'ble High Court that "where the jury has returned a plain simple verdict of not guilty, though it may be erroneous but not ambiguous the duty of the Judge is to receive it and record it without asking any questions about it." Further the High Court refused to consider the answer given by the jury because the Judge had no authority to put the questions which called forth the answers (9) Cal. 53). In the present case the Judge was entirely wrong in asking reasons of the verdict of the jury. As the accused was a boor man and could not engage the services of a pleader to defend him, the said illegalities were allowed to be committed. The Judge disagreeing with the unanimous After the gentleman above referred to, sa down, the foreman rose and said that their vices of a pleader to defend him, the said illevalities were allowed to be committed. The Judge disagreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury referred the case to the Hon ble High Court and recommended that the verdict of the jury might be set aside and the accused convicted under Sec: 302 I. P. C. We hope the illegalities referred to will attract the a tention of the Hon ble High Court.

extended into Rajputana on Fr one inch being recorded at Jai an inch at Mount Abu

The Hon ble Mr. Hewett, Member for cherce and Undustry, will return to Sext week or the completion of his mon

(From Our Own Correspon Jubbulpore, At

WEATHER AND CROP.

The current year forebodes greater evilus than the last. Last year our Agriculturi gathered 405 as harvest, but this year the might have no kharif crop. Rainfall has been scanty. Three weeks brought us nothing but drizzling rain. Sowings have been suspended and standing crops are withering and in some places are being eaten up by insects. The days are cloudy and hot and the nights clear. Cholera has made its appearance in the city. The current year forebodes greater ev

LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS The Revenue authorities are to be congra-tulated upon their success in realizing the whole of the Government Revenue (May kist) The Revenue authorities are to be congratulated upon their success in realizing the whole of the Government Revenue (May kist) in spite of the loud but unavailing cries of the Landlords and tenants. The landlords are also to be congratulated upon their success in procuring money for the Revenue in spite of their helpless condition created by had years. But let us state here how the Government realized and how the Landlords procured the money for the Revenue. There is a widespread complaint in the District and particularly in Sihara against the rigorous methods adopted by the authorities in realizing Revenue. Warrants of arrest, and appearances of Tehsil Chaprasees in the inner apartments under warrants of attachment frightened the Landholders out of their wits and they used every available means, however improvident, to procure money in order to save themselves from humiliative indignities. Villages which had been already mortgaged were again mortgaged, grain pits were opened and seed grain and cattle and after all ornaments on the persons of females and children were cruelly snatched away and sold. It is really painful to think of the state of penury to which our landholders have been reduced. And all this misery is largely due to the inactivity of our landholders and their Association. The Association beyond submitting memorials did nothing in the way of bringing home to the Revenue authorities the real mature of the situation created by the failure of last Rabi crop. The Association could have easily by appointing agents in different Tehsils, collected facts and figures, in order to convince the authorities but the Association depended upon the magical effect of their memorials. The members of the Association depended upon the magical effect of their memorials. The members went to see the authorities that only 2 or 3 members went to see the authorities that only 2 or 3 members went to see the authorities that only 2 or 3 members went to see the authorities that only 2 or 3 members went to see the authorities

rity when called to an interview to discuss the situation.

MATTERS MUNICIPAL: CRUSADE AGAINST RATS.

The fiat has gone forth that the extermination of rats is a sure remedy to prevent plague. The municipality has sanctioned some money to be spent upon the project. The destruction of rats is to be carried on by means of pills (Danzil's patent pills) which injuriously affects the rats only and no other animal. And this fact was most effectively proved by the Assistant to the Civil Surgeon swallowing some of the pills in the presence of the people without any effect upon him. But while carrying out this pet project a very undesirable incident took place a few, days ago. The Civil Surgeon accompanied by 2 municipal members went to the granary of a rich banker and asked the agent in charge of it to throw pills in the granary. The agent refused and passed a remark which in the opinion of the District authorities falls under Sec. 124 (A) of I. P. Code. There is a rumour in the city that the agent will be prosecuted under the said section. I think this step would be most unhappy. It is well known alike to the Government and the Municipality that the people do not question their good intentions but they (people) do not like to be interfered with by the latter in matters like the above. It was unfortunate on the part of the Municipal. with by the latter in matters like the above. It was unfortunate on the part of the Municipa-lity to force upon the people a measure which they do not like.

CONSERVANCY AND LATRINE COSS.

It is wrongly called house tax by the people the reason being that this new tax is based on the valuation of the house. I have more than once referred in your paper to the illegality of this tax. A largely signed application was made to the Municipality showing the illegality but it was rejected on the ground that the imposition has been sanctioned by the Hon, the Chief Commissioner. The work of assessment has been any how completed and objections have now been invited. But the people are determined to fight out the case manfully. Accordingly a notice of suit has been served on the Municipality. CONSERVANCY AND LATRINE CESS.

> BURMAH NOTES. (From Our Own Correspondent.)

Rangoon, Aug. 13.

A CASE OF BRIBERY.

The Head Draftsman of the Government Press is being prosecuted by Mr. Bishop on a charge of bribery. It is alleged that Mr. L'Fleur was in the habit of taking illegal gratifications from his subordinates and used to give employments on receipt of money and "presents." There are about 16 winnedes, who all belong to Chittagong and are all Mahomedans. There are employers of other nationalities, but none else has been cited as a witness. This is the curious feature of the case.

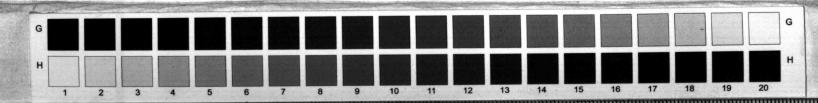
ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL-Mr. Houghton, Commissioner of Moul-mein was charged with assaulting a Madrasi shop-keeper. The case was reported in these columns before. The Commissioner, sensibly compromised the case by promising to pay Rs. 1000 as charity to the Leper Asylum and the Moulmein school.

The Moulmein school.

PARTITION SCHEME AND THE BENGALIS OF BURMA.

It will be interesting to learn that the Partition of Bengal agitation has crossed the bays and has been exercising the minds of the Bengali population in Burma. They sent a telegram to the promoters of the Town Hall meeting expressing their sympathy with the movement. Most of the Bengalis residing in Burma are Chittagonians and so much can not be expected from them. Their only grievance, if any, is that they have been connected with the Assamese. The Babus living in Burma are mostly Government servants, so they can not join in any such political agitation.

Daring his stay in Jammu, His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales will live at Satward, which is three miles away from the capital.



THE

Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 2F, 1905.

RESIGNATION OF LORD CURZON. Wn do not know whether we are dreaming or are awake. All the same here is the legram of our Simla correspondent, which ched us just as we were going to press:— Viceroy has resigned. Correspondence fol-

As we said in our Saturday's issue there was a strong rumour at Simla during the ast week that Lord Curzon had sent in his last week that Lord Curzon had sent in his resignation; but it appeared to us to be simply a canard; for, there was no reason for his taking such a step. If Lord Curzon had resigned when Mr. Brodrick humiliated him unjustly, he would have secured a place in the grateful heart of the nation. But not only he did it not, but he further humiliated himself by seeking the protection of Sir Henry Fowler. And now he resigns at a time when he is in the zenith of his unpopularity on account of his partition unpopularity on account of his partition measure! May God forgive him for the sufferings caused by his numerous measures to the millions entrusted to his care, whom it was his duty to nourish and not to tormant!

LORD CURZONS RESIGNATION.

It would be sheer affectation on our part to say that we or any of our countrymen are sorry for the unfortunate position in which Lord Curzon finds himself just now placed. On the other hand, the sober truth is that there is not one among the educated Indians who is not feeling that he has at last been relieved of a frightful nightmare which has been sitting upon his breast these six years. No Viceroy had such opportunities to bless himself by blessing the three hundred millions of India; no Viceroy, however, proved such a scourge to them as Lord Curzon did. It is quite possible that his intention was good; but, if a tree is judged by its fruit, the ruler of a country is also judged by his work. With the best of intentions one may administer a deadly poison to a sick person; all the same, it will kill the man and not heal his disease. And, we all know, what nasty things are often done in the name of good intention, honest conviction, conscience, and so forth. In would be sheer affectation on our part

The country was seething with discontent hen Lord Curzon was appointed Viceroy. If when Lord Curzon was appointed Viceroy. If ord Lansdowne was a mere Head Clerk, Lord Elgin was worse than he. During their ten years' rule, fetter after fetter was forged for taking away the freedom of the people. In short, the State prosecutions, the sedition laws, and other drastic measures of these two Viceroys established a reign of veritable terror throughout the country. Lord Curzon, with his high reputa-tion, was thus received in the light of a

tion, was thus received in the light of a saviour when his appointment as Viceroy was announced. And his first Bombay speech, which was full of noble and generous sentiments, sent a thrill of joy in every Indian heart. In his speech not only did he declare that the key-note of his regime would be justice and sympathy but he said further that he must not be judged by his words but deeds at the end of his official career.

It is scarcely necessary to enumerate his works every one of which was calculated to make a nation go mad. If the people were in the frying pan during the Viceroyalty of Tord Lansdowne or of Lord Elgin, they found themselves into the fire during his administration. His first act was to join with the vandals who sought to demolish the old constitution of the Calcutta Corporation, the only self-governing body in the country, and wreck it completely. His next work was to deal a blow to high education by officializing deal a blow to high education by officializing mous protest of educated India. The Officia s Act whereby a sword of Damocle has been hung over the heads of the journalists was passed, though the entire Press, Euro was passed, though the entire Press, European and Indian, opposed it tooth and nail. The Queen's Proclamation was treated by his Lordship as a piece of waste paper. The Indians were ousted from high and petty posts, and Europeans and Eurasians allowed to fill them. And last, though not the least the project of partition of Bengal was thrust down the unwilling throats of an entire nation and a seething and universal discontent created in the land. The people of India must be more than human if they are now asked to sympathise with the

discontent created in the land. The people of India must be more than human if they are now asked to sympathise with the sorrows of the Vicercy.

The fact is, when Lord Curzon came to India he misunderstood the people, and the people misunderstood him. He promised eternal and fervent love to the Indians; and the latter—believing him—expected the regeneration of the country from him. In the beginning of his rule, in consequence of his masterful mind, strong personality, and professed love for India, he was believed to be something like a Messiah, and was asked to act as such. But, in due course, the people came to discover that his declaration of love for India should be taken with reservation, more in the Pickwician sense than literally. They were disappointed and felt that they were deceived by the professions of his Lordship. Lord Curzon, on his part, also felt that he too had been misunderstood by the people; for expected things from him which he mitended to give them.

Here a story to explain the situation. A Dutch once met an Irish on a lonely highway. As they met each smiled, thinking they knew each other. Pat on seeing his mistake, remarked with a look of disappointment:

"Faith an' I thought it was you; an' then

ment:
"Faith an' I thought it was you; an' then
"Faith an' I thought it was me; an' it is neyther of

The Dutchman replied:
"Yaw dot's dhrue: I am anoder man, and
ou is not yourself; we pe both some other

The people of India thought that they had understood Lord Curzon, and Lord Curzon thought that he had understood the people of India; but, as a matter of fact, they 'pe both other bodies,' and had made a mistake.

a mistake.

The people of India took Lord Curzon as their best friend, who had come to regenerate their country; while Lord Curzon looked upon them as no better than a race of cattle or dogs and cats who were born for the benefit of the English nation and whom he could manage in any way he liked. Hence in the rourse of three years, the people and the Viceroy came to know each other, and there was a ceaseless fight between the two.

Being dressed in authority, from the sole of his feet to the top of his head, Lord Curzon no doubt carried everything in his own way; but the people also showed by their acts that they were not to be treated in that fashion. For, Lord Curzon is the only Viceroy who was condemned in public meetings by the pick of the nation in every part of the country. Any other Viceroy would have at once resigned his post, but possibly he stuck to his office to take his revenge upon the Bengalees who, in his opinion, were at the root of all mischief.

There is, however, such a thing as

revenge upon the Bengalees who, in his opinion, were at the root of all mischief.

There is, however, such a thing as "retributive justice"; and "the greatest of the Viceroys" is now reduced to the position of an ordinary Englishman! The punishment meted out to his Lordship is so great and so poignant to his feelings, proud as he is, that even his implacable enemy is likely to pity his position. Imagine that Mr. Brodrick, for whom he has no regard whatever, is the author of his humiliation, and has perhaps blasted his future prospects. At one time the Prime Ministership was within his reach; but, now even Mr. Brodrick patronises him!

Verily Lord Curzon rose like a rocket and has fallen like a stick. And yet, if he had so minded, he might have really proved himself the greatest of Indian Viceroys. There is no glory on the part of a ruler, backed by irresistible bayonets, in riding roughshod over the feelings and sentiments of a dependent people, who are quite intelligent to understand their own interests. Neither is there any advantage in this arrangement. A contented and prosperous India is certainly more profitable to England than a discontented and impoverished India. And no one should have understood this better than Lord Curzon, endowed as he is with a superior intellect.

Lord Curzon might have carried with him.

Lord Curzon might have carried with him Lord Curzon might have carried with him, at this hour of his misfortune, the blessings of three hundred millions; but, he leaves these shores unregretted, unrecognized, unsympathised by every Indian. Like him Lord Ripon also was insulted by his countrymen; but, he had the satisfaction of earning the fervent gratitude of the nation over whom he came to rule; but, what satisfaction has Lord Curzon to console him in his misery?

PARTITION AND ANGLO-INDIA.

EVERY other question just now is owhere before that of the nowhere before that of the partition of Bengal; for, the effect of the proposal, if carried out, would not only mean the emasculation of the Bengalee nation but the abolition of the existing High Court of 13 or the Bengalee nation but the abolition of the existing High Court of 13 or 14 Judges—a catastrophe which affects the Bengalees and the Anglo-Indians equally. Now that Mr. Justice Prinsep has retired, we can freely publish what he said about the partition of Bengal last year, when he had a talk on the subject with an Indian gentleman. He observed: "This project of the Government means wanton waste of time, wanton waste of energy, wanton creation of needless misery and excitement. It means from an administrative point of view utter confusion." Need any body now wonder why the learned judges of the High Court were not consulted about the partition question by the government?

The remarks of Mr. Justice Prinsep were confined to the Indian community in Bengal; but, the non-official Europeans are also gradually coming to realize the grave danger that threatens them. The "Englishman" and the "Statesman" may be liberal papers; but, in a question in which the interests of the Indians and the Europeans are in collision, they cannot afford to take the side of the former, even when justice is on their side. It is thus that we and these papers could never agree in dur views about the Bain and the Rolt cases. So when these papers, whom even "Max" in "Capital," an ardent friend of Sir A. Fraser, calls "moderate," as well as the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which is a purely European body, see danger in the partition question.

ody, see danger in the partition question, there is no doubt that the proper course for the Anglo-Indian and Indian communities

is to join hands and act in concert.

"White Man' in the columns of last Friday's "Englishman" describes the situation very correctly and his suggestions demand the serious attention of his countrymen. After having

rectly and his suggestions demand the serious attention of his countrymen, After having pointed out how the Government has taken away a good deal of the powers which the High Court previously possessed, "White Man" observes:

"Now the Government is chuckling over the fact that it has at last succeeded, and it is time we joined hands openly with the far more astute Bengali in resisting the partition. The third object is to create some more fine appointments as plums for the Civil Service for which we should have to pay. It behoves every thinking Englishman on the side of India to ponder over the serious issues underlying the apparently 'Simple Simon' scheme of Sir Andrew Fraser. There is no use in trusting to official utterances. He said he would do justice in the Rolt case. What is the result? He promotes all the offending officers! He is charged with duplicity over the partition scheme and has the assurance to say the Bengalis asked for it! To go higher and prove the Viceroy saying there was no dispute between him and Kitchener, and when the words have hardly appeared in print comes Brodrick's despatch showing they were flying at each other's throats. Let us look facts in the face, and then we shall see what Sir Andrew Fraser means. He means to deprive the High Court of half its power and to cut down the power of a united public opinion in Bengal. The Chamber of Commerce should call a public meeting, and if that is of no avail the people at home should be shown how vitally our libertles are being affected by every Englishman here in Calcutta boycotting the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during their cold weather entertainments." of Bengal during their cold weather enter-

The writer suggests that the non-official Europeans should join hands with the Bengalees and the Chamber of Commerce should convene a public meeting. If the Anglo-Indian community desire to save the High Court they must not leave the agitation in the hands of the Bengalees alone. And, we fancy, there is not one non-official European who will not regard the threatened curtailment of the authority of the High Court with dismay and consternation.

The members of the non-official European community are intelligent and shrewd men of business. Surely they unierstand their own interests, and what is more, they know better than the "astute" Bengalees how to carry on an agitation. The Bengalees talk, and they work; both talk and work have however, their respective uses; 50, The writer suggests that the non-official

however, their respective uses; if the two communities hands, the Government is

ly to find itself between two fires, and its task of dismembering Bengal will not be then so easy as it appears to them now.

Here we shall remind the leaders of non-official European public opinion of the Anglo-Bengalee combination re the Jury Notification matter of Sir Charles Elliott. The late Mr. Clarke—may God bless his sul—was at that time the Secretary of the H ngal Chamber of Commerce. By his Jury Notification Sir Charles sought to reduce the Jury system in the Muffasil into a farce. The European residents in the interior were, however, very little affected by the measure its sole object being to deprive the natives

pean residents in the interior were, however, very ittle affec ed by the measure its sole object being to deprive the natives of the soil of a privilege which they had been enjoying since a long time.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce had thus very little interest in the matter. Mr. Clarke, however, viewed the question from a high stand point. He said that, in matters where the interests of the Indians and the Anglo-Indians were antagonistical, the Chamber of Commerce must of course go against the Indians and support the Anglo-Indians; but, it should always be ready to lend its helping hand to the Indians when they were injuriously affected by a public measure which either did not concern the Europeans at all, or in which the latter had but partial interest. So, Mr. Clarke argued that, even granting that the Jury Notification did not affect the non-official Europeans in the least yet the Chamber should help the people of Bengal who were in trouble; and in this way, he succeeded in leading this influential European body to make a common cause with the Bengalees for the purpose of condemning the Jury Notification.

And need we remind the reader of the re-

And need we remind the reader of the result of this coalition? Sir Charles Elliott had staked his reputation upon this measure, so had Lord Lansdowne subsequently; indeed, as we said the other day, Lord Lansdowne made the declaration in black and white that made the declaration in black and white that so long he was at the head of the Government he would on no account with draw the Jury Notification. The authorities, in short, created a position for themselves from which they could not extricate themselves without bringing great humiliation upon themselves. All the same, the public opinion, which resulted from the joint efforts of the two communities, proved too strong for the Governments. Lord Lansdowne had to withdraw the Notification which he yould he would never do. tion which he vowed he would never do.

In the partition question, however, the non-official Europeans are vitally interested. It required no reply from the Government of India to the representation of the Chamber of Commerce to show that the Chamber of Commerce to show that the dismemberment of Bengal meant danger to the High Court. The partition of Ben-gal and the partition of the High Court are synonymous terms. If Bengal is re-duced, how can it claim to have a High Court of 13 or 14 Judges which it now possesses? A child can see that the High Court is bound to be halved if Bengal is halved. That being so, how can any nos-official Englishman, who has not completely lost the instincts of his nation, look with indifference upon such a catastrophe which must be the inevitable consequence of the

In short the significant act must strike very body while the High Court every body while the High Court is going to be halved, the Local Government is proposed to be doubled. That is to say, while the Judicial—the protector of Liberty—is threatened with the loss of half of its existing power, the Executive—the des troyer of Liberty—is going to have its strength doubled. And, pray why should not the pay of Sir Andrew Fraser be halved also if he is relieved of half of his

we enquire for whose benefit has the Government created this situation? If Bengal is really too big for Sir Andrew Fraser, the best thing is to relieve him of the charge and appoint another in his place-As Mr. Justice Prinsep justly this project, which the Government thrust upon the quiet people of Bengal, has thrown them in a state of convulsion, the like of which was never witnessed be fore. Let us take the case of a big machinery, which is moved by electrical power, lying still. A key is turned and then thousands of devils are let loose. Bengal was quiet, and if there was some unrest, it was confined to the educated classes on account of the Universities Act, Official Secrets Act and so forth; but the millions belonging to the masses were quietly tilling their grounds, cutting their paddy, and carrying on their humble avocations. The Anglo-Indians, in the same manner, were doing their business, utterly indifferent as to what was going on in the country. But the Government touched a key, and the whole country has been turned topsy turvy. Where was the necessity for creating this Frankenstien? And how will all this

RUSHING PARTITION.

Ar the meeting of the Bengal Landholders' Association held on Saturday last to consider the question of the use of India-made Association held on Saturday last to consider the question of the use of India-made articles, a mischievous rumour was circulated by some busy body to the effect that the "Pioneer" had received a telegram from London, and which message had been wired to some newspapers here, stating that the Secretary of State had permitted the India Government to give effect to partition as soon as all necessary arrangements had been completed. This naturally caused a very disagreeable feeling in the brilliant assemblage of the leading Bengalees and Marwarees who had gathered in the rooms of the Association. From the "Pioneer" to hand, it appears however that no such telegram appeared in its columns. What, however, we find is that the Simla correspondent of our contemporary has, in his letter, described the embarrassing position of the Government of India owing to the motion of Mr. Herbert Roberts; and the "Pioneer", in a short inspired paragraph, has sought to minimise, in a curious way, what his correspondent says. Both the letter of the Simla correspondent and the leaderette of our contemporary are worth inserting, and we, therefore, republish them here. This is what the correspondent says:

"We have scarcely passed through the period of stress and friction in connection with the problem of military reforms, and yet there has now been sprung upon a

This time it is a question. Civil administration that has suddenly taken a new shape. Last month the official notification respecting the formation of the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam seemed to point to finality having been reached on the subject both by the Government of India and the India Office. Formal sanction to the scheme had been received from Home, and it only remained to work out; here, details connected with the administrative machinery for the new Province. The greater part of this work had, indeed, been done in June and July, and a closing despatch to the Scoretary of State was under preparation. The way was thus payed for the issue of the proclamation, under which the change would have been made effective, and the necessary legislation in the Viceroy's Council presented no particular difficulties. One thought that all was plain-sailing, and that no fresh complications would arise.

"But the debate in Parliament on the 9th instant had an unexpected termination. Even though Sir Henry Fowler expressed himself as not convinced that the Government of India had not aimed at a correct solution, and had thus shown that the Opposition were not inclined to make political capital out of the "parlition" of Bengal, the Scoretary of State was unequal to stiffening his back. Mr. Brodrick feebly admitted the plea for further information and promised to lay further papers on the table of the House as soon as he could. As Parliament was prorogued two days later the papers could not of course, be "laid," and speculation has naturally arisen as to whether the whole scheme is to be held over until next February when the Home Government mean simply to publish a Blue book, and give Mr. Herbert Roberts and other Radical M. P.'s the chance of discussing the papers in the Press; for the laying of papers on the table is a technical expression. In that case he great harm will have been done; and the simultaneous publication in India of the despatches, minutes, opinions of the Local Government's helped the Bovernment And the "Pioneer" publishes the follow-

And the "Pioneer" publishes the following editorial:—
"We learn on authority that there is no question of postponing the inauguration of the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and this event—will take place as soon as the arrangements are sufficiently advanced. By this Mr. Brodrick will apparently have laid himself open to a charge of breach of faith vis a vis of the Opposition in Parliament; but presumably he has laid his court with that, and in any case it will be

for him to get out of the situation he has created for himself as best he can."

It will be seen that the correspondent of the "Pioneer" takes the same view of the situation which we and many of our contemporaries did. The Government of India, having obtained the sanction of the Secrehaving obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State, thought that it had no fur ther difficulty to meet and could give effect to partition any moment it chose. Just them Mr. Roberts threatened to rause a debate; and Mr. Brodrick, by promising to lay fur ther information before Parliament, induced him to withdraw the motion. The point is

him to withdraw the motion. The point is—can the Government of India partition Bengal before the promised papers are laid on the table of the House?

The Simla correspondent of the Allahabad paper says that the Government is not quite clear on the subject. Apparently the opinion in official circles is that what Mr. Brodrick meant was simply to issue a bluebook containing further information for the satisfaction of Mr. Roberts, Sir Henry Fowler and others. But this explanation of the situation is so absurd that, neither the "Pioneer" nor its correspondent attaches any importance to it. As a matter of fact, there was no talk of a blue-book at all when the question was discussed in Parliament. there was no talk of a blue-book at all when the question was discussed in Parliament. On the other hand, it is quite clear that Mr. Roberts withdrew his motion only when Mr. Brodrick "admitted the strength of the plea for further information," and undertook to "communicate with India immediately and lay further papers on the table of the House." The "blue-book" explanation can thus be at once dismissed as worthy of no

We shall presently try to explain what the "Pioneer" means, but his inspired para-graph was not necessary to let the public know that the Government was rushing the matter. That the Government is in great hurry is known to every body in the country.

There are of course good reasons for it and one of them is this: We learn from very reliable source that the Government of India, having come to know that some lawyers in Calcutta, that is to say, those in charge of the "Weekly Notes" have espressed an opinion that partition would not be legal, referred the matter to eminent law-yers in England for their opinion; and the opinion they have expressed has not proved

opinion they have expressed has not proved satisfactory to the Government.

Indeed, these English lawayers doubt the legality of the measure. They say that if the Government attempts to partition. Bengal, the Bengalees have the right to institute a civil suit in the Calcutta High Court for an injunction upon the Government to stay all proceedings till a certain Parliamentary Act is passed. If a suit is instituted, the Government will have to be served with a not ce at least two months before the suit, and thus the Government is trying to hurry on the at least two months before the suit, and thus
the Government is trying to hurry on the
matter before any such suit is brought. Our
informant, who is, let us repeat, a reliable
party, being a high European officer
who is in a position to be in the confidence
of the Government, says further that, if
such a suit is instituted and the High Court actually intervenes, then the Government will try for a validating Act in Parliament.

Another reason for the hurry is to circumvent Mr. Roberts and other members of

the Opposition. If the Government divides Bengal into two and places the administration of the divided Provinces in the hands of two men, before the postponed Parliamentary debate takes place, then Mr. Brodwick will maturally ask Mr. Roberts not to press his motion as it would serve no practical purpose. Hence orders have been issued to all departments to separate their accounts as speedily as possible, and hence officers have been warned to be ready to start for the new Province at a moment's notice. In short, as there is no knowing how Mr. Robert's postponed debate may result,—the chances are that when full information is placed before the House, even Sir Henry Fowler may go against partition—so the Viceroy is certainly not the man to wait till February and court a possible defeat; and hence the railway speed with which the work of partition is being pushed forward.

Now to the object of the inspired para-

which the work of partition is being pushed forward.

Now to the object of the inspired paragraph in the "Pioneer", which is quoted above. Need we explain it? Well it is to stop further agitation, if possible! "We learn on authority" says the Allahabad paper that the Government will not postpone the partition on any account. Will not this information, specially when the "Pioneer" derives it from the Government of India itself, lead the people to give up agitation? Will they not think that, further agitation is useless when the Government has made up its mind to do the thing at any hazard? That is the plain meaning of the "Pioneer's paragraph.

The "Pioneer' paragraph.

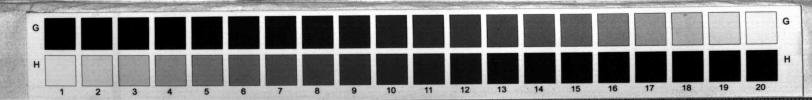
The "Pioneer' is, however, very much mistaken to think that his information will in any way affect the agitation, which will go on for months and perhaps years together. It will continue even if the Pioneer' were present at the meeting of the "Pioneer' were present at the meeting of the Bengal Landholders' Association on Saturday, alluded to above Surely it was not a meeting of the "school boys", or of the so-called "professional" agitators; on the other hand, it was attended by sober, moneyed, and practical business men of the country who do what they say. And what was the resolution adopted at the meeting? It was to the effect that whether the partition scheme is withdrawn or carried out, the Swadeshi movement shall go on! So the "Pioneer" will see that Lord Curzon has raised a tiving Frankenistein through his Bengal partition measure.

The "Pioneer" has done one good by its inspired paragraph. It has revealed the mind of the Government to the public. So what Lord Curzon and his advisers mean to do is to defy not only Mr. Brodriek but even Parliament itself! The "Pioneer" admits that Mr. Brodriek will be thrown into a very false position if Lord Curzon partitions Bengal before February next;—but, he says, the Vicercy does not at all care for it. We have however yet to see whether his Lordship comes out victorious in this fight with Mr. Brodriek

Though there is very hute known about Lord Minto, our Viceroy-designate, yet we must say that the little we know or him leads us to express our obligation to the Ministry which has appointed him. He is believed to be a sound man and comes of an excellent stock. His brother is Arthur Elliot Esq.,—editor of "Edinburgh Review"—one of the best and most high-minded of the Free Trade Unionists and an opponent of the Boer war. Lord Minto like Lord Lansdowne was Governor General of Canada from 1898 to 1904. He served with the Turkish Army, in the Afgha War and was Private Secretary to Gener Lord Roberts at the cape. He was Militar, Secretary to the Governor-General (Marquis of Lansdowne) of Canada. His Lordship we Though there is very httle known about of Lansdowne) of Canada. His Lordship born on 9th July 1847, so he is now 57 year old. We accord him a hearty welcome.

The railway speed with which the new Viceroy has been appointed shows that the Cabinet is very anxious that Lord Curzon should leave India as soon as possible. It is not yet definitely known when Lord Minto arrives here. It was, however, semi-officially stated at Simla day before yesterday that the Viceroy-elect might reach our shores i September. Some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries think that, as Lord Minto is soldier, he has been appointed Viceroy simp September. Some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries think that, as, Lord Minto is soldier, he has been appointed Viceroy simp to enable Lord Kitchener to establish the much dreaded military autocracy in India without a hitch. This is quite possible; but, is there much difference between civil and military autocracy? The military expenditure has gone on increasing by leaps and bounds since the last twenty years under Civilian Viceroys. During the reign of Lord Curzon himself, crores and crores have been spent for mintary purposes, and, at least, two crores have been added permanently to the expenditure of the Military Department. And the same thing will also happen, it may be in a little more aggravated form, when a soldier-Viceroy is put at the head of the Government. It is thus immaterial to the tax-payers whether a King Log or a King Stork is appointed to rule them. What is just no needed is some relief from a reformin Viceroy who has turned the whole cour upside down. Any change, therefore, is now welcome. Perhaps no paper up to time has dissected Lord Curzon more rectly and thoroughly than the "Indian News" has done. Its masterly article or resignation of Lord Curzon, over the help of "The End." which is republished elsew resignation of Lord Curzon, over the he of "The End," which is republished else will, we doubt not, be read with in by the general public.

The correspondence between Lord and Mr. Brodrick shows that the form an untenable position from the vening. His tone was also whining, pointment of the Military Supply rests with the Secretary of State, this full well, how could Lord Curchat his nominee, Major-General Barrow, should be appointed, other would resign? All that he should I was to recommend his man, and commendation was not heard, to put the situation as best he could. I seen that when his Lordshap without interruption for eight we which I have no longer the strength dure." He next threatened to resign request was not carried; and at last in help but to tender his resignation, the Prime Minister readily accepted a



that Lord Ourzon says that he had resigned in June last. Is it true? If so, how could Mr. Brodrick openly say, when interpellated on the subject, that Lord Curzon had never on the subject, that Lord Curzon had never sent in his resignaton? High-placed officials have thus the privilage of saying officials have thus the privilage of saying things which ordinary people have not. It seems that Lord Curzon thought that if he held out the threat of resignation, the Cabinet would fall at his feet and entreat him to stick to his post. But aeither Mr. Balfour nor Mr. Brodrick did it. On the other hand, the latter practically charged his Lordship with ingratitude. For, said Mr. Brodrick to Lord Curzon,—"Did I not allow Brodrick to Lord Curzon,—"Did I not allow you to appoint two members of Council whom I should have appointed? What is more, did I not sanction your Bengal partition sheme simply to humour you?" It was in joke that we wrote that, it was to soothe the feelings of Lord Curzon that Mr. Brodrick had agreed to coording the Bengaless But it is now clear Curzon that Mr. Brodrick had agreed to sacrifice the Bengalees. But it is now clear that this was really the case. That being so, it is also clear that Mr. Brodrick had no heart in the measure of Partition. As a matter of fact, it is an open secret that Mr. Brodrick, in his heart of hearts, is opposed to the Partition scheme. Our case is thus not quite hopeless, for Lord Curzon being removed, Mr. Brodrick is not likely to support his measure with any warmth when the adjourned debate takes place in the House in February next.

It is very difficult to prophesy the state of the Partition scheme of Bengal. There is, however, no doubt that the Government of India has made every arrangement to carry it out as speedily as possible. The reader is aware that Mr. Lyon has been specially apis aware that Mr. Lyon has been specially appointed to do the needful in this connection. On the 19th instant he went back to Bankipur to bid farewell to that place for good. He was asked by his friends whether the measure would be kept suspended till further information had been placed before Parliament or not. To this the reply Mr. Lyon gave was that he and other officers had received vague orders to hurry on the matter. Although he did not say that in so many words, but the impression that his conversation created upon the minds of many was that the measure might be launched in October next. That it was the intention of the Government of Lord Curzon to rush the matter through, there is no doubt. But now that the father of the measure is no longer in power, the possibility is that the matter will be kept in abeyance till Parliament reopens.

The meeting which was held Saturday evening last on the Swadeshi movement at the instance of the Benagl Landholders Association was a grand affair. It was attended by the pick of the Bengalee and the Marwaree community. About two hundred gentlemen were present, and the Maharajah of Cossimbazar took the chair. Mr. A. Chaudhuri, Secy. to the Association, explained the object of the meeting in Bengalee. He said that, Indians were now so helpless that they had to rely even for their wearing clothes upon foreigners. Surely, they were that they had to rely even for their wearing clothes upon foreigners. Surely, they were not naked savages before the advent of the British into this country; on the other hand, they not only made their own clothes but supplied the whole world with its needs. The fact, however, need not be concealed, said he, that the trade of their weaving classes had almost ceased to exist and they had thus no help but to purchase their olothes from foreign countries. His suggestion was to start mills, and also to introduce handlooms among the weaving classes in India. He said that two hand-looms have been purased by the Japanese and the other by the iglish,—the former costing Rs. 150, and lish,—the former costing Rs. 150, and latter Rs. 300. He preferred the former it was less complicated and less costly. Is idea was to start a hand-loom weaving istitution in Calcutta for the purpose of raining our weavers, and then lend the coms to them on hire system. He said that, weaving mills should also be started if suffient funds were forthcoming.

The speech of Mr. Chaudhuri was explained to the Marwari gentlemen in Hindi. Many of the latter then expressed their iews on the Swadeshi movement. They id that they were at one with their Benules brethren in this matter. They furer said that they were determined to give importing foreign goods, and purchase ar said that they were determined to give importing foreign goods, and purchase and sell only clothes manufactured in India. The question of supply, they said, could be easily solved by starting mills and introducing hand-looms among the people. A Committee was then formed of a number of leading Bengalee and Marwaree gentlemen for the purpose of taking stars to start a for the purpose of taking steps to start a weaving mill and also to start an institu-tion for teaching Indian weavers how to use Japanese looms, and distribute a number of such looms among these men. Ten lakhs of Rupees were wanted for starting a mili, of which two and half lakhs were subscribed of which two and half lakhs were subscribed on the spot by the Bengalees, and two lakhs more were guaranteed by the Landholders' Association. The Marwarees on their part undentook to raise six lakhs from amongsthemselves. The enthusiasm which prevail on the occasion is simply indescribable. ere are the names of the Bengalee gentles who promised to contribute their resize mites to the mill fund:—

e mites to the mill fund:—
aharajah of Mymensing Rs. 50,000
aharajah of Cossimbazar Rs. 50,000 ah of Nattore Rs. 10,000 of Bogra Rs. 10,000 of Bogra Rs. 25,000 th Roy and

rendra Lai Roy Rs. 25,000 Rs. 12,500 hari Lal Roy Rs. 15,000

Rs. 500 upwards Rs. 50,000

SCRAP

all dering the week was heavy in gal and Bihar, moderate to light est Bengal and Chota Nagpur but Orissa. The heavy fall caused some damage to standing crops in stricts of Binar. Transplantation of the is still going on. Harvesting of and jute continues. Cattle-disease from eight districts. Fodder and sufficient, Price of rice has risen tricts and fallen in ten.

Ion. Mr. J. P. Hewett, Member of for Commerce and Industry, arrived autta on Saturday, and left after a curs, being summoned to return to

AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Aug. 4,

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK. "Think truly, and thy thoughts Shall the world's famine feed: Speak truly, and each word of thine.
Shall be a fruitful seed;
Live truly, and thy life shall be
A great and noble creed."—Bonar.

DEMOCRATS AND INDIA.

It was an enthusiastic assembly that formed the great electoral Democratic Congress in London last Saturday, and it was specially gratifying to friends of India to notice that perhaps the greatest enthusiasm of the enthusiasts was called forth when India was the subject before the meeting. The veteran Mr. Dadacalled forth when India was the subject before the meeting. The veteran Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji received a splendid welcome when he rose to address the audience; his subject, however, was not India; it was Old Age Pensions for the British, but the personality of the speaker was the chief reason of the outburst of applause. Even those among Mr. Naoroji's hearers who were not familiar with Indian questions knew that he had spent his life as a champion of right—of right to his own countrymen, and, naturally, as ex-member of Parliament and a candidate at the present time, of right for the people he hopes to represent at Westminster. Any one who is known as an unflinching fighter in the cause of right, in the struggle against oppression, is sure of a welcome among the ression, is sure of a welcome among the ial Democrats. The Indian veteran fulfils oppression, is sure of a welcome among the Social Democrats. The Indian veteran fulfils their ideals, so no one wondered that he was heartily applauded and his valiant work recognised. When India, however, was definitely brought forward, it was Pundit Shamaji Krishnavarma who was entrusted with the task. Indeed, as President of the Indian Home Rule Society, Mr. Krishnavarma had been invited to attend the Congress and to support a resolution for "Home Rule All Round." Needless to say he did not take long to decide as to whether he should accept the invitation. He welcomed the opportunity of putting India's case before so influential an assembly, and, it may be added, Mr. Krishnavarma spoke so forcibly that he carried the entire meeting with him. It is the first time that an English audience has had India's claims to Home Rule brought before it for consideration, and the resolution, which included Ireland, was unanimously carried. Here are the exact words, brief, but to the point: "That Home Rule all round—Ireland first and India included—is urgently required by all true Democrats." When Mr. Krishnavarma rose to speak quite a stirring scene was enacted. The Chairman of the Conference, Mr. John Ward, Secretary When Mr. Krishnavarma rose to speak quite a stirring scene was enacted. The Chairman of the Conference, Mr. John Ward, Secretary for the Navies, Builders, and General Labourers' Union, as well as Labour Candidate for Parliament for a Staffordshire constituency, called for three cheers for India and her representative. A hearty and unanimous response was immediately made; every delegate rose and cheered with might and main, will Mr. Krisinavarma, one of the most modest of men, seemed almost overwhelmed with the unexpected but gratifying episode. When, at length, silence was again nestored, the President of the Indian Home Rule Society made, as I have already said, a moving the President of the Indian Home Rule Society made, as I have already said, a moving and eloquent speech. He knew that he was speaking to those who sympathised with India's aspirations, and, consequently he spoke from the heart to the heart. He took up the point that the bias of patriotism prevents an Englishman from recognising the justice of the claim of India to Home Rule, for while the English, as a nation, applauded the efforts of subject peoples to throw off a foreign yoke, they characterised such efforts as murder, pure

acraterised such efforts and simple, when those who made them were subject to British rule. He recounted a perso subject to British rule. He recounted a personal reminiscence of Mr. Gladstone which was loudly cheered. Talking at Oxford one day with the great Prime Minister, the subject of India was under discussion and on the question of the army, Mr. Gladstone remarked that, though a large British army had to be kept in India, it was, perhaps, the fault of England that it was so large. When, too, Mr. Gladstone questioned the Pundit as to the contentment of India under British rule,

the contentment of India under British rule he was told that "if the Mahomedans kicked us in the back, the English kicked us in the stomach'—an allusion to the drain of Home Charges on India's resources. It is ever to be regretted that the great Liberal statesman did not give more personal attention to India and her concerns; for his sympathy with the people of India was always aroused when their case was brought before him in private conversation. Howe er, to come back to Saturday's meeting. The Indian Home Rule Society was also represented by Mr. J. M. Parikh, Vice-President, and Mr. J. C. Mukerjee, Secretary. Mr. Parikh who is well known to London audiences, made one of his effective speeches on behalf of Indian, supporting strongly the claims of Indians to manage their own affairs; needless to say, he was accorded a sympathetic hearing. The Indian National Congress was also represented at the meeting by Mr. Lajpat Rai and Mr. J. V. Desai. Mr. Lajpat Rai s simple, earnest, and forcible style in ever to be regretted that the great Liberal

has simple, earnest, and forcible style in his speeches is winning him a welcome everywhere he goes, and this was certainly the ease when he addressed the Democrats. He maintained that id/ India were united to England on equal terms, like any other part of the Empire, he would yield to no one in his loyalty; but, failing that equality, he was content to be called disloyal. It does not need further words of mine to show that India was accorded no inconsiderable place in the deliberations of the Democrats in view of

the deliberations of the Democrats in view of the coming election. Every time your country, its rights and its wrongs, comes pro-minently before a body of thinking men and women, great good results, and Saturday's meeting may be regarded as particularly gratifying to Indian patriots. As a result of the Congress a vigorous electoral campaign will be waged in every metropolitan consti-tuency, and each candidate for Parliament will be asked to declare whether ne accept or opposes the following programme, which was approved by the Congress of Saturday last:

State payment of members and election

expenses;
Adult suffrage with one voter one vote;
State registration of voters;
The establishment of a universal system of Old Age Pensions free from the taint of naunorism;

of pauperism;
The democratisation of the Land Laws,
equalisation of rates, and fair rent courts
in country and town;

Horas Rule all round, Ireland first and

India included; a surrounding abolition of hereditary legislators; The protection of the workmen's right and power of organisation by legislation, to reverse the Taff Vale decision of the THE PEW RAILWAY LOAN.

wening towards midnight, the i an railway came before the on lons when the East India Loans (Railways) Bill was read a second time. Although there was much glorification of the wonderful things railways had accomplished in India, the voice of criticism was not wanting. Mr. Caldwell, the Member for the Scotch Constituency of Mid-Lanark, protested against the introduction of the Bill without a statement by the Secretary of State; it was asked that a large amount of money should be raised for the extension and development of railways in India, but the Government always said that the next stage was the proper stage for discussion, of a Bil! with the result that no discussion was ever reached. Mr. Wylie, another Scotch Member, declared that the working and administration of railways in India could not be regarded as satisfactory, and he condemned the crushing out of private enterprise. In the financial administration of Indian railways the greatest mistakes, he maintained, had been made. Sir Samuel Hoare and Sir Henry Fowler strongly supported the official view, while Mr. Brodrick stated naively that "having used up the money previously voited, a large margin of eight or ten millions was required to carry or eight or ten millions was required to carry out great railway operations, the benefits of which in safeguarding the country against famine and in creating prosperity were recognised on both sides of the House." Mr. Brodrick also promised that irrigation schemes should not be thrown into the backround because of expenditure on railways. If he can keep his pledge, he will attain fame for, as everyone knows, irrigation projects in India have always been starved in order that railways might be to stered—railways which for decades have been a serious burden which for decades have been a serious burden on Indian resources. Fifty years ago, and more Sir Arthur Cotton protested against the policy of the Government in giving India iron when she needed water. Mr. Weir, on Monday spoke of the disgraceful treatment of third-class passengers on Indian railways. "They are roughly handled by the police, bundled into the carriages, and then packed like herrings in a barrel." He hoped that the Railway Board would improve this deplorable state of affairs. He condemned, too, the borrowing money at a high rate of interest It was explained that the Government were anxious for Indians to invest in the securianxious for Indians to invest in the securi ties of their own country; but he considered that it was easy for Rajas and wealthy Indians that it was easy for Rajas and wealthy Indians to obtain railway stock at any time they pleased, and, as for the people, when they had not enough money for food, how could they invest their savings in railways? To borrow at a higher rate than necessary or such a lame excuse, was, he declared, an injustice to the people of India who would have to pay the interest.

New of th

Lord Lamington's visit to Lord Ampthill at Ootacamund has been abandoned.

The fight between Sergeant Smith, 10th Hussars, and Corporal Smith, Lincolnshires, for the Championship of India, was decided in Bombay on the night of the 17th instant in favour of the former, who knocked his man out in the second round after a disappointing contest.

Mir Fazel Husein Kutbi Bukhari of Cambay has lodged a complaint in the Court of the Ahmedabad Magistrate against Mr. Shambhuprasad Shivprasad Mehta, B.A., an Assistant Teacher in the Wadhwan High School, for his contributing an incorrect account of the "Tajia" system of the Mahomedans, to the February number of the "Buddhi Prakasha," against R. B. Lalshankar Umiashankar, the Honorary Secretary of the Gujarat Vernacular Society, and Mr. Umedbhai Lakhabhai Patel, B. A., the Editor of the Journal, in as much as the article in question was published under their direction, and against Mr. Devides Chhaganlal Parigh, the Proprietor of the Diamond Jubilee Printing Press wherein the Journal was printed, charging them all under Sections 499,500,501 and 298 of I. P. C. respectively. The complainant gives out in his petition that the object of the writer seems to be none else than to hold to ridicule the whole Mahomedan community for its not siding with the Congress movement and thereby to speak disparagingly of their religion.—"Kathiawar Times."

Cochin, 16th Aug.-Judgment was pronounced last evening by the Cochin Court of Appeal in the Arthat Church case, reversing the finding of the Trichur Zillah Court and that of the Chief Court on appeal. The facts of the case are that Mar Dionysius, the Jacobite Metropolitan, claimed possession of certain churches which were under the jurisdiction of Mar Athanasius, contending that they formerly belonged to him and that he was the lawful authority to exercise jurisdicwas the lawful authority to exercise jurisdiction over, and to be in possession, of them. The suit was originally tried by the Zillah Court of Trichur, which gave judgment extaining the churches in the possession of the Athanasian party. Against this decision an appeal was preferred by Mar. Dionysius before the Cochin Chief Court. It was heard by Mr. Marar, the Third Judge, with the result that the appeal was dismissed and the lower Court's judgment upheld. Some time afterwards Mar Dionysius consulted Sir Bhasham Iyengar, and on his advice, an appeal was wards Mar Dionysius consulted Sir Bhasham Iyengar, and on his advice, an appeal was preferred before the Cochin Appeal Court, which was composed of the Dewan, the Chief and the second Judges of the Chief Court. The appeal was argued for several days by Sir Bhasham Iyengar on behalf of Mar Dionysius and by Mr. Narasiah for the Athanasian party. In the course of the argument both the parties marshalled a lot of historical evidence extending over a period of nine and a half centuries. The trial of the appeal was followed with the greatest interest by the two parties, as it involved several important points relating to the antiquity of these Churches and their doctrines. By this deficien the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the head of the Athanasian party has been considerably curtailed, and this circumstance opens a new era in the annals of the Jacobite Extras Charles in Cachin and Transcres. High Court, --- Aug. 22,

CRIMINAL BENCH

(Before Justices Rampini and Mukherjee.)

RIOTING WITH MURDER.

This was an appeal preferred by seven persons, Kefayatulla, Gidalu, Naku, Banka, Juranu, Puhar Nasya and Teput Nasya, against the order of the Sessions Judge of Dinajpur sentencing them to various terms of imprisonment under sections 379, 325, 304, 323 and 147 read with 149 I.P.O.

Mr. E. P. Ghosh appeared for the 1st appellant and Babu Bankim Chunder Sen for the others. Mr. Douglas White appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that in village Rangabari there is a tank alleged to be in the possession of some tenants of the zemindar of Ranigunj in sub-division Thakurgaon. In Magh last on one Saturday a number of Burkandazes of Ranigunj came with some fishermen and attempted to fish in the teak but the lessess in sub-division Thakurgaon. In Magh last on one Saturday a number of Burkandazes of Rahigunj came with some fishermen and attempted to fish in the tank but the lessees protesting they left. On the next day 8 or 10 Burkandazes 8 or 10 fishermen and an elephant with 3 men and a Mahunt arrived near the tank. They immediately started fishing. The lessees with others protested but the men on the elephant with a bamboo in its trunk was driven at them and they all ran off. All escaped except 3 men who were surrounded by the Burkandazes who were armed with lathies and beaten severely so much so that one of the men died. The culprits then made off but subsequently eight men were arrested and sent up for trial. The case was heard by Mr. W. S. Coutts, Sessions Judge with the aid of two assessors. One of the assessors found Kefayet, Tepua and Mehar Bux not guilty and the rest guilty some under sec. 147, one under secs. 147 and 323 and one under 147 and 304 read with 149 I.P.C. The other assessor found Kefayet not guilty and the remainder guilty under sec. 147 and 323 read with 149 I.P.C. The Sessions Judge however found Kefayet guilty under secs. 304, 325 and 147 I.P.C. and guilty and the remainder guilty under sec. 147 and 323 read with 149 I.P.C. The Sessions Judge however found Kefayet guilty under secs. 304, 325 and 147 I.P.C. and sentenced him to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment; Banka guilty under sec. 304 with 149, 323 and 147 and sentenced him to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment Gidalu and 4 others guilty under secs. 147, 304, 325 and 325 read with 149 I.P.C. and sentenced them each to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. Mahar Bux was only acquitted and discharged. Against this order the present appeal was preferred. Mr. Ghosh urged that Kefayet was not properly identified and in a criminal case when there was confusion, the witnesses were apt to commit mistakes and the accused ought to be given the benefit of doubt.

Babu Bankim Chunder Sen urged that except 3 of the appellants the identification of the rest was incomplete. Some were not named in the first information and only few of the witnesses could identify some. He said that it was clear that none of the appellants took part in the assault.

Their Lordships in passing judgment ac

Their Lordships in passing judgment ac quitted Kefayetulla, Naku and Jurinu and upheld the conviction and confirmed the sen-tence passed against the other four.

A RULE DISCHARGED.

A RULE DISCHARGED.

This was a rule issued under Sec. 15 of the Charter upon the application made by the petitioner, who was the first party in the case of Kalasa Kinkar Roy vs. Danes Mir, calling upon the District Magistrate of Faridpur to show cause why the order made under sec. 146 of the Code should not be set aside. It appeared that on the 2nd October the Sub-Inspector of Police submitted a report to the Deputy Magistrate of Madaripur that a dispute likely to serve a head of the code of the dispute likely to serve a head of the code of the code of the dispute likely to serve a head of the code the Deputy Magistrate of Madaripur that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace existed concerning a large tract of mewly formed "chur" land. The Magistrate drew up proceedings under sec. 145 Cr. P. Code and as the case appeared to be one of emergency he declared attachment of what was the subject matter of dispute. After a full enquiry into the question of possession of the respective claimants the Magistrate made an order for attachment under sec. 146 Cr. P. C. as none of the parties was in his opinion in un disputed possession of the chur.

for attachment under sec. 146 Cr. P. C. as none of the parties was in his opinion in un disputed possession of the chur.

Thein Lordships in delivering judgment stated that they were invited to set aside this order on three grounds viz (1) "that the initial order made by the Deputy Magistrate does not embody a statement of the ground upon which he was satisfied that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace existed, (2) that the police report upon which the Deputy Magistrate founded the initial order does not disclose any sufficient reason for the initiation of the proceedings under sec. 145 Cr. P. C. and (3) that the Deputy Magistrate had failed to give effect to a previous order relating to the same property under sec. 530 of Act X of 1872 and a decree of the Civil Court." In their Lordships opinion none of these contentions could be successfully maintained and no ground had been established to justify the interference of this Court. After dealing with the three grounds and the several rulings on the question their Lordships said that upon a review of these authorities it appeared to be clear that there was no inflexible rule of law that a Magistrate in deciding the question of possession under section 145 Cr. P. C. was concluded by every previous order of civil or criminal court relating to the subject of the dispute and that the weight to be attached to any such previous order must depend upon the facts and circumstances of the particular case. "Now in examining for a moment," the judgment continued, "the strength of the case for the petitioner as tested by an application of this principle, the order under section 530 of Act X of 1872 upon which reliance is made so tar back as 1803, that is 21 years before the commencement of the present proceedings; the decree of the Civil is 21 years before the commencement of the present proceedings; the decree of the Civil Court followed four years later in 1887. Since then the property affected by the order and the decree has been completely washed away and it is alleged has recently reformed on the old side. Under these circumstances it is impossible to urge with any show of reason that the documents relied upon have any substantial bearing upon the decision of the actual possession of the reformed chur." It was contended that the learned Magistrate had considered the whole of the evidence upon this matter and his conclusions could not be successfully attacked. Their Lordships held that there was no substance in the thinground raised and it must be over-ruled. The rule was therefore discharged. s 21 years before the commencement of th

ALLEGED PATRICIDE, COTORO Mr. S. P. Sinha, Mr. Shelly Bonnerje ad Babs Provach Chunder Mitter applies

for the admission of an appeal on behalf of Dibya Sinha, Norendra Mohapatra and 19 others, who were convicted under Sec. 148 I. P. C. by the Sessions Judge of Puri. Four accused persons were the sons of the deceased, two were his nephews and the rest

On the morning of Tuesday, the 10th January last, at about 8 a.m. a Zamindar named Krishna Chunder Mohapatra started in a bullock cart from his "Khamar" house at Benupur, on his way to Puri to give evidence in a criminal case, escorted by his servants one of whom was Basu Parira and some other people on foot. The cart was driven across the embankment of the Kashbhadra river and when it had proceeded a short distance about 40 men appeared over the embankment, armed with "lathis" and axes. They surrounded and stopped the cart. Dibya Sinha and Narendra loosened the bullocks and dragging Krishna Chundra from inside dragging Krishna Chundra from inside the cart cover dealt him a "lathi" blow on the head in consequence of which he fell off the cart. Then all the accused persons set on him and beat him to death. When the followers of the deceased ran off in fright the accused placed the dead body in the cart and dragged the same to the cremation grounds where they cremated the corpse to the accompaniment of a funeral music, as if the man had died a natural death. One of the servants died a natural death. One of the servants gave information at the local police station with the result that the present appellants were sent up for trial. They were placed on their trial before a Deputy Magistrato, who discharged them for want of evidence. Thereafter according to the direction of the District Magistrate the accused persons were sent up for trial before the Sessions Judge. The trial was held with the aid of the assessors. The Sessions Judge agreeing with the assessors found all the accused persons not guilty under Sections 302, 302 with 149 and 211 of the Penal Code but found them guilty under Sec. 148 I. P. C. Dibya Singh and Norendra Mohapatra were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprison-ment and the rest to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

ILLEGAL ORDER OF A D. S. P. Babu Bidhu Bhusan Ganguly, appeared in support of a Rule obtained on behalf of one Ram Gopal Ghosh, a Sub-Inspector of Police stationed at than Monirampur in the District of Jessore, who was by order of the District Superintendent of Police, dated the 20th January 1905, suspended and by another order, dated the 24th idem confined to the Lines. This case was taken up on the 17th instant when after hearing Babu Bidhu Bhusan Gamgooly, Mr. Justice Rampini observed that the case was one of very great importance as it affected the Police administration of the whole Province and it was desirable that the Crown should be represented by the Deputy Legal Remembrancer, and the case was adjourned to the 21st instant to enable the Deputy Legal Remembrancer to be instructed. Their District of Jessore, who was by order of the Legal Remembrancer to be instructed. Their Lordships after reading the explanation of the Magistrate and hearing the Deputy Legal Remembrancer, held that the order of

confinement passed on the 24th of Januarf for breach of which the petitioner was convicted and fined Rs. 60 under Section 29 of the Police Act was bad in law and set aside the conviction and sentence and made the Rule

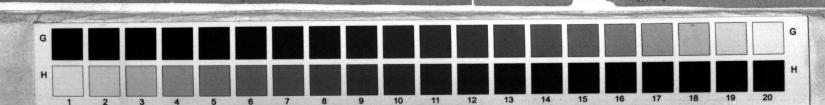
Mr. Charles Rogers, a European charge man boiler-maker, residing at Jacob's Circle, Bombay, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the instance of Inspector Brewin, with causing grievous hurt to one Vassonji Wagji in a way which endangered human life. Mr. C. H. Setalwad, barrister-an-law, appeared on behalf of Gheli angered human life. Mr. C. H. Setalwad, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of Gheli bai, widow of Vassonji The case for the prosecution was that Vassonji, who was a tailor, went to the house of the accused on the 6th instant to demand money for clothes supplied by him to the accused. While there, it was alleged, he was assaulted by the accused. The man went to the J. J. Hospital, where he died the following day. The Coroner held an enquiry, and the jury returned an open verdict. Mr. Setalwad applied for a remand on the ground that the complainant, being engaged in performing the 13th day ceremony of the deceased, was not able to attend the Court. As accused raised no objection to the postponement being granted, his worship adjourned the case till Friday next, and ordered the accused to be liberated on a police bail bond for Rs. 200.

LORD CURZON'S RESIGNATION.

LORD CURZON'S RESIGNATION.

By the irony which hals obstacterized the whole controversy, Lord Curzon new resigns, not on the broad principle which gave him so brilliant an opening two months ago, but on the purely personal question of an individual preference. He anaturally repudiated the ugly motive and to im in the Balfour-Brodrick telegram and the Balfour-Brodrick telegram and the samply to this; what while he is prepared to swallow a revolution, he is not prepared to swallow a revolution, he is not prepared to swallow a Brodrick nomination. Of course, the truth is not put quite so bluntly in the correspondence. Lord Curzon's telegrame show a very strong tendency to base his attitude upon public grounds. In his message of 12th August he goes so far as to say "The main question is one not of the choice of an individual, but of the principles underlying the future change in our administration." But surely it was then much too late to go back to that, and Messrs. Balfour and Brodrick did not omit to tell him so. We are asked to infer that it took Lord Curzon more than two months to find out what was plain to everyone else, that he had been delivered over to Lord Kitchener, bound hand and foot. This is making too large a demand upon our credulity, and we fear that the public will not be able to do more than admit that Lord Curzon now sees his enormous tactical error and sympathise with him in his unavailing regret.—The "Englishman."

It is understood that the Home Govern-ment has finally negatived the transfer of the Punjab Government's summer head-quarters from Simla to Dalhousie.



GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Apurva Krishna Ghosh, M.A., Head Assistant, Revenue Department, Bengal Secretariat, is appointed to act as Registrar, Revenue, Political and Appointment Departments of the Secretariat, during the absence

on deputation, of Mr. J. S. W. Young-Craig.
The services of Mr. P. C. Lyon, Officiating
Commissioner of the Patna Division, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Depart-

Mr. E. V. Levinge, Officiating Additional Commissioner, Patna Division, is appointed to act as Commissioner of that Division, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr.

Babu Ram Anugrah Narayan Singh, Dy. Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sealdah, 24-Parganas, is appointed, to be a Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, vice Maulvi Bazlu

Maulvi Serajul Huq, Deputy Magistrate and

Malvi Serajul Huq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas, is transferred to Sealdah in that district.

Babu Chandi Das Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the 24-Parganas district, on being relieved of his present appointment as a Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Preidency Division.

Babu Atal Behari Moitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Puri district.

Babu Jogendra Kumar Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Puri, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Backergunge district.

transferred to the head-quarters station of the Backergunge district.

Babu Rakhal Das Chatterjea, Deputy Ma-gistrate and Deputy Collector, Brahmanbaria Tippera, is allowed leave for three months.

Babu Rajani Prosad Neogi, Deputy Magis-trate and Deputy Collector, Siliguri, Darjee-ling, is appointed to have charge of the Brah-manbaria subdivision of the Tippera district during the absence, on leave, of Babu Rakhal

Das Chatterjea.

The order of the 29th July 1905, transferring Babu Rajani Prosad Neogi, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Siliguri, Darjeeling, to the head-quarters station of the Backergunge district is cancelled.

Dr. Purnananda Chatterjee, Inspector of

Schools, Bhagalpur Division, is appointed to be Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division.

Dr. W. Booth, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, is appointed temporarly to be Inspector of Schools, Bhagul

porarily to be Inspector of Schools, Bhagulpur Division.

Mr. F. Turner, temporary Professor, Civil Engineering Collegt, Sibpur, is appoined temporarily to be a Professor in the Dacca College, but to continue to act in his present appointment untill relieved.

Mr. C. W. Peake, Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, on leave, is appointed to be a Professr in the Civil Engineering College, Sibrur.

appointed to be a Professr in the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

Mr. V. H. Jackson, Officiating Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, is confirmed in trat appointment.

Maulvi Bazlul Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed combined leave for one year and three mnths.

Maulvi Saiyad Hassan Mirza, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hazaribagh, is allowed leave for three months.

Babu Srigonal Bhuttacharjea, Dy. Coll. of Income-tax, Calcutta, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Personal Asst. to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

Mr. A. W. Cook, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajmahal, 's appointed to act as Dist. and Ses. Judge, Gaya.

Mr. A. W. Barnicott, Asst. Mag. and Coll. Nadia, is appointed to have charge of the Buxar subdivision.

Maulvi Abul Khair Mahomed Abdus Su

Maulvi Abul Khair Mahomed Abdus Subhan, Dy. Mag and Dy. Coll. Hooghly, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Mymensingh district.

Babu Jyotischandra Acharyya, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Cuttack; is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Mymensical district.

the Mymensingh district.

Mr. C. W. E. Pittar, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Gaya, is allowed leave for one month with effect from the 28th Aug-

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. Babu Aswini Kumar Guha, Subordinate Judge, Patna, is appointed temporarily to act as an Addition Subordinate Judge, Bhagal

pur.

Babu Trailakya Nath Som Munsif on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Cuttach to be ordinarily stationed at the

Babu Nagendro Nath Chatterji (No. 11), Munsif of Munshiganj, in the district of Dac-ca, is allowed an extension of leave for one

month and two days.
Babu Bunwari Lal Goswami, Munsif of Bagerhat, is allowed leave for one month, with effect from the 3rd August 1905.
Babu Jugal Kisor De, Munsif of Barasat, is allowed leave for one month in extension.

of the leave previously granted to him. Babu Lal Bihari Bhaduri Munsif of Baruipur, is allowed leave for fortytwo days in extension of the leave previously granted to

Bagu Sarat Chandra Banerjee, Munsif of Gaibanda, is allowed leave for fifteen days with effect from the 9th August 1905. In supersession of the leave previously granted to him.

Babu Harendra Narayan Guha, Munsif of Tamluk is allowed leave for one day in extension of the leave previously granted to him.

Babu Dakshina Charan Majumdar, Munsif of Gaya, is allowed leave for one week in extension of the leave previously granted to

Babu Haripada Bandopadhya, Munsif of Basirhat, is allowed leve for fifteen days, in extension of the leave previously granted to

Babu Tarak Nath Dutta, Munsif of Netrakons, is allowed leave for fiteen days with effect from the 21st August 1905.

Babu Chunder Bhosan Banerjee, Munsig of Patiya, is allowed leave for seven days, in extension of the leave previously granted to him.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Bahu Balaram Das Gupta, Sub-Deputy, (Collector, in charge of the Maynaguri tahsil, Jalpaiguri, is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of that district. MEDICAL DEPARTRMENT.

Lieut. Col H. J. Dyson, I. M. S., Officiating Civil Surgeon, Bhagalpur is allowed furlough on medical certificate for three months with effect from the 12th June 1805,

Calcutta and Mofussil.

P. W. D. Examiner's Office.—A correspondent informs us that the office of the Examiner P. W. D. Accounts, Bengal will remain open to-day (Janmastami) though it is a Bank holiday under the Negotiation Instrument

Act.

Divorce Suit.—At the High Court, on Monday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen made the decree his absolute in the suit of Alice Mabel Cranenburg vs A. M. Cranenburgh. Mr. Thornhill instructed by Messrs Leslie and Hinds appeared for the plaintiff and said that the decree was passed in February last in favour of the petitioner and she was given the custody of the two surviving children of the Marriage, his months had elapsed since the decree his was ordered.

Vital Statistics.—The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 12th August was 405 against.

deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 12th August was 405 against 393 and 396 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the correspondig week of last year by 27. There were 15 deaths from cholera, against 15 and 26 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 6. There were 9 deaths from plague, against 14 and 8 in the two preceding weeks. There was 1 death from small-pox during the week against 3 in the previous week. There were 15 deaths from tetanus against 23 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 116 and 52, respectively, against 116 and 46 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was \$24.8 per mille per annum, against 25.2, the mean of the last five years.

The Beliaghata Meeting.—As announced a mass meeting consisting of over 5000 men, representing all classes of the community was hed at Beliaghata Sunday evening under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. J. Chaudhury to protest against the Partition of Bengal. All the rice and lime merchants closed their shops for the day. Resolutions were unanimously passed expressing deep gratitude to Mr. Herbert Roberts M. P. for his advocacy in the House of Commons to his advocacy in the House of Commons to his advocacy in the House of Commons to our behalf; praying the Secretary of State to suspend his orders sanctioning the Par-tition of Bengal; reiterating the prayer of the people to give Bengal a Governor with an Executive Council and strongly support-ing Swadeshi movement. A standing com-mittee was formed to look to the adequate supply of indigenous articles in important. mittee was formed to look to the adequate supply of indigenous articles in important centres of population in the disrict. It was resolved to submit the second and third resolutions to the Secretary of State. With the usual vote of thanks the meeting dissolved Most of the speeches were delivered in Bengales.

Most of the speeches were delivered in Bengalee.

Attempt at Murder.—On Monday, at the Alipore Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Pope, the Additional District, and Sessions Judge one Rajkristo Dass, a young man of Taki, was charged with having attempted to take the life of his young wife, aged about eighteen years. It was stated that the accused systematically used to ill-treat his wife. Consequently she left her husband's house and sought protection of her father. The accused repeatedly asked his wife to return to his house but to no effect. At midnight, on the 25th June last Rajkristo, armed with a sharp "dao," went to his father-in-law's house and asked his wife to return with him and on her refusal he inflicted several wounds an her body with the weapon. Fortunately, the wounds did not prove fatal and after some time she recovered. In the lower court the accused admitted his guilt but in the Court of Sessions he retracted his confession. Babu Chander Bhusan Bannerjee appeared for the prisoner and contended that the girl was unchaste and that she was caught in the was unchaste and that she was caught in the act of adultery. Her husband lost his power of self-control and struck her repeatedly with the sharp weapon under cuddle. cation. The jury returned a unanimous ver-dit of "guilty" on a charge of simple hurt and the Judge agreeing with the verdict sen-tenced the prisoner to six months' rigorous

Inventions and Designs.—Applications in espect of the under-mentioned inventions nave been filed: - William Fiddian, civil engineer, of Old Bank Offices, Shourbridge Worcester, Joseph Penn, engineer, of Providence Engineering Works, Cradley Heath and Harry Birch Killon, civil engineer, of 20, Cooper Street, Manchester, improve-ments in rotary sewage distributors; Adol-phe Isidore van Virisland, manufacturer, of Oude, Scheveningsche Weg, 72, Nether ands, improvements in incandescent man-es; Utility Cotton Picker Company, New York, improvements in hand cotton harves-ters; James Baird Thorneycroft iron masters; James Baird Thorneycroft iron master, Nether place, Mauch line, Ayrshire, Moubray Gore Farquhar, gentleman, Drumnagesk, Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, and Arthur Henry Hill, gun maker, 6, Cornwall Road, Hlandsworth Wood, Birmingham, improvements in breech-loading small arms; Victor Joseph Kuess, chemist, of 2, Rue Charnouta Tunis, Africa, improved method of manufacturing soap or the like or briquettes liftom petrolleum and tother mineral oils; irom petroleum and other mineral oils; Ernest Frederick Greeff, commission mer-chant, of 106, Spring Street, Albert Tilt, manufacturer, of same address, and Char-les Cesar Rossire, commission merchant, of 80, Greene Street, New york, an improv-ed decorticating machines; Wilfred Arthur peloquin Cosserat, engineer, of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, Calcutta, improvements in pneumatic and like railway signalling systems and apparatus therefor; Cecil Osmond manuel, manager, Burma Oil Company's Works, Budge-Budge, improvements in tins for holding fluids; Irene Cecil Bucher, assistant missionary, Methodist Episcopal Mission, Cawnpore, an improvement in photographic art known as "bad relief". cher, assistant missionary, Methodist Episcopal Mission, Cawnpore, an improvement in photographic art known as "bad relief' or "basso relievo" by which the figure in the photograph appears in bold relief, above the surface; Arthur Noel Thorpe, civil and mechanical engineer, of Dholpur, Rajputana, improvements in and relating to vehicle brakes; Stuart Thomas Henry Lane, divisional manager, and John Lancelot Staunton, engineer, both of Jamirah Division, Dibrugarh, Assam, improvements in bulkers for tea and the like; Carl Nielsen, manufacturer, off Cerstedsvej, 20 Copenhagen, improvements in valves for pneumatic tyres, pumps and the like; Walter Julius Stiefelhagen, planter, Kookeecherra Tea Estate, Cachar, improvements in the construction of bamboo "jaffrey" work and materials therefor.

Alleged Theft of Electricity. On Tuelday, Alleged Theft of Electricity.—On Tuesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Herbert Max Minck was re-arraigned on a charge of theft of electricity at No. 9 Middelton Street Mr. Hume appeared for the prosecution and Babu Suresh Chander Mitter watched the proceedings on behalf of the Roses. After several witness had been examined the case was adjourned.

Sea-Borne Trade.—The value of the sea-borne trade of Calcutta with foreign coun-tries during the month of July was valued at 798 lakhs. In comparison with the same month of 1904, this represents a decline of Rs. 62 lakhs. Both under imports and ex-ports there was a falling off in the value of merchandise amounting to 15½ lakhs, but this was more than met by the larger imports and exports of treasure, resulting in the small improvement above noted.

and exports of treasure, resulting in the small improvement above noted.

A Nomination.—It is understood that under the new rules passed by Government relating to appointments in the Provincial Civil Service, the commissioner of the Presidency Division has been pleased to select Babu Suresh Chandra Sen M. A; B. L; as the most eligible candidate in the division and has recommended him for appointment as a Deputy Magistrate. The selection was made at a conference of all the District Magistrates held in the commissioner's office on the 21st instant. The youngman comes from Khulna and is the son of Babu Bankim Chandra Sen M. A. B. L. Vakil, High Court.

Railway Earnings.—Railway earnings are steadily increasing and are now 39 lakhs better from 1st April to 5th August than they were last year. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway with nearly 24 lakhs is by far the largest contributor to this result, the Rajputana-Malwa following with 12 lakhs, the Madras North-East line with nearly 7 lakhs, Burma line over 5, and the Hyderabad-Godaveri line over 3 lakhs to the good. On the other hand the East Indian line is nearly 11 lakhs to the bad, Indian Midland 6½, and the Bangal North Western Wadnes line 11 lakhs to the bad, Indian Midland 6½, and the Bengal North Western, Madras line and Southern Mahratta each 1½ lakh behind.

Suit for Damages.—At the High Court, on Tuesday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen Mr. W. Wilson applied for the admission of a plaint on behalf of Mr. S. K. Hossein, Barat-Law, against Dr. J. B. Maloney, and Mrs Maloney of No 42 Chowringhee for the recovery of Rs 50,000 as damages for no agreement to grant lease and carrying out an agreement to grant lease and for taking forcible possession of premises No 42 Chowringhee. The plaintiff rented rooms from the defendants who refused to carry out an agreement to grant lease. One evening while the plaintiff and his wife, a European lady, went out to have a drive the defendants shut them out. His Lordship admitted the plaint and ordered written state ments to be filed.

Foreign Trade of Calcutta.—Four months of the year 1905-06 have now gone by, and the total foreign trade of Calcutta by sea during that period has amounted to a total aggregate value of 30-9-10 crores, or a slight decrease on the previous year of 22 lakhs. In merchandise there has been an improved In merchandise there has been an improved trade under both imports and exports: the former has risen in value by 86½ lakhs, and the latter by 24 lakhs. But on the other hand there has been a great contraction in the value of treasure received, resulting in a total falling off of 130½ lakhs, chiefly consisting of gold. Exports of treasure were also less by two lakhs.

Alipore Sessions.—On Tuesday, Inspector Madden of the Alipore Thanna charged one Shaik Hussani alias Abdool, a notorious pick product before Mr. Pone. Additional District Shaik Hussani alias Abdool, a notorious pick pocket before Mr. Pope, Additional District and Sessions Judge (presiding over the Alipore Criminal Sessions) with pick-pocket. One day the accused went to the Zoo and fell in with a group of people who had been inspecting a lion's cage. The accused tried to take advantage of their deep attention by thrusting his hands into the pocket of one of these persons for the purse therein but was detected in the act of removing it. He was immediate. sons for the purse therein but was detected in the act of removing it. He was immediately made over to the Police. The accused pleaded not guilty but the jury unanimously found him guilty. The Judge sentenced the accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Application for Maintenance.—On be-alf of Mrs. M. Rose, Mr. A. C. Bannerjee barrister applied before Mr. Kingsford, Chief Presi dency Magistrate for an order against Mr. B. A. Rose for the payment of maintenance money due under an order of Magistrate, dated 12th December, 1903, in respect of their child. In submitting the application Mr. Bannerjee stated that the defendant was continuously harassing his client, making her come to Court almost monthly to secure payments under the order. He asked the Court to assist the applicant. The Magistrate: My experi-ence of this case is different. My experi-ence is that the applicant comes here mere-ly to harass the defendant. Counsel: Will your honor give a distress warrant for the amount due on the 1st? Magistrate: No. amount due on the 1st? Magistrate: No.

I cannot issue warrants because payments are deferred for a few days. Warrants would then be always issuing. Counsel:

If your honor will allow me to put some ions to this lady your honor will see. Magistrate: No, I cannot. The applica-

The Burtolla Murder.—Before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday Makhan Lall, the man in custody on a charge of being concerned in the murder of the two old ladies in Chipore Road in May last, was put up for trial. In the absence of Mr. Hume, In-spector Bose of the Burtolla thana prose-cuted, whilst the accused was defended by Babu Suresh Chunder Mitter. On the cas being called the Magistrate inquired if any further evidence had been obtained. The Inspector, in reply, said that no fresh hight had been thrown on the crime and he detailed the evidence he was able to produce. The Magistrate remarked that it was quite insufficient to enable him to charge the accused and he ordered him to be discharged. A proclamation was directed to issue against the two men who have absconded and who are alleged to have been concerned with Makhan Lall in the

TELEGRAMS.

BEUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

The Tsar has issued a manifesto, which tomorrow will be read in all the churches,
granting a Constitution. His Majesty hopes
that the new Assembly will meet not later
than the middle of January next. The manifesto confers on the Assembly a certain
amount of legislative power and financial control, but many restrictions by the autocratic
power remain unchanged and the Council of
the Empire will practically exercise the functions of a Senate.

A prolonged conference of the entire Russian Mission at Portsmouth began last midnight. It is stated that there is some disagreement concerning what Russia should yield in order to secure a compromise.

London, Aug. 19. The Peace Conference has adjourned till Tuesday afternoon, when the protocols will be signed. Meanwhile the Plenipotentiaries will consult their respective Governments. The final decision rests with Tokio and St.

Petersburg.

It is noteworthy that the Japanese representatives at Portsmouth are confident of peace, in contrast to the Russian talk of

The Conference has disagreed on Article 11 and has agreed to Article 12, granting the Japanese fishing rights on the Siberian

It is stated at Portsmouth that M. Witte has declined to entertain Article 11, re-garding the limitation of the Russian navval force in the Far East, but has intimated that Russia has no intention of maintaining a naval force there constituting a threat to Japan or any other Power.

London, Aug. 19.

Baron Rosen dines with President Roosevelt to-night. It is concluded that President Roosevelt is endeavouring to prevent a rupture of the negotiations.

London, Aug 21.

A "Times" telegram from Portsmouth says that a telegram was received last evening that the Tsar held a Council at which it was finally decided to make no further concessions to Japan.

A summary of the peace protocols which will be submitted to the Conference to-day has been published and shows that both sides adhere to their positions regarding the indemnity and Sakhalin.

GENERAL

London, Aug. 20. Baron Rosen conferred for an hour with President Roosevelt. It is known that the latter before inviting Baron Rosen, secured the active and cordial support of British, French, and Germany. He also communicated with the Mikado.

London, Aug. 20.

It is officially announced that Lord Curzon has resigned. Mr. Balfour has communicated his Lordship's resignation to the King. London, Aug. 20.

Further papers issued regarding the administration of the Indian Army show that the Committee appointed in May recommended on 26th May that the strictly military portions should be exclusively controlled by the Commander-in-Chief and that the subsidiary departments not purely military the Military Supply Member. The Viceroy on 17th July recommended as Supply Member, General Barrow, commanding at Peshawar, as acceptable to Lord Kitchener and himself. Mr. Brodrick replied manding at Peshawar, as acceptable to Lord Kitchener and himself. Mr. Brodrick replied that he was advised that General Barrow was more appropriate in a Frontier Command or as Chief of Staff. On 2nd August Lord Curzon replied that he expected as the most competent person to be allowed to propose a officer; Mr. Brodrick telegraphed on 4th August that he was unable to favour the selection of an officer who from positions previously held could hardly be expected to inaugurate the new system with an open mind. He was advised to choose a Member with technical experience and requested Lord Curzon to consult with Lord Kitchener. On 5th August Lord Curzon replied that Lord Kitchener did not consider it part of his duty to recommend a Supply Member, and if his proposal were rejected he declined further responsibility and wished his representations to be submitted to the Home Government. If they were not accepted he requested the Premier to communicate his resignation to the King. The Premier on 5th August urged Lord Curzon to reconsider the position. On 10th, and 12th Curzon insisted on his position and again pleaded to be relieved of his post. On 16th Mr. Balfour replied that he had communicated his resignation to the King.

King. London, Aug. 21.

It is officially announced that Lord Minto succeeds Lord Curzon.

The French Minister at Fez has presented a vigorous demand for the release of the Algerian Chiel lately, brought to Fez in chains and the payment of an indemnity. It is understood that France contemplates a demonstration either on the Algerian frontier or at a Moorish port as a lesson to the Sultan. Sultan d ov bas long

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

LADIES AND THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

At the meeting of the ladies held to day the late Municipal Chairman's house, wer hundred ladies attended. One was lected Chairman after a national Several ladies warmly supported the reso-lution on using country goods. All took vows not to use foreign articles giving as-hurance to induce others to do the same. The meeting was enthusiastic and interest-ing. The Secretary, Durgabari Dharmasabha, has issued a notice calling a meeting to-

morrow. CROP PROSPECTS.

Simla, Aug. 21.

Fresh special reports are being called for his week from local administrations on the ondition of crop prospects and possible relief leasures.

TELEGRAM

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A PLANTER. Mr. Lee, the Travancore planter who stands charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, was this afternoon admitted to bail by Mr. Justice Boddam our furnishing a bond for Rs. 10,000 and two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each.

LORD CURZON'S RESIGNATION.

News of the Viceroy's resignation has spread all over the station and created a profound sensation, and everyone charges the Secretary of State for India for meddling too much. The detailed scheme so worked out is considered highly inconsistent with the final decision of Cabinet and as such is calculated to establish military autocracy in India and make the Commander-in-Chief the sole military adviser to the Viceroy.

THE ROYAL VISIT. POSSIBILITY OF POSTPONEMENT.

Owing to the cessation of the rains in such widespread area of India and the prob arcity considerable doubts are being expressed in official circles as to the possibility of the Royal visit taking place as arranged. In any case it seems probable that the proposed programme may have to be altered. The question whether the Delhi Manoeuvres will be possible or not will have to be settled in a few days.

LORD KITCHENER'S "TIMES" LETTER.

With reference to the communication made by Lord Kitchener to the "Times," referred to in the telegram, dated 16th August, in the correspondence already wired, the said communication ran: "With reference to the leader in the "Times" of the 18th July, Lord Kitchener considers that under the Secretary of State's scheme for the Indian Army Administration the business of the army can be carried on in an efficient and workmanlike manner. His concurrence in the Vice-roy's telegram of 6th July extended as stated therein only to the proposals enumerated. The fuller assumptions in the article are

LORD AMPTHILL RELIEVES LORD CURZON.

Information has reached here that Lord Ampthill is proceeding to Simla to relieve Lord Curzon.

RANGOON ABDUCTION CASE. ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

RANGOON ABDUCTION CASE.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

Rangoon, August 21.—In the abduction case, in which the daughter of Moung Chne Ghine, C.I.E., was abducted on July 16th by the son of a very wealthy rice broker, the Police have succeeded in gleaning additional evidence. They managed to trace the boatman who was hired by the abductor for Rs. 50 to convey him and the abducted girl and two Burmans up the Pegu river. The party are now reported to be on in hiding in a boat on the Sittang river, the girl being disguised by wearing male attire. After arrival of her father from England, two letters which the abducted girl had written to her mother were handed to him, and he made them over to the Police Commissioner. In one the girl asks for forgiveness and begs her parents' consent to a compromise; in the other she expresses a wish not to be separated from her parents and family for another hour. It is suspected she was coerced into writing both epistles. The Police have confidence of fresh develop-ments arising shortly, but whether the father of the girl will consent to a compromise will depend on a meeting of Burmese elders to be held in a day or two to discuss such FLOODS IN BURMA.

Rangoon, Aug. 21.—Owing to the abnormal rise in the Irrawaddy serious floods are reported up-country, especially along the Bassein-Henzada section of the Burma railways, where one bridge has been washed away; the traffic consequently is suspended.

It is not known yet what steps will be taken to relieve Lord Curzon of his office although he has distinctly asked that such relief may be accomplished with as little delay as possible. Nothing has transpired as to the date of Lord Minto's arrival in India, although it is conjectured, he will scarcely be able to leave England before middle of September in the earliest.

VICEROY'S RESIGNATION. FEELING IN RANGOON.

Rangoon, August 21.—The Viceroy's resignation has caused great surprise and regret here, and is the absorbing topic of the heur.

PARTITION OF BENGAL AND
PARLIAMENT.

Allahabad, Aug. 22.

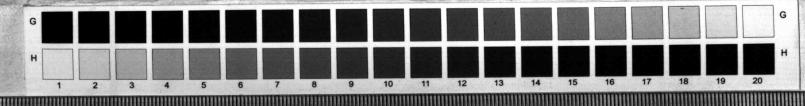
Now that it has been settled that nothing was meant by the Secretary of State's admission that Parliament was entitled to turther information before the partition of Bengal was proceeded with, the Government of India and the local administrations concerned will be resuming work on this formidable job at full pressure.

RAID ON THE FRONTIER. RAID ON THE FRONTIER.

On Friday night readers attacked the Quette Realway pointsman's guard-house beyond Gulistan, killed two pointsmen and carried off two others as prisoners. A short time back the post of the Agent of the Governor-General, who was touring in Khelat, was raided and in consequence arrests were effected. The cuttors is bearrests were seffected. The outrage is believed to be connected therewith.

A PUBLIC HARDSHIP.

Pingna, Aug. M.
Great sensation prevails owing to the District Judge's telegram of Saturday, directing the local Munsif to send all records to Jamalpur on the Munsif's report of the flood. The Münsif suspended the Court business at once in the midst of hearing of argument seriously inconveniencing parties. A public meeting has been held. Three telegrams were sant to the Judge, as apprehensions are groundless and such flood not uncommon. No reply was vouchsafed to the telegram. A memorial is being submitted to the High Court. Pingna, Aug.



RESIGNS.

FIGHT BETWEEN ALLIGATOR ANDTIGER

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The circumstances connected with the regnation of the Viceroy are disclosed in

signation of the Viceroy are disclosed in the following telegrams:—

Dated Simla, the 17th July. From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India:—
(1) I was about to recommend to you as first Military Supply Member, Major-General Sir Edmund Barrow, at present Commanding Peshawar Division. He is one of the ablest soldiers in India, and would be acceptable both to Lord Kitchener and myself. The new system will be confronted with great difficulties at the start, and I can think of no one who would be so likely to overcome these as General Barrow. He knows of my intention to recommend him and is now on his way to England on a short leave. I suggest that you should see him. The appointment of any officer from home would, I fear, revive the troubles which I hoped were subsiding."

were subsiding."

(2) Dated the 1st August. From the Secretary of State to the Viceroy:—"I have been carefully considering your recommendation of General Barrow, whom I saw yesterday according to your wish, but while fully recognising his great capacity I am advised that this would find more appropriate scope either in the frontier command which he now holds, or as Chief of the Staff, should you and Lord Kitchener think him fitted for that post and recommend him. This is also the view of the Cabinet who are not willing to appoint General Barrow. I hope willing to appoint General Barrow. I hope to telegraph you very shortly the name of the officer we propose for the Military Supply Penerture."

to telegraph you very shortly the name of the officer we propose for the Military Supply Department."

(3) Dated the 2nd August. From Viceroy to the Secretary of State:—"Your telegram of 1st August regarding General Barrow. It must be evident that I can only satisfactorily inaugurate the new system with the aid of a military colleague in whose experience, judgment and ability I have the fullest confidence, and further that if the Military Supply Meraber is to give general military advice to the Governor-General in Council, as decided by His Majesty's Government, and explicitly reaffirmed by Lord Lansdowne in the Flouse of Lords vesterday, he should be an officer of the highest position and qualifications. In these circumstances I may reasonably expect, firstly, that I should be allowed to suggest the officer whom I consider best qualified for these purposes, and, secondly, that in the absence of any strong reasons to the contrary my suggestion should be favourably entertained. Your telegram disappoints my expectations in both these respects. Tou refuse to grant me the assistance of the officer whom I hold to be preeminently suited for the task, and whom I selected with the knowledge that he could and would loyally co-operate in carrying out the wishes of His Majesty's Government. In conveying your refusal you assign no definite reason. Indeed, you recognise General Barrow's great capacity but you speak of having received other advice. Surely the person most competent to advise you as to a Member of the Viceroy's Council was the Viceroy himself. General Barrow's name was put forward by me with the knowledge of Lord Kitchener, and after discussion of alternative names with him. He further expressed his intention to recommend General Duff as Chief of the Staff, to which expressed his intention to recommend General Duff as Chief of the Staff, to which I agreed, and if any contrary advice has reached you I cannot accept its validity. Finally you express your intention to appoint as my colleague in these very difficult circumstances an officer selected by yourself. It trust that with these considerations before you you will see fit to modify the views expressed in your telegram, and will thus enable me to accept a responsibility, which I infer that His Majesty's Government

still desire me to assume."

(4.) Dated the 4th August. From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy: "I have consulted the Cabinet again the proposed appointment of General Barrow as Military Supply Member. The new department to which we have assigned the sole responsibility of making the appointment has after long consideration, been placed on a different footing from the present Military Department. We have in consequence with great regret accepted General Elles' resignation, and we cannot favour the selection of an officer who from positions he has previously held can hardly be expected to inaugurate the new system with an open mind. We believe no officer occupying an important command and likely to hold a higher combative position has been appointed to the Military Department since Sir Donald Stewart, who held the position for a few months in 1880. The appointment of Lord Roberts, when sugg sted in 1881, was negatived by Lord Hartington. Although the selection of members of Council rests with me I have already deferred to your views twice this year, when no point of principle was involved, and I have no desire to nominate any one who is not personally agreeable to you. But it would not be reasonable for a nemination to be made which is in opposition to our expressed intentions, more especially when the officer in question would naturally hold a command in the field in war. Lord Lansdowne who knows and thinks highly of General Barrow, feels that in the present circumstances his appointment as Military Supply Member would be in xpedient. I do not gather from your reference to Lord Kitchener that he recommended General Barrow, but that he knew of your intention to recommend him. The opinion of my military advisers here is that we shall do well to choose a Military Supply Member with some technical experience which would stand him in good stead in the heavy charge of the manufacturing departments. Will you consult Lord Kitchener as to who in his opinion is the best published was a standard with the standard standard with the standard standard was standard to the standard with the standard standard was standard with the standard was standard was standard with the standard was standard was standard with the standard was standa qualified man for the post and let me have his views? We will willingly consider any names you and he desire to put forward. You will see from the above that I am not anxious to press upon you any man you do

not approve of. But having, greatly against our will, been forced to deal with this vexed question of Army Administration, we must avoid any appointment which would, in our opinion, tend to reproduce previous difficulties."

ties."

(5) Dated Simla, the 5th August. From Vicercy to Secretary of State:—'In reply to your telegram of 4th instant, again refusing my request for the services of General Sir Edmund Barrow as Military Supply Member, and requesting the Commander in Chief's views as to the officer best qualified for that post, I have to make the following representation:—Lord Kitchener did not and does not consider it any part of the for that post, I have to make the following representation:—Lord Kitchener did not and does not consider it any part of the duty of a Commander in Chief to recommend to the Secretary of State a member of the Viceroy's Council, an appointment for making which you have asserted the sole responsibility. I have carefully considered the arguments contained in your telegram, and am regretfully compelled to adhere to my former views. I can assure you that I do this from no desire to continue a controversy the strain of which has now lasted, without interruption, for eight weeks and which I have no longer the strength to endure, but because it is apparent, from your telegram, that His Majesty's Government deny me the confidence which alone can enable me to serve them with any advantage, and that they attach a fundamentally different interpretation from my self to the modifications which they accepted on 14th July, and upon the acceptance of which alone I consented to remain in office. The chief point of those modifications was that the Military Supply Member should not merely be a purveyor of stores, with a relatively inferior status and prestige in our administration, but that he should be qualified, in the words of your own despatch, and as reaffirmed by Lord Lansdowne in the merely he a purveyor of stores, with a relatively inferior status and prestige in our administration, but that he should be qualified, in the words of your own despatch, and as reaffirmed by Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords, to give advice on questions of general military policy to the Governor. General in Council. Nevertheless you now propose to reject General Barrow, who possesses these qualifications in an exceptional degree. You suspect him of not possessing an open mind, because he formerly served in the Military Department, although you were willing to offer his services to Lord Kitchener as Chief of the Staff, and you plainly indicate the type of officer whom you desire, by stating that he should be chosen for technical experience of military stores and supplies—an experience which could not be expected to constitute him a qualified military adviser of the Government of India on general questions, but which General Barrow, among his many attainments, happens also to possess in an unusual degree. The position is therefore in principle almost exactly where it was when I resigned in June, and the main conditions which caused me to resign on that occasion have again been called into being. Finally let me state my own position. His Majesty's Government desire me to introduce a new system of military organisation into India. This will be, and already is, a task of enormous difficulty. They are aware that I have only undertaken it from a sense of public duty, and they have had it in their, power to accept my resignation at any time for two months, and to place the task in other hands. The only conditions upon which I can carry out their policy, as they have publicly stated in Parliament their belief in my desire to do are that I should receive their support and be allowed the co-operation of the officer whom I consider best qualified for the purpose. If this is refused to me I cannot accept any further, responsibility for the discharge of the duty, and a new Viceroy should be asked to attempt it. I shall be

Minister desires me to forward you the following telegram: His Majesty's Government have received your telegram with extreme regret. With every desire to meet your wishes they are unable to understand your position, and earnestly desire you to reconsider it. You charge us with rejecting' General Barrow for a place on the Council. It must, however, be remembered that the the duty of advising the King on the choice It must, however, be remembered that the the duty of advising the King on the choice of a member of Council rests solely with the Secretary of State, and that no greater violation of the constitution can well be imagined than that this duty should degenerate into a mere formal submission to His Majesty of the views and recommendations of the Viceroy. We think that you will admit that no Viceroy has been treated with more anxious consideration in respect of appointments to the Council than yourself by the Secretary of State. We agree with you in holding that it is no part of the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to "recommend" a Member for the Council. But we cannot think that in requesting you to ask Lord Kitcheber for the Council. But we cannot thank that in requesting you to ask Lord Kitchener's opinion on the qualification of a Member of Council who is to be a soldier we did anything of which either the Commander in Chief or the Viceroy has reason to complain. We gather that General Barrow has no great liking for the system which you wish him to administer, and would prefer an office which would not withdraw him from a diswhich would not withdraw him from a distinguished career of active service. Anxious therefore, as we are, to make your task a light one, it does not seem that General Barrow's appointmeant would be the most effectual method of attaining that end. The Government are most desirous of working cordially with you. We are confident that you will agree with us in holding that the Secretary of State cannot divest himself of the responsibility for recommending the high official who is to carry out the policy which you have explicitly accepted, and we believe that there ought to be no difficulty in finding an officer who by inclination as well as by duty would be disposed to work the new system smoothly and successfully."

(7). Dated Simla, the 10th August. From Viceroy to Secretary of State:—"Your telegram of 8th instant, communicating the Prime Minister's views. I return my grateful thanks for the expression of desire of the Microsty's Covernment to make my task which would not withdraw him from a dis-

Prime Minister's views. I return my grateful thanks for the expression of desire of His Majesty's Government to make my task a light one and I unreservedly accept the constitutional position as defined by the Prime Minister. It will not be denied that the Viceroy is the constitutional adviser of His Majesty's Government on all matters touching Indian administration, from which can scarcely be excluded the choice of colleagues with whom he is called upon to work. I recommended General Barrow in accordance with this conception of my duty, and when I spoke of his rejection I meant rejection of an earnest request of the Viceroy, twice repeated, for the services of a particular colleague at a most exceptional junc-

ture. I regret that I have failed to make my specification to the Majesty's Government with my respectfully endeavour to explain it. My object in proposing the modifications which were accepted by His Majesty's Government was that the Government of India should possess a second Military Advisor, who should be a member of Government with a charge benitting his position and responsibilities. Hence it followed that the Mintary Supply Department should be a substantial department of the Government and that the member should possess a requisite authority and qualification. In my telegram of 5th Angust, I enquired whether this view was accepted by His Majesty's Government, since their suggestion of the particular type of officer described in their telegram of 4th August seemed to be inconsistent with it. To this vital question I have not been favoured with any reply, and the ambiguity which remains is the principal confronted and to which I alluded in the 3rd paragraph of my telegram. I can perhaps best indicate their nature by summarising the proposals which have now been placed before as by the Commander-in-Chief for calculated to my colleagues or noted upon by me. But they will serve better than any other argument to explain what is the real source of the present difficulty, why I asked for the support of His Majesty's Government and why I attach so much importance to the selection of a particular officer as my colleague. The commander-in-Chief to the Commander-in-Chief to control everything else with 13th arsenate to be transferred to the Commander-in-Chief to control everything else with 13th arsenate to be transferred to the Commander-in-Chief to control everything else with 13th officers of the Signature of the Government and three Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals (6) The Army Department to ontain a branch of the Finance section including accounts is nine officers and 63 clerks: (7) The existing staff of the Finance and 53 clerks: (7) The new Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief as proposal and for the Army D

be 63 officers and 268 clerks. (10). The Military Supply Department to consist of 3 officers and 16 clerks. Subordinate offices at headquarters, 13 officers and 76 clerks. (11). The Military Supply Member not to criticise the opinion recorded by the Commander-in-Chief on military questions. It is estimated that under these conditions the Military Supply Member will not have two hours' work a day, whatever may be the merits of the individual proposals in the above list. Their net result can only be to concentrate all military power in the hands of the Army Headquarters, to lead to serious congestion of business and to reduce the Military for the serious congestion of business and to reduce the Military supplies the serious congestion of business and to reduce the Military supplies the serious congestion of business and to reduce the Military supplies the serious congestion of business and to reduce the Military supplies the serious congestion of business and to reduce the Military supplies the serious congestion of business and to reduce the Military supplies the serious congestion of the serious congestion of business and to reduce the Military supplies the serious congestion of the serious congestion congestion congestion congestion congestion c gestion of business and to reduce the Military Supply Department to impotence. Indeed, in such circumstances the creation of a Military Supply Member would involve an unpardomable waste of public money, and it would be better to dispense with the department altogether. The proposals, moreover, while professing to be based upon the Secretary of State's despatch, are almost undistinguishable from the original scheme contained in the Commander-in-Chief's minute, which was rejected by His Majesty's Government. Finally, they appear to me to be wholly inconsistent with the conception of the functions of a Military Supply Member to which I have referred. I hope that this explanation will have made clear the necessity of the appeal which I addressed to His Majesty's Government on 5th August. If the Commander-in-Chief's point of view is to prevail, it is useless for me to remain in the Commander-in-Chief's point of view is to prevail, it is useless for me to remain in India, since I could not frame a scheme in accordance with it. If on the other hand I am desired to pursue the matter I must again ask for the assurance of continuous

again ask for the assurance of continuous support from His Majesty's Government, and more particularly I shall need in future the co-operation of a colleague as a Military supply Member whom I know and can trust. I have asked for General Barrow, not with the least idea of encroaching upon the constitutional prerogative of the Secretary of State but because he is the only officer known to me who possesses the requisite qualifications. In his interview with me he cordially and unreservedly accepted my proqualifications. In his interview with me he cordially and unreservedly accepted my proposed submission of his name, although he might well entertain misgivings as to the difficulties of the task. In reply to His Majesty's Government's assurance of their desire to work cordially with me and to meet my wishes I have now ventured to indicate the manner in which their support will be most helpful. Otherwise I feel that any first have a part must be fruitless. further labour on my part must be fruitless, and I would again earnestly plead for relief from a position which I could not conscientiously or usefully continue to fill."

tiously or usefully continue to fill."

(8) Dated the 11th August. From Secretary of State to Viceroy:—"I have brought the views which you have fully stated in your telegram of the 10th instant before the Cabinet and am glad that you accept unreservedly the constitutional position as defined by the Prime Minister. We are willing at all times to hear the views which the Viceroy may privately tend, but it is evident that should the Viceroy having made a recommendation to an appointment which it is the Secretary of State's duty to fill enforce it by proffering his resignation if the appointment be not made, the authority vested constitutionally in the Secretary of State would pass to the Viceroy. It was entirely from a desire to meet your wishes entirely from a desire to meet your wishes that we requested you in my telegram of the 4th instant to consult the Commander in-Chief as to what officer, other than General Barrow, might be most suitable for the post

in the field in case of war. Any officer with long experience in India so appointed should be able to give valuable guidance if referred to, but we hold that the Mobilisation Committee, which it was proposed to establish in paragraph 22 of the Despatch of 31st May, the province of which has been since clearly laid down as including all important changes in military organisations, the conditions of service or customs affecting the Native Army to which it was proposed to summon any officer whose advice might be desirable, will furnish the Viceroy with far more valuable advice on the Commander-in-Chief's proposals than could be furnished by any single individual. Moreover we hope that as is the case of the Prime Minister on the Defence Committee at home, the Viceroy on important questions may find himself able to preside over the deliberations of such a committee. You will understand that it is impossible for us to contemplate a return to the "status qua ante" and if considerations of these questions can only be limited both by yourself and Lord Kitchener to carrying out the spirit of the despatch of 31st May, to which we are prepared strictly to adhere, we apprehend no difficulty in arriving at a thoroughly workable conclusion. But in regard to difficulties in which we have been placed on this side, after a most exhaustive consideration, by the Secretary of State, with all the authorities on the subject in this continuty, the policy has been laid down as to which you publicly expressed strong views of dissent. We have on our part accepted your declaration of the utmost desire to carrying out our policy loyally, and it is important that nothing should now be proposed which might appear to re-establish the old conditions. We agree with you that further controversy over the settlement is inadvisable, and we earnestly hope that we may rely on you to meet our views in working out the details." (9) Dated the 12th August, From Viceroy to Secretary of State:—"I have received your telegram with much regret. With regard to

has ceased to exist, and I beg you again to place my resignation in the Prime Minister's hands. In the interests of the new organisation, which I am now powerless to introduce, it is desirable that I should be relieved. ed of my duties with as little delay as possible. The prorogation of Parliament having prevented any statement from being made, I request that the recent telegraphic correspondence to be made public in order to explain the circumstances which have led to my

(10) Dated the 16th August. From Secretary of State to Viceroy:—"The following is the telegram from Prime Minister to the Viceroy: Your telegram of the 12th instant. We hoped that the principles underlyin the proposed change in the Military Administration had been made clear in the despatch of 31st May, as well as in other communications, that no assurances were required to prove the desire of His Majesty's Government to give you all the support necessary prove the desire of His Majesty's Government to give you all the support necessary to carry this change into effect, and that in any case the assurance had been explicitly given, but if after all that has passed you still reiterate your request to be relieved of your office I know not how to combat further what I take to be a fixed resolve, and have therefore with the profoundest regrets communicated your wishes to the king."

(11) Dated the 16th August. From Secretary of State to Viceroy:—"I have learned your decision to resign with very deep regret. Throughout your administration since your appointment as Governor General in 1898, my colleagues and I have endeavoured to give you constant support in the many measures of administrative reform which you have imitiated, including the Partition of Bengal, upon which we recently adopted your

measures of administrative reform which you have imitiated, including the Partition of Bengal, upon which we recently adopted your proposals. I have always been anxious to defer to your judgment in regard to the appointments wherever possible, and during the present year have accepted your nominations to two posts on your Council for the appointment of which I am constitutionally responsible. We have, moreover, spared no pains during the last twelve months to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties which arose within your Council between Lord Kitchener and General Elles on which you have seriously differed with Lord Kitchener. The procedure adopted by agreement between the Prime Minister and yourself for considering these differences has led to a modification of the present system which, as it was agreed upon unanimously by a strong committee in this country, including Lord Roberts and Sir George White, as well as by the Council of India and the Cabinet, we had hoped would be accepted by the contending parties in India. We read with great concern the terms of your pronouncement on July 18th, but we maintained our reliance tending parties in India. We read with great concern the terms of your pronouncement on July 18th, but we maintained our reliance on your expressed desire to carry out out policy loyally. In a subsequent correspondence you have diverged from the views of His Majesty's Government, and have nominated and pressed upon us for the appointment to the new department an officer who has served eight years in the Military Department under the old system, and who would be withdrawn from a combative careau to act as a check on the Commandersing Chief, this meanintment indice in the size of Chief, this meanintment indice in the size of the content of the commandersing Chief, this meanintment is a size in the size of the content of the commandersing Chief, this meanintment is a size in the size of the content of the commandersing Chief, this meanintment is a size in the size of the content of Chief, this appointment house in the man of

renewal of friction. You were invited to confer with Lord Kitchener and suggest the name of some officer who might be acceptable to both parties, but this you did not ree your way to do. The appointment is vested by law in His Majesty, and it is my duty when advising him to consider the matter under all its aspects, and with the assistance of best advice which can be obtained from all available sources. His Majesty's Government are prepared strictly to adhere to the principles underlying the recent changes in the Army Administration stated in a Despatch dated 31st May, and in my telegram of July 14th. We shall deal in the spirit of those despatches with any proposals submitted. We cannot be indifferent to the means by which these changes are to be carried out. We were aware that our views on this point might not be in accordance with yours, but we believed, nevertheless, that you had accepted the decision and were prepared undesirably to carry it into effect. We have been forced with great refutance to conclude from your recent telegrams that this is not the case, and I do not see how it would be possible to meet your views without going back on a policy which does not rest on any personal opinion, but which has been decided upon after exhaustive consideration by those best qualified to advise us. We see no objection to the publication of the telegrams which have recently passed, and I propose also to publish a report of the Committee which sat at the India Office.

(12) Dated the 16th August. From Se.

(12) Dated the 16th August. From Secretary of State to Viceroy:—'From the communication made by Lord Kitchener to the "Times" published in August 14th His Majesty's Government fear that there is some misunderstanding as to his views in regard to questions recently under discussion between us. You will, I am sure, agree with us that it is essential if we are to publish telegrams that their accuracy should not subsequently be challenged. Please therefore show all telegrams which it is proposed to publish and also this telegram to Lord Kitchener and inform us of any correction or remark which he may wish to make with regard to his own opinion." (12) Dated the 16th August. From Se

(13) Dated the 18th August. From Viceroy to Secretary of State:—Your telegram of 16th August. I do not quite follow inference drawn by you from Lord Kitchener's communication to the "Times" that the communication is in accordance with facts and munication is in accordance with facts and was intented to correct popular misapprehension of a published telegram. I have however gladly shown to Lord Kitchener the whole of telegrams especified by you. He has suggested that in my telegram of 17th July for the words "would be acceptable both to Lord Kitchener and myself" should be substituted the words "I am under the impression that he would be acceptable to Kitchener as well as myself." I have mo objection to this suggestion. I am addressing you in a separate message about my telegram of 10th August.

(14) Dated the 18th August. From the (14) Dated the 18th August. From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State:—I have shown to Lord Kitchener my telegram to you of 10th August and I report his opinion in his own words: He repudiates the description of his proposals contained in the summary and cannot concur in subsequent remarks about the Military Supply Department. I should sincerely regret if I had misconstructed the Commander-in-Chief's intentions but, my summary was based united. misconstructed the Commander-in-Chief's in-tentions but my summary was based upon most minute and careful scrutiny of his for-mulated views and proposals by the expert-military officers of Government and after renewed examination of the papers I am able to recede from the interpretation which I

(15) Dated 18th August. From Viceroy to the Secretary of State:—I had hoped after re-ceipt of the Prime Minister's gracious telethe Secretary of State:—I had hoped after receipt of the Prime Minister's gracious telegram of 16th August, that there would be no further call for remarks from me. I am compelled however to notice certain points in your subsequent telegram which do injustice to my position. Your second paragraph suggests that I was in some way a party to proceeding which led to the recent decision upon the military question. I have now responsibility for any step at any stage beyond representation to the Prime Minister in November last that if His Majesty's after expressing my desire to carry out logovernment desired the question to be examined by the Government of India constitutional method would be to ask our opinion by despatch. When I left England, His Majesty's Government were fully aware that I disagreed wholly with the proposals to change our military administration and it was that knowledge in their possession that I was permitted to return. You observe that yally the policy of His Majesty's Government I have diverged from their views and am not prepared unreservedly to carry them into effect. I must repudiate this charge. I loyally commenced the undertaking. It was only when I realized that His Majesty's Government's interpretations of the modifications diferred so materially from that of the Government's interpretations of the modifications diferred so materially from that of the Government of India and that in conflicts which were certain to arise between the Commender-in-Chief and the Government. In shaping his proposals, I could not confidently rely upon that support from His Government which had been denied to us at earlier stage that I had no alternative but to resign. With regard to your opening remarks I am not now concerned to speak of the resign. With regard to your opening remarks I am not now concerned to speak of the earlier years of my administration but looking back upon more recent events, I reflect with sorrow how little justification there has been for the claim which you make of having

cent for the claim which you make or having rendered me constant support.

(16) Dated 19th August. From the Secretary of State to the Vicercy:—I have no wish to trouble you with a further telegram but heg to assure you that there was no desire whatever to do injustice to your position. tion and that with reference to misunder-standing to which you refer my telegram of 16th instant like all previous telegram on this subject was sent with full concurrence of the Prime Minister.

NOTHING THAT WILL TAKE ITS PLACE.

We have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholers nd 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. B.
Booth, editor and proprietor of the "Echo."
Alice, Texas, U. S. A. For sale by *

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

statement to make with regard to the speech of the Vicercy of India on the subject of the administration of the Indian Army. In putting the question Sir H. Fowler said that on perusal of the text of Lord Curzon's speech he found that he was not justified on a recent occasion in using the words in relation to that speech that the decision of his Majesty's Government and the despatch of the Secretary of State conveying that decision to the Vicercy were criticised "severely if not offensively." He wished, therefore, to withdraw the word "offensively" altogether, and substitute for it "unconstitutionally."

therefore, to withdraw the word "offensively" altogether, and substitute for it "unconstitutionally."

Mr. Brodrick: I am glad the right hon gentleman considers that Lord Curzon's speech justifies his withdrawal of the word of which he made use on the last occasion. His Majesty's Government have carefully considered the text of Lord Curzon's speech of July 18, in reference to their decision as to military administration in India. The speech was delivered in terms which might easily give rise to misconception; but, the question at issue having been settled on lines accepted by the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief, his Majesty's Government are content to regard it as closed, and to accept unreservedly Lord Curzon's declaration in the speech of the 18th inst., of "his utmost desire to carry out loyally a policy declared upon by his Majesty's Government."

The Taxation of Jute.—Sir John Leng asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Indian Government, for the purpose of local improvements in Calcutta, proposes to tax jute, both raw and manufactured; if so, what are the definite proposals; and whether time will be given jute merchants and manufacturers in this country to make representations respecting them.

Mr. Brödrick: A tax on jute has been

to make representations respecting them.

Mr. Brodrick: A tax on jute has been Mr. Brodrick: A tax on jute has been proposed by the Government of Bengal as one of the special taxes for meeting the cost of extensive sanitary improvements in Calcutta. The tax would not exceed 10s. on 100l.'s worth of jute. It would take the form of an export duty on jute, raw and manufactured, shipped from Bengal, and of an excise duty on jute made up in Indian mills but not exported. Legalisation will be required before the Calcutta improvement scheme or the taxation it entails can take effect. Full opportunity will be given to the affected classes of the community to consider the proposals and to make any representations that they may deem necessary.

Tuesday, Aug. 1.

German Competition with British Steamers.—Mr. Hoult asked the Secretary of State for India: If his department is supporting the competition of the German subsidised Hansa Steamship Line with British steamers from the east coast of England; and if he will explain why the freightage of 10,000 tons of stores for Bombay was given to this Garman line last week, although the

10,000 tons of stores for Bombay was given to this German line last week, although the British lines tendered at 8s. per ton.

Mr. Brodrick: The India Office is not

supporting the Hansa Line of steamers in its competition with British liners. No stores whatever have been shipped from England by that department in German

Indian Railway Purchase.—Mr. Bright asked the Secretary of State for India: What approximate margin will be left out of the proposed loan of 20,000,000l after the purchase of the Bengal Central Railway and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway; whether the balance of the proposed loan for 20,000,000l, after the purchase of the Bengal Central Railway and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway will be used solely for the construction of new railways; and, if so, what is the

way will be used solely for the construction of new railways; and, if so, what is the estimated annual capital expenditure; or, if not, to what purpose such balance, or portion of balance, will be applied; and whether any provision is made in the proposed loan of 20,000,000l, for the purchase in 1907 of the Southern Mahratta Railway, the Madras Railway, or any other railway; and, if so, the amount of such provision.

Mr. Brodrick: These questions can be most conveniently dealt with in one answer. The Bill now before the House proposes to give power to borrow 20,000,000l., "as and when necessary," for certain specified purposes, or to issue stock for some of those purposes instead of borrowing direct. It is extremely improbable that any one loan for the whole 20,000,000l. will at any time be issued under proposed powers; there is certainly no present intention of issuing such a loan. As I explained in my reply to the hon, member for East Perthshire on June 5, the practice had been to give to the Secretary of State for India in Council borrowing power sufficient to enable him to borrow for some time the sums that may be reing power sufficient to enable him to borrow-ing power sufficient to enable him to borrow-for some time the sums that may be re-quired for capital expenditure and other purposes without applying to Parliament on each separate occasion. As regards the pur-poses for which it is intended to use the proposes for which it is intended to use the proposed powers, I am able to give the following information:—The Bengal Central Railway has already been purchased, so that its purchase price cannot be provided out of loans raised under the present Bill. The purchase price payable to the shareholders of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway (which may possibly be provided under the powers proposed in the Bill) will exceed 10,000,000l. It has not yet been decided whether the Southern Mahratta Railway and the Madras Railway shall be purchased, nor in what manner purchase (if way and the Madras Railway shall be purchased, nor in what manner purchase (if decided on) shall be effected. The text of the Bill shows clearly that money borrowed under it may be applied to (1) the construction of new railways, (2) the improvement of existing railways, (3) the discharge of bonds, etc., of guaranteed railway companies, (4) payments required to be made by the Secretary of State in Council on taking over railways from companies. It is contemplated that the powers under the Bill will, in various years, be used for all these purposes. ted that the powers under the Bill will, in various years, be used for all these purposes. The capital expenditure on State and guaranteed railways is now at the rate of about 8,000,000l. a year, but only a portion of the money is provided by direct sterling borrowing by the Secretary of State in Council such as is proposed to be authorised by the present Bill.

children and cholera infantum can alway be cured by the judicious use of Chamberlain Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. pever fails. For sale by 'Il chemists di storekeepers Price I Ba. I Me

Sale of Salt to Native States.—Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has arranged to obtain from the Government of India a return showing the quantity of salt sold annually to each of the native States of India entitled to receive salt from the British Government on privileged terms under special treaty engagements; and will he arrange for the nature of the terms to be indicated in the return.

Mr. Brodrick: The Government of India have been requested to have the return prepared which I promised in my answer to the honourable member's question of June 20, 1905. I will ask that Government to add the further information desired by the honourable member, if this can be conve-Sale of Salt to Native States .- Mr. Weir

honourable member, if this can be conveniently done.

niently done.

Sale of Ryots, Holdings.—Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India, having regard to the fact that in the year 1900-1901 the holdings of 14,760 ryots in the Madras Presidency were sold in default of payment of land revenue, will be state whether the Madras Government, before resorting to these arterne measures considered. ing to these extreme measures, considered to what extent the difficulties of these ryots might be attributable to the preceding y

of famine.

Mr. Brodrick: I have no reason to suppose that the Madras Government failed pose that the Madras Government failed to treat impoverished ryots with due consideration in collecting the land revenue in 1900-1901. In the Memorandum prefixed to the return made in connection with the thon, member's question of March 24, 1904, it is shown that the land sales in Madras are due to a great extent to causes other than stringency in greening processes. than stringency in coercive processes. In the year preceding 1900-1901 remissions of lan! revenue to the extent of 29½ lacs of rupees were given to ryots whose circum tances required relief.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India, having regard to the fact that the number of defaulting ryots in the Madras Presidency whose holdings were sold fell from 14,760 in the year succeeding the famine to 4,946 last year; and will he arrange for defaulting ryots to be granted a longer period before their property is dealt with, in order that they may have more opportunities for recuperation from

the effects of famine.

Mr. Bridrick: There are rules in force Mr. Bridrick: There are rules in force in the Madras Presidency for the suspension and remission of the land revenue which provide for the protection of ryots whose crops have failed, and prevent the premature sale of land for arrears of land premature sale of land for arrears of land revenue. It has frequently been explained by the Government of Madras that a large proportion of the recorded sales represent the voluntary abandonment of land by holders, and that the process of sale is not resorted to until ample opporeunity has been given to the defaulter to pay the dues of the State. I feel sure that the Madras Government may be trusted see that impoverished cultivators are treated with every consideration.

THE ATPUR DACOITY CASE.

Barrackpur, Aug. 14. There was a daring dacoity at the house of one Bhuson Ch. Karmakar of Atpur, thanna Naihati, District 24 Pergunahs, on 2nd April last. The first information was given by Bhuson himself at the Naihat thana next morning and he reported that property worth Rs.1183 were taken away by the dacoits. The story told by Bhuson is this: He was sleeping in his room with his wife and a minor daughter and son and that the next room was accupied by his niece and her husband together with their law, Rajob, was sleeping and in the Chandimondop were sleeping one Nibaran Chucker-butty and Surendro Karmokar, son of Rajob. About midnight there was a great noise near the Kirkee (back door) of the house At this Bhuson awoke, opened the door and came out. He saw light near Kirkee and heard a humming noise. He again entered the room and bolted the door. Meanwhile the Kirkee was broken open by the dacoits.

The complainant then went on the roof of the house with his wife and children and noticed about 10 or 12 men entering the house through the Kirkee. The complainant managed to get down the roof and went to the house of one Bangsidhar Mondul and others. Two servants of one Sripati Ghose came with guns and fired them from the road. The dacoits in the meantime looted the house to their heart's content and went away with their booty. Nibaran was wounded by the dacoits. Nobody could recognise the dacoits. Subsequently it was ascertained that more property had been taken away by the dacoits. One of the dacoits Bonomali Shaik of Teesa, thana Chanditollah, District Hooghly has turned an approver and has given evidence in favor of the prosecution. The following men have been arrested and placed before Mr. went to the house of one Bangsidhar Mondul vor of the prosecution. The rollowing liter have been arrested and placed before Mr. Bürley, Sub-Divisional Officer of Barrack-pore, for trial under sec. 395 viz. (1) Bhuni Shaik (2) Mathoor Shaik (3) Naboo Shaik (4) Hlari Das Koibarta (5) Prosad Paramatical (2) Kolar Brudit (7) Harrin Bardi (8) nick (6) Kader Pandit (7) Haran Bagdi (8) Siboo Nada (9) Nani Nada (10) Mihir Lal Bagdi (11) Patoo Mullick and (12) Khorna Nada. About 27 witnesses have been examined by the prosecution and the case has been adjourned for further evidence.

The following men at first confessed their their confession alleging that they were maltreated by the Police and hence made false confession: they are Asraff Ali Shaik, Shaik Me her, Naboo Shaik, Kader Pandit, Hara Bagdi, Prosad Paramanick, Hari Das Ka Bagdi, Prosad Paramanick, Hari Das Kabarta, Siboo Nada and Mihir Lal Bagdi. Their confessions were recorded by Babu Poolin Behary Bose, Sub-Deputy Magicarte of Serampur, Hooghly, who has been examined as a witness for the prosecution. The case will be taken up for further hearing to-day the 14th August 1905.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has telegraphed to the heads of the various local administrations stating that he proposes closing the Kangra Valley Relief Fund on the 31st instant. He expresses himself most grateful for the generous aid received, which he will acknowledge more fully when the collections are complete.

The Calcutta University.

MEETING OF THE SENATE.

A meeting of the Senate was held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. A. Pedler, Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided.

TAGORE LAW PROFESSOR.

The following recommendation of the Faculty of Law was confirmed:—"That Dr. Satis Chandra Banerji be appointed Tagore Law Professor for the year 1906, and that the subject of his lectures be "The Law of Specific Relief in British India."

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE. TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

The next item of business was to receive and consider the report of the Committee appointed by the Senate to frame rules, in conformity with the Civil Service Regulations, prescribing the conditions and scale on which travelling allowance should be granted to Fellows residing in the mofussil for attending meetings of the University.

The report was adopted, it being resolved that the rules should take effect from Saturday with retrospective effect for those gentlemen who had attended the meeting.

EXTENSION OF THE UNIVERSITY PREMISES.

PREMISES.

An interesting item of business was to receive and consider the report of the Committee appoined by the Senate to select a suitable site in the neighbourhood of the Senate House for extending the University premises, to take steps for acquiring the

premises, to take steps for acquiring the land so selected, and to suggest the purposes for which buildings should be erected on the land so acquired.

Mr. Justice Asutosh Mookerjee moved that the report be adopted, that the Syndicate be authorised to take steps for the acquisition of the land to the west of the Senate House, that in the opinion of the Senate it is necessary and desirable to acquire the bazar to the south for the purposes of the University, and that the Government be approached with a view to ascertain what funds are available for the purpose and meanwhile the further consideration of the question be postponed. tion be postponed.

Dr. P. K. Ray seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

INSPECTION OF COLLEGES.

INSPECTION OF COLLEGES.

The most important item on the agenda was to consider, at the request of the Syndicate, a proposal for the inspection of the colleges affiliated to the University.

The Vice-Chancellor said this was a most important matter and one on which the progress of the University to a very considerable extent hung. The Syndicate were good enough at the last meeting to ask him to propose this resolution and he had intended to do so. But he regretted to say he had been absolutely unable to do any work since Monday last having been down with fever. He therefore preferred not to make the motion himself and would ask Mr. Justice Asutosh Mookerjee to explain the objects of the Syndicate and make the motion.

fortunately this was a matter upon which there was no room for substantial difference of opinion. One of the main principles which underlay the Universities Act was that under the new constitution the University under the new constitution the University was no longer to be a mere examinging body, but should be directly responsible for the efficient management of its colleges. The Act made it obligatory on the Syndicate to inspect the colleges from time to time, not only colleges which would be affiliated under the new constitution, but also colleges which were in existence at the date when the Act were in existence at the date when the Act came into force. Section 23 of the Act made this quite clear: "The Syndicate shall cause every such college to be inspected from time to time by one or more competent persons authorised by the Syndicate on this behalf." The question might be raised whether the Syndicate referred to included the provisional Syndicate. The Syndicate cluded the provisional Syndicate. The Syncate therefore had thought it best not to
take action on its own responsibility, but to
lay the matter before the Senate for their
sanction and approval. The object which
the Syndicate had in view was three-fold.
The first object was to allow the colleges to
gain time for improvement. As soon as the
regulations were framed for the inspection
of affiliated colleges under the Act there
would be the regular inspection and as soon
as such inspection was finished the Syndicate
would feel it its duty to call on every such
college to take within a specified period such
action as might appear to the Syndicate to
be necessary. As matters stood at present
it would not be possible to have this inspection before the cold weather of 1906 and
for this reason: The regulations for the
inspection of colleges could not imspection of colleges could not be considered and passed until the follow-ing December or January and when passed they would have to be submitted with all the other regulations to the Government of India, who might take a month to consi der the new regulations, and accord their sanction. The result would be that the regulations would come into force about March. At that time the colleges would be near the summer vacation and wnot be open till the middle of June beginning of July and the rainy season was the worst times for inspecting colleges, es pecially in the mofussil. Practically, there fore, an inspection in accordance with regulations would not take place until November or December, 1906, and the report would not be ready for submission to the Syndicate until, say, January, 1907. The Syndicate would feel it its duty to give a syndicate would feel it its duty to give a reasonable time to the colleges to remove their defects. That might mean post-ponement until 1908-1909. It was therefore in the interests of the colleges that they should be inspected at once so that when these reports were sent in the colleges would know what were their defects and begin to set their house in order. The matter might be looked at from the point of rices of the University itself. They were of view of the University itself. They were about to frame regulations for the inspection of colleges. They had themselves never inspected these colleges and had no experience of the matter. It would be desirable therefore before they finally passed these regulations relating to inspection of colleges to have some sort of idea as to the mode in which the inspections should be conducted and the reports that these inspections was added in the source of the sourc last when it was announced to the Senate that the Government of India had made a grant of two lakes to them of which Rs. 20,000 was to be spent for various purposes and Rs. 1,80,000 to purchase land,

prove their status and that Government found itself unable to make any grant this year because it was not known what the needs of these colleges were. He thought that the colleges should be inspected at once and their needs ascertained so that they might claim a share of the next grant As to the details, the rules themselves were taken from the Madras rules. It was impossible to say that the rules were a!! absolutely perfect and not open to criticism. Therefore he would not ask them to sanction every single detail contained in the statement presented to them, but he simply wanted their sanction to the question of principle and authority and the Syndicate would settle the details. He therefore noved: That Committees for the inspec tion of affiliated colleges be appointed as recommended in the resolution of the Syndicate on the subject and that such Committees be empowered to inspect and Committees be empowered to inspect and report on all colleges affiliated to Arts or Science, and that the details of the working out of the scheme be left in the hands of the provisional Syndicate or the ordinary Syndicate if that body came into existence before the work of these Committees was completed.

Dr. Debendro Nalth Roy seconded the

notion.

motion.

Mr. Sinha, in supporting the motion, said it was necessary that the colleges to be inspected as a sort of preliminary measure should be assured that it was in no spirit of fault-finding that the inspection was going to take place, and if they menwas going to take place, and if they mentioned in the report or resolution or indicated to them that the object of the inspection was to aid in obtaining a share of the grant which Government had promised, it would bring about a spirit of harmony and the Inspectors would have a great deal of co-operation from each of the colleges in the work they were about to undertake.

to undertake.

Sir Gooroo Dass Banerjee wanted to have it settled that all affiliated colleges were included in these remarks.

The Vice-Chancellor said his recollection was that as regards the five lakhs which was that as regards the five lakhs which Government was making for five years a portion of it would be reserved for helping colleges whether they were Government aided or unaided.

The motion was then put and carried.

The motion was then put and carried.

The following gentlemen were then appointed Inspectors:—For Calcutta colleges

—Mr. Justice Saradacharan Mitra, Mr. G.
W. Kuchler, Mr. H. R. James, and the
Hon. Bhupendra Nath Bose. For mofussi
colleges:—Mr. G. W. Kuchler, Mr. W.
H. Arden, Wood, and Babu Brojendranath

The remaining items of business, which were of a purely formal character, were then put and carried en bloc, after which meeting separated.
THE RANGOON KIDNAPPING

Rangoon, Aug. 19.—A Burman Police Constable named Po Yeu was to-day sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, being found guilty of gross breach of duty in not telephoning to the Inspector of Police the recent abduction of the daughter of Maung Ohn Ghine, C.I. E., when asked to do so by the complainant's relations soon after the occurrence. By the accused's neglect, the Magistrate held that d's neglect, the Magistrate held that valuable time was lost in a most import, case and it was probable his laxity buted to the success of the kidmap-in getting away and up to present time

It is rumoured that this visit is connected with his translation to the post of the Chief Secretary of the new province of East Bengal and Assam. Just now Mr. Lyon has come only for three days, making over the charge to his Additional Mr. Levinge. But later on, when he comes permanently Mr. Marriot, now on leave, will be the permanent Commissioner.

UNIFIED STAMPS. The following Notification is issued by the Commerce and Finance Department: It has been decided, with the sanction of His Ma-The following Notification is issued by the Commerce and Finance Department: It has been decided, with the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State, to introduce one anna and half anna unified stamps for postal and revenue purposes. The designs for these stamps are at present being prepared, but considerable time will necessarily clapse before the new stamps will be available for sale to the public. The Government of India are, however, of opinion that the introduction of a reform which they have reasen to believe will prove acceptable to all classes of the community should not be delayed solely on this account, and they have, therefore, decided that, with effect from 1st October, 1905, the one anna and half anna postage stamps at present in use may be utilised either for postal purposes or for the payment of stamp duty in all cases in which one anna adhesive stamps, are required under the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (11 of 1899).

2. With effect from that date the sale of the present receipt stamps to the public will cease, but these stamps may be used without limit as regards time in payment of all dues for the discharge of which receipt stamps can now be legally employed.

3. In order to permit of the introduction of this scheme it is necessary that the prohibition which has existed for many years past against the defacement by the public of postage stamps affixed to letters and postal articles should be strictly enforced. The Government of India have given this question their careful consideration, and they are satisfied that no serious inconvenience will be experienced owing to the enforcement of the order. Instructions will therefore, issue to the effect that from 1st October, 1905, penmarked stamps, or stamps bearing on their faces dates or initials or writing of any kind, will not be accepted by the Post Office in payment of postage.

BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA.

BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA. Mohan Lall, Manager N. W. Ry. Co-or Stores, Lahore, India, says: "Chamberlain' Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy without question the best medicine made for the relief and cure of diarrhoea, dysentery and all bowel complaints. This assertion 1 can make from actual experience in my own home." Hor sale by "All chemists is correspond Price 1 Re. 2 Re

The "Swadeshi movement" is spread like wildfire. Yesterday there was like wildfire. Yesterday there was a monster meeting at the local Bayley Hall. People of all classes Zemindars, pleaders, students, shop-keepers &c-mustered strong on the occasion and expressed a fixed resolve to use country-made goods and discard foreign articles. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Babu Pyari Hall Ghosh M.A. B.L. carried the whole audience by his eloquence. It was finally resolved to open a firm on co-operative principles for the

eloquence. It was finally resolved to open a firm on co-operative principles for the supply of indigenous goods.

The Bengalees here are mostly Government servants and so they cannot openly protest against the partition of Bengal, but they are trying to do something to help the cause of the opposition. Many of the gentlemen have promised to substitute country-made articles for foreign ones. This is a good start indeed. Messre Tata Coy, have at the request of the people of the place opened a branch shop here and all articles of their own manufacture will be available there at the mill price. The public are also requesting another gentleman, a Babu, to store country-made articles for the public demand. Some of the Suratu Bazar have already sent their indents for various kinds of country-made articles. Now the time has come and if the local agencies and manufactories can keep themselves up ready to meet the demands then perhaps in the course of another 15 years English souds will be cut mands then perhaps in the course of another 15 years English goods will be out

Muktagacha (Myriensing) Aug. 17.

Babu Nogendra Chandra Acharjee Chowdhuri writes:—"Sir,—In order to make the Swadeshi movement successful, I venture to suggest that a Committee should at once be formed in Calcutta, which should gather informations in the country their can be procured in the country, their prices and also from where they can be had. The Committee should print circulars, hand-bills, price lists etc., etc., and distribute them broadcast in the country.

I need hardly add that it should be a small

working committee of experts.

"I may say that it is the lack of informations on such points as these, that is mainly hampering a very large number of persons who are eager to adopt Swadeshi and

"The central bureau of informations w Calcutta should have branches in the district towns, with which it should keep in constant touch.

"It should also be the duty of this committee to see to the supply of indigenous "The Committee should further draw up

a list of indigenous articles and name the a list of indigenous articles and name the imported goods which they are to supplant.

"The demand of country-made cloths, dhotis, saris etc. etc., bids fair to be very great; and in order that they may be sufficiently cheap we must look up to the few mills that we have, for their supply. The freight from Ahmedabad or Nagpur is The freight from Ahmedabad or Nagpur is a great drawback. Cannot mills be started in Bengal near Calcutta? Former experiments have failed, but, I submit, that is no reason why fresh experiments cannot be tried. If, however, Bengal capitalist do not come forward, I think the ne best thing would be for some of the leading Calcutta Associations, the Bengal I. ins Calcutta Associations,—the Bengal Land-holders' the British Indian, or the Indian Association-to send a deputation to wait Nagpur, and request them to open mills in Bengal. The mill-owners may reasonably demand a guarantee against loss and this the deputation should be in a position

> "At present the most important and necessary matters to attend to is the supply of information, and this should be immediately taken in hands." and anot

mediately taken in hands."

Bombay, Aug. 14.

We heartily congratulate and sympathise with the Bengalees in their resolve not to use foreign-made articles. The students of Bombay are trying to follow your example and the movement is bound to spread throughout the length and breadth of India.

Natore, Aug. 16.

A students association has been organised here with a view to support and make use of country-made articles and induce others to do the same. The association is inducing local merchants and traders to bring country-made things for sale. Pamphlets are being circulated among school students of Bengal to support Indian products. The students of this place have resolved not to use any more cigarettes.

Midnapur, Aug. 17.

Midnapur, Aug. 17.

Bengal has taken a formidable resolution. The use of foreign goods must be discarded. The enthusiasm is now spreading fast among the masses, but much has yet to be done. Songs have a powerful effect in moving the masses. Songs urging a spirit of self-liance and the use of country-made artishould be composed after the manner of Baul and taught to the professional songsters and beggars so that they may be sung in village fairs and houses. This has the effect of rousing the dormant energies of the people in general.

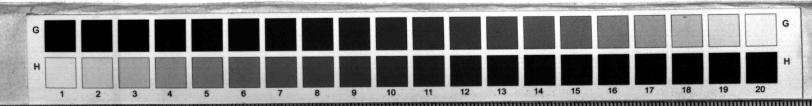
Ludhiana, Aug. 17.

The Swadeshi movement has spread here also and the people are now trying to boycott foreign articles. There is however no shop here where country-made articles are to be had. Midnapur, Aug. 17.

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 he chest and had a bad cough. I gave he Chamberlain's Cough Remedy according directions and in two days she was well an able to go to school. I have used this in my family for the past and have never known in James Predergast, merchant Jamaica, West India

All chemists & storel AR CALOUTEA



it was stated that it was the intention of

A VILLAGE MAGISTRATE ACCUSED

At the Madris High Court, before the officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, Mr. John Adam, assisted by Mr. K. S. Gopalaratnam Aiyar, moved for the admission of an appeal against the judgment of Mr. W. B. Ayling, Sessions Judge of Ganjam, convicting one Ella Naidu Garu Appara Naidu of murder, and seven others of rioting. The prosecution story was that at Maki Vilass willage, on the 19th of May last, the first accused with the others, who are his relatives, and dependants dealt blows on the head of one Ella Sinkayya while he was breakfasting at 7 a.m. and thus caused his death. In consequence of a conversation in the village in which the character of the deceased's wife was spoken ill of, there was an altercation between the deceased and the 6th and the 7th accused, who are servants of the first accused, who are servants of the first accused. The matter was reported to the place, who seized a stout stick and ran to deceased's house, followed by the others. Deceased was sitting eating his breakfast when first accused burst in, and after some altercation struck the deceased three heavy blows on the skull and felled him senseless. The other accused also beat him with their firsts. An attempt was made by the deceased's men to remove the deceased to the hospital but as soon as he was placed in a cart, the accused divining their intention fell on the men with sticks and drove them off. Two Constables were then sent to fetch the deceased but on their way they were met by a mob of 25 men armed with clubs. The Constables returned for reinforcements, and some time later the Sub-Magistrate, with the Station House Officer and a strong police force, went to the village where they found the deceased still lying in the cart. The deceased was then sent to the hospital and he did not recover consciousness, and died on the next morning. Almost all the accused pleaded "alibi." The Sessions Judge believed to rigorous imprisonment ranging from 15 days to two months on a charge of rioting. Their Lordships admitted th to rigorous imprisonment ranging from 15 days to two months on a charge of rioting. Their Lordships admitted the appeal, but refused an application made for bail.

The Japanese residents at Yingkow, says the Hong Kong "Weekly Express," have decided to construct a water works there. The water is to be brought from the upper reaches of the Liao and the works will be large enough to supply 60,000 persons.

Three Eurasian lads under 14 years of age, absconded on Friday last from Cochin. Their parents have since put in a petition before

absounded on Friday last from Cochin. Their parents have since put in a petition before the local Deputy Magistrate stating that they were found in the company of two Europeans at the Muttoncherry—Ernakulam steam ferry on the day they were missing, and that they were in the habit of going to Mr. Nagel's Mission and attending its meetings. The parents have received information from the lads at Calicut to say that they were being taken to Bombay by a European. The matter is under enquiry.—"M. H."

A full-grown tigress, weighing about one hundred and fifty cattles, was killed by the natives at a village near Kaphai, China, on the night of the 14th inst under most peculiar circumstances. As the story goes, three native women were set to watch on the groundmut field as the nuts are about to be gathered. These females erected there a small hut to sleep in. On the night in question they heard footsteps as of robbers groping about, but to their astonishment they saw the brute just at the entrance. As the females were armed with long spears, they thrust at at the animal with such success that it became disabled; and the alarm raised by the women soon brought to the ground some villagers, armed with clubs and ound some villagers, armed with clubs and ears, who finally killed the tigress. The trease was wheel-barrowed to Fakhoi the following day to be disposed of. The flesh was retailed at two cents per ounce.

The immediate effect of the drought in the districts of the Southern Punjab and Rajputana will be a fodder-famine, while at the same time the young crops that were sown when rain fell in July will wither. These conditions have already declared themselves in parts of this particular area, and cattle in Western Rajputana are on the move towards pasturage grounds in Sind. The shortage of fodder is always a serious matter, for it is a necessity not easy to make good, and plough-cattle are the most valuable asset of the cultivator. As to food-supplies for the people there is an abundance of grain in the Punjab as a whole. The exports of wheat The immediate effect of the drought in the people there is an abundance of grain in the Punjab as a whole. The exports of wheat to Europe may be affected, but there are no marked signs of this so far as current contracts have to be fulfilled. The enormous area under irrigation will again yield splendid crops, particularly as all the rivers are running high owing to the heavy winter and spring snowfall in the Western Himalayas. There is thus no shortage of canal-water, and the cultivators are taking full advantage of the supples offered to them.

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THE London Overland Mail makes the following remarks on the treatles "SNAKE: SNAKE SITES AND THEIR TREATMENT." "A curious and deeply interesting book on SNAKE: SNAKE-BITES AND THEIR TREATMENT, has been published at Calcutta which ought to attract much attention. It gives a careful explanation of the measures adopted by Indian snake-charmers for preventing death from snske-poison; and infolds the scientific basis of the itreatment. 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 coure, the subject of most absorbing interest is that of the poison, and in methods of its extractions from the human ibody. There is nothing occult in the operation; the whole process is strictly scientific, and based 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 fraternity were me e 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 hove to be resorted to according to the circumstances of particular cases, the attempt to describe which would be absurd in a ahort article. Attention is called to the book in the hope that the author's assurance may be verified, to wit—that no one need del from snake-bite if the remedies now explaine text methods.

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