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VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA SUNDAY AUGUST 27 1905

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LORD CURZON'S RESIGNATION.

THE "PIONEER'S" VIEW. The "Pioneer" has an acute and very able article on the situation, opening thus:
"When the time shall have arrived for a
dispassionate review of Lord Curzon's adminis tration in India the critic who is clear of the din and dust of contemporary controversy will probably be puzzled at the inequalities presented by his subject. He will find speeches rising to classic levels side by side want speeches that might be selected as examples of the defects of tediousness and prolixity. He will find State papers that are models of what the utterances of a great Government. what the utterances of a great Government should be, while he will find others plentifully disfigured by the shallow artifices of the dialectician. He will see a Viceroy, often peremptory and autocratic, on many occasions descending into the forum to argue and explain where others would have simply passed orders. But, most of all, when he comes to the final act, he will be perplexed comes to the final act, he will be perplexed to comprehend that a statesman who has carried on the Government committed to num for six years, finding his way successfully through so many big questions and thorny controversies, should, in the plenitude of his experience, make such a dismal failure of his exit. For there is no question of the melancholy maladroitness which reveals itself in Lord Curzon's treatment of the situation. He has contrived to break with the self in Lord Curzon's treatment of the situation. He has contrived to break with the Ministry over a petty issue, when he might have done so over a great and worthy one; he has managed matters so as to put Mr. Brodrick and Mr. Balfour entirely in the right: while accurate green from college who quarrels with his churchwardens could not have succeeded in putting himself wave boxes. have succeeded in putting himself more hopelessly in the wrong. Had Lord Curzon, when the Government at Home forsook him when the Government at Home forsook him and went over to the side of Lord Kitchener, determined forthwith to quit office rather than be responsible for the introduction of changes which he and his colleagues unanimously considered to be retrograde and danmously considered to be retrograde and dangerous, all men would have appreciated his attitude, and a large majority of the political public in this country would have admired it. He would have appeared as a martyr to principle, and would have had the martyr's satisfaction of knowing that the act would recall man his necessitation.

the question of principle. He submitted to be over-ruled, though, with doubtful policy, he continued to make his dislike of the situa tion manifest." After a vigorous analysis of the last stagof the controversy, designed to show that Lord Curzon adopted a tone in regard to the appointment of Sir Edmund Barrow which was bound to arouse the direct opposition of the Secretary of State, the "Pioneer"

would recoil upon his persecutors, since all would have seen that he was being sacrificed because the Ministry had not the courage to risk a collision with Lord Kitchener. But

Lord Curzon failed to take his stand upon

continues: -"Upon which side the right lies in this singular controversy does not admit of a mo-ment's hesitation. The Secretary of State has, of course, as complete a discretion as to the appointments to the Governor-Genral's Council as he has to those of his own Council in the India Office, nor is the exercise of this right in the smallest degree obsolete or conventional. The intention of the statute is perfectly clear, that the Members of the Governor-General's Council should be his colleagues, not his secretaries, which implies that they should be chosen by an external authority. Nor has this principle ever fallen out of sight in practice. The Legal Member is practically always selected at Home for obvious reasons. In the case of the Financial Membership, it has depended on circumstances but if things are going uneasily in India and the Secretary of State has an English candidate in his eye, he appoints Council in the India Office, nor is the exerhim without further ado and without further question from any quarter. In the case of the purely Indian appointments, it is only natural that he should attach great weight to the Viceroy's recommendations, as he will have generally little personal knowledge of the candidates: but he is not in the least bound by them. In 1864, as we have been lately reminded, the Secretary of State disregarded Sir John Lawrence's strong recommendation of Sir William Muir for the Home Membership and bestowed the appointment on Sir George Yule. No one has ever heard that Sir John Lawrence for a moment considered that as an occasion for resigning. As regards the Military Membership itself, in 1886 we believe it to be correct to say that Lord Randolph Churchill appointed the late General Hughes to succeed General Wilson without reference to Lord Dufferin; and it seems clear that the appointment of Sir H. Brackenbury, a soldier of the British service, must have come about in the same way. The practice has no doubt varied according to the temperaments of different Secretaries of State. With a Secretary like Sir Charles Wood a strong recommedation from India would have merely been a temptation to make some different appointment But up to the present moment no Viceroy has ever questioned the Secretary of State's liberty of choice or thought its exercise a cause for offence. Why then should Lord Curzon have chosen this hopelessly disadvantageous ground for the duel? The answer emerges palpably enough from the papers, though the high contending parties politely make no reference to the reason in their exchanges. Lord Curzon, it will be seen, emphasises with extraordinary energy the unique qualifications of General Barrow. Now Sir Edmund Barrow is an officer as modest as he is capable, and he must have been amazed to learn that he was the sole person in the service considered capable of looking after an office consisting of three officers and 16 clerks and involving a couple of hours' work a day. It is a new thing, moreover, to find Curzon attaching such overwhelming

BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA. Mohan Lall, Manager N. W. Ry. Co-op. Stores, Lahore, India, says: "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is without question the best medicine made for the relief and cure of diarrhoea, dysentery and all bowel complaints. This assertion 1 can make from actual experience in my 'All chemists and Storekeepers keeper Rel All chemists & Aterekeepers Price 1 Rs. 2.

importance to the abilities of those under

him. But the truth is that His Excellen

was committed to Sir Edmund Barrow he

cause he had himself appointed him. Summoning him up from Peshawar in a very

unusual way, which by its disregard of the

customary etiquette in the conveyance of orders to officers holding military commands attracted all eyes to what was passing, Lord Ourzon then and there virtually offered him the Supply Membership. But the meekest Secretary of State was not likely to stand this, and Mr. Brodrick declined to confirm the recommendation. Lord Curzon seemingly has become so used to having his nominaions accepted that he appear to have been taken entirely by surprise. Realising at last the false position he had come to occupy, he seems to have judged that his only way

out was to bear down opposition by force. He was therefore obliged to make a point of the unique qualifications of General Barrow, and to insist that the choice of any other officer would not be giving his Government a chance. In vain: Mr. Brodrick, or rather Mr. Balfour--for the whole tone of the correspondence shows that the case had now passed into the ablest hands—has intention of surrendering the position of advantage. Patiently he shows that he cannot resign under compulsion the unquestioned rights of the Crown, as would be the case if he were to accept the Viceroy's recommendations enforced by threats of resignation. As the rupture becomes inevitable, the voice of the Minister becomes more suave and more polite. "Must you be going: can you not remain with us?" he says in accents that almost reach the ring of sincerity, and then, the moment that the departing Satrap is off the step, the door so to speak is swiftly bolted: the instant announcement of a successor, well arranged in advance, being evidently intended to keep it closed against any chan-ces of a change of mind. It is a great and sudden fall; there has been nothing like it in the India of the Crown. Lord Wellesley was overthrown by the Directors, but at the end of years of long drawn out discord and in end of years of long drawn out discord and in circumstances which gave him a large dis-cretion as to the time and manner of his retirement. This incident reminds one ra-ther of the fall of Wolsey or of Strafford than of the occurrences of our own hum-drum times. The English papers in their drum times. The English papers in their clumsy and ill-informed comments seem to have missed altogether the points of the situation. But though wrong they are perhaps in a sense right. A few years hence the incident of the Supply Membership will have grown small and it will be recognised that Lord Curzon's overthrow was the result of a great duel with his Commander-in-Chief. It will be recognised, too, probably, that in this the Viceroy was in the right, and that his fall was due to the part played by his friends and supporters at Home. It is here that the moral interest of the situation lies. A year ago the party with which tion lies. A year ago the party with which Lord Curzon is identified were apparently ready to give him the Viceroyalty for life if that had been in their power. How is it they are against him now? Evidently a piece of private history is wanted to supply the gap. Yet after all it is not Lord Kitchthe gap. Yet after all it is not hold and the ener that is to blame for the unhappy ending ener that is to blame for the unhappy ending ener that is to blame for the unhappy ending of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty. The responsibility for that must be placed responsibility for that must be placed prolongation of responsibility for that must be placed on the unconstitutional prolongation of his Viceroyalty last year. The statutes are not to be violated with impunity. No blessing has rested on the reign thus prolonged. The Viceroy, who might have left in a halo of viceroy, who might have left in a halo of success, has lost ground steadily during his second term of office; his previous good luck has deserted him until he has come to the end ingloriously defeated in an impossible attempt to carry by force a constitutional position."

CAPTURE OF ELEPHANTS.

The Government of India having declined to sanction the extension of the Elephants Preservation Act (India) to the Madras Fresidency, the Board of Revenue have, in view to prevent the unnecessary cruelty to ele-phants in the operations adopted for their catching, called on the Conservator of Forests Southern Circle, and the Collectors of South Canara, Malabar, Coimbatore and the Nil-giris, to report what measures they would recommend to prevent any unnecessary cruelty. On a consideration of the reports received from the Officers concerned, Government have passed the following order:—"As pointed out by these officers, it is not possible to take any special action in the matter so long as no rules can be issued under any egislative enactment to control the capture of elephants on private lands. All that can be done is to explain to private landowners the measures to be adopted for the safe capture of elephants and to induce them amicably to work in this direction, the Forest Department lending them the use of their tame elephants and advising them freely in the matter whenever possible. If this is found ineffective to secure the object aimed at, Collectors should report the fact to the Board in order that the Government of India may be moved to reconsider their decision."
Mr. Gass, Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, observed in his report, "it is essential that the owners of land should keep us inforthat the owners of land should keep us informed of the opening of pits, as they are dangerous to human beings and domestic animals. Quite lately we lost one good bullock, and not long before a European Ranger just escaped falling into a pit. This information is, however, a matter of amicable agreement, and I hope they would be quite willing to give it, if they are not harassed and interfered with." In reference to this portion of Mr. Gass's letter, the Government think that information regarding pits which think that information regarding pits which are dangerous to the public should be given to the local Magistrate.

The Rangoon Chamber of Commerce has decided not to address Lord Curzon by wire in connection with his resignation. It is believed this decision is due to His Excellency not having done very much for Burma during his administration.

PROMINENT WEST INDIA MERCHAN CUPLES HIS DAUGHTER OF A TIREATENED ATTACK OF A PNEUMONIA.

severe cold. She complained of pains in her chest and had a bad cough. I gave her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy according to directions and in two days she was well and able to go to school. I have used this remedy my family for the past seven years have never known it to fail," says James Predergast, merchant, Annato Bay, Jamaica, West India Islands. For sale

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL. A CRITICISM AND AN APPEAL

In the current issue of "Capital" "Max' ermonises on the Partition Scheme in the

following strain: One effect of Lord Curzon's resignation will be that the scheme for the Partition of Bengal will be dropped like a hot potato. Indeed, it may be looked upon as already dead. The scheme was Lord Curzon's own The home Cabinet did not understand what it was all about, and as for the "Paragon' himself, he confessed he was in blank ignorance on the whole subject as was evidenced by his reply to Mr. Herbert Roberts during the closing days of Parliamnt, and in a still more startling manner in the recent tele-grams to Lord Curzon, where, treating the Viceroy as a spoiled and petulant school boy, he virtually said "Look here my good fellow, you must not think you can have your own sweet will in everything. You must confess we have been very good to you.
We have patted you on the back and given in to you times without number. And even in one of your latest fads, although I don't understand anything about the d-d thing at all, I have given you your own way in what you call a scheme for the Partition of Bengal." With so little wisdom is the

British Empire governed. Now it is quite safe to say that Lo.d Minto will not of his own accord go on with the Partition Scheme, and there is no dynamic force behind him which compela him to take it up. The thing will drop. But the subject of the improved and more efficient Government of Bengal need not drop. Indeed, the present is precisely the psycholo gical moment for the whole of Bengal with out distinction of creed or colour and for the whole of the public Press, English and vernacular, uniting, and in trumpet tones of to uncertain sound, demanding an immediate reformation of the Government of Bengal No one outside of the Service will pretend to say that the present system (I am not attacking personalities—they are out of sight for the moment) of Bengal administration is anything else than an effete and worn-out method, smitten through and through with creeping paralysis, which means importence all round. Why should the Madras and Bombay Presidencies have Governors and Councils of the imperial order, and the great province of Bengal, not to speak of some others, he under an arrangenen't as now exists!

One of the main reasons given for the proposed partition of Bengal was that had grown too big for one man to govern. And under the present plan of appointing ieutenant-Governors this is undoubtedly the case. One great weakness in the present system is that the man chosen for Lieutenant-Governor is generally a worm-out man when he comes to fill the post. After serving for a generation and more in India, it is rest and pension he generally requires, with a seat at the India Council at Home if he can get it, ratiehr than to be pitchforked into the rulership of a great province An exception to the rule may now and then turn up in a generation where strong physical powers and well-equipped capacity for rulersship are combined. Sir Charles Elliott may be given as an instance in point. But the great majority are physically played-out civil servants: it may be men of high character, and of good and honest intentions, but hereft of mental energy, whose sole object is to get through routine duties in as creditable a way as his predecessor did, pouring in a little oil her and there to keep the crazy, wheezing wheels of the old lum-bering wagon of Government (?) going to hand it over by and by to his successor

like good order and condition. The same imperial policy which provides that the Viceroy and the Governors of Madras and Bombay should be fresh from home; men of rank and of proved charact and ability in the work of administration; gentlemen of England well versed also in the social side of political life, should also be the policy adopted for Bengal. Then a real live Governor in the very prime of his manhood, such as I have described, and surrounded by an able Council, could govern Bengal as it now is and make the electric nerves of his government is penetrate and be felt with power into the remotest parts of an undivided province. What more foolish or more productive of waste than the present system which compels a Lieutenant-Governor to go on tour and visit in a most cursory fashion over so many places during the year? He runs ashore here and there, shakes hands with the officials, pays a flying visit to the court and the hospital lays some foundation stone or other, received an address, gives a speech which he "fter-wards kicks himself for having made, then runs on board again to breakfast while his boat conveys him to another station to repeat the same farce. What has he learned about the inner life and working of the stations visited? Almost next to nothing. He would be much better employed at the

seat of Government.

By the present effect system also it is impossible, unless in the case of an excep-tionally strong man, for an L.-G. to keep a tight grip of the reins on his subordinate officers and to mete out wholesome discipline to those who require that tender mercy extended to them. In numbers of cases the official offenders have aforetime been personal friends, chums, or have been associat ed together in the same district with L.-G. And when their conduct has to be "suitably noticed," the feeling not un-

NOTHING THAT WILL TAKE ITS PLACE

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

naturally crops up-"He is not a bad sort of fellow. He and 1 used to be magistrates together. I must let the poor devil off as lightly as possible, if I cannot whitewash him altogether." And so we are treated to

exhibitions of weak government, which become positive scandals and leave a bad odour all round. I have expressed my strong belief that the Partition Scheme is dead, but lest there

be any remnant of life left, let it get a finishing stroke. Let a great public meeting be called for the purpose of forming a Bengal Provincial and Municipal League, strongly representative of all classes in the strongly representative of all classes in the community, Indian and European alike, for the purpose of promoting good government, both in the province and in the municipalities of Bengal. The League can be incorporated for permanent work with a strong executive vigilant committee capable of watching over the trend of public affairs, and of taking suitable action as occasion arises. The first and foremost action would be to ask the Government of India to suspend everything in connection with Partition movement until the question has been threshed out in the Imperial Parliament. And in the meantime the executive committee could take ways and means, in a very authoritative manner, of letting Parliament know the exact state of feeling throughout the whole of Bengal in reference to the Partition movement and the desire of the people for a more thoroughly equip-ped administration of the undivided Province under a capable Governor and a well appointed Council.

More ephemeral meetings and the passing of resolutions are of no use whatever, unless backed up by patient and persistent work.
And hence the necessity for a permanent living organisation after the manner of the League I have referred to. The National Municipal League in the United States has done splendid work since its inauguration in 1894. I have its constitution before me. For my present purpose I only quote the first of its three objects, viz:—"To multiply the numbers, harmonise the methods and combine the forces of all who realise that it is only by united action and organisation that good citizens can secure the adoption of good laws and the selection of men of trained ability and proved integrity for all Municipal positions, or prevent the success of incompetent candidates for public office."

THE TRAVANCORE PLANTER'S CASE.

On the 19th Mr. Eardley Norton, instructed by Messrs. King and Joselyn, made an application before Mr. Justice Boddam, for bail on behalf of Mr. Lee, a Planter, of Travancore, who had been committed to take his trial at the current Sessions of the Madres High Court on a charge of culreble Madras High Court on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The case for the prosecution was that the accused had beaten a coolie named Jacob on the 26th June last and that the cooly had died from the effects of the beating on the 12th July last. Mr. John Adam, Crown Prosecutor, last. Mr. John Adam, Crown Prosecutor, who was served with notice of the application, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Norton read the evidence recorded in the lower Court chiefly the medical testimony given by Mr. Ephrahim, the Apothecary who attended on the accused from the 8th to the 11th July; and by Mr. D'Lemos, the Apothecary who held the post mortem. Counsel pointed out that though Mr. Ephrahim, the Apothecary attached to the Estate, personally attended attached to the Estate, personally attended on the deceased when he was ill, the deceased never made any complaint to him of having been beaten by anybody at all. The only thing that took place was that the Apothe-cary saw a wound on the little finger of decary saw a wound on the little finger of deceased's right hand and when asked how he got it he replied that Mr. Lee had struck him with a slashwhip. This Apothecary attributed the cause of death to pneumonia and denied that either the deceased or any of the estate coolies had ever made any suggestion as to violence having been used. The Apothecary who held the post mortem, on the other hand, attributed the cause of death to pneumonia and rupture of the lungs due to external blows. Counsel went in detail into the various wounds alleged to detail into the various wounds alleged to have been discovered at the post mortem and pointed out that there was no reason to suppose that the wounds on the chest could have been caused by violence only. The only direct testimony was that of the 2nd and 4th witnesses for the prosecution, who do not say a word about the kicking. The 4th witness subsequently withdrew every statement he had made, stating, that he made those statements under Police tuition. Even if true, the direct testimony of these witnesses was merely that they heard Jacob's cries and saw only a small wound on his little finger. Taking the whole of the evidence against the accused to be true, Counsel pointed out that the only charge for which he could be tried at present was a dence against the accused to be true, Counsel pointed out that the only charge for which he could be tried at present was a charge of causing grievous hurt, which charge was bailable. The Crown Prosecutor said he had no special instructions in the matter. Counsel pointed out that the Committing Magistrate stated that he actually disbelieved the evidence of the Apothecary employed on the Estate and if Mr. D'Lemos' evidence was true, the former's must be absolutely untrue. Mr. D'Lemos' evidence was to the effect that the wounds must have been caused before death. It could hardly be assumed that the whole of the detailed account given by Mr. D'Lemos' of the injuries was a complete concoction. Mr. Norton, interrupting, replied that it was not his case that it was a concoction. They were wounds of a special character and might be accounted for by other causes than violence. His Lordship said that the accused must be prepared to furnish substantial bail. Mr. Norton replied that accused was prepared to do so and that Mr. Creig, of the Bank of Madras, and Mr. Fraser, of Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe and Co., would stand surety. His Lordship then directed the release of the accused on bail till the 28th instant on his executing a bond for Rs. 10,000 and furnishing two sureties for Rs. 5,000 each to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the Crown.

The abnormal frosts which ushered in the year 1905 in Northern India have been blamed for many throubles. The latest grievance is that they have reduced the total area under that they have reduced the total area under sugar from 2,470,000 acres (the quinquennial average) to 2,032,000 acres. The Punjab reports an area of 204,600 acres against 325, 500 acres last year, a decrease of 37 per cent.

The Frontier Province reports a fall from 25,000 acres 24,800 acres. 25,900 to 24,800 acres.

SITUATION AND REMEDY.

The Town Hall was literally packed

suffocation on Friday evening to hear Babu Rabindra Nath Tagore on the above subject. There were many Indian Barristers in their natural constume besides other England-returned gentlemen. On the dias there were some Brahmo ladies and the leaders of the Calcutta Bengalee society. Babu Hirendra Nath Dutt took the chair. Babu Hirendra Nath Dutt took the chair.

Babu Rabindra Nath Tagore, though not quite well, read his paper excellently and was heard even from the farthest corner.

He said that the seed now sown by the partition would exemine to tition agitation would germinate, for it was God-send. The people had been demanding political rights from the Government in the belief that all men had equal rights.

The rulers of India, however, thought that Asiatics had no right. The speaker urged upon his hearers to take into their serious consideration the ill-treatment accorded to Asia by Europe. Not content with depriving the Indians of their independence, Englishmen had destroyed the arts and industries of the country. lishmen had destroyed the arts and industries of the country. The Indians knew the art of ship-building, but they had now forgot it. Before the English came to this country the Indians were a martial race, but thanks to the Arms Act the emasculation of the people is complete. The Bengalees were called a race of cowards but were not Englishmen more accounted in emasculation. lishmen more cowards in emasculating a martial race? These and many other acts martial race? These and many other acts of our rulers led the people to suspect every action of the Government. It was indeed a wonder that the people still begged small mercies from the rulers. They had not one King. The whole English nation was their master. So there was no hope in begging. The people were under a delusion that they The people were under a delusion that they were incapable of doing anything. They had now come to realize that the Englishmen were not going to give them any privilege. The present feeling was due to that knowledge. He hoped that that feeling would be lasting. The resolution of the Swadeshi measurement ought to be measured. would be lasting. The resolution of the Swadeshi movement ought to be made permanent. He hoped that the people would not grudge in shunning luxury. Individual effort should be made for the good of the nation. Unfortunately this was wanted now. To make the movement permanent there should be unity amongst the people and therein lay two parintism. and therein lay true patriotism. To make this unity real they should work together for the good of the country They should elect Hindus and Mahomedans as their leaders whose voice would supreme in all matters. He cited the from Government, were able to make their own courts, to improve agriculture, mana-facture, commerce, arts and industries of the country. Could not the Indians follow the example of the Armenians, who not a free nation? No institution or power granted by Government could thrive. Let that be not obtained by begging. Let it be won by themselves. Power given by Government was a secret danger to nation. Let them revive their old Pancha-yet system not in the manner Government was going to create Let them establish associations in all parts of the province for the improvement of education, industry, commerce and arts. Those associations would one day unite and form a real power in the

Babu Hirendra Nath Dutt then made ew remarks. He described John Bull, with a heart as hard as rock and with a block head. The only weak part in John Bull was that he had sensitive pocket nerve. When this sensitive part was touched John Bull was at once made to dance. Now that this Bull would come to its senses

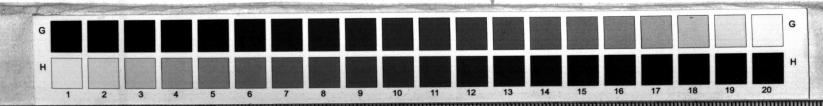
The proceedings began and terminated with two patriotic songs composed by Babu Robindra Nath Tagore.

It is rumoured that Mr. A. E. Chief Justice of Mysore, has tendered his resignation, and goes home in October.

It is understood that the Secretary of State has declined to approve of the proposal to remove the Punjab summer head-quarters to Dalhousie.

Mr. Edward Rodrigues, pensioned Tea Customs Superintendent, and at present Manager in the office of a Malabar European firm, was charged a couple of days ago before Mr. Noyce, Assistant Magistrate, with smuggling a bottle of country liquor from Native Cochin to British territory, Accused, who was ably defended by Mr. Oyitti Krishman B.A., B.L., flatly denied the charge. One of the principal prosecution witnesses was the Assistant Inspector of Ponnani Circle, who cut a sorry figure in the witness-box and hopelessly contradicted himself. The prosecution evidence broke down completely and the Magistrate acquitted the accused.

The Vypeen grave case under Section 241 of the District Municipalities Act, in which it is alleged that the Sexton and the gravedigger reopened a grave and exhumed the body of a girl, Maria, and buried the body of Mr. A. J. Pitter's son therein, came on for further hearing before our Second Class Magistrate, Mr. M. A. Thiagaraja Iyer, on the 15th and 17th instant. On the latter date the Magis-17th instant. On the latter date the Magistrate visited the cemetary and after a look at the grave in question proceeded by taking further evidence, when 5 witnesses were examined. The case for the prescrition was closed and the Magistrate framed the charge against the 2nd accused, the grave-digger, while the other accused, the Sexton was discharged, as, from the evidence adduced, the Magistrate found nothing by which the Sexton could be held guilty. The case stands adjourned to next Friday the 25th instant when the second accused is to put up his defence. "Majabar Herald."



THE

Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 1905.

LORD CURZON, SIR A. FRASER AND

PARTITION.

The entire correspondence between Mr. Brodrick and Lord Curzon, which led to the resignation of the latter, was published by us the other day in an extraordinary issue, upwards of two thousand copies of which were sold in a few hours. A perusal of the documents will show why His Lordship resigned, and why he took this step at a most inopportune moment. As we pointed out in our last issue the Viceroy had actually tendered his resignation in June, but Mr. Brodrick denied it boddy in the House of Commons! At that time he resigned on public grounds, that is to say, because of his entertaining the opinion that the scheme, submitted by Lord Kitchener and accepted by the Home Government, would, if introduced, establish a military autocracy and result in the ruin of India. If he had then stuck to his determination, he would have carried at least the European section of the Indian society with him, and perhaps found a place in history for supporting a right principle, but he was then persuaded to withdraw his resignation. He has resigned again; but this time not for the Empire, nor for a principle but on personal grounds. His Lordship now resigns, because, his nominee for the post of the "Supply Member," General Barrow, has been "rejected," to quote his own word. So previously he resigned for a noble cause and immediately withdrew his resignation; but now he resigns because his personal vanity has been hurt.

It would have been decourse more agree-

immediately withdrew his resignation; but now he resigns because his personal vanity has been hurt.

It would have been of course more agreeable to us if Lord Curzon had resigned owing to a difference between him and Mr. Brodrick over the partition question. There was every chance for such a collision. Firstly, Mr. Brodrick had promised to lay further papers before the House, but Lord Curzon would rush partition through and finish every thing in October, if possible. The Secretary of State had good cause to resent such an attitude, for, it the partition scheme were launched before the re-assembling of Parliament, Mr. Brodrick might be accused as a promise-breaker. Secondly, a serious legal difficulty was to be got over, and Mr. Brodrick might naturally object to the carrying out of an important measure which might afterwards be declared illegal, and, therefore, null and void.

But, it seems, Mr. Brodrick did not take this step to serve a personal end. He knew that nothing would please Lord Curzon more than the blood of the Bengalee. When Lord Curzon, therefore, earnestly begged him to sanction the partition project, Mr. Brodrick no doubt acceded to the request, but, at the same time, made His Lordship feel that thereby he had conferred an everlasting obligation upon him. And Mr. Brodrick was able to remind Lord Curzon of this obligation when he complained of having received unjust treatment at his hands! Who will after this deny that Mr. Brodrick is a more clever diplomat than Lord Curzon? Or is it possible that Mr. Brodrick is only a lathial in the hand of Mr. Balfour to break the heads of those who are disagreeable to him?

But it does not matter whether the resigna-

But it does not matter whether the retion of Lord Curzon is due to partition or to the scheme of the re-organization of the Army. It is enough that Lord Curzon is removed from the scene. For if Lord Curson disappears, the only reason why the project of partition should be given effect to disappears also

Of course we have yet Sir A. Fraser amongst us. But His Honour's condition reminds us of that of Wolseley, the great minister of Henry VIII. Why is Sir Andrew for partition? Because his Chief, now nobody to him, was for it. Perhaps no Lieutenant-Governor surrendered himself up so completely to his Chief as Sir Andrew did to Lord Curzon. In a public speech deliver to Lord Curzon. In a public speech, delivered by him at St. Andrew's Dinner, he said that not only was Lord Curzon "an exceptionally able man" but his Chief characteristics were "his intense regard for righteousness and his great consideration for the opinions and advice of others." Holding such an opinion of Lord Curzon, there no wonder that his late Chief's conviction was his own, and that he followed him like a

shadow.

Sir G. Campbell and Lord Northbrook could not agree. Sir William Grey opposed the educational scheme of Lord Mayo (Styachey brothers.) But Sir A. Fraser dittoed everything that Lord Curzon said or did. Nay, he went a step further than Lord Curzon. Lord Curzon did not mix with the leading men of Bengal and could not thus know their wiews on partition directly. But Sir their wiews on partition directly. But Si Andrew conversed with hundreds of men of education and property, and every one of them, whose opinion was worth having, opposed the division of Bengal. Yet he not only supported the measure against universal protects but was also the archaeof the contents. tests, but was also the author of the enlarged scheme which is hundred times more mischie-

scheme which is hundred times more mischlewous than the original one.

If, instead of following Lord Curzon, His Honour had only followed
his own instincts, which are all proIndian, how happy would the Bengalees have
been! He was trained by his excellent father
who called himself not a Scotchman but an

who called himself not a Scotchman but an Indian. When Sir A. Fraser was appointed ruler of Bengal, there was joy in the land. But he forsook the people, seventy millions of whom God had placed in his care, and stuck to his Chief. This Chief now leaves him alone!

And why was the partition scheme proposed. Who did it? It was proposed by Lord Curzon. And why did Mr. Brodrick sanction it? The fact has come out at last that he did it simply to please Lord Curzon and serve a purpose of his own. For does not Mr. Brodrick charge Lord Curzon with ingratitude? Says the former (Mr. Brodrick) to the latter (Lord Curzon) in effect: "You ingrate, did I not accept two of your nominees when it was I who had the power of nominating them? And what is more, did not I even sanction your Partition scheme which was launched for punishing the Bengalees.

So the fact has come to light at last as to

or punishing the Bengalees.

So the fact has come to light at last as to the fact has come to light at last as to the Mr. Brodrick sanctioned the Partition cheme. He did it not to serve the Empire, but to serve himself and to oblige Lord Curon who has just resigned in huff. And why did Lord Curon to divide Bengal? Every body is this time aware that the plea of over-

burdened" Lieutenant-Governor is a myth burdened" Lieutenant-Governor is a myth, If Sir Andrew Fraser really complained that the administration of Bengal was too heavy for him, surely the proper course for Lord Curzon was to appoint a more energetic and capable man than Sir Andrew, and not to trample down the feelings and sentiments of a whole nation. Well, it is now quite evident that the partition of Bengal was undertaken only to put down the Bengalees who were thorns in the side of Lord Curzen's Government. What a feeling this attitude of the authors of the partition project displays! Is this the way the three hundred millions in India are to be governed? Lord Curzon is angry, and, therefore, the fifty millions of Bengalees must be sacrificed to appease him!

"THE FORMIDABLE JOB."

THE FORMIDABLE 2005.

THE "PIONERR" is persistent in its assertion that the Government of India is determined to give effect to partition without waiting for the adjourned Parliamentary debate. This is what it says in its issue of

"Now that it has been settled that nothing was meant by the Secretary of State's adwas meant by the Secretary of State's admission that Parliament was entitled to further information before the partition of Bengal was proceeded with, the Government of India and the local Administrations concerned will be resuming work on the formid-

cerned will be resuming work on the formidable job at full pressure."

But who has settled it? Who has settled that Mr. Brodrick gave a false promise to Mr. Roberts, Sir Henry Fowler and others? The only party who can settle the question is Mr. Brodrick. Has he written to the "Pioneer"? Not likely. Has he written to Lord Curzon saying that he never meant to lay further papers before the House? We fancy not; for, then the Government of India would have at once published such a valuable piece of information; and second ly, considering the love which Mr. Brodrick bears to Lord Curzon, he cannot be expected to put himself in the position of a promiseto put himself in the position of a promise-breaker for the sake of his opponent. We may, therefore, take it that the object of the inspired passage, quoted above, is to damp the spirits of those who are carrying on the agitation against partition; for, it is hard to conceive that the Government of India, now that it has no head, is yet deter-mined to have partition at any cost by defy-

Needless to say that the Government will Needless to say that the Government will take a very serious step if, in the face of the distinct promise made by the Secretary of State to the House, it yet launches the scheme of partition before the reassembling of Parliament in February next. For, neither the Opposition nor Mr. Brodrick is likely to tolerate such disobedience on the part of the India Government. There is then the question of legal difficulty, of which hereofter. Again, fancy the nature of the then the question of legal difficulty, of which hereafter. Again, fancy the nature of the task which will devolve upon the Government. The "Pioneer" calls it "formidable"; but it is more than that,—it seems beyond human power to complete all necessary arrangements for creating a new Province and a new Government in the course of two or three months. We shall try to give the reader an idea of the utter confusion that is bound to epspe if the matter is rushed

bound to ensue if the matter is rushed through with railway speed.

How long does it take for a joint family, composed of two or three co-sharers, to separate their properties? It requires years before petty details relating to various matters could be satisfactorily adjusted. This is the case with a private party; but the

he former. Hitherto there was one homogeneous Go ernment, with one Secretariat; one Revenue vernment, with one Secretariat; one Revenue Board; one executive department composed of Divisional Commissioners and District Magistrates; one department of Police; one department of Jails; one department of Education; one department of Land Records and Agriculture; one department of Registration; one department of Customs; one department of Excise and so forth. All these are to be halved. New officers are to be are to be halved. New officers are to be appointed and old officers to be divided into two sets, one for the new, and the other for the old, Province. And what is most diffi-cult is that, hitherto there was one financial account for one undivided Province under one Government; this account is to be separated into two in such a way as to leave no room for complaint on the part of the old or the new Government.

In the Board of Revenue and the Secretariat,—indeed, in almost every branch of the administration of the Bengal Government,—there are lots of valuable papers, belonging to private parties and the Government, deposited in their archives. They have to be transferred from Calcutta to Dacca, from Nagpur to Calcutta, or from Assam to Dacca or Chittagong; for, the interests of three Provinces, namely, Bengal, Assam and the Central Provinces are involved in the partition project. Even gods themselves cannot guarantee that many of these valuable documents will not be lost or stolen or tampered with during their transit from one place to another. It was an authority like Sir Patrick Playfair who told us last year in a private conversation that, when Sylhet and Cachar were cut off from Bengal and annexed to Assam, many people were ruined, because they lost valuable documents which were under the custody of the Government and which had to be transmitted from the Secretariat off Bengal to that of Assam.

Here are certain features of this formate able job." It is quite evident that Lord Curzon thought that, the partition of Bengal would be as plain sailing as the creation of the North-Western Province was. We all know how the Government of India, when it first conceived the idea of founding a similar province in the North-East, paid no heed whatever to the difficulties,—financial, administrative, economical etc.,—that it would have to overcome in this connection. It is only after securing the sanction of the Secretary of State to his project of partitioning Bengal that Lord Curzon directed his attention to these matters.

Now, it was a very simple thing to create In the Board of Revenue and the

to these matters.

Now, it was a very simple thing to create a Province in the North-West. Some frontier districts were cut off from the Punjab ther districts were cut off from the Punjab and they were grouped together into a Province and placed under the same officers who had already been in charge of them. Then the new administrative machinery that had be created was very small. A Chief

Commissioner and his staff were all that

Commissioner and his staff were all that were required and temporary employment for four years was offered to the Punjab officers that chose to remain west of the Indus, reversion to the older Province being left open to them.

But the conditions are very different with regard to the new Province. Not omy is the Province a very big one, but a large number of new officers, as able and experienced as those who are in charge of Bengal, will be needed to administer its affairs. From where are they to be secured? Surely, they will not be rained down from heaven. Here are a few more difficulties. The districts that are to be joined together into one homogeneous whole are at present under two separate Administrations. The Civil staff in Assam and in the Bengal territory concerned has to be re-arranged; a separate cadre for future recruitment has to be formed; the combined area has to be parcelled out into Divisions, Districts, and Sub-Divisions both for magisterial and judicial work; a number of departments have to be called into existence; and the new Lieutenant-Governor has to be given the full Secretariat Staff without which he would be helpless. Then, there must be many conflicting interests to be reconciled; and other matters of like nature are to be settled.

The financial is of course the most difficult of all questions. The initial and the New Buildings, some of them palatial ones, must cult of all questions. The initial and permanent cost will be enormous. New buildings, some of them palatial ones, must be erected at Dacca, Chittagong and Shillong, both for accommodating offices and officers. At least two crores of Rupess will be required for this purpose alone. And then, unless the Government of India has secured an Alladin's lamp, it will take years before these hundreds of buildings can be completed. Where will the officers reside or the offices be located if the partition scheme is launched even after six months? The permanent cost will be at least two crores per annum. What arrangements have been made to pump out this huge sum from the people of the new Province regularly every year?

Something like giddiness must overtake

Something like giddiness must overtake every one when he contemplates the nature of the work which the Government will have to go through, if it is really bent upon dismembering Bengal in a hurry. It can accomplish this feat only by turning the entire machinery of the Government upside down and bringing irremediable confusion in every branch of administration. Unless the Government has gone mad, it will not venture to undertake such a task, though such an insane attempt would have been possibly made if Lord Curzon was yet the ruler of the country. But His Lordship is on his exit, and there is none belonging to the Government of India, excepting Mr. Risley, who is, however, only a subordinate, who can take the place of the late Vicercy or who has any heart in this work. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that, in spite of the inspired paragraph of the "Pioneer," neither the Supreme nor the Loca! Government will care to proceed with the work of partition. However, that is no reason that the promoters of the anti-partition movement should show any signs of langour. On the other hand, they should work with greater vigour now that the author of their misery is on his way out for good. Something like giddiness must overtake

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, HIGH COURT, AND COMMERCIAL PROS-PECT OF CALCUTTA.

THE European merchants of Calcutta are not only intelligent but shrewd men of business who thoroughly understand their own interests. Is it not therefore surprising that they are so indifferent as regards the partition of Bengal? It cannot of course be expected that the question will more their some very substantial points, they will be as great sufferers as the Bengalees if the partition project is given effect to? Oh for a Clarke at this juncture! If Mr. Clarke, the late Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, were alive at this time, we think, he would not have rected till the entire body. he would not have rested till the entire body of non-official Europeans had seen the great danger which threatens them in connection

with this measure. of the Calcutta High Court is a necessity to the children of the soil, it is a greater necessity to the Europeans residing in this country. They cannot thus afford to see the position of this palladium of liberty lowered in any way. But is there any doubt that the existing High Court is bound to lose its prestige and status, if Bengal is divided into two? If and status, if Bengal is divided into two? If there was any, that has been removed by the reply of the Government to the representation of the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber wanted a guarantee to the effect that the jurisdiction of the High Court would not be withdrawn from the proposed new Province. The Government says in reply that, not only is it unable to give such a guarantee, but that its successors, for aught it knows to the contrary, may meddle with the High Court! After such plain declaration, for which the Government deserves thanks, how can the Chamber keep quiet over the matter.

which the Government deserves thanks, how can the Chamber keep quiet over the matter.

A curious notion, it seems, has overtaken some of the prominent members of the Chamber. It is to the effect that there is a great difference between the "status" of the High Court and its "area of jurisdiction." "The two seem to be totally distinct matters which need not necessarily have anything to do with one another" says an exponent of this view in the "Englishman," over the signature of "C." The notion, in short, is that, so long as the High Court has a charter of its own, it does not matter whether its jurisdiction is narrowed or extended. In other words, as the Calcutta High Court will not be deprived of its charter, its status will not words, as the Calcutta High Court will not be deprived of its charter, its starus will not suffer in the slightest degree if its jurisdiction is reduce. Cter the partition of Bengal.

The result however, is the real fact, for, hetween the "status" and the area of jurisdiction in our meaning. Now which High as a superior status—a High Court of half the number? Like Calcutta, Allahabad has also a chartered High Court of its own. Which of the two is superior—the Calcutta or the Allahabad? There cannot be two opinions on the subject. And why is the status of the Calcutta Court higher than that of the Allahabad? Because, the former consists of seventeen, and the latter only

half a dozen Judges.

Knotty legal questions are oftentimes settled by a Full Bench. In the Calcutta High
Court seventeen learned Judges will put

Judges will constitut every body will prefer a teen Judges to the one arrived less than half of that number. So tus of all the chartered High Courts the same. On the other hand, their tus of all the chartered High Courts at the same. On the other hand, their status varies according to the number of learned Judges who preside over them.

Now to the main point at issue. Why has the Calcutta High Court got such a large number of Judges as seventeen? Why is it as grand an institution as the High Court of England itself? Because the area of its jurisdiction is very large. It extends from Calcutta to Assam on one side, and to the remotest corner of Behar on the other. But, if Bengal is halved, the High Court's jurisdiction will be halved also. And if its jurisdiction is halved, the High Court will be halved also, that is to say, if we have now seventeen Judges, we shall then have eight or nine. In other words, its status will be levelled down to that of Allahabad, which has six or seven Judges only. The "status" and the "area of jurisdiction" far from being "totally distinct" as the correspondent of the "Englishman" has it, are thus very closely connected with each other. We fancy, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce are not prepared to have the status.

thus very closely connected with each other.

We fancy, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce are not prepared to have the status of their own High Court reduced to that of the Allahabad. But how can they prevent it, if the partition is not stopped? The bar will then necessarily deteriorate, and its independence will be gone. The pay of the Chief Justice will also be reduced, and only a third-rate man will agree to accept the now much-coveted Chiefship of the first judicial tribunal in the land. And who knows that, in due course, the High Court will be deprived of its charter and replaced by a chief court? This must be the inevitable result of the partition of Bengal Bengal, reduced to nearly half its size, cannot, with any show of justice, claim the privilege of possessing a High Court of seventeen Judges which, as an undivided Province, it enjoys now. Is it possible that the non-official Europeans do not see this simple thing? If they do, how are they sleeping over the partition matter?

As regards the commercial aspect of the question. Is it possible that the merchants of Calcutta do not see what will strike even a child that the partition of Bengal means the partition of Calcutta itself? It is to East Bengal and Assam that the commercial community of the city owes much of their prosperity. But will not their prosperity be at least halved when the new Province will have Chittagong for its port? It is mainly jute and tea which have added to the prosperity of the merchants of Calcutta. But Calcutta will see very little of these articles when the new Province will have its own entrance and exit to the sea. And if the commerce of the imperial city suffers, the occupation of half of the coolies, carters, boatmen &c will be gone.

The position is this. The distance to

the commerce of the imperial city the occupation of half of the coolies, carters, boatmen &c will be gone.

The position is this. The distance to Calcutta from Dacca by the shortest route is something like 250 miles against the 142 miles only to Chittagong. There is break of bulk entailing two transhipments between Calcutta and Dacca; there is no such break of bulk between Dacca and Chittagong under the proposed conditions. The transport of jute to Chittagong should thus cost just three-fifths of what it would cost to transport to Calcutta. This difference in distance and rate will necessarily affect all other commodities, such as salt, kerosine oil, piece goods &c which represent imports; and jute, tea, mustard seed, hides &c which are the exports. Not only the question of rate but that of time also is a most important factor. At present day only. The advantage is, to say the least, so startling in its significance that it is a wonder that there is absolutely no flutter among the commercial community in

When will the non-official Europeans in Calcutta realize the gravity of the situation and shake off their lethargy? With the declining prosperity of the commercial community will disappear gradually the prosperity of almost all classes of people in Calcutta. If jute, tea, rice find their way to the port of Chittagong, what will be the fate of the port of Calcutta? And will not the income of the Port Commissioners then be halved? Similarly, will not the income of the Corporation be reduced by half? And the Cal-cutta Improvement Scheme will certainly have to be shelved if jute and tea cannot be taxed by the Corporation. The result of the partition is an unmitigated mischief all along the line.

We are thankful to "Max" for his crushing article in "Capital." Will he take the place of the late Mr. Clarke and rouse the non-official European community in Bengal to do their duty? There is no doubt that, if the prospect of the Bengalees is bad, no less bad is the prospect of the non-official Europeans, if the partition of Bengal is effected. For, with the status of the High Court lowered or gone, and the commercial prosperity of Calcutta windling away, the prospect of the non-official European community must be very dismal indeed. We are thankful to "Max"

Human nature is everywhere the same. Now that Lord Curzon has resigned the entire English press, including even the London "Daily News," is sympathising with him. The "Times," true to its character, discuss the matter in its usual way, apportioning its praise and blame in the nicest manner possible, to the parties concerned. It praises Lord Curzon and blames Mr. Brodrick. To make the scales oven it next praises Mr. Lord Curzon and blames Mr. Brodrick. To make the scales even, it next praises Mr. Brodrick and blames Lord Curzon. And thus the public are left to draw their own conclusion as to which side is in the right and which in the wrong. The other day the "Times" called Lord Curzon "the greatest of the King's representatives"; and when this greatest of the King's representatives was brought down on his knees by the action of Messrs. Balfour and Brodrick, it characterised the attitude of the latter as "right and wise," and accused its fallen hero of being so blundering as to withdraw his first resignation. The "Times" is thus a wise and safe

Curzon can not ...

was regarded with grantenebling than Lord Curzon.

he has resigned, he is no longer wand may be annoyed, nay even by petty-minded people whom he has on when in power. The most likely thing therefore is that Lord Curzon will fly home as early as possible. But whether he stays here or goes home the partition and the Swadeshi movement must be continued with as much vigor as possible. Curzon can not

Ir was no ordinary humiliation which Mr. Brodrick inflicted upon Lord Curzon when he asked the latter to consult Lord Kitchener as to what officer should be appointed as Sup-ply Member. He said in his desptach that he ply Member. He said in his desptach that he would on no account appoint General Barrow as such; but might consider the claims of one who is recommended both by the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, the latter being not only a subordinate of Lord Curzon but a very independent subordinate, certainly a bitter and successful opponent. The fact is that Mr. Brodrick suspected that Lord Curzon's object was to discredit the scheme by putting it in charge of an unsympathetic officer. We fear Mr. Brodrick had some reason to entertain such a suspicion. It is not likely that the views of the great London not likely that the views of the great London journal should ever be supported by an Indian paper like the "Patrika." But, in this matter, we agree with the "Times" in thinking that though Englishmen here and in England are expressing sympathy for Lord Curzon in this controversy, it was he that was in the wrong, and Mr. Brodrick who was in the right.

FROM the correspondence between the two, we shall try to explain how we come to entertain this view. Lord Curzon gave Mr. Brodrick to understand that he had nominated General Barrow to fill the place of the Supply Member; that he was going to England; and that Mr. Brodrick would be so good as to send for him and have a talk with him, and that the nomination of General Barrow had the approval of Lord Kitchener. It seems the privilege of nominating for the place rested with the Secretary of State; and considering the strained relations between him and the Viceroy, the latter acted injudiciously in courting humiliation by making a nomina-Viceroy, the latter acted injudiciously in courting humiliation by making a nomination which he had no right to make. But, it seems, Mr. Brodrick was generous enough to over-look the liberty that Lord Curzon had taken in this matter and actually granted an interview to General Barrow as he was requested to do by the Viceroy. But what did he learn by this interview? This interview led him to suspect the motives of Lord Curzon! Mr. Brodrick came to suspect, from his conversation with General Barrow that the latter was not an admirer of the scheme other commodities, such as salt, kerosine oil, piece goods &c which represent imports; and jute, tea, mustard seed, hides &c which are the exports. Not only the question of rate but that of time also is a most important factor. At present goods sent by the quickest route between Calcutta and Dacca occupy a whole week in transit, while under the new conditions that the nomination of conditions of the commodities, such as salt, kerosine oil, his conversation with General Barrow that the piece goods conversation with Conversation w Lord Curzon that the nonmacted Congral Barrow had been approved of by Lord Kitchener was not exactly correct.

How Mr. Brodrick came to entertain this notion we do not know, perhaps he came to do it from his conversation with General Barrow. So he telegraphed to Lord Curzon to say that General Barrow was not quite willing to take the place to which the Vice-roy had nominated him; for he was desirous of holding a post where he would have an opportunity of doing active service. He further requested the Vicercy that he should consult Lord Kitchener whether he had any objection to General Barrow. So here was consult Lord Kitchener whether he had any objection to General Barrow. So here was more humiliation which Lord Curzon brought upon himself by his failty manoeuvre. Mr. Brodrick thus told Lord Curzon plainly that he would never take his man, but he might take him if his nomination is approved by Lord Kitchener: And what did subsequent events prove? They prove that Lord Curzon was not quite correct when he said that the nomination of General Barrow had the approval of Lord Kitchener, and Lord Curzon had to admit it. Is it possible that while Mr. Brodrick kept up the correspondence with the Viceroy he also held a secret correspondence with Lord Kitchener, and the latter informed him that General Barrow was not his man nor a sympathiser of the scheme?

Here is an incident to show that the Bengalees are far from being implacable foes of Lord Curzon, though he has done them that greatest injury which a ruler can do to the millions entrusted to his care. When the resignation of the Viceroy was made known, a hundred meeting was called where a number of leading men were present. The subject for discussion was whether the great event, namely, the resignation of Lord Curzon, should be celebrated by an all-India rejoicing or not. The young men were for illuminating the town at once; but the opinions of the elders prevailed. They said that it would not be proper and Hindu-like to show such jubilation over a fallen viceroy. By adopting such a course, it was further contended, the Bengalees might also lose the sympathy of their friends among Englishmen. This advice preponderated, or the resignation of Lord Curzon might have been followed by the illuminations of the capital city and other towns of India.

Like the people of British India, the rulers of the Indian States have also suffered unmitigated injury at the hands of Lord Curzon. The manner in which Holker and Panna were driven from their thrones reminds one of the days of Dalhousie At Jeypur Lord Curzon solemnly promised that, as long as he was at the head of the Govern-ment, he would not allow a that to spoiling borbond ornit off

Native tifteen lakhs that entribute to the Memora Curzon's last act with ative States is the practical anon of Kashmere. The reader may not quite forgotten the great sensation which was created in the country, two years ago, by the publication in this journal of a contemplated Government Resolution, the object of which was to convert Kashmere into a British Colony for retired Anglo-Indians. The publication of the document dans. The publication of the document robbed many an officer of the Government of his sleep and appetite; and Lord Curzon, in one of his speeches, categorically denied the truth of the allegations made in the Resolution. And yet what was denied two years ago is going to happen now.

Ir may be remembered that the Maharajah of Kashmere was restored to partial powers, after his deposition, when Mr. Bradlaugh raised a debate about his case in Parliament. That a debate about his case in Parliament. That is to say, a Council, composed of the nominees of the British Government was fastened upon His Highness; and he could do nothing without their sanction. The Maharajah is going to be relieved of this Council and invested with full powers. In return the Maharajah has agreed to revoke the standing order of the Durbar whereby Europeans were debarred from colonising in Kashmere. The restoration of full powers to the Maharajah thus means nothing if Europeans are permitted to settle in Kashmere. Kashmere will no doubt have yet a Maharajah of its own, but it will gradually pass into the hands of the European settlers, and the country will become European to all intents and purposes. It is to accomplish this object that Lord Curzon was to have gone to Kashmere. But, his resignation has upset this and every other arrangement. So there is no knowing whether His Lordship will have the privilege of doing this wrong to that hapless State, or it will be done by his successor. In the meantime, the people of Kashmere should do their duty at this juncture. They are much more interested in the integrity of the State than even its ruler. They should, therefore, organize a movement against the contemplated colonization of their State by Europeans. The Maharajah has no right to agree to any arrangement which is hurtful to the interests of the State, against the wishes of his people. Now that Lord Curzon has resigned, they may yet awert the impending calamity by making a proper representation to his successor and Parliament.

Our New York correspondent writes under date July 11:—
"T am glad to say that the Indians in New

York and neighbourhood are forming an Indian Social Association for mutual assistance and as a centre to which Indians coming to New York can have their letters sent and meet in friendship. The Indians taking part in it comprise a Musalman, a Parsi and Hindus. You will probably be officially informed of it for publication.
"My principal object, however, in writing

is to say that you ought to get the 'Fortnightly Review" for May and read Sir John Gorsts' article, especially the last two pages. It is the most scathing indictment of the apathy of the English people as a whole I have ever read, and shows how utterly worthless they are politically. When, as Sir J. G. points out, a people have the political power to vote the remedies for their own wrongs, and don't and won't use it, their case is hopeless. can understand now why he resigned from the Board of Education. But the lesson goes further and I say that it is the worst kind of a delusion for the Indian people to think that they can gain their rights by appealing to a people so cross that they won't even take the trouble to vote for their own rights, and allow such a leader a. Gorst could be to be forced to retire be cause of their apathy and ignorance and violent jingoism. As I think I have said efore, the only advantage I see in delegation that is going to England is to learn what a broken reed India is leaning on when it has to lean on the British people for its liberties and redress of its wrongs. I think that is the lesson it will take back from England. I think Mr. Dadabhai knows this to be the case, but of course it is good policy to try everything in the way of peaceful and constitutional ways before giving up. I rejoice at the defeat of the attempt of that traitor Delcasse and his Anglo-Jew fellow conspirators to embroil France and Germany. My French correspondents deal with Delcasse without gloves and that business of the English and French fleets is all trash. The French people really mistrust England more than ever. The Germans have learnt their lesson and I am fully preserved to see the Egyptian and fully prepared to see the Egyptian and Abyssinian questions taken up after the Morocco affair is settled.

"As to this country, it is saturated with corruption from top to bottom."

It is only by passive resistance that Indians can regenerate themselves. It is useless for them to go to England to seek help from the British public; for they are either slaves like ourselves or too engrossed with their

the resignation of Lord Curzon, which reproduced elewhere with some portions omitted. It has one great fundamental defect. It is no doubt a masterly analysis of His Lordship's character as a man, showing some of his virtues and foibles, his strength and weakness in vivid colours, but it does not deal with the great problem how his administration has affected the interests of the three hundred millions of India.

-Viceroyalty from the had the power to grant it; the same Ministry, after having emptorily given him his conge, appointed his successor immediately, lest His L ship changed his mind and expressed desire to remain! But the "Pioneer" forgotten to say things in which the public are more vitally interested, namely, ho Lord Curzon, by his acts and utterances, has convulsed the whole of India, which was comparatively quieter when he came here, and how it is not good policy on the part and how it is not good policy on the part of our rulers to do anything calculated to rouse the worst passions of the gentle and unaggressive people of this land. That the Allahabad paper is opposed to the policy of creating deep discontent in this country is made manifest by its earnest attempt to made manifest by its earnest attempt to cut short the agitation against partition as soon as possible. The ability, which the "Pioneer" has in producing brilliant articles, is thus no blessing to the Indians. His ability is like the beauty of a woman who has no heart. He could easily utilize his talent for the good of the three hundred millions who are helpless and placed under the despotic rule of his countrymen. What a pity, instead of doing it, he should often fail in his duty to the vast myriads whose destinies are in the hands of English rulers. We think the English papers in India can do greater good to its people than even the rulers sent out here to improve their condition.

May we enquire, under what principle does the 'Pioneer' support the partition scheme of Lord Curzon? It has been now made clear that no body has any heart in the affair; and if the Secretary of State supported it, he did it, not to serve British interests but to please his talented, though unruly, vain and whimsical subordinate. This is the way 'Max" in 'Capital" analyses what Mr. Brodrick said to Lord Curzon bout this partition:

"The Home Cabinet did not understand what it was all about, and as for the "Paragon" himself he confessed he was in blank ignorance on the whole subject was evidenced by his reply to Mr. Herbert Roberts during the closing days of Parliament, and in a still more startling manner in the recent telegrams to Lord Curzon, where, treating the Viceroy as a spoiled and petulant schoolboy, he virtually said "Look here, my good fellow, you must not think you can have your own sweet will in everything You must confess we have been very good to you. We have patted you on the back and given in to you times without number. And even in one of your latest fads, although I don't understand anything about the d-d thing at all, I have given you your own way in what you call a scheme for the Parti-tion of Bengal."

When the resignation of Lord Curzon was announced, what the "Pioneer" and was to assert over and over again that this incident would in no way affect the progress of the partition scheme; on the other hand, it would be carried on vigorously. What could be his motive for taking such an attitude? Was it not to damp the spirit of the Bengalees and stop agitation? And why should the partition scheme be now carried on vigorously, when there is now none in India, except perhaps one, who cares a fig for this wretched bantling of Lord Curzon? And this exception is Mr. Risley. As for His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, he has done much for Lord serve themselves. His Honour has no longer any need to please Lord Curzon, and hurt his own people. The actual situation apparently is this. There is now none in the Government of India to rescind the orders pre vicusly passed by it to hurry through the measure, and thus Mr. Commissioner Lyon, who was on his way to Assam before Lord Curzon's resignation, has now reached Shib-sagore. On the other hand, we see Mr. Tremearne declaring that the partition scheme is dead. "Max" also says the same thing in "Capital." We have great faith in the good intention and powers of organization of "Max" and Mr. Tremearne. Will they try in earnest to bring about the proposed League, referred to in "Max's" magnificent article, reproduced elsewhere'

Ar the great meeting in Calcutta, convened the other day by the Landholders' Association, where about two lakhs and half Association, where about two lakes and half were subscribed for a weaving mill and where some fifty or sixty leading Marwari merchants were present, the latter asked what were they to do with the lakes worth of foreign goods that had already been imported by them? They promised never again to indent England-made articles, but they wanted permission to dispose of the goods that had already been ordered for. On the other hand, those who are taking the lead in this movement are being beseiged On the other hand, those who are taking the lead in this movement are being beseiged by people to supply them with country-made clothes. "There is no stock in the bazar" they say, "what are we to do?" And the leaders have no means of meeting the demand which is day by day getting more and more acute. Our distinguished friend Mr. Wacha writes to us from Bombay under data 22nd Aug:

"As regards Dhutees, Bombay mills made 100 million yards last year, and Ahmedabad about 19 millions, Nagpur made 7 millions, in all, 126 millions or so. But this was for rdinary consumption mostly for India and a fractional part for trade abroad. In short, the mills are not in a position

and a fractional part for trade abroad. In short the mills are not in a position to supply the needs of the country."

Besides the above, the Bombay mill-owners may trade on the patriotism of Bengal and increase the price of their goods. Here are then several problems which need solution. What are the merchants to do with the foreign goods already imported by them? How are the leaders to meet the increasing demand? To take the second for consideration first. The leaders must set up mills as speedily as possible. Secondly, they must utilize improved hand-looms and employ the lakks of weavers who are now starving for want of work. Thirdly, the people must for the present he satisfied.

length be reduced. Fifthly use clothes; wear Paijamas or Junghias, clothes; wear Paijamas or Jungmas, gunny bags if necessary. In days gone by many a village had but one chudder and every man only two pairs of Dhuties per annum. As regards the first question, if the boycoft is relaxed for the sake of those who have large stocks of Manchester cloths, then the movement may go to the wall altogether. And then again, if the cople need Dhuties which the leaders fail to supply, there is no help for it; the needy must wait till clothes are woven. In the meantime, we trust no one will purchase new clothes during the Pooja. Let them wear old clothes till they are torn and be-come unserviceable. Not only will the mar-ket by this method be filled with countrymade articles in due course, but the sale of Manchester piece-goods will be stopped. We shall however deal with the matter again Manchester piece-goods will be stopped. We shall however deal with the matter again and again. And then we have to say much about salt imported from abroad. If salt is to be howcotted it ought to be done in a natural way and not by inflammatory handbills like those we noticed recently. Let it be distinctly understood that the promoters of the Swadeshi movement have nothing to do with any of the inflammatory hand-bills which were recently circulated by some irresponsible parties.

We are sorry to hear that Lord Curzon is very ill and Doctors think that he requires long rest. What a pity that His Lordship should break his health not to do good but unmitigated injury to the people of India who did him no harm but paid him a lakh a month as salary. In the meantime it is amusing to see how Mr. Brodrick is shedding a flood of crocodile's tears over Lord Curzon's misfortune. Having humiliated Curzon's misfortune. Having humiliated and then compelled him to resign, Mr. Brodrick is now expressing his high appreciation of his services as Viceroy. This is called "the presenting a pair of shoes after killing a cow."

We are informed that Mr. MacBlaine, District Judge of Krishnaghur-did not come to court on Saturday last. He had given no notice of his intended absence. The result was, the parties and their pleaders had to keep waiting up to 5 P. M. and even at that moment, no information was sent to them by The Judge. The matter should draw the attention of the Hon'ble Mr. Chief Justice.

Moulvi Bazlul Karim, the third Presi dency Magistrate, having taken leave for one year, Babu R. A. N. Sing, Police Magistrate year, Babu R. A. N. Sing, Police Magistrate of Sealdah, has been appointed in his place. Mr. Sing has already created a name for himself for his energy, ability and courtesy; so we need hardly say that the selection has been an excellent one.

The rainfall dering the week was heavy in North Bengal and Bihar, moderate to light in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur but scanty in Orissa. The heavy fall caused scanty in Orissa. The heavy rain caused floods and some damage to standing crops in a few districts of Bihar. Transplantation of winter rice is still going on. Harvesting of early rice and jute continues. Cattle-disease is reported from eight districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. Price of rice has risen in five districts and fallen in ten.

in five districts and fallen in ten.

We are glad to learn that Kumar Rajendra Lall Mukerjee Bahadur, son of Raja Peary Mohan Mukerjee Bahadur C.S.I. of Uttarparah, is taking active interest in the Swadeshi movemnt. He is, we are told, personally meeting the shop-keepers and their customers and urging eloquently on both the parties the necessity of indenting and using make. The Kumar's scope of action is now country-made goods instead of those of foreign limited in his own residence, but we hope it will ere long extend beyond its precincts. The Kumar deserves the thanks of the public.

We understand that an order has been promulgated by the District Superintendent motives prohibiting loud music such as may be caused by the beating of drums, cymbals etc. after 10 p.m. in public places at Burdwau; and it is said that the Police have been carrying out this order with a zeal worthy of a better cause. A few prosecutions and punish-ments under the said order have filled with Marm the Hindu community of Burdwan. One Debendra Nath Mandal applied for pass to enjoy music on the occasion of a certain Puja at his house. The pass was granted with a strict injunction not to indulge in it after 10 p.m. But as Debendra Nath's ill-luck would have it he was unable to finish the Puja and so to discontinue the music within the time prescribed; and the result was that he along with six others, were houled up by the police before the court for the offence of breaking the provisions of the pass. They were placed on their trial before Moulvi Abdul Huque, Deputy Magistrate, who convicted the accused Debendra Mondul and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20. The other accused were acquitted and discharged for want of sufficient evidence against them. We fail to understand why the latter were sent up at all when the pass did not include their names. One Jagannath Nyak was before this, also fined Rs. 10 for the same offence. Mr. J. V. Ryan, the present District Super-intendent of Police, is known to be a sympathetic officer of great competence. doublt not that if some leading men of the

of the Hindus, he will surely withdraw it. Kitchener's Army Reform Scheme the Government of India in the Home Department will issue in due course a resolution on the conversion of Army Head Quarters into the Army Department with a Chief of Staff, an Adjutant General and a Quartermaster General's divisions, etc. ell as upon the reconstitution of the W reconstitution of the M to the Department of Army Order will be sub-ing the redistribution the officers of the Arm

town take upon themselves to convince him that the said order is hurtful to the feelings

With regard to the covernment scheme for amending the Presidency Banks Act, the minor proposals in the draft Bill are likely to be carried out during the Calcutta Session. A further reference to the Secretary of State on more important points has, however, been found to be necessary; and it seems doubtful whether legislation in respect of these will be possible next cold weather, if indeed it is undertaken at all. The er is being very thoroughly thrashed out that the views of the local Administration cell as those of the banking and com-tial communities, have been obtained. A MURDER CASE.

EXECUTION DEFERRED. The Ghazipur correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes under date August 17:

One Roshan and his wife Utmi were sentenced by the Sessions Judge to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, for the murder of a girl aged about 12 years, for the sake of her ornaments, valued at about Rs. 120. The facts which led up to the conviction are briefly these:

The giri Sarswati, according to her wont visited Musammat Utmi on the 27th Apri Hindi. Not having returned in the evening her uncle went to Roshan's house in search, and was informed by Roshan and his wife Utmi that the girl was not there, but hadle'tt for her home. The uncle, after searching about in the village, revisited Roshan's house in company with some of his neighbours, and having received the same intelligence as on the former occasion, he asked two chowkidars to take Roshan and his wife to the thana since he suspected them of having done away with his niece. Hearing this instruction given to the chowkidars, Utmi asked not to be handed over to the police, promising to to receive instruction in reading and writing given to the chowkidars, Utmi asked not to be handed over to the police, promising to find the missing girl if the people accom-panied her: a search party went with her, while the uncle of the girl, with several others, kept watch over Roshan at his house. Musammat Utmi led the search party to two different villages, and having failed in her promise, she was taken to the thana. Roshan throughout the night was seen going in and out of the house at short intervals. In the morning when the Sub-Inspector was observed nearing the village, along with Utmi, Roshan suddenly shouted out, "Some one has killed Sarswati, and hid the corpse

under the bhusa in my house."

The corpse was later on taken out in a state of audity, bereft of all ornaments, and the skull was so dreadfully battered that fragments of it were strewed on the floor. On the 30th April Utmi made a statement

to the effect that according to agreement previously arrived at she and one Musammat Laksneshari had held the girl by the legs, and her husband had battered the head with a gandasa. On the same day Roshan made a statement denying all knowledge but expressing the opinion that probably his wicked wife committed the crime. Before the committing Magistrate the woman said her former statement was correct with exception that she and Lackneshari had held the legs, Roshan adhered to his former statement. On the foregoing facts coupled statement. On the foregoing facts coupled with the fact that the prisoner Utmi had made over all the blood-stained jewellery of the unfortune girl to the investigating police officer, the essessors found Roshah and his wife guilty of murder, and the learned Sessions Judge agreeing with them pronounced the sentence of death, which in due course was confirmed by the Hon'ble (High Court, and the 11th instant was fixed for the execution.

On the 10th the woman made a state ment to Surgeon-Colonel Emerson, the Su perintendent of the Jail, entirely exonerat ing her husband, and fixing the crime herself and Laksneshari, adding that statement of 30th April was made on the assurance by the police that husband and wife could not be convicted for one offence. Colonel Emerson brought this to the notice of the Magistrate, who communicated it to the Sessions Judge. The learned Judge wired to the High Court, soliciting instruc-tion. The Honble Court directed postponement of execution and submission of a report to Government. This has been done, and reply is now awaited with no lit ousness, as it is difficult to anticipate conclusion that will be arrived at, being the first instance of this nature.

TANGAIL NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Tangail, Aug. 20.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A EUROPEAN.

Tangail, Aug. 20.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A EUROPEAN.

One Kedar Nath Das of Elashin, Police Station Tangail, has brought a case of assault under Secs: 352, 504 and 500 I. P. C. against Mr. Havloc, Agent I. G. and R. T. N. Coy. Ltd. (Head Office) Elashin. Kedar Nath has filed a petition to the Sub-divisional Officer of Tangail on the 16th of August last. The following is a true copy of the same:—

"On the day of occurrence a calf, aged only three months, entered the enclosures of Mr. Havloc. The Sahib set his dogs numbering three or four at the calf. The poor thing was surrounded by the dogs, and was bitten. Witnesses Jogendra Bhowmick and Devendra Bose called me aloud, when went closer, and asked a "Methur" in the employ of the said Shahib, to call the dogs aside and protect my calf. The Shahib in full rage came out of the enclosures, spoke ill name of me in the term of "Damn, Suar" etc, and caught hold of my right arm, and severely wrang it and dealt a few blows, and kicked me. These have caused me severe mental anguish, and have been source of disgrace to me. I pray that your worship will do me institute." me. I pray that your worship will do me justice."

The complainant's muktear insisted uthe issue of summons on the accused strange to soy the Sub-divisional Officer

strange to soy the Sub-divisional Officer instead of issuing any summons asked one Mr. Bolts of the same place to enquire and report in the following words:—

"To Mr. H. Bolts for enquiry and report by the 1st proximo, and, if possible, and will please try to settle the matter amicably."

17-8-05. (Sd.) J. Biswas.

Be it noted here that the Sub-Divisional officer is very prompt in issuing summons upon respectable Indians. Need I say why he departed from his usual practice in the present case?

I am glad, the student community, have come forward to assert their position in the society. They have sedulously taken to purchasing country-made articles in their use unmindful of the cost. It is indeed a sign of the time that the cost. the times that the position of the country, has been realized by one and all. Even the shop-keepers now-a-days read your paper with an attention which will ben better imagined than described.

The Details of the Army reform scheme are now before the Secretary of State, and no news of his acceptance has yet reached Simla Mr. W. S. Mayer, I.C.S., is speken of as

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Vice-Chairman.—The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the grant by the Corporation of Calcutta to Babu Nilambara Mukerjee, M.A., B.L., their Vice-Chairman, of privilege leave for 45 days from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Hospital Assistants.—The undermentioned Civil Hospital Assistants passed the Medicolegal examination on the 7th August 1905:
—Jadu Gopal Chattopadhyay, Gaibanda subdivision and dispensary, Rangpur and Hari-Charan Chattopadhyay, Second Demonstrator of Anatomy, Campbell Medical School.

Alleged Electricity Theft Case.—On

Alleged Electricity Theft Case.—On Thursday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. H. M. Minck, was re-arraigned on a charge of theft of electricity at No. 9 Middleton Street. The Court in a lengthy judgment dismissed the case and ordered the acquittal of the defendant.

of the defendant.

Adelphi Hotel.—At the High Court, on Tuesday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen an attorney applied for a vesting order in the suit of J. Bridge vs. T. H. Maddan. The attorney said that the plaintiff had purchased the Adelphi Hotel and that he had annexed the office copies of the account sale showing the purchase. His Lordship granted the application.

showing the purchase. His Lordship granted the application.

Hony. Magistrates.—Mr. Alexander Hale and Babu Moti Lal Chatterjee are re-appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Sadar Independent Bench in the district of Howrah. Babu Hira Lal Ghosh is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Rajpur in the district of the 24-Parganas. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. D. O. B. Moore of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Kendrapara Independent Bench in the district of Cuttack.

Assault in Court.—After the case, Mr. J. M. Chater vs Bachoo Gomez and others, a report whereof appeared in our last issue, was transferred to the Bench by the Chief was transferred to the Bench by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the parties went out to the verandah of the court. While there Bachoo Gomez assaulted a witness of Mr. J. M. Chater Sergeant Viner arrested Gomez under the orders of Court Inspector Mr. Abdur Rahim and placed him before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on charges of disorderly conduct and assaulting a man within the court precinots. Accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 in default 14 tenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, in default 14

tenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, in default 14 days' imprisonment.

R. W. Department.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions and reversions in the Engineer Establishment with effect from the 5th July 1905:—Babu Modhusudan Sen Gupta, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank to be Executive Engineer, 3rd grade Mr. G. T. Huntingford, to be Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. The following promotions are made in the Upper Subordinate Establishment with effect from the dates specified:—Babu Doorga Charan Chuckerbutty, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade to be Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, Moulvi Golam Rahman, Supervisor, 1st grade, to be Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade. Babu Hari Das Bhaduri, Supervisor, 2nd grade, to be Supervisor, 1st grade. Babu Kedar Nath Mazumdar, to be Supervisor, 2nd grade.

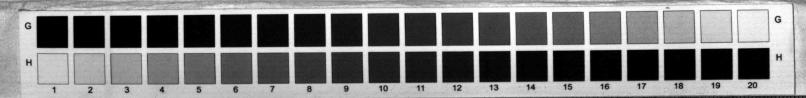
The Benares Exhibition.—The Executive The Benares Exhibition.—The Executive

Committee of the Fifth Indian Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of the Indian National Congress have, after careful consideration of the replies received from a large number of leading men in the country, re-solved to hold the First Indian Industrial Conference this year in the Christmas week on a day to be decided later. This Conference will deal with such economic and industrial questions as concern the material welfare of the masses, to which special and detailed attention cannot obviously be given by the National Congress. One special 'eature of the Conference will be that it will invite the co-operation of all who desire the material prosperity of India irrespec-tive of their political opinions. The arrange-ments of the Conference have been entrust-ed to a Sub-Committee with Mr. C. Y. Chintamani as Secretary of the Conference. The work of the Sub-Committee will be subject to the general approval of the Exhibi-

A Tried Tiger Shot.—A correspondent writes to the "Weekly Chronicle":—Deprewrites to the "Weekly Chromicle":—Depredations of tiger are a constant source of panic in the neighbourhood of Ganganagar and Doremkhal tea gardens in Cachar. It is often that the cattle are removed from their sheds and killed outright. Last year Babu Kali Sadya Chakrabarty of Monierkhal did a great deal to avert the situation by billing so many as five beasts, but for want. killing so many as five beasts, but for want of public support he has now practically given it up as a thankless task. The other day one of his own cows was killed where upon Babu Kali Sadhya made his way into the jungle in search of the master-stripe, but failing to meet any, he left the carcass of a cow mixed up with poison. The experiment proved so successful that next day he found the dead body of a huge tiger measure. ing 8½ cubits lying close to the dead body of the cow. The pluck and courage of Babu Kali Sadya Chakravarty cannot be too highly commended and is deserving of public

The suit against an Inspector of Police.—
A Habiganj correspondent writes to 'he "Weekly Chronicle": —This case has created a great deal of sensation in this Sub-Division.
The plaintiff has claimed Rs. 500 as principal and Rs. 271 and odd annas as interest, in all Rs. 771 and odd. The defendant Bab.

P. C. Chowdhury in his defence alleges that P. C. Chowdhury in his defence alleges th the case is maliciously false. In certain Police case Muchikandi Police submitted re port in favor of the plaintiff, but he Inspector sent them up for trial were convicted. Latterly on account disturbance in the Habigani possession of a peice of lan bu Govino special constables and subj is alleged that out of this has been instituted after were ma idge this c this station. The def ant in G. Curre



Suit Against a Raja.—At the High Court before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen, an Attorney applied for the admission of a plaint on behalf of Chuni Lal against Raja Padmanand Sing Bahadur for the recovery of Rs. 8,000 and edd due on a promissory note. His Lordship granted the application. Shot Himself.—On Friday morning, Dr. Alffide, 30 years old, was working in his Laboratory at 11 Clive Row. His bearer twas engaged in doing works in an adjoining room. Suddenly the bearer heard a report of a gun and promptly repaired to the room of his master. He found the doctor lying dead in a pool of blood and a revolver lying beside him. The Coroner was informed and beside him. The Coroner was informed and an inquest will be held in due course.

A Woman in Trouble.—On Thursday fore Babu Ram Anugraha Narain Sing, Police Magistrate, Sealdah, the police prosecuted a woman named Hari Dassi for receiving a woman named Hari Dassi for receiving and retaining stolen property to wit Rs. 500. The facts as alleged are these:—
A man named Suren had kept a mistress in the house of Hari Dassi. Suren, it is alleged, robbed his master and bolted away. The prosecution further alleged that Suren had given the sum of Rs. 500 to Hari Dassi. Mr. Khoda Bux, barrister-at-Law, instructed by Babu Ambuz Kumar Chatter-jee appeared for the defence and denied the allegation in toto. The case was adjourned.

An Accountant Arrested—Rahy Arbor.

An Accountant Arrested.—Babu Aghor Nath Chowdhury, Sudder Inspector of Police, Alipore, received certain information that one Debendro Nath Ghose, late Accountant in the employ of the Ghooseri Jute Mill, Howrah District, after having misappropriated about Rs. 10,000 belonging to the said mill, some four years ago concealed himself in a certain house at Bhowanipore and successfully avoided detection in spite of a vigorous search by the Police. The Inspector started on Thursday morning with a posse of constables, and arrested him in the act of escaping (disguised) from the house. Accused will be placed before the Howrah Magistrate's Court for trial.

After Ten Years .- One Benoda Persad Roy Chowdhury, late a cashier in the employ of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, some ten years ago misappropriated money to the extent of Rs. 80,000 belonging to the said firm and abscended without any clue. Babu Aghor Nath Chowdhury, Sudder Inspector of Police, Alipore, getting certain information that Benoda Persad has been concealing himself in a certain house in the garb of a sanyasi a certain house in the garb of a sanyasi at Bhowanipore in order to avoid detection, started with a large number of policemen early Thursday morning, surrounded the house and arrested him. The accused will in due course be tried in the Calcutta Police

Court.

Defamation.—On Friday, Moulvi Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore, tried a case im which one Golap Sooner, a gold-smith of Kidderpore was charged with defaming the character of one Parbati Dassi, the widow of a respectable goldsmith of the same locality by stating in public that she was leading an immoral life with one Redhoy Poddar which lowered her in the estimation of her relations and fellow brethren. Babu Ashutosh Sen appeared for the prosecution and Babu Benod Beharie Sanyal for the defence who offered no evidence and contended that the charge was false and malicious one. The Court found the accused guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 51, in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment and also ordered Rs. 30 to be paid to the complatnant as compensation.

Fighting in the Street.—One Mr. Young got into a tramcar and refused to pay fare for his bike. He alighted near Kalighat and an Inspector of the Tramways Company caught hold of him and demanded the fare the Inspector. The Police thereupon arrested the "Shaheb" and took him to the thana The Tramways Inspector followed them and he too was made a defendant. The other day Mr. Young was placed in his trial before Mr. D. Swinhoe, second Presidency Magistrate, and was fined Rs. 3. On Friday the Inspector was placed before the Magistrate and the Constable and other witnesses deposed to the fable and other witnesses deposed to the fact that the Inspector did nothing beyond demanding fare from the "Shaheb" for his bike. Mr. Moses appeared for the defence. The Court on the evidence before it, dismissed the case and acquitted the defendant.

Prof. Omari, at Gaya. -- Our Gya correspondent writes: Prof. Omari, the famou Japanese Seismologist, after vising the places where the late severe earthquakes had done a great havoc, came to Gya to pay a visit to the historic shrine of Bodh Gya. Babu Ambica Prosad of Gya, who is at present prosecuting his studies in Japan had given him introduction letters to some gentlemen of this place. him introduction letters to some gentlement of this place. They were telegraphed from the north-west by the Professor about his intention to come to Gya. They had been to the railway station to receive him. He put up in the new Dak Bunglow and went to Bodh Gya to visit the shrine. Some of the leading gentlemen of the place went to see him and congratulated him on the success of Japan against Russia. He thanked them very much. The Professor was then requested to accept an evening party but he declined ed to accept an evening party but he declined with thanks on the ground that he was al-leady engaged for 5 days in Calcutta and that he had little time to accede to their

A "Gunda .-Friday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Jotindra Presidency Magistrate, Babu Journara (Mohun Ghose, Vakil, on behalf of a man named Mohesh Chander Banerjee made an application against a man named Ram Prosad Takoor, under the following circumstances. Complained t is in charge of a house in Shib Takoor's Lane. There lived 30 families. Ram Prosad was also a tenant in the house. He often quarrelled with the tenants and brought "gundas" to fight with them Com-plainant obtained an order from the Small Cause Court for the ejectment of the defen-Cause Court for the ejectment of the defendant. Having come to know this he fell at the feet of the complainant and asked forgiveness saying he would thenceforward behave himself well. A few days passed and nothing happened. Again the defendant began to trouble the tenants. He gave a cut to one Bhajon Lall on his forehead and posted come "gundas" at his door. The learned Valcil asked the Court to do something which Nakil asked the Court to do something which would give protection to the tenants. The Court ordered the police to ask the defendant leave the hours.

Magistrate, the police prosecuted a young woman, Lakhi, who appeared in the dock with an infant in her arms, for committing cruminal breach of trust in respect of some gold and silver ornaments entrusted to her, gold and silver ornaments entrusted to her, as alleged, by one Parbutty. Sometime ago, there was a case against Lakhi and another man for having enticed away Parbatty for immoral purpose. While Parbutty lived with them, it was alleged that she entrusted the ornaments with Lakhi for safe custody. The enticement case was dismissed. Lakhi was then prosecuted by the police at the instance of Parbutty, for criminal breach of trust, Babu K. Mookerjee appeared for the defence. The Court on the evidence before it, dismissed the case and ordered the discharge of the defendant.

Suit against a Municipality.—Mr. Holm.

Suit against a Municipality.—Mr. Holm-wood, District and Sessions Julge, Alipore, delivered judgment in an appeal preferred by one Sital Chander Mookerjee against the Chairman of the North Dum-Dum Municipality. Chairman of the North Dum-Dum Municipality. The facts of the case are these that the appellant alleged that the respondent Municipality illegally issued a distress warrant for attaching the movables of the appellant who claimed damages for the illegal issue of the distress warrant stating that he has been lowered in the estimation of the public and suffered a loss of reputation. The lower Court dismissed the suit and hence the appeal. Babu Atool Chunder Gangooly appeared for the Municipality and contended that the judgment of the lower court was right as the plaintiff failed to prove service of notice under sec. 363 of the Municipal Act. The Judge accordingly dismissed the appeal with costs.

Outraging Female Modesty.—Two Cabulies Sobath Khan and Akmath Khan of Singhoor were charged under sec. 354 LP.O. for outraging the modesty of a Hindu widow aged about 24. The story for the prosecution is that they cracked jokes with her and made improper proposals to her which she indignantly refused. Some days after when she was sweeping her Roak at 3-30 p. m. on the day of occurrence the aforesaid Cabulies entered her house and demanded liquidation of day of occurrence the aforesaid Cabulies entered her house and demanded liquidation of debt. She denied having borrowed any money from them. Thereupon the ruffians fell upon her. She screamed out for help; help came and the accused seeing no other alternative made good their escape. Babu Hari Bhusan De, Deputy Magistrate of Serampur, before whom the accused were hauled up and tried with the above offence gave them 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each under sec. 354 I. P. C. An appeal against this decision, before the Sessions Judge of Hooghly, Mr. G. K. Deb, is rending.

Big Jewel Robbery.—Yet another mystery presents itself for the Calcutta Police to solve. On Thursday a large jewel robbery was perpetrated by some acute burglars. The place chosen for their machinations was the house of Babu Rechat Dass Poddar, a well-known jeweller of Banstollah Street. In one of the rooms there was locked up in trunks some rings set with emeralds, diamonds, rubies and sapphires, besides several notes of Rs. 100 each and some loose cash to the extent of Rs. 400, in all amounting to Rs. 2,000 worth of articles. This room was closed by the occupants, who went to their respective chambers for the night. their respective chambers for the night In the meanwhile the culprits, it is suspected, came across the terrace of an unoccupied house near by, wrenched off the iron railing, and having forced back the staple of the door, succeeded in making an entry. They then rifled the contents of the boxes and made off with the loot. Next morning when the door was opened the theft was discovered. The Police, both detective and ordinary, are taking part in the investigation. dinary, are taking part in the investigation, dinary, are taking part in the investigation, and various persons are suspected, one being a Kahar, who occupied the next house to the empty one mentioned, as he had been absent since that morning from his house; but whether his arrest will prove his connection with the crime time alone will decide. The Police have also informed all the local and suburban thanas as well as the poddars of the city, while payment of the notes has been stopped at the Currency Office.

The Ranchi Model College Scheme .-- We The Ranchi Model College Scheme.—We have received the following press communique:—"The Lieutenant-Governor met the members of the Executive Committee of the Ranchi Model College Scheme at Belvedere last Monday. After the business of the meeting was over, His Honour thanked the Committee for their cordial co-operation, and congratulated them on the large measure of success that had attended their efforts as evidenced by the circumstance that the Honorary Secretary's subscription list shows that over three lashs of rupees have already been promised. These subscriptions would be entirely devoted to hostels (unless otherwise ear-marked) as proposed from the first. Str Andrew Fraser noticed with satisfaction that much had been done to dispel the altogether erroneous idea that the College will be within the reach of the rich only. The fees are to be reasonable; and besides this, some of the personal subscriptions are to be devoted to the foundation of scholarships to enable the sons of the less well-to-do to take advante of the high class of education which College is intended to provide. His Hope believed that it might be regarded as a sed that there will shortly be a light rawy connecting Ranchi with the Bengal-N Rasilway at Purulia and so rendering former station easily accessible; and I proceeding on this assumption in registuch other schemes as the removal Sibpur Engineering College and Lunatic Asylum to the neighbourhal Ranchi, and the substitution of Police for the troops there. In conclusion the Lieutenant-Governor reminded the Committee that have received the following press communitroops there. In conclusion the Lieutenant-Governor reminded the Committee that "pari passu" with the promotion of the Ranchi College Scheme, steps were being taken to improve the existing Colleges at the Presidency and at Patna and Dacca; and His Honour trusted that no question of rivalry between these institutions would be allowed to disturb the public mind. They all had their work to do. They would all be well equipped to do that work, and they should cordially co-operate to advance the cause of higher situation.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

The Conference has adjourned till Saturday, M. De Witte being desirous to refer to St. Petersburg the Japanese compromise asking Russia to repurchase the half of Sakhalin for twelve hundred million yen.

London, Aug. 24.

Seemingly the negotiations at Portsmouth are no longer in the hands of the delegates and the issue rests with the Tsar who yesterday had a three hours' conference with the American Ambassador.

According to a despatch from Portsmouth an authoritative Russian statement says that the proposal to purchase me northern part

the proposal to purchase me northern part of Sakhalin, although in a new form, is identical with the proposal already rejected and merely amounts to the insistence of war costs under the name of purchase money.

Count Lamsdorff has authorised Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg to declare that Russia will pay no direct or indirect contribution, and make no cession of territory.

Russia cannot pay an indemnity in whatever name, and peace is not assured unless Japan withdraws the demand for war costs.

London, Aug. 22.

A telegram from Portsmouth says that the A telegram from Portsmouth says that the Conference is postponed until to-morrow. The non-completion of protocols is assigned as the reason. It is believed, however, that the real reason of the postponement of the conference is that M. Witte is awaiting final instructions from St. Petersburg.

A representative from President Roosevelt conferred with M. Witte and Baron Rosen to day

A "Morning Post" telegram from Portsmouth says that a treaty of peace will signed shortly which provides for Russia paying Japan a sum, which is not large, for the keep of the prisoners and wounded; and ceding the southern half of Sakhalin; Japan abandoning her claim to the interned warships, and the limitation of Russia's naval power in the Far East. the Far East.

A "Times" despatch from Portsmouth quotes a high Japanese authority as saying that last evening it was more than possible that the Plenipotentiaries had come to terms on the subject of the indemnity and Sakhalin, and also that it is undoubted that the

Japanese want peace and are trying to make peace easy for Russia.

A telegram from Portsmouth says that well informed circles consider that the final rupture to-day is impossible.

It is known that President Roosevelt's pro-

posal consists of Russia repurchasing all or part of Sakhalin for a sum, and if the belligerents disagree it is to be determined here after. This together with the Chinese payment for the cession of railway and the Russian payment for the maintenance of prisoners, would be equal to Japan's total war costs.

London, Aug. 25. The "Morning Post" correspondent at Portsmouth reiterates his confidence in peace, and asserts that Russia is willing to

pay fifty millions sterling.

The "Times" correspondent at New York says that Americans regard Japan's demands as fair and if the Tsar decides on the continuance of war Americans will make him absolutely responsible for the further loss of

UNREST IN RUSSIA.

MARTIAL LAW AND OUTRAGES

The bridge over the Vistula Railway has been blown up near Radom.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the Government of Warsaw.

Fresh agrarian disturbances have broken out in Southern Russia.

The peasants are driven to despair, owing to a bad harvest and the prospect of famine, and have begun to attack land-owners'

GENERAL.

London, Aug. 22. Symptoms of general indignation in Russia at the meagree character of the constitutional concessions are widespread and the dissatisfaction is aggravated by unsatisfactory economic condicion of

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed vesterday, when the Mayor proclaimed the Tsar's Manifesto. The crowd greeted it with an uproar and sang the "Marseillaise. Fierce speeches were made expressing contempt of the Manifesto. The Municipality passed a resolution acceping the Constitution merely as a preliminary, and demanding freedom of speech in the press and at the meetings.

London, Aug. 23.

The Conference met to-day. Nothing is yet

The Municipality of St. Petersburg have passed a resolution similar to that passed by the Moscow Municipality, formally thanking the Tsar, but demanding freedom of speech at meetings and in the press.

The Russian internal loan is hitherto a

failure only seven million roubles being

Mr. Brodrick, speaking at Godalming last night, said that he observed the strictest accuracy in answering questions in Parliament on the subject of Lord Curzon's resignation. When he was appointed to the India Office he had no wish more earnest than to further Lord Curzon's work, whose termination he deeply regretted. The Secretary for India was, he said, the mouthpiece of the Cabinet in more important questions, like the recent discussions. He was unnaimously supported in the Indian Army Reform, not only by the Cabinet and Council for India, but by a strong Committee appointed for the purpose. He paid a high tribute to Lord Curzon's services, and earnestly desired his speedy estoration to health. He felt sure that Lord Minto would renew the great memory of his ancestor and discharge the duties connecter with the Prince of Wales' tour in India with similar success to the Canadian tioned the matter to even touch accommend to all typicants and to agree

TELD

REUTER'S TELL

GENERAL.

Mr. Brodrick, speaking at God that the ascription of the desp Lord Curzon and himself to pe gonism was an absurdity.

Lord Minto, who has been in

representative of the "Mirror appointment to the Indian Vi that it completely surprised hi by the interviewer that one Canadian papers had decla not big enough for the posi-replied that it was kin Minto told the interviewer lighted with the prospe India.--"I. D. News."

Lord Minto expects to

The Tsar has accepted M. Bulyguin, Minister of will probably be succeeded tieff, ex-Governor of Kieff.

Four attempts were ma English Channel yesterday an Australian lady, but th

Lord Minto is the guest at Godalming at present.

A British steamer collider panese transport Kinjomaru from the front in the Inland The transport sank in three ty-one on board were rescue rished.

The French Government has The French Government has decided upon a military demonstrative French-Algerian subject, lat in a prisoner to Fez, is immediated in a prisoner to Fez, is immediated. The "Times" in a leader say other successful littigants, Japa she is entitled to costs and there is why she should forego them. Japa with confidence to the judgment of on the attitude of herself to Russia) out the negotiations; we know very judgment of Britain would be.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS. INDIA GAZETTE. HOME DEPARTMENT.

HOME DEPARTMENT.
Simila, Aug. 25.

The services of Capt. M. N. Choudhuri, I.M.S., are permanently placed at the sposal of the Madras Government.

The services of Mr. H. O. Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

The services of Major Atkinson, R.E., Principal, Roorkee College, who is now attending Catham course, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-hief.

PARTITION PREPARATIONS IN ASSAM.

Silchar, Aug. 25.

It was at least a temporary consolation to learn that the partition of Bengal was to be held in abeyance till Parliament reopens in February next, but measures are being adopted by the Assam Administration tending to disperse the illusion. Temporary quarters are being provided at Shillong for new offices, so that the work of the partition may begin without delay. The Public Works subordinates in Assam are under rders of being in readiness to proceed to Dacca on receipt of telegraphic orders. A deputation should wait upon the State Secretary to issue orders on the Indian authorities to stay proceedings till the does son of the Parliament next winter.

THE P. W. D. IMPORTANT CHANGES.

Simla, Aug. 25. The following Public Works Resolution is published:—The Government of India have for some time past realised that the small increase in the pay of 2nd and 3rd class of Superintending Engineers, sanctioned in P.W.D. resolution of 1st March, 1900, did not possess the element of finality, and that further substantial improvement in the pay of administrative grades of the P.W.D., was urgently demanded in order first to maintain that hig, tandard of efficiency which is abtandard of efficiency which is absolutely essential in a service controlling a vast system of state works, and secondly, to check the tendency to premature retirement so as to retain for the full term of an Indian career officers of the highest professional attainments whose ripe experience is of the utmost value to the administration. With these objects in view the Government of India have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to the following arrange-

(a) The grade of 3rd class Chief Engineer is a believed and the scale of pay will be Rs. 2,750 and Rs. 2,500 for 1st and 2nd class of Chief Engineers respectively. The distri-bution between the two classes will be equal in the excess of one failing in the lower

(b) The pay of Superintending Engineers will be 1st class Rs. 2,000, 2nd Rs. 1,750 and 3rd Rs. 1,500. The distribution between three classes will be equal and excess of the one falling in 2nd class and the excess of two in 2nd and 3rd class.

(c) Local allowances of Rs. 250 and Rs. 150 a month will be attached to the posts of Secretary to Local Administrations. The former amounts will be drawn in addition to pay of rank by a Chief Engineer, who is also a Secretary to a Local Government and the a Secretary to a Local Government and the latter by a Superintending Engineer, when the Secretary to a minor administration.

(d) The pay of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department is to be raised from Rs. 3,000 to a month All changes to date partment is to be raised from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500 a month. All changes to date from the 1st August, 1905, and all the officers holding the rank, either permanent or temporary, in the old third class of Chief Engineer are now abolished, will from that date, rank as Chief Engineer, 2nd class, permanent or temporary as the case may be.

THE BURMESE ABDUCTION.
Rangoon, Aug. 25.

A Magistrate has discharged Maung B.
Hla, the Burmese clerk who was recently arrested and admitted to bail by the Chief Court in connection with the abduction of the daughter of Maung Ohn Ghine, C.I.E., who has not been found.

previous year. Working ex have decreased from Rs. 4-6 larger area irrigated by Mandalay As irrigation develops the rate of expenses per acre will decrease still furt Variations in the rates of assessed reve variations in the rates of assessed reven-and working expenses account for variation in per centage of working expenses on gross revenue. Eleven protective irrigation reservoirs have been sanctioned and were under construction in the central provinces, Rs. 4,42,202 having been spent on them during the year. capital outlay during the year on minor irr gation works amounts to Rs. 15,36,569. The expenditure in Rajputana was Rs. 52,207; the United Provinces Rs. 2,29,173; Madras Rs. 4,82,052; in Deccan and Gujra Rs. 6,74,925; in Sind Rs. 91,554 and Baluchistan Rs. 30,829.

INDIAN ARMY ORDER.

An Indian Army order calls attention general officers and officers commandir corps to the programme of the Punjs Bengal Rifle Association which has recent been issued regarding the rifle meeting be held at Heerut in November. The mander-in-chief who is President of Association invites Lieut. Genls. comm Association invites theut, Genis, commanding and General Officers to afford all ranks every facility for attending the meeting. Officers, non-commissioned officers and mer whose regiments are detailed for the Delay hi manoeuvres are to be permitted to a tend the meeting and on its termination join their corps on the march wherever at may happen to be at the tin LANDSLIPS IN FALAMPUR.

Lahore, Aug. 24 There have been a great many landslips Palampur, sweeping away hute, but people took precaution and left for e uarters. The Bhil stream which is again lood has encroached further into Bur rillage, washing away a few more huts.

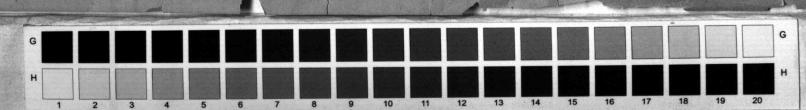
NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR. Bombay, Aug. 2
RUSSIAN LOSSES.

The following news deted London, instant, has been received here:—A Tournespondent states that the Japanese ed and wounded up to June last number 166,000, and that Russia admits her lo at 320,000, apart from disease. Russia lost at 320,000, apart from disease. Russia resin warships a tomage of 346,388, whereas Japan's mavy has to-day a tomage of 25,200 in excess of that which she possessed when

the war began. Count Lams lorff has notified the Powers that all Cor mercial agents at Vladivostok who are foreigners have been ordered to quit the port. Some are being permitted to reside at Kharbovsk, but only as private persons, without the privileges en-joyed in their official capacity.

GLOOMY PEACE PREDICTIONS.

Mr. G. W. Smalley, the "Times" Correct pondent in New York says: "If Mr. Roose. velt's hopes, unlike others, are not high, I am inclined to think he knows Japan's terms which is possibly one of the reasons of his being less sanguine." Mr. Smalley ad that the overwhelming sentiment of Am cans is for peace but confidence in a set ment is daily diminishing. Mr. Sato, on the Japanese Plenipotentiaries, declares the prospects of peace are not bright; and M. Oriantchaninoff, reflecting the views of M. Witte, scouts the notion of an indemnit or the surrender of Sakhalin.



purchased by the Raja of Narajole tled the same 'ijara' lease with the ar. A dispute arose as to possession the petitioner on one side and Raniriya and a tenant named Makar nereupon proceedings were taken ion 145 with the result that portion puted property was made over to ssion of the second party and the

ankim Chundra Sen appeared in the rule and Babu Mohini Mohan

showed cause. im Chundra Sen urged (1) that sjoinder both as regards parties eet matter; (2) that upon the Magistrate an order in favour ner ought to have been passed; uding the question of possession e had gone into the question nanner prohibited by law. hips in delivering judgment obhere was no force in the first ner was no such misjoinder the proceedings. As regards

te the proceedings. As regards points their Lordships were of they referred to the merits of did not involve any question of as to justify interference under of the Charter Act. The

REFERRING A FALSE CASE. a rule issued on the District of Shahabad to show cause why d by him directing the prosecu petitioner under Section 211 I. P. not be set aside. The facts of the omewhat intricate but interesting. n rebruary last the petitioner one Mian lodged a complaint in the the Magistrate of Arrah against one a Sing for assault and theft of There was a police enquiry and ka was sent up for trial but was acby a Deputy Magistrate. On 11th y Chandrika brought a charge of against the petitioner and 3 other against the petitioner and 5 other as but the charge was found to be false the prosecution of Chandrika Sing for ing a false case was sanctioned Chandwas tried by a Deputy Magistrate under tion 211 I. P. C. and convicted and sennced to undergo 2 months' rigorous impriconment. Chandrika appealed to the Sessions Judge who in his judgment dismissing the appeal remarked: "I am of opinion that both cases are entirely false and I think that in the interest of justice steps should be taken to prosecute Dhendi Mian for hringing a false case etc." In consequence of the above remarks of the Sessions Judge, Mr. Marr, the District Magistrate of Shaha bad, on 8th July drew up a proceeding our-ported to be one under Section 476 Or P. C. directing the prosecution of the petitionar under Section 211 I. P. C. Against this order

the rule was obtained.

Babu Dasarathi Sanyel who appeared in support of the rule urged that the District Magistrate was not competent to pass the order and the order was bad for the alleged offence was not committed before the Dis-

the "cognition aculties" of had been impaired. The cases that this is necessary in order to protection of s. 84. The legal ad-

ers of the accused therefore acted wisely in not raising that plea.

Rampini, J.—Is it the correct law that you have the right of defence against an

vakil.—It is not quite clear. But I won

contend that it is correct law.

Rampini, J.—You might kill any body on these grounds. We must look into the evi-

Rampini J.—The Doctor says he was in a fit state of mind to stand his trial I think it was quite possible that he was not in a right state of mind prior to that.

Vakil. My Lord, he is quite a young man. It would be like flogging a dead horse to punish him severely under the circums-

Rampini, J.—The object of punishment, is not only to exact retribution. One of the objects of punishment that is necessary in

this case is to protect the public and to see whether it is safe to the public to let this

whether it is safe to the public to let this man go about.

Vakil.—Every possible care is being taken of him now. When I produced him before your Lordships in the last occasion he was undergoing Kabiraji treatment at Calcutta. He is being kept under restraint. He is a Brahmin and has been brought up in a parti-

cular way.

Rampini, J.—Mr. White, do you wish to say anything?

This is a rule which we issued to show cause why the sentence passed upon the accused should not be enhanced. The facts

are that the accused person one morning attacked his uncle with a sacrifical knife and

attacked his uncle with a sacrifical knife and inflicted very serious injuries upon him indeed. He was committed to the Court of Sessions charged under secs. 307 and 326, that is attempted murder and causing grievous hurt with a deadly weapon. He pleaded guitty to the charges and the Sessions Judge has sentenced him to two weeks simple imprisonment. We have the evidence in the case laid before us and in particular we have paid

before us and in particular we have paid great attention to the Medical evidence given

pleads guilty. In these circums ances we do not think that the learned Sessions Judge

justified in inflicting such a lenient

A RULE DISCHARGED.

Mr. White .- I don't wish to say anything. It is only a question of sentence.

Their Lordships then delivered the follow-

trict Magistrate.

Their Lordships after hearing learned Vakil set aside the order and made the rule

CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr.

A PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL. Mr. Sinha with Babu Dwarkanath Mitter appeared on behalf of Deonandan Sing and others appicants for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council from the decree of Mr. Justice Rampini and Mr. Justice Bodilly confirming a revenue sale of preparty (known as Majesty in Council from the decree of Mr. Justice Rampini and Mr. Justice Bodilly confirming a revenue sale of property (known as Mahal Panappur) worth 2 lakhs of rupees which was sold for the extremely inadequate price of Rs. 800. The Subordinate Judge of Chupra who tried the case in the first instance set aside the sale holding that there was fraud in the part of the several co-sharers of the Mahal and there were irregularities in the publication of the notification under sec. 6 of the Act XI of 1859 inasmuch as the name of the proprietor of the Mahal sold was wrongly stated. Justices Rampini and Bodilly held that the misstatement of the name of the proprietor was not a material irregularity so as to render the sale void. There were other objections, viz, notice under section 5 not issued etc. In applying for leave there was some dispute as to the value of the property, the dispute being mainly due to a statement in the plaint that Rs. 6,025 was the value put for the purposes of jurisdiction. Mr. Sinha said that the real value as found by the Subordinate Judge was more than Rs. 45,000 for in every of Rs. 10,000. as found by the Subordinate Judge was more than Rs. 45,000 for in excess of Rs. 10,000, the appealable value and that the real test in such cases was not stated in the plaint, but the actual market value of the great attention to the Medical evidence given in this case. The doctor says that when the accused was being tried before the Sessions Judge he was in a sensible state of mind and was able to make his defence but he goes on to say that it was quite possible that he was not in a right state of mind prior to this, but since when it is difficult to say. It appears to us then as the learned Sessions Judge says in his judgment that there is not sufficient reason to acquit him under sec. 84 of the Penal Code. Moreover the accused who has been proved to be in his proper state of mind oces not raise this defence but pleads guilty. In these circumstances we do

Their Lordships held that it was clear that the subject matter in dispute was more than Rs. 10,000 in value and granted the usual certificate for leave to appeal to His

DISPUTE ABOUT HARMONDIL TEMPLE AT PATNA.

(Before Justices Henderson and Casperr)

An application was made before their Lord ships to expedite the hearing of a rather important case concerning the Harmondit Temple at Patna which is the most ancient Temple at Patna which is the most ancient Sikh temple in the world. Guru Gabind Singh was born here. After the deposition of Dharam Singh the late Mohunt of the temple, Babu Tezu Singh Chela of Gunda temple, Babu Tezu Singh Chela of Gunda Sing attempted to get the guddi, but after various disputes the District Judge of Patna Mr. H. Holmwood appointed one Bichitra Sing to the Guddi. Tezu Sing brought a suit to establish his right to the guddi, but he lost his suit in the Patna Court and preferred an appeal to the High court, which was filed in December 1904. The appellant Babu Tezu Singh at considerable expense expeditiously prepared the paper book and the case appeared on the board on the 10th August 1905. Shortly after the learned vakil for the appellant Babu Hari Bhushan Mukerjee mentioned the matter to their Lord. was justified in inflicting such a tenient of rather utterly inadequate sentence for the serious offence which the accused pleaded guilty of. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration we think it is proper to enhance the sentence passed upon him from 2 weeks simple imprisonment to 3 years simple imprisonment. Of course the period he has already undergone will count. This was a rule issued at the instance of one Bhuiya Akhoy Narain Das Mahapatra on the District Magistrate of Midnapur to show cause why the orders passed by the Subdivisional Officer of Contai under sections 145 and 146 should not be set aside. It would appear that the petitioner was the first party

vakil for the respondent Babu Umakali Mookerjee opposed the application. It was represented that the temple would be visited by a large number of wealthy and influential shikhs on account of the visit of their Royal Highpoore heir Royal Highnesses and it was expected hat there would be accumulation of wealth that there would be accumulation of wealth by reason of the offerings to the temple, and the appellant fearing waste and misappropriation by the respondent wanted to have the appeal heard. The application for expediting the hearing was repeated to-day, before their Lordships by Babu Hari Bhushon Mukerjee instructed by Babu Baldeo Narain Sing on the ground that a large quantity of money and jewellery offered at shrine would fall in to the hands of the other side. Babu Uma Kali Mookerjee vakil for the responuma Kali Mookerjee vakil for the respondent opposed the application. Babu Hari Bhushan Mookerjee submitted that the appeal would not take more than a day but the respondent's vakil said that Moulvi Mahomed Yusuff who would urgue the case would take more than a day. Their Lordships were unable to make the order asked for, but if necessity arose the appellant could apply again. apply again.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor.

Sir,—The remarkable article of the "Englishman" on the partition agitation, reproduced in your issue of the 9th inst., and noticed by you so favourably, only confirms my humble view of the case and lends great support to any proposal of at once having a central agency to systematize the efforts of the people in different districts towards patronizing indigenous manufactures, rouse to activity those that have not yet joined the "Swadeshi" movement, stimulate the indifferent and the lethargic, supply necessary information to the intending purchasers of articles of home manufacture and help in the supply thereof at convenient centres. The "Englishman" justly suspects that our educated countrymen, who are often wanting in moral stamina, will not be able to live up to their words of patriotism for any considerable length of time. As for your contemporary's veiled threat off the displeasure of non-official Europeans, I for one do not wish to attach much importance to it. On the other hand, if anything, this displeasure, when roused, will be productive of some infinediate good to us. When their pocket is touched, they are not the men to tolerate gubernatorial nonsense in any shape and in any quarter. The Government exists for them and not they for the Government, even though it be presided over by a Curzon, the "greatest" of India's Viceroys. Forthwith the Scoretary of State will admit "the strength of the plea for further information and communicate with India immediately," the greatest of India's Viceroys will fall ill and all sorts of things will happen in quite a mysterious way. So what is really wanted is that a well-directed and systematic effort should be made to "add" to use your cwawords, "stumulus to the growing ardour of the people to use and utilise what they may claim as their own and discard everything alien and foreign." But we must strike while the iron is hot. To the Editor. claim as their own and discard everything alien and foreign." But we must strike while the iron is hot.

while the iron is hot.

You speak approvingly of the Krishuagar meeting in your to-day's issue. I am glad to find that the wise people of Krishuaghar have resolved to appoint a paid agent to "preach in every village and hamlet the cause of the Indian industries, further the consumption of the indigenous articles and promote the sale and use of India-mate articles." This is just the thing I propose, for the whole province. I will just cite an example to support my contention. You know the district I write from. Situated so know the district I write from. Situated so near the metropolis and peopled by so many men of the highest education, is it not strange that its part in the partition agitation should be so conspicuous by its absence? Did any delegate attend the Town Hall meeting from here? Has any district committee been formed here? Is any serious attempt being made, at least, in the district head-quarters to uphold the cause of the "Swadeshi" movement? A central agency of the sort proposed by me would, if created, of the sort proposed by me would, if created, at once set matters right in a case like this. And we must remember that this is not the only district that requires inspiration from

only district that requires inspiration from outside.

Then there is another aspect of the question that requires an immediate attention. It looks all very well on paper to say that "the future hopes of the country" are making resolves almost everywhere to use country-made goods "to the best of their power." Aye, there's the rub! When serious work is in hand, we must sternly keep all humbug at arm's length. If the foundation is not solidly laid at the outset, no superstructure of the wished-for result will stand in future. Just see what the youthful resolves really come to. What is the extend of "power" possessed by students, as students and wards, to promote Indian industries? The most important items of consumption are cloths. But is a student the proper person in a family to resolve to direard Lancashire articles for indigenous ones? He is not the master of the house; the purse-strings are not in his hands. It is the guardian of the household only, who can make a resolve in this direction to any good effect. Thus me several matters connected with the present

this direction to any good effect. Thus in several matters connected with the present movement it is the "present" and not the "future" hopes of the country that should take the lead and make suitable resolves. As matters stand at present, the movement is doomed to ultimate failure, as suspected not only by our enemies, but also by of our best friends. And this again req.

of our best friends. And this again required a competent central agency to be point out to the people at large.

But I do not at all mean to say that the students as such cannot do any thing in pendently towards encouraging indiger manufactures. There are knick-knacks diverse sorts, which rob the country in little of its wealth and that through pockets of the student community.

demand should, as already stated by me more than once, be one of the most important duties of the agency by means of lectures etc. Neither students nor the masses are expected to read newspaper articles much for inspiration bearing on the use of indigenous articles. But public lectures can be easily arranged for, for the purpose of educating these classes in the principles and practice of the "Swadeshi" movement by the agency in question. It is to be most sincerely hoped that the subject will attract public attention.

11-8-05. Sound sailed so One Who Feels.

Chandpur (Tipperah), Aug. 20.

Two representative meetings, one in the local Hasanali Jubilee School under the presidency of Babu Horodoyal Nag, leader of the local bar, and the other in the Chandpur old Bazar under the presidency of Babu Kali Nath Chakravarti, a man of great influence, were held this week to bring the third resolution of the Town Hall meeting into operation, Babu Jadu Nath Chakravarti Rector, Hasanali Jubilee School, and Babu Radha Madhab Sinha, pleader, spoke in feeling terms about the fallen indigenous arts and urged the necessity of wearing Deshi cloths. The speakers were both in indigenous dress, which they said, they were using for years past. In the old Bazar meeting cloth merchants were asked to help the movement by replacing foreign articles by Deshi goods. There was an outburst of feeling noticed amongst the people present there. The merchants promised to try their utmost in selling country-made articles and the customers vowed to buy them. We hope, our local Swadeshi Bhandar which is more dead now than alive, would again get a new life and keep sufficient goods in store to supply the demands of the public.

Benares, Aug.

A meeting as held here on the 13th at 4-30 p.m. in the BengaliTollah High School by the student community of Benares to pledge themselves to use indigenous articles, as far as practicable, as a protest against the partition of Bengal. Babu Jagadish Chander Mukherji, an old veteran educated man of 60, was voted to the chair. He explained the matter very eloquently and urged the necessity of wearing Deshi cloths and of using various other articles of Indian manufactures. Among the speeches those by Babus Bhut Nath Chatterji, Durga Das Mittra, Upendra Nath Mukerji and Lalit Mohun Mukherji, a teacher of the Central Hindu Collegiate School, were most eloquent and impressive. The speeches were delivered in English, Hindi and Bengali respectively.

A correspondent sends us the following suggestions for publication in regard to the

suggestions for publication in regard to the above movement:—

(Suggestions Relating to Supply.)

1. Shops should be opened in every district for the supply of country-made articles. No head-quarters should be without a shop.

2. As the Puja is near, shops should be opened without delay.

3. The shops at the head-quarters should have ample supply so as to be able to feed minor shops in villages.

4. The shops should contain, as far as possible, all the articles produced in India.

5. Owners of existing shops should be persuaded to keep in a good supply of indigenous articles. The co-operation of all shop-keepers is desirable. To bring about this result, the respectable persons of every place should exercise their influence on shop-keepers.

keepers.
6. Factories and joint-stock companie should be started on a thoroughly sound basis for the production and sale of the

We should remember that as demand to supply so a ready and good supply creates a demand.

(Suggestions Relating to Consumption or Demand.)

Demand.)

1. We should have a determination to use indigenous goods alone. I am not tor "as far as may be". Such a loop-hole may lead to self-excuses for using foreign articles. We must at any rate use those things which are turned out in this country.

2. Every one of us should "silently", "sincerely" and "steadily" work in the desired direction. This is the key-note of success. There should be no ostentation, but a sincere desire and firm determination. Action is wanted more than speech or advice, example, more than precept.

tion is wanted more than speech or advice, example, more than precept.

3. Every one should plainly and boidly criticise another found using foreign articles. Fear of social condemnation or ostracism is a powerful check when inclination is not sufficiently strong. We should look Jown upon, and shun the company of persons using foreign articles.

4. As at the outset the supply may not be equal to the demand, every one should cheerfully put up with a little inconvenience, cheerfully put up with a little inconvenience, it would be a personal gain.

We should remember that no individual or nation can expect to prosper unless there be determination to make sacrifices. Greatness is the reward of privation and persever-

ness is the reward of privation and persever-

There should thus be the determination There should thus be the determination of the use foreign articles even if we do not get indigenous goods readily. This will lead to supply. Want will lead to enterprises; and the shop-keepers finding that foreign goods do not sell will be compelled to keep in their stock articles wanted by their cus-

tomers.

5. We should reduce our wants. We should remember that we are a poor nation and thus cannot afford to spend anything on luxuries. Our ancestors had very few wants, and they were happy.

6. If sufficient country-made clothes and other articles be not available for the Puja presents or Tattwa, the presents should be postponed. When they cannot be postponed, money should be tendered instead, with an earnest request not to spend it on foreign articles.

articles.
7. The "Swadeshi' movement should be of a comprehensive character, including the necessaries of life—such as salt and other articles of food, dress, umbrella, stick, shoe of lanterns, utensils, stationary, etc.

8. We should remember that our conduct is benevolent and patriotic. It would revive old industries, almost dead, and give food to our poor countrymen who are on the brink of starvation.

of starvation.

9. Every one should forget his position or status and mix freely with his fellow countrymen, however poor. Every one should remember that position is an interlude between cradle and grave. Solidarity and unity should be cultivated.

10. All, forgetful of creed, caste or tion, should preach the gospel of love and the "Swadeshi" movement, and support their

the Swatesh movement, and support the teachings by example.

11. I would call the movement "Swadeshi" or patriotic, instead of "boycotting." The "Partition" is the immediate cause, but the remote ones should not be lost sight of. Our aim should be to do good to our county; and, then the movement now set on foot would last, otherwise there is every likelihood of its failing with the abatement of the hour.

Babu B. B. De writes:

Sir,—Does the partition question do
us any good? I am not prepared to deal with the question from
any political point of view, but what strikes
me most is that it has evoked in us a sentiment, which, if cherished with proper care,
will never fail to contribute a good deal towards regaining, partially at least, the lost
reputation of our worthy ancestors, who once
occupied the foremost position in the world's
estimation.

With reference to the resolution on the
part of the Bengalee gentlemen to use the

estimation.

With reference to the resolution on the part of the Bengalee gentlemen to use the productions of our soil, at the exclusion of all imported goods, I find with mingled satisfaction and disappointment, that our brethren in the Eastern part of Bengal, are shewing a deal more determination in their selection to buy only those that are Indian, than those in the Presidency and Burdwan divisions. Why is this disparity? We should be guilty of grossest apathy to our country's cause, if there be any lack of determination on the part of any one of us, rich or poor, high or low. There could be no denying the fact that we can at once put stop to the use of almost all Foreign articles. But let us direct our immediate attention to "salt and sugar" with great emphasis, so that the life pulse of the nation may be felt promptly by all concerned without the least possible delay.

As for the cotton fabrics you will please pardon me, if I beg most humbly to submit that the present productions, both by our mills and the hand-looms, are quite incommensurate with the requirement of the country. We are, for some years at least, bound to look to the supply of Lancashire goods, if we want ourselves to be properly clothed. Let me therefore suggest that we shall be buying everything oriental so long as we can manage to do so, but as soon as it is realized beyond doubt, that we are not in a position to do entirely without the imported dhuties, we shall be determined to confine our purchases strictly to those, imported by "bonafide" Native firms, distinguishable by the

we shall be determined to confine our purchases strictly to those, imported by "bonafide" Native firms, distinguishable by the mark stamped thereon. Pray do not be labouring under the wrong impression, that such importations are inadequate or nasty. I can assure you from practical knowledge, that at the present time they compare favourably enough for our purpose. Such determination in this direction will not only enable us to persist most resolutely in our policy, but the consequence will soon be seriously felt by the European houses in this city, who will then be only too eager to join with us, in unanimously protesting against the actual partition of this historical Province, and our object will be fulfilled erelong.

Faridpur (Bengal), Aug. 25.

A crowded meeting of about 1000 Hindus and Mahomedans of Baharpur and adjoining villages was held at Baharpur, Faridpur, protesting against the partition of Bengal and supporting boycotting of British goods. Landholders, Merchants, cultivators and other sections of the community were fully represented in the meeting which was great success. Resolutions were passed suggesting the establishment in Bengal of a Governorship or the incorporation of the Burdwan and Presidency divisions into the new province.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

Simla, Aug 24. Nothing has occurred during the past we keet to relieve the grave plight of Northern Rajputana, and private accounts of the droughtstricken region indicate that cattle are already beginning to die in places and the people themselves to feel the pinch of scar-city. The unjab and southern portions of the United Provinces are also much in the same position as a week ago. On the other hand, the rainfall returns of the past seven days show a decided improvement so far as the Central Provinces and Central India are concerned. The Madras Presidency has also had a little rain. The depression over Orissa, which seemed at one time likely to

carry westward the moisture that is so sorely needed, has not developed.

LORD CURZON'S SUCCESSOR. Simla, Aug 24. No information has yet been received here egarding the date of Lord Minto's arrival n India, and nothing can therefore be settled with reference to Lord Curzon's movements. In view of the preparations which Lord Minto will no doubt have to make for a prolonged stay in India and of the desirability of his getting into touch with the India Office views on outstanding Indian questions before he starts, it is hardly to be expected that he can arrive here until October. The entertainments arranged prior to Lord Curzon's resignation to take place at Viceregal, Lidge here, on the 31st instant and on the 5h October next have not so far been cancelled, but nothing can yet be a aid definitely as to whether their Fixemencies will be still here on the lather date. The almost invariable procedure, has hitherto been on occasions of a change of Viceroys for the outgoing incumbent to receive his successor upon the steps of Jovernment House, Calcutta. Should

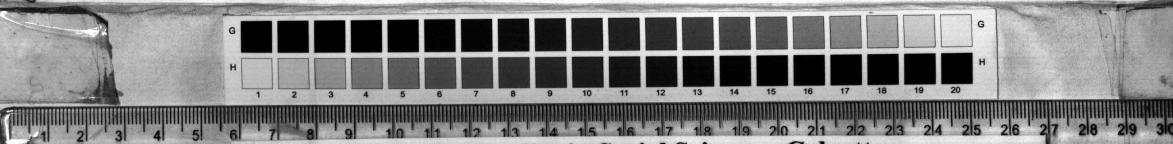
steps of Government House, Calcutta. Should this be done in the present instance, it may involve some further postponement of the change. Lord Curzon's projected Kashmir trip will not now take place.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENT IN AMRITSAR.

Allahabad, Aug 24.

A scheme put forward by the Amritsar District Board to tax layer villages for promotion of sanitary improvements is being considered by the Punjab Government.

The Ceylon Agricultural Society is paying considerable attention to the experimental cultivation of South Indian and Carolina paddy in Ceylon. The Society has just received another consignment of the South Indian 60 days' paddy, as it is called, from the circumstance that the seed begins to grow in 60 days. Those who have tried the variety, says the "Times of Ceylon," are very hopeful of the results under proper cultivation.



SIKHA-SHAHI RULE IN KANGRA.

We have, says the "Tribune," in our open-g "Notes" referred to a regime of high-We have, says the "Tribune," in our opening "Notes" referred to a regime of high-handedness started in Kangra district as a result of the reconstruction of the District administration at Nurpur by the deputing of saw and inexperienced officers. As a typical example of the trouble experienced by provision dealers and other shopkeepers at Nurpur, owing to the order that they should stay by turns at the Dak Bungalow when a European comes—whether he may buy anything or not—our Special Correspondent sends the following statement of Hakim Halwai:

Agute alarm and anxiety is said to prevail in the town which has become the temporary headquarters of the Kangra District. The Deputy Commissioner mentioned in the statement is Mr. Calvert, the Revenue Officer Mr. Forbes, and the Assistant Commissioner

The statement of Hakim Brahman, son of

The statement of Hakim Brahman, son of Bhoda, of Nurpur, seller of milk and its products, skop near Ghas Mandi, Nurpur, District Kangra.—Dated 17th August, 1905.
That on the 2nd of August, it was the turn of us two brothers who keep a joint shop to supply at Dak Bungalow which is about 2 miles from the bazar, and situated on a high acclivity. The Halwais and other shopkeepers have to make the supply by turns, and to carry all the utensils, etc., themselves, on their shoulders.

their shoulders.
On the said morning before 6 a.m. Multani Tahsil Chaprasi, came and informed me (Hakim), that it was our turn, and Chowdhari had ordered us to attend Accordingly I went, had ordered us to attend Accordingly I went, leaving Bhagat behind to look after the shop, taking with me curds, our Guijar taking the milk to the spot a little while after. One Khansama, who was a stranger, took 31 seers of milk and paid 3 annas for it. (The bazar rate is 16 seers the rupee but at Dak Bungalow we have to sell at 18 seers, after carrying the milk there with so much trouble). he Khansama of the Dak Bungalow, named Moula Bukhsh, took two seers pucca, and boiled it in his own vessel. When cream had formed on the milk, the Khansama again came, and had more than half a seer of milk again (i.e. worth 2 pice) in a timbler. A few minutes later he returned and said that he had tasted the milk and found it to

that he had tasted the milk and found be stale, i.e., remaining from the last r supply. He threatened to put the mi-fore the Tahsildar as it was bad milk not fit for the use of Europeans. He on the me (Hakim) to take back the milk. He asked me to take back the two seers of the had boiled in his own vessel. I said I could not take back the milk because had been tasted by a Mussalman and bo in the vessel of a Mussalman. The Kh sama thereupon took away this milk, as w

sama thereupon took away this milk, as was had two annas worth more which was a separate pitcher (maggi). He paid for though I had asked for payment.

I stopped there all day without having a food, because no shopkeeper is allowed come away for even half an hour. On those can manage to get food who have partner, and can come home to the city heaving a man behind.

ving a man behind.

I asked the Khansama to pay me the two and a half annas for the milk he had first taken three or four times, but le said that he won't pay and that I must take back the milk. At 5 p.m., I had a sweeper (cheory customer who, I thought, could take the mand pay me, and I would suffer no los s. went to the Khansama at his quarters

went to the Khansama at his quarters few parces aw and asked him to return the milk or pay the present the policy of the present the milk or pay the present the present that now he had used up the lk and could not return it and would neither pay for it. It was dusk by now, and my brother Bhagat had just come to help me carry back the things. I complained to him that I had not only l complained to him that I had not only been fasting all day, but had lost also two annas and a half. I, however, was willing to silently bear it, but my younger brother said that we must complain. We saw at this time 3 Sahibs returning from a walk, they were the Commissioner (meaning Deputy Commissioner), the Mal (Revenue Officer,) and "Ashtant" (Assistant Commissioner). Wa hoth brothers presented our puty Commissioner), the Mal (Revenue Officer,) and "Ashtant" (Assistant Commissioner). We both brothers presented ourselves 'sfore them, and with joined hands related to the Sahibs our loss. The Commissioner (Deputy Commissioner) sent for the Khansama (Moula Bakhsh) and ordered him to pay. He said that the milk was bad (smoked) and therefore not fit for use, so he had not paid for it. The Sahib then ordered us to go, saying "Jao." We came back towards our shop, intending to carry our things home. On the way near the kitchen, we saw Moula Bakhsh Khansama and several other Khansamas standing and kitchen, we saw Moula Bakhsh Khansama and several other Khansamas standing and a sweeper sweeping. I grumbled in passing that I had starved all day as well as lost 22 annas. A Khansama named Shaker thereupon called me the foulest names, abusing mother, sister, etc., I remonstrated, when Shaker shouted that the "halwai" meaning myself should be beaten with "Jharoos" (broom sticks) by sweepers, by the order of Sahib and struck me and my brother several ere blows on the face. He (Shaker) also the sweeper (whose name is Malang) on

the sweeper (whose name is Malang) on me, who threw his heavy and stinking broom at me and my brother, striking both of us. Believing that we were being malteated by the Sahib's order, and frightened out of our wits (being poor Brahman halwais) we fled, the Khansama and Malang sweeper closely pursuing us. We were crying loudly for help and only a few yards away the Sahibs were sitting at table in the Verandah. Neither they nor any one else interfered. We ran just in front of the Sahibs; we frenziedly appealing to them to save us crying:—"Huappealing to them to save us crying:—"Huzoor the Khansama and sweeper are beating us, "Dohai!" No Sahib stirred. The purus, "Dohai!" No Sahib stirred. The pursuers did not follow beyond the compound, but we kept running. Not far from here is the Forest Bungalow where I know the Police Sahib (D. S. of Police) was staying. We both brothers rushed crying and panting before him and complained to him. He directed us to report to the Thana. I and my brother are poor men, and live hand to mouth on the day's earnings. We cannot afford to shut shop and run after the police for days. So we are praying for Heaven's protection. Will not the Sirkar listen to our crying? our crying?

NO NEED OF A DOCTOR.

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

All chemists and Storekeepers price Re. 1 The second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a section in the second section in the section is a section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the section i

MARINE COURTS OF ENQUIRY

THE FORTH-PATKOI COLLISION. The following is the report of the Marine Court of Enquiry, on the above:

The evidence shows that on the 9th instant a collision occurred apposite Prinsep's Ghat and near the line of moorings on the Calcutta side, between the steamer Forth proceeding down the river in charge of the Assistant Harbour Master, Mr. W. O Cuision, in tow of the tug Rescue and the fire engine Hughli, and the flat Patkoi proceeding up river in two of the tug Dumbarton, charge of Mr. S. Nelson. The Forth struck the Patkoi with her starboard bow about midships on the starboard side and ripped off her roof, causing material damage.

The evidence upon some points, and parti-cularly upon the question of the blasts blown by the several vessels to indicate their course, is somewhat discrepant, but there is no doubt whatever regarding the main facts of

The course and position of the Forth with her tugs and the Dumbarton flotilla are shown in the annexed diagrams. Mr. Cullion was coming down in mid-stream until he saw the Dumbarton flotilla, which at that time was coming out from burning ghat on the Eowrah side and heading across the river with a view of turning and coming up on the Calcutta or starboard side of the channel. On nearing the flotilla, Mr. Cullion starboarded his helm and went in to the port or Calcutta side and came down near to and paral-lel with the fixed moorings. Mr. Cullion's object was to get to his anchorage just below Prinsep's Ghat. The Dumbarton flotilla on reaching the Calcutta side headed up river, and each vessel persisting in her course, the collision occurred.

We are of opinion that the accident was caused by Mr. Cullion's neglect of Article 25, which lays down that when it is safe and practicable the course is to be on the starboard side of a narrow channel. Mr. Cullion should therefore have been on the Howrah side of the channel, since there was no obstruction upon that side and that course was safe and practicable.

Even supposing that Mr. Nelson's course should have been determined by the latter portion of Rule 67 of the Port Rules, which lays down that cargo boats or flats shall keep to the west of the line of swinging moorings, that fact would not absolve Mr. Cullion from the necessity of keeping to the proper side of the channel.

But it appears that in fact Rule 67 has become a dead letter. Reading Rules 66 and 67 together it is apparent that the intention was that flats should only move when in charge of a steamer, and that when so moved charge of a steamer, and that when so moved (and if not proceeding to or from vessels at fixed moorings) they should keep to the west of the line of swinging moorings, i.e., that they should proceed along the Howrah shore. It is apparent that the rule is impracticable, that masters are ignorant of it, and that it is never observed. Under these circumstances we do not think that any blame can be attached to Mr. Nelson, and we also think that the latter part of Rule 67

might well be expunged.

We think that the Act does not contemlate the framing of a charge against a Larbour Master, and that in the circumtances of the case all that it is necessary for to do is to record our opinion that Mr. Chillion committed an error of judgment, and to submit our report for the orders of the Local Gov ernment.—D. H. Kingsford, Presilent; J. E Beard and A. Brame, Members.

The 29th Joine, 1905. THE DAMD IM BOILER EXPLOSION. With regard to the above case the Marine Court of Enquiry has reported as follows:—
The accused Albdul Aziz having been duly charged and supplied with a copy of the directed to submit a list of his witnesses if

any, to-day appeared before the Court, and stated that he did not desire to call any witnesses. His deferace is apparent from what he has stated in his evidence. Both assessors consider the charge to be proved. We are of the same opinion, and hold that the accident was undoubtedly due

to the inattention and carelessness of the accused engine-driver A bdul Aziz in not keeping a proper supply of water in the boiler. We are also of opinion that the donkeyengines and the injector were in good working order, and that the only defect was in the feed-piped feed-heater, which defect was not material to this accident.

We are of opinion from the evidence given by Abdul Aziz at our preliminary enquiry that he does not fully understand the working of the engines, and we do not think that he is a proper person to be in charge of a steamer carrying passengers, especially considering that this steamer was running on

an expired certificate. We consider that the certificate of Abdul Aziz should be cancelled.—D. H. Kitigsford; James Allen, Chief Engineer steamer City of Corinth; John Pervancich, Superintending Engineer, Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

The 29th June, 1905. 2833331

An epidemic of typhoid is now raging in Calicut and during the last month, there have been over 100 fatal cases. The Municipality has at length recognised the gravity of the situation and has appointed a special staff to trace out and report cases and to give poor patients any help that may be possible.

possible:

A correspondent writes to the "Malabar Mail":—When Mr. Knapp was on circuit in Wynad lately, some complaints were brought to his notice, alleging very serious charges of misconduct, including rape against Mr. Nor ongho Hospital Assistant. The charges relate to the recent time when the accused was on plague duty at the Muthanga camp. Mr. Knapp ordered Mr. Lever, the Divisional Officer, to an investigation and submit a report. LET IT BE KNOWN.

The widest possible publicity should be given to the fact that summer diarrhoea in children and cholera infantum can always be cured by the judicious use of Chamberlain's Colie, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, 15 never fails. For sale by

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Corporation of Calcutta.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta was held on Tuesday at 4 p.m. at the Council Chamber Municipal Office Owing to indisposition the acting chairman the Horble Mr. C. G. H. Allien was unable to attend and Mr. Apcar was voted to the chair. There were about 22 commissioners present.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME. The only important item was to consider the letter from the Government of Bengal with enclosures, dated 26th July last, on the subject of the Calcutta Improvement

Mr. Apcar (the chairman) then moved that

Mr. Apcar (the chairman) then moved that the letter of government and the proposals for the Calcutta Improvement scheme be referred to a special committee of 9 members (including the Chairman) for report.

In doing so he said that some complaints had been made that the letter was not duly circulated but he was informed by the Secretary that the letter of the government had been circulated on two previous occasions. He said that it was a very important matter and he thought that it was necessary in the inferests of the public, the whole subject should be elaborately dealt with. The government had held out hopes that all representations should be considered. The scheme was based on misconceptions and some of the suggestions were not wise. The comparison made therein of the population between London and Calcutta was not a true one. The comtherein of the population between London and Calcutta was not a true one. The commissioners had agreed that it was necessary that the Improvement scheme would be carried out. The only thing wanted was the fund. The Building Commission though practically an official body, two of its non-official members being Babus Kalinath Mitter and Nalin Behari Sircar, came to the conclusion that the corporation could not go on with its administration and spare their funds to carry on improvements. The commissioners its administration and spare their funds to carry on improvements. The commissioners however had been able to effect much improvement and what was wanted was little help from the government but they did not get it from the government. Although the Government was repeatedly approached for help by the Corporation no help was given by it. The government spoke of the enormous growth of Municipal revenue of Calcutta. He admitted that it was true that the revenue of the Corporation was increasing and would continue to increase till 1906-7. There was no virtue or magic in it. The percentage of rates was the same. Previously the properties were unor magic in it. The percentage of rates was the same. Previously the properties were undervalued and they were now correctly putting the valuation. They were putting the assessment to the full value and the assessment would be complete in 1906-1907. After that period the revenues would be stationery. He would rather think that the revenues would decrease.

PARTITION MEASURE AND THE MARGINE AND THE MARGINE OF THE MEASURE AND THE MEASURE AND THE MEASURE OF THE MEASURE AND THE MEASURE OF THE MEASURE OF

IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

Mr. Apcar continuing said that there were other aspects as to whether there would be any improvement owing to the measure of partition now before the Government. It was a very important matter for them to consider. Looking at the material point of view as a citizen of Calcutta, he felt constrained to say that they were facing a very larger scheme than they ought to have. There would be considerable difference in the population of Calcutta. There were many zemindars who would go away.

Mr. Tremearne.—I think Mr. Chairman it relates to the partition matter and we have no business here with it. The partition scheme has really ended.

have no business here with it. The partition scheme has really ended.

Mr. Apcar.—I am glad to hear it.

Continuing he said that the trade in jute, tea and rice would be materially affected.

The partition scheme is really ended here.

Mr. Apcar then stated the manner in which the money would be raised and said that the Government wanted that the bulk of the money would be raised by the people. Khan Bahadur Moulvi Badruddin Hyder

seconded the motion:—
Rai Bahadur Sitanath Roy said that the Improvement Scheme was formulated on the idea that Calcutta would be the capital city of the whole Bengal. Now that the partition had been sanctioned, now that the 14 districts which yielded jute, rice and tea had been taken away, the importance of the city would be diminished. Now that a new port would be diminished. Now that a rew-port would be opened at Chittagong and would be placed under a separate Government and most of the jute, tea and rice would be diverted from Calcutta to Chittagong, there would be much deterioration in the trade. In this view of the matter he thought it better that the capital expenditure should be reduced from the original sanction to 4 crores and there would not be any necessity for all those taxation.

Babu Amulyadhone Addy began by thanking the Government for having accepted some of their suggestions, but he was sorry that the Government did not accept the Basti improvement scheme as part of the Improvement Scheme. He thought that the Government in the support of the Improvement Scheme. ment should come forward with a substantial grant. The present grant of 50 lakhs was

The speaker was then going into details when Mr. Apcar said that as they were going into committee they need not go into detail.

Babu Kali Churn Palit said that he understood that the feelings of some of the members were opposed to any discussion in connection to that matter. True it was that the matter would be discussed in the Special Committee and in the start was a special Committee and in the special committe ed to make only certain general observations.

This matter had come before them at a moment when the minds of the people were agitated—were full of the partition question. The Indian papers had not been able yet to scrutinize the scheme for they were too busy with the partition measure. The Government proposal was that the Corporation would be called upon to pay 24 lake 64 thousand rupees at the end of 1908. The Government had proposed that the members for administering the Trust should be nominated by it. But the greater portion of the burden was put upon the rate-payers of Cal-cutta. The Government wanted that the Corporation should bear the burden, but reserved for itself the power of nominating the members of the Trust. He asked was it fair, was it equitable? The Government had come forward with a grant of 50 lakhs. He asked was it substantial help? Was it not fair to ask the Government, which had every hand over the city, for substantial help? The Corporation had the management of the city for the last 30 years. The congestion of the city existed before the creation of the Or the city of the city plainants had to pass and re-pass the Toll-in their own way. Calcutta was an imperial bar very often during that week. On the city and the Government abould come forward day in question they had no cash with them.

with the full share of the expenditure re- | but when asked for the toll-fees they threw quired in the scheme.

Mr. Tremearne,—Where would the Government get the money?

Babu Kalichurn.—The Government of In-

dia has enough money in its hand. The speaker then referred to the various proposed tones that would be imposed in Calcutta to carry out the Improvement

The motion of Mr. Apear was then put and

The following gentlemen were then elected to form the Special Committee: The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. H. Allen, the Hon'ble Babu Nalin Behari Sircar, Mr. Dumayne, Khan Bahadur Moulvi Badruddin Hyder, Mr. Shirley Tremearne, Rai Bahadur Sitanath Roy, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Apcar and Kabu Jadunath Sen.

THE L.-G. AT JESSORE. (From Our Own Correspondent.)

dans Jessore, Aug. 21.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Aid-de-Camp and the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, reached the Jessore Station at 2-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 17th August by the Khulna mail train. In the morning all the leading official and non-official gentlemen of the District mustered at the station platform which was decorated for the occasion to give a fitting recention to the station platform which was decorated for the occasion to give a fitting reception to His Honour. At 6-30 he landed on the platform and was received by the Chairman of the Municipality and the District Magis-trate. The official and non-official gentlemen stood in two different rows along His Honour's way to the carriage and pair. Each of them was introduced and His Honour shook hands with all. The L.-G. at first rode to the Municipal

Office, where he saw the present Municipal office, where he saw the present Municipal filter. Then he visited the Jail, the Charitable Dispensary, the Collectorate buildings, the Church, the Civil Courts and the Zillah School. The Collectorate was closed for two days in honour of his visit. His Honour promised a grant of Rs. 16,000 for the construction of a Hindu Boarding house and promised a grant of Rs. 16,000 for the construction of a Hindu Boarding house and improvement in the Zilla School building.

The L. G. reached the circuit house at 9-30 a.m. Where he took his tiffin as guest of Mr. Jeffries, the Additional Judge.

At 5 p.m. His Honour rode to the house of the Collector where a Durbar and a garden party was held. At the Durbar an address of welcome was read by Roy Jadu

dress of welcome was read by Roy Jadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur.

His Honour replied to the following

effect:—
I am very much satisfied with the hearty reception that you have accorded to me. My object of visiting this place is to see with my own eyes the things that are often represented to me and to discuss with leading men of the place about the grievances of the people. I have held long interview with them and I am convinced that this district is very unhealthy and no further evidence is necessary for that purpose. I am also convinced that this unhealthiness can be removed. I shall now deal with the subjects mentioned in your address, one after another.

address, one after another.

I. The Bhairab and Muchikhali reclamation:—I shall come again and see for myself.

In the meantime I shall consult with the Chief Engineer. When the matter will come up for my formal sanction I shall give my best consideration to it. After all, I can assure you that something definite must be done during my time. As regards dredging the channels I say that it will soon be taken.

II. Water-supply of the District:—I can-not relax the circular of 1904 because the people are poor. The wealthy residents and the absentee landlords must come up to the

help of the poor, for they also have their duties and responsibilities.

III. The Water Works:—I suppose that your estimate of 1 lac. is rather an overstimate. I can promise a reasonable and considerable grant from the Government. It is a necessary and not at all an extravagant scheme. I thank the Narail Babus for their liberal donation and I hope that other Zemindars will follow their example.

IV. Drains of the Town:—The present drains are good but you want a scientific

IV. Drains of the Town:—The present drains are good but you want a scientific scheme on modern principles. I shall send the Chief Engineer to form schemes without charging any fees from you. The Government may help you in this matter.

V. The Town Hall and Public Library:—It is not necessary in view of the fact that there are dire necessities in this district which will require considerable help from Government. I cannot help you in this.

VI. Railways:—I had no time to consult the Railway authorities, so I cannot speak anything on this point.

In conclusion I say that men like Roy Bahadur and Naldanga Raja will do much for the improvement of the district.

His Honour was treated with some re-

His Honour was treated with some refreshment, and then he drove to the Railway Station and left Jessore at 6-30 p.m., by the evening train.

JOKE WITH A DEAD SCORPION.

The judgment of Mr. D. N. Nanavati, Oity Magistrate Ahmedabad, in the Ellis Bridge Toll case is a piece of queer reasoning pressed into service by a Judicial officer who was either prejudiced or had not the necessary courage to look the facts in the face and accept them as they appeared as certain European officers were concerned In this case the Naka karkoons and peons at the Ellis Bridge Toll Bar were charged with using criminal force and intentionally insulting two European Military officers, viz. Captain Cox and Lieut Mackrell, in that they ran after and forcibly stopped carriage of the latter on the pretext of levymg the toll-fees. The motive with which
the accused were alleged to have acted in the accused were alleged to have acted in this manner was according to the complainants' suggestion apparently accepted by the judge himself, simply to 'please the crowd.' The judge argues that the complainants were respectable European officers and they could not be supposed to be anxious to avoid the payment of the toll-fees. And if the judge is right the further conclusion would be that the accused had not even the slightest that the accused had not even the slightest provocation for their conduct. On the other hand it has come in evidence that the com-

at the accessed a packet containing a dead scorpion. These facts are admitted by the accused who only modify them by saying that their throwing the dead scorpion at the complainants was a mere joke and was also accepted at the time as a joke by the accused. Now from all these facts any one would easily come to the following conclusion. As the complaments had to pass and re-pass the toll-bar many times in one week they have disliked the idea of paying the toll-fees so many times. At any rate they might have felt it troublesome to stop at the toll-bar on each occasion for putting their hands in the pocket and paying up the exact coin for the toll-fees. The complainants being as admitted by the Magistrate in his judg ment, fond of playing practical jokes upon one another, might have on the day in ques-tion decided to make the toll-bar men victims of their joke; and therefore when in reply to a demand for the toll-fees the complainants three at them the dead scorpion, pretending that there was a coin in the packet, the accused must have felt irritated and insulted, might have run after the Sahebs' carriage to demand the toll-fees. If, therefore, any one had a grievance in this affair it was the toll-bar men; and it was the complainants who should have been prosecuted. The Magistrate, however, argues in a perverse manner and convicts the accus The judge rises to the climax of perverseness when, instead of sympathising with the accused, he extolls the self-restraint on the part of the European officers and says that had they not kept their temper, a serious breach of peace would have been committed. But we fail to see why? We for one rather note the self-restraint practised by the toll-bar men. And if being pelted with dead scorpions ought to be taken as a joke, we should like to know why the mere stopping one's carriage by toll-men in the discharge of their duty should not be accepted in a more submissive manner than even a joke? -"Maharatta."

A EUCALYPTUS OIL FACTORY IN THE NILGIRIS.

Mr. K. G. Menoy, Cochin Forest Departs ment, contributes the following information to the July number of the Indian

This industry is carried on on a very small scale at Coonoor at the "Carolina" premises by Mr. Thomas Brown, the owner of the place. At present the industry is rather of the nature of an experiment than a lucrathe nature of an experiment than a lucrative business. The apparatus in use is comparatively simple, consisting of a still and condenser. The still is put up in a katcha building of small dimension. The still consists of a big copper vessel of about 6 ft. in height and 3 ft. in diameter and is covered oy a disc penetrated at its centre by a pipe which carries the vaporous oil to the condenser. The condenser is a copper vessel of about equal dimensions to the still and contains a coiled copper tube which is continuous with the pipe and also a vertical pipe. The condenser is filled to the brim with cold water by means of a feeder pipe the heated water from the condenser being carried away through a tap. A jar receives the oil condensed in a tube. The still is filled with well-matured leaves and water poured in to fill up the interstices. The vaporous oil carried by the referred to tube gets condensed in its course through the condenser and trickles down into the bottle. About two head-loads of leaves go to fill one charge of the still, and it takes usually about eight hours to extract all the oil of one charge. The resulting oil is, with advantage, re-dis tilled to drive away any aqueous vapour and pyroligneous acid present in it.

Since Mr. Brown uses his own firewood it s not possible to fix the expense incurred by him on that score. It may, however, be stated that as since abut 20 c ft. of firewood are consumed to extract the whole oil from one charge, fuel to the value of Re. 1-4-0 is usually burnt away. One charge of the still gives 27 oz. of oil. Besides the expenditure on fuel a sum of Rs. 1-8-0 per charge of the still is entailed for supervision and rent of premises utilised for the purpose. Hence the total charge per fill of the still is Rs. 2-12-0, giving thereby 27 oz of oil. Owing to the extreme cheapness of Australian oil which in Madras and Bombay sells at Re. 1 per bottle of 12 oz., the oil of Mr. Brown's factory does not command a ready sale, so much so that he had, at the time I visited his factory, about 1,000 bottles ready for the market. The selling price fixed by Mr. Brown is Rs. 27 per dozen bottles of 12

The Hon. Mr. merce and Indust having rejoined the at once instead of

mber for Com-ived at Simla, Paris, August 1s which vouches for

morning the followi the recent meeting be recollected that morning following on the Hohenzollern went on board where for three hou reigns converged alone been noticed at the time pad used by the Tsar place in his study. Af versation, the Russian miral Birileff, the whom he chatte sing the Ministry vitch, be

Mr. R. H. Niblett, First Class Magistrate, delivered the following judgment in the assault case which has aroused much local interest:—In this case Mr. E. C. O'Sullivan, a Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Survey, is charged under Section 332 Penal Code, with having voluntarily caused hurt to constable Nanak Chand in consequence of an act done in the lawful discharge of his duty as a public servant. Mr. O'Sullivan admits having struck the constable and pleads provocation. The evidence before me shows that accused and Mr. Morton, another Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Survey, were drawn in rick-shaws to the Criterion. The rickshaws stood abreast between the building known as the Criterion and the Band Stand shed, and the occupants went into the Criterion. After a short time seeing that the traffic was being obstructed, Constable Nanak Chand, who was on duty, had the rickshaws removed to the railings near the benches opposite the bazaar shops. On coming out of the Criterion the accused, Mr. O'Sullivan either walked up to or called the constable and asked him, Mr. O'Sullivan himself states, what he meant by removing his rickshaw. Any ordinary reasonable being would have known that it is a policeman's duty to keep a busy road free from obstruction, and the accused's question was plainly meant to provoke the constable: yet in Mr. O'Sullivan's own words the constable's reply merely was "It's the order that rickshaws should be removed to that part of the road." There was no provocation whatever in this and I do not see in what other words the constable could give a reply. At this point Mr. O'Sullivan's admission differs from the evidence before us. He says that he called the constable forward and pointing to a vacant rickshaw near the Criterion asked the constable if the order did not extend to that ricksaw, and the constable replied that it was no business of his. Even if this were true, the insolent reply was voluntarily provoked, and does not mitigate the offence. But the evidence of Mr. Morton who may be considered to be favourably disposed towards the accused, shows that Mr. O'Sullivan struck the constable immediately after he answered that his orders were to remove vacant rickshaws, and before the waccused asked him if the order extended to their rickshaws only. The constable's reply to the second question, as the evidence shows, was that the rickshaw pointed out was not on the road, and the witnesses say that it was near the corner of the Library, and that a gentleman was standing near it. But even if the constable had failed to remove another rickshaw standon the road, I do not see how it justified the accused in striking him.

This was the first attack on the constable.
When the accused had taken his seat in the rickshaw the constable said: "You have eaten me without cause—is there any one here who will call the Devanji"? (meaning the head constable of the out post.) On this Mr. O'Sullivan got down from his rickshaw and again struck the constable knocking off his puggui. Mr. O'Sullivan admits striking the constable on both occasions. The evidence shows there was absolutely no provocation, and the attack was most cowardly. convict Mr. O'Sullivan under Section 332 Penal Code and fine him Rs. 100 out which Rs. 10 will be paid to the constable under Section 545 Penal Code. In default of payment of fine, two months simple imprisonment.— Englishman."

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, reports the "Pioneer," in parts of this particular area, and cattle in Western Rajputana are on the move towards pasturage grounds 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 to Europe whole. The exports of wheat to Europe may be affected, but there are no marked may be affected, but there are no marked signs of this so far as current contracts have to be tulfilled. 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 supplie offered to them. be had, at the time I visited

MUZAFFERPUR NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Muzafferpur, Aug. 20.

The Durbhanga Raj case came up before the District Judge yesterday when the ollowing issues were framed. Dr. Ras Behary Chose appeared on behalf of the Maharaja, while Mr. P. Kennedy and others appeared for the Maharanees. The case is now fixed for the 9th September.

ISSUES.

1. Is the suit multifarious? Is there misjoinder of plaintiff and cause of action?

2. Are the plaintiff entitled to an order upon the defendant to provide proper residence and pay maintenance and other alllowances to the plaintiffs pending the decision of the suit and if so, what should the nature

of the order be?

3. Was the late Maharaja Sir Lakshme war Singh separate in estate from the war Singh separate in estate from the de-fendant at the time of his death? 4. What is the kulachar or family custom

by which the devolution of the Raj Zeminby which the devolution of the Raj Zemindari Milkiat Sarkar Tirbut is regulated and did the defendant upon the death of the said Maharaja Sir Lakstmeshwar Singh become entitled to succeed with such kulachar?

5. Was the defendant adopted by the late Maharaja at Kartaputra?

6. Were any, and if any, which of the properties in parts 1,2,3,4, of schedule II to the plaint acquired by the ancestors of the Maharaja and if so were they self acquired property?

7. (a) What movable and unmovable properties were acquired by the late Maharaja What were his savings?

What were his savings?

(b) Were such properties or savings respectively dealt with or treated by the late Maharaja as appertaining to or held with the Raj property?

(c) How were such properties or savings respectively orany portion thereof regarded for the purposes of devolutions thereof and the right of succession thereto upon the death of the late Maharaja?

8. Do the money referred to in scheduleIV to the plaint or any, and if any, which of them represent assets which belong to the plaintiffs?

9.Did not the plaintiffs with full knowledge of their right and of the rights of the de-

of their right and of the rights of the de-fendant receive any annual maintenance al-lowance from the defendant as the rightful owner and possessor of the estate properties and effects appertaining thereto and are they stopped from disputing the Defendants title?

10. Are the plaintiffs under the Hindu law prevailing in Mithila entitled to the movable properties absolutely as contended by them in paragraph 6 of the plaints? Which of the properties in suit are such movable?

11. Are the plaintiffs' claim in respect of any, and if any, of what part of the propercies mentioned in the plaint barred by limitation?

cation?

12. Is the defendant bound to render account to the plaintiffs of his dealings with

the properties in suits?

13. Are the plantiffs entitled to mesne profits and if so now much?

14. To what relief are the plaintiffs entitled

INDIGO AND ITS PRESENT CONDITION. INDIGO AND ITS PRESENT CONDITION.

The introduction of synthetic indigo, some eight years ago, sounded the death knell of the natural produce and one of the most lucrative industry of Behar, is soon going to be a thing of the pask. Indigo which was selling at Rs. 300 a maund, cannot now secure one-fourth of its former price. Seldom now a season passes which does not record the closing up of one or more of these factories and what was at one time a humming place of business now wears a desolate and forsaken appearance. At the top of this misfortune of low price came a series of this misfortune of low price came a series of bad season, and this proved the last straw to break the camel's back. Planters, though at a great loss to themselves, persevered, for hopes of a return of the good old days, but they are now fast taking to sugar and other country crops to make the two ends meet. In many of the factories, they have settled a large portion of their Zerait lands with the rayats.—Sugar has taken the place of Indigo in many of the factories and already there has sprung up a flourishing sugar manufactory at Ottur under the name of "India Development Co. Nearly a crore has been invested in this work. But the introduction of sugar will not prove a universal salvation. Fac-tories which are centrally situated and have got facilities for irrigation as well as, an easy communication with the refineries, can

F WHICH GREW OUT OF

SEIGEL'S SYRUP

fered greatly from liver disorder with dizziness, poor was unable to sleep at night. My bowels were constihad frequent severe headaches. Then my breath was vind rising from my stomach made a most foul un-

ny mouth. I tried many me dicines, but only when her Seigel's Syrup did I find any relief. I con-

and four bottles of it did more for me than all t on doctors an d other medicines. I am Syrup, in t he very best of health." opposi te Messrs, Pienaar, Ltd.,

miseries as Mrs. August

soon as your bowels and

you from much suffering

TOMACH DISORDERS, F.

MPTLY BANISHED BY

ticular variety gives three cuttings in a season,, but the pity is that the supply of seed of this indigo is not up to the entire demands of the planters. Some of the factories have adopted the old khuski system of growing indigo. It means that the seed is supplied to the rayats, willing to cultivate indigo in their own lands and these are paid by weight for the plants delivered at the vats. Experiments with rhea are going on in some of the factories, but whether this will pay, the future will decide.

in COOT HIW as to conside

AN ARTIST'S EXPERIENCES.

"Certainly the most interesting experience of my life." It was in these words that Mr. Seppings Wright, the well-known artist, summed up his experiences during the past year in the Far East. I had heard, writes a representative of the "Morning Post," that Mr. Seppings Wright had returned to England after accomplishing the impossible spending several months with Admiral Togo and the fleet which has won imperishable renown for fleet which has wen imperishable renown for the Japanese Navy, and I wanted to know how the impossible had been accomplished, and what were the impressions which Mr. Seppings-Wright had gathered during his

Seppings-Wright had gathered during ms unique experience.

Very good naturally Mr. Seppings-Wright consented to gratify my curiosity. "It is quite true," he said in reply to a question, "that I was the only civilian foreigner who was permitted to accompany the Japanese fleet. Indeed, I was one of the five foreigners who were allowed to enjoy that privilege—and the other four were all British naval attaches. The Japanese Government declined to allow the naval officers of any other nation to accompany the fleet. Our naval attaches to accompany the fleet. Our naval attaches were changed from time to time, and very valuable lessons they must have learnt!" ACCOMPLISHING THE IMPOSSIBLE.

"Do you mind," I asked, "telling me how on alone of the great army of artists and lewspaper correspondents who went out to apan in the hope of following the naval perations succeeded in accomplishing your

"Well," was the reply, "I had made up my mind that I was going on board that fleet, but I found that none of the papers would send me out. They had made inquiries, used all the influence they could command, and the conclusion was that the thing could not be done. I went to Baron de Reuter, who was kindness itself, but said it was impossible. I knew that if the Baron failed the thing could not be done on the ordinary lines. Then a new idea occurred to me. I went to see Lord Armstrong, explained the situation to him, enlisted his powerful and finally obtained permission from the Japanese Governmentto accompany Admiral Togo as the special representative of the great shipbuilding and ordnance firm of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co,, which has built so many warships for the Japanese Navy."

"It was, then, not as an artist, but as an expert in gunnery, that you were allowed the "Well," was the reply, "I had made up my

expert in gunnery, that you were allowed the unique privilege of following Togo's opera-

"That is so, and, of course, I have reported on the special technical matters with which I was concerned in the proper quarter. But those are matters on which I cannot say anything for publication—which, indeed, would have little interest for the general public." "Can you say generally what your impression was as to the state of efficiency of the Japanese Navy in the matters you refer to," TWO POINTS.

"On that point every body may draw their own conclusions from the results of the fighting. I only want to say two things—first, that the Japanese have not left the turopean inventor much room for improvements in the all their own warships and furnish the whole of their armament in their own country." "Of course, the Japanese knew perfectly

"Of course, the Japanese knew perfectly well who you were that you were an artist and a war correspondent?"

"Oh, yes; there was no disguise of any kind. I was of course, not permitted to hold any communication with the outside world which did not pass through the censor's hands. But to that reasonable stipulation I could make no objection. I played the game, and I want to say this that from first to last I never received anything but the most perfect courtesy, the most unbounded hospitality, and the most generous help from the Admiral downwards."

"You saw a good deal of Admiral Togo."

"You saw a good deal of Admiral Togo

"I did. I first saw him when he came on coard the "Manshu Maru," the ship on which the Japanese Government sent a large party of Japanese notabilities and correspondents of foreign newspapers to witness the fall of Port Arthur. As it turned out we were some months too soon for that event and had to return to Japan after a trip, pleasant enough and instructive enough, but robbed of what was to have been its growning excitement."

TOGO THE IMPERTURBABLE.

"But when you joined Togo's fleet you saw more of the famous Admiral?"

"I did. I was for seven months with the fleet, and frequently saw the Admiral on his flagship. The Japanese are artists to their finger tips. I was constantly sketching and painting, and the Admiral took great interest in my work! I painted his portrait, and I

after a short time he was good enough to say that if I wished to see him at any time I had merely to intimate the wish."

"And the man himself, what is your impression of him?" "I can tell you what I know of him. The

"I can tell you what I know of him. The thing that strikes you most about him is his imperturbability. He is the most imperturbable man I have ever seen. This Japanese Nelson has none of the nervous excitability of his English proto-type. Were the "Mikasa" going down beneath him, you cannot imagine him moving a muscle or for an instant losing his perfect self-possession. He is a silent man, and loves to be alone with his little Japanese pipe. He was elected for his high command, as every other man in the Japanese Army and Navy was selected, solely for his fitness for the post."

You did not remain on the same vessel all the seven months you were with the fleet?"

SWEEPING FOR MINES.

"Oh dear no! I was constantly transferred from one vessel to another, and saw every type of ship in action, from the battleship to the torpedo-boat. I had many exciting experiences, but the most dangerous work I ever shared in was on board the "Dainan Maru," a mine ship and auxiliary cruiser, on which I remained for two months. During the whole of that time we were sweeping for mines between Dalny and Port Arthur. When I left the "Dainan Maru" the commanding officer presented me with a Samurai sword When I left the "Dainan Maru" the commanding officer presented me with a Samurai sword and I was received into a clan. No greater honour could have been done me, and I amvery proud of the distinction. Henceforward the donor of that sword and I are brothers. In handing the sword to me he declared that the spirits of his ancestors would watch over

Mr. Carnduff has relieved Mr. Macpherson as officiating Legislative Secretary to the Government of India.

The report of the Simla Allowance Committee will be ready towards the close of this month.

Colonel W. G. Kings, Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, has been appointed to act as Inspector-General of Hospitals in Burma for eight months.

There is no improvement yet regarding the prospects of rain in the area of drought. It is possible that the Royal visit to India may be affected by the serious outlook in the pro-vinces where the rainfall has been deficient. A decision cannot, however, be come to be-fore two or three weeks hence, by which time the monsoon will be closing and an accurate estimate of the agricultural position will be

We learn that in connection with the trial of Gunner Messenger, R. G. A., befort the City Magistrate, for trespass and posting up obscene placards, that two officers Capt. Legget and Lieute Fitzgerald, of his battery deposed on Monday as to the exemplary good character borne by the accused, who it appears, has 13 years' service, a medical certificate was also put in to the effect that Messenger was suffering from insomnia. Mr. Sands, however, reserved his judgment for the next day (Tuesday) when he convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 300. The Magistrate remarked that the offence was a most beinous one; accused having recklessly attacked the characters of innocent women, whom he did not know and deserved imprisonment but taking into consideration accused's previous good character, his service of 13 years, and the fact that he would lose his employment on the N. W. Railway he would fine bim.—"Karachi Chromicle." We learn that in connection with the trial

"No Doctors Treatment

inventor much room for improvements in the mechanism of naval guns, and, second, that sequence is, that the baneful effects of it will not be long before the Japanese build Malaria, have reduced my heal in to the ent state. I am shattered, weak, pate maciated and uncared for in my own ho -Complaints of above nature come to us every now and then and we would advise the complainants to use our PA NCHATIKTA
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