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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL. ADJOURNMENT MOVED.

IMPORTANT DEBATE Mr. Herbert Roberts publicly presented a petition from Bengal, for the withdrawal of the orders for the partition of the province, which was ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked leave to move the adjournment of the House for the pur-pose of discussing a definite matter of uron the Government of India with refactore to the partition of Bengal and the serious situation created in Bengal by this

The hon, member, on appeal being made by the Speaker, was supported in his request by nearly all the members on the Opposition benches. The discussion was deferred until

the evening sitting.
Mr. J. Herbert Roberts moved the journment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz,. The resolution of the Government of India with reference to the partition of Bengal, published in the Par-liamentary papers delivered to members this morning, and the serious situation created e history of his question, which was of perial importance, affecting the interests a population of 75,000,000, could be regarded from three points of view, viz., those of the Government of Inlia, the Home Government, and the people of Bengal respectively. Dealing with the question from the first-named point of view, a Conference was held in 1891 to consider the question of readjustment of boundaries with special relation to the protection of the North-West Frontier; but the propositions made were not carried further at the time. In 1896, the Chief Commissioner of Access process. Chief Commissioner of Assam prepared a scheme which in the following year was submitted to Mr. now Sir Henry Cotton, who drew up a memorandum to the effect that the recommendations were inadvisable and impracticable. The next step was the letter of Mr. Risley, Secretary to the Government of India, in December, 1903, which might be said to contain the main grounds upon which the case of the Government of India was founded. By the publication of that letter public attention in Bengal was called to the matter, and a large number of meetings of protest were held, and the Viceroy visited a number of the districts involved, after which visit certain alterations were made in the scheme. The impression prevailed, however, that the reconstruction would not be proceeded with. construction would not be proceeded with. Next, dealing with the matter from the point of view of the Home Government, the cretary of State on June 5 stated the Government had received the proposals of the Government of India, and would shortly communicate their views to the Indian Government. It was rather strange that in the debate on the Indian Budget that in the debate on the Indian Budget the right hon, gentleman should have made no reference whatever to this admittedly important question. The papers just pre-sented were strangely meagre, containing only Mr. Risley's letter and the resolutions of the Government, of July, 1905. He would like to ask what had taken place officially between those periods, and also why the Secretary of State's despatch to the Government of India was not included in the to have appeared, and the House had a right to complain that they had not received all the information which the importance of the subject rendered necessary. Finally, view of the people of Bengal, the publica-tion of Mr. Risley's letter caused widespread consternation, and the prevailing feeling was that the Government of India were not in earnest in their proposals. But in No-vember, 1904, the "Pioneer" published a

paragraph stating that the question was not dropped. The Indian National Congress at Bombay unanimous-passed resolutions protesting against the scheme. A similar course was adopted by a great meeting in Calcutta in January, 1905. 9ther meetings had been held all over the province, and memorials held all over the province, and memorials had been sent to the Secretary of State, one signed by no less than 60,000 inhabitants of Bengal, appealing to the Government to suspend the operation of the order, at any rate for the present. The appeals, however, were too tate, the Secretary of State having given his asset to the proposals. But the protests continued to be made, and so recently as Monday last there was held at Calcutta a demonstration described by the "Scatesman" is the most remarkable which had taken place in India within recent memory. he Native and the Anglo-Indian Press were manimous in condemnation of the proposals, and members, of the Legislative Council had poken in a similar sense. The agitation against the scheme was not confined to the normal population, but was maniested also y a large section of the European community. The reality and strength of the feeling gainst the physical was generally accessed.

gainst the proposal was generally acknow-edged, and there was no doubt as to the ged, and there was no doubt as to the gnitude of the agitation. Without at all g into detail, he might say that the uvolved the formation of a new missing of that and North Bennisting of that are a of 106,000 Lieutenant-Governor by the administration of so vast a territory. The Province of Bengal consisted of 189,000 state miles, with a with an area of 106,000 ad a population of 31,000,000. ed by a Lieutenant-Governor Council and a Board of stion of cost immediately ry of State had said that was 10 lakhs of rupees another 10 lakhs per

charges for the mainmistration. Very little that those amounts vision of auttachle he new capi which the

olera

accrue to Assam. He fully admitted that the administration was a heavy responsibility for one man to carry out, but he submitted that there was another way of solving the project of view, would meet all the difficulties of the situation, without causineg universal resentment throughout the progress of the resentment throughout the progress of the situation, without causineg universal resentment throughout the progress of the situation. resentment throughout the province. The ministration would have been effectually me by giving Bengal a Governor with an Execu-tive Council, responsible for the details administration; in a word, by giving Bengal similar machinery of administration to that existing in Madras and Bombay. As to the advantages to Assam, there was a strong body of opinion in Assam itself opposed to the change. The people of Assam naturally feared that when the scheme was carried out they would become a mere pawn in the larger province, and that their affairs would not reeive the same attention and supervision as was now given to them. But, apart from the administrative merits or demerits of the scheme, the all important point that the proposals were deeply resented by practically the whole of the population concerned. They were convinced that a grave error was being made, and that the cheme had been carried through its vari-us stages without consultation with the ous stages without consultation with the bodies representing their views. Day by day they were appealing for a suspension of the order sanctioning the scheme, until a further opportunity had been provided for examining the case. There were many factors in the hostility of the population. They removed the scheme because of their natural ented the scheme because of their natural pride in Bengal as the premier province of India, and because of the historical associations connected with the province, social relations, and considerations of trade, commerce, and education. Further than that, they believed the scheme would tend to destroy the collective power of the Bengal people, and the power which had long been exercised by them in Indian national life, which was regarded by the population of Bengal as one of the most valuable assets of their public life. Another reason for the aversion of the people was the belief that the change would overthrow the political ascendancy of Calcutta, which was not only the change would overthrow the political ascendancy of Calcutta, which was not only the capital of Bengal, but the centre of the wealth intelligence, and independence of Indian life generally. Bearing in mind these considerations it was not difficult to understand the dislike of the people of Bengal to being separated from the metropolis of India. The scheme was founded mainly upon the work of officials of experience in the administration of large areas in India. No one was more ready than he to pay a tribute to the splendid services rendered by those who were called upon to administer by those who were called upon to administer Indian government, but whilst full weight was given to the opinions expressed by these officials, it was equally necesary in matter of this kind to give full weight also to the feelings of those outside the circle of official administration. It had to be remembered that this latest action of the Governwas the tion of many measures recently passed which, whatever the motive of those who passed them, had, in fact, been the means of alienating to some extent the affection and weakening the confidence of the people of India in our rule. We ought, therefore, to be particularly careful at this juncture how we moved in such a matter. He had often insisted on the securing of the confidence, trust, and affection of the people of India as an essential condition of the stability of our rule in India. In a short time the people would be preparing to welcome the Prince of Wales to the great dependency. It was peculiarly infortunate that at such a time a shadow of this character should be cast across the life of the In-dian people. He hoped the Secretary of ment as would allay the anxiety and relieve the tension which now existed upon this question in the minds of so many millions of his Majesty's subjects in the province of Bengal. He begged to move. (Cheers.)

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree said the honmember opposite had based his motion, not on the merits of the resolution of the Government of India, but mainly upon the excitement that that resolution had aroused in the province of Bengal .It was perfectly crue that the endeavour of members of Par liament should be to do whatever lay in their power to beget confidence and affection un the people of India towards British rule. But he doubted whether motions of this kind were calculated to promote that salutary object calculated to promote that salutary object. (Hear, hear.) It would be recognised that he spoke under circumstances of extreme difficulty. It was the duty of a members not to do anything to encourage excitement of the kind which existed over a squestion, unless that excitement were justified; and,

consisted of 56,000 square miles, and had a PROMINENT WEST INDIA MERCHANT CURES HIS DAUGHTER OF A PHEUMONIA.

protect the interests, and to develop the resources of so large a community? Assam

under the peculiar circumstances, he had a difficult task to perform. The main issue was

whether or not the step taken by the Gov-

ernment of India was justifiable. If it was,

excitement or no exciter the House was bound to give its decision accordance with that conviction. In 1872 ir George Camp-

bell, a great friend of and sympathiser with the Natives of India, asked for a similar

change to that now proposed, and Sir George Grey also complained of the heavy burden thrown on the shoulders of the

population of 78,000,000, and would any hon. member assert that it was within the compe-

tence of a single chief of the province

govern so large a tract of territory,

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porate it with Assam, and to give the new ovince so created an administration similar that enjoyed by Bengal. The existing judicial arrangements were not to be distur- adequate commercial outlet at Chittag bed, and the new province would come under The province need be second to come the judicial control of the High Court of Calcutta. There were many important disticts of Bengal which the chief of the prorince was unable to visit more than once during his tenure of office, in consequence of the extent of the territory; they were unable to come into close contact with their administrators, and interests which, under a more compact system, might be developed, had been neglected. The motives of patriotism of the people of Bengal were to be respected, but none of the ties between them would be broken by the scheme proposed. As to the question of cost, the suggestion of the hon. member imself would work out extremely costily. No doubt the hon, member would be applauded by the popular cry in India for the action he had taken. But what about the rights of the case? The hon, member opposite indulged in a pleasing smile, and no doubt he felt comfortable in view of the notices he would get in the morning. There was, however, a larger duty lying upon the members of this House than merely seeking for praise or blame, and it was to do the right thing. (Ministerial cheers.) This interference would tend to excite the people of India over a scheme which, perhaps, did not understand, and the future which they could not unravel. All over the British Empire they were talking of devolu-tion. He believed his hon. friend who moved this motion was an advocate of devolution.
(Laughter.) The proposal of the Government of India was a scheme of devolution after all, but it was a proposal to place a large province under two smaller forms of administra-tion, and he called that devolution. (A hon. member: "That is a division.") At any rate, they created two authorities to take

care off interests which had outgrown their bounds, and which could no longer be proper-ly taken care of under one authority. Possibly hon. members would follow the party lead on this question, but whatever Government was in power he hoped India would be kept out of party politics altogether. (Hear, near.) The House would best serve the in-terests of India by taking that course. The should consider the seriold effect that a motion India. He honestly and conscientiously

lieved---although he fellt that what he was doing would make him unpopular-that to carry this motion would be injurious to the best interests of India, and he should go into the lobby against it with the greatest Mr. Brodrick said he did not think the

lovernment of India could be accused endeavouring to minimise the importance of the subject or to settle it with undue haste. The Viceroy and his colleagues had been engaged for a considerable time in considering the circumstances of Bengal, and in December, 1903, they put the ard a scheme for discussion. In 1854 Lord Dalhousie described the burden which fell upon the Governor-General in the control of Bengal as being more than mortal man of dd bear; but what was the burden of the government of Bengal in that day compared with the burden to be borne to-day? In 1854 the population of Bengal was estimated at 40,000,000; in 1871 it had risen to 62,000,000; and at the present only was the province thus huge beyond the control of a single individual, but the City of Calcutta alone, which had 633,000 inhabitants in 1872, had now within the same boundaries. a population of 847,000, and, including its suburbs, of over 1,100,000, being the second city in population in the British Empire. The whole of that vast mass of human beings, with all the questions raised with regard to a population congregated under the climatic conditions of India in a comparatively small pace, come under the Governor of Bengal as part of his work. To the difference between Lord Dalhousie's time and the present they had to add the general progress in the minute observance of administration in regard to

province of India, the improved con-nexion between the different parts of the province, the development of industries, the commercial facilities, the closer touch with education, the growth of municipalities and district boards, and the charge of sanitation and police. He undertook to say that in the fifty years which had elapsed since Lord Dalhousie's time and the present those charges upon the time and labour of the Governor of Bengal had doubled, trebled, or had become even ten times as great. They, therefore, had one individual to administer a province double the size and with a town nore than double the size, and in such a condition it was phisically impossible for him, during his five years of administration, to visit the greater part of the district which he controlled even once. The Viceroy, therefore, asked whether so great an aggregation of humanity could be properly administered by one individual. After prolonged consideration the Viceroy moved in the matter and produced a scheme in 1903, which was originally put forward, and the various objections and criticisms had had the effect which had thought the House would desire of the he thought the House would desire, of rendering the present scheme not merely a con-cession to public opinion, but also a further progress in the direction which the Viceroy and his colleagues desired to go. The previous scheme reduced the population of Bengal from 78½ millions to 60½ millions. The present scheme reduced it to 54,000,000, of whom the Mohammedans were 9,000,000 and Hindus 42000000. They had handed over from Assam a population which would bring up the population of the new province of Eastern Bengal to 31,000,000, of whom 18,000,000 would be Mohammedans and 12,000,000 Hindus. The larger the new province the more certainly it ought to attract the best sympathies of the people, because it would in itself become a centre worthy of working for. The new province would be in

in regard to status. The Viceroy's proposal rais to give the new province a L a Lientenant-Governor, freedom from the Revenue Board of Bengal by appointing financial commissioners of its own, the same facilities for education, and an adequate commercial outlet at Chittagong. India. He did not think hon. members would challenge the necessity for some change. In all the criticisms which had been passed on the scheme no one had stated things could remain as they were. Had the Viceroy chosen the best means of meeting the difficulty? He was not going to undervalue the sentiment which had been aroused in the matter. The disruption of historical, social, and linguistic ties was cousiderable; but, looking at it coolly in this House he had reason to doubt the representations made that this disruption of ties involved also the intellectual and material pro gress of the population to be transferred. Whether they looked to commerce or to education or to opportunity for distinction in public service, the Viceroy and his colleagues had fully considered the objections which might be urged against the ... province. Their decision had been made not without knowledge of the opposition which would be aroused; it was the result of anxious deli-(beration, and they held that the remedy they had proposed was the only one possible. The hon. member thought that by establishing a Governor similar to those at Madras and Bombay they might at the same time relieve Lieutenant-Governor and meet the senti-ment of the people of Bengal. The view of the Viceroy and his colleagues was that the

appointment of a Governor in Council would have failed in its object to produce any sufficient relief for the Lieutenant-Goany sufficient relief for the Lieutenant-Governor. After all, the largest provinces, except that of Bengal, were the United Provinces, with 48,000,000, and Madras with 42,000,000 of inhabitants. It would be difficult to argue that because Madras, with its 42,000,000, was well administered by a governor and council, the same organisation would be sufficient for Bengal, with its 78,000,000, and a population that was constantly increasing. They must to some extent recognise that the general view of the Indian Government followed Sir John Lawrence's famous staty you; that "Indian the Indian Government followed Sir John Lawrence's famous statement; that "Indian government is best carried on by one man rather than by several." That was a view which would always commend itself to the Indian Executive, which, however it might not be in sympathy with modern views in that House, was responsible for the great progress of India in the past as well as in the present. It was difficult to find an alternative to the scheme and after long. ternative to the scheme, and after long consideration, the Viceroy and his collea-gues had found no solution for dealing with the situation other than that proposed. In pressing it they had given every opportunity to every class concerned of urging their views, and had made substantial modifications and improvements in their scheme.

They had placed the scheme on a firm basis and so far from it costing an additional charge on the population, by a division of provincial settlements they had obtained a mass of funds necessary for the charge. He believed the Indian Government had taken the line of least resistance, which would conduce to greater efficiency. It was the firm conviction of those responsible for the scheme in India that the population to be transferred would find their sentiment had been fully considered, that their interests would not suffer, and that their prospects of development would be increased when they had a greater opportunity of personal supervision by the Governor. It was difficult for the House of Commons to go into details; it must rest content with the general details; it must rest content with the general statement that had been placed before it. That statement showed that every detail had been carefully considered by those on the spot, and that the action taken was one for which the season was ripe, and it would result in increased prosperity to the great population now centred in Bengal, without imparing their homogeneity or the sentiment which had bound them to the old province, and which it was believed would speedily be reproduced under the new conditions. (Cheers.)

Captain Norton said the real point real

Captain Norton said the real point was whether it was advisable that this order should be suspended until the scheme propounded by the Government of India had have been proposed to the control of the c

pounded by the Government of India had been more fully considered. Not only did the people of India protest against this scheme, but also the whole of the Anglo-India. Press. Everything went to show that in Assam Chittagong was the natural outlet, and the first portion of this very paper was full of schemes which various officers had placed before the Home Government. The arguments in favour of previous schemes were ments in favour of previous schemes were carefully halanced, and they showed how Bengal could be relieved of 11,000,000 people and how another province of Assam could be dealt with. He wished to know that he wished to know the wished to know whether the rulers of the States affected had been consulted. It had been said that the status of these chiefs would be raised by being placed under the political agent. He should like to know whether those Indian chiefs appreciated being laced under the political agents, because instead of raising the status of the chiefs they would look upon this change as

ogatory. or M. Bhownagree: There is no Native chief who is not under some British resident or official. Captain Norton said it was hardly necessary for the hon, member to tell him that. He wished to know what these chiefs relish

being put under a political agent? Sir M. Bhownaggree: Yes, because they will then be under a higher official. (Ministerial cheers.)

Captain Norton said his hon, friend who moved this motion had no objection to the details of a scheme which could be carried out without any interference with the unity of Bengal as a whole. The matter of sentiment in India counted for much. All they were asking for was that this final scheme should not become law without further consideration by the people of India, as well as by the members of this House. Sir Henry Fowler thought they would all be very much indebted to his hon, friend the member for Denbigh for initiating this discussion, and he was quite within his rights in calling the attention of the House to this question, which had excited a considerable amount of attention, and, no doubt some public feeling. They knew that when ever a proposal was made in this country to

one country to another, there was a great deal of feeling excited immediately; and even graver matters sometimes eank into insignificance when brought into contact with a question relating to a small provincial municipality or country district. Therefore he did not think they should be surprised that the people should have a sentimental feeling which deserved to be considered and respected. He was perfectly in harmony with the attitude which the Secretary of State for India adopted on this question. There was only one point to his mind perfectly clear, and that was that the present system could not compare the present of th clear, and that was that the present system could not go on. There must be a change. He did not dispute that the Government of India had given protracted attention to this matter, and that the Viceroy especially had endeavoured to ascertain what was the local feeling, but he regretted that the information which had been laid before the House was so very limited. Beyond the right hon. gentleman's speech, and the very able speech of the hon. member for Bethnal Green, thy did not know really what were the arguments used on both sides of the question, nor did they know what were the views of the India office. He had no doubt the right hon. gentieman had sent a despatch to the Indian Government, and he had no doubt that the Indian Government had replied, giving strong reasons for the course would be of much advantage to have the papers laid before the House before asking an expression of opinion. He should decline to vote one way or the other, because he was not convinced in his own the Indian Governthat mind arrived / ment had conclusion in this matter. He did not doubt that the question had been fully discussed by the Indian Government at Calcutta, and by the Secretary of State in Council here. He had no doubt that all the points in the controversy had been raised and fully considered. He had always maintained considered. He had always maintained ever since he had to do with Indian affairs that they must cherish the that they must cherish the supremacy Parliament in all these matters, and and confidence put in possession of all the reasons for any great step taken. He would ask his hon. friend not to press this matter to a division because he thought it would produce a false impression in India and in England as to the views of the House on this question, because the House was not in possession of the full the House as not in possession of the full the reasons on one side or the thought if the right hon. gentle-It lay further papers before the ch they would have an opportunitering in the recess, his hon. friend a wiser course by withdrawing than by having a division, which would necessarily, in the atmosphere in which they now lived, have a party character attached to it, and of all things which he did plead against it was the importing into Indian government of party controversy. He did not know anything that would compensate for such a calamity as that would be They had not sufficient information at the present time on this matter and if the Sec. Blue-by State would give them a complete showing the pros and cons, he had doubt that the ultimate judgment of P nent would be in harmony with n taken up by the Government.

M drick said he recognised the strength of the plea of the right hon, gentleman that further information should be given. He would under the strength of the plea of the right hon. whatever papers it in order to elucidate the whole question. He was only anxious to give the fullest informa-

Mr. Herbert Roberts said that, in the undertaking which the right hon. gentleman had given to lay further papers before Parliament as soon as possible, he would ask leave to withdraw the motion. The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

THE NILGIRI GAME ASSOCIATION.

Ootacamund, Aug. 24.—At a meeting of this Association, held in Ootacamund on the 21st instant, the Honorary Secretary read his annual report on its operations, which gava a very satisfactory account of big game preservation and its consequent increase. Regarding small game an equally favourable report could not be made, especially in the vicinity of Ootacamund, where, it is said the large number of license-holders shoot them down wholesale, especially in the case of jungle fowl. In the outlying parts these birds are said to be more plentiful. On the subject of sambar 63 stages were killed and there is no visible diminution of good heads on the plateau. One of 42 inches shot at Seegoor, by Mr. Edward Hadfield, is the record for the year and has not been equalled for forty years past.

The Secretary thinks that the restrictions

The Secretary thinks that the restrictions placed on ibex shooting both by closing it, for some years and by limiting the privilege per license to kill only one saddle back have nad a most beneficial effect. 13 topics were bagged during the past year, and heads of 20 and 30 have been seen in places where becore half these numbers were unknown—and fore half these numbers were unknown—and brackets at foot of the dams were frequently seen also. Those who know where to go for ibex are never disappointed and can always secure the solitary saddle back that a license

Although bison are fairly plentiful it is impossible to get one of these animals, on account of the close season for them being incount of the close season for them being inopportune—equally plentiful are spotted
deer and muntjack. The secretary complains
that the majority of sportsmen still refuse
that the majority of sportsmen still refuse
supply him with measurements for his
game-bag register, but notes, that some, and
perhaps the most successful among them,
have done so by which he can show that, during the year, one bison sixty three sembles ing the year, one bison, sixty-three sambar, nine spotted deer, thirteen saddle backs, eleven tigers, five panthers and four bears succumbed to the rifle with muntjacks, four-horned antelope, and black bucks not a few.

Of small game bred in captivity red jungli fowl were the only ones attempted and little good attended the efforts made to acclimatise

Of fish—the importation of trout was as usual unfortunate of one consignment of 10,000 ova all arrived in a state of high putrifaction, and of the other also 10,000 the for five 21 to 3 inch fry, which he says he is keeping for breeding purposes. Both were of rambow trout.

retary of State to Viceroy. ee the situation more clearly. silence Roberts, and justify the

A. Fraser, and the new ruler." of it. On of State to Viceroy. the other reasons for dividing the other reasons for dividing besides the one you urge, namely, ir Andrew cannot manage it alone?"

From Viceroy to Secretary of State.

"There must be other reasons but I don't know or care for them. Mr. Risley has been specially appointed to find them. He is an adept in seeking out "reasons". It was he who gave reasons which enabled the Government to demolish the old ploutta Corporation."

What I want

two provinces eildy; and place

bled the Government to demolish the old cutta Corporation."

rom Secretary of State to Viceroy.

Now I see what you intend to do. You to to cut Bengal into two, and place each er a separate Lieutenant-Governor. But course each of these two Lieutenant-Governor will get half of the pay a Lieute-tr-Governor used to get before."

rom Viceroy to Secretary of State.

They will each get the same pay that tr-Governors have always got."

veretary of State to Viceroy.

v can that be? If their work is ar pay should be halved also, or unjust to the tax-payers."

eroy to Secretary of State.

not to look to such trifling matinterest of the tax-payers, when mportant question is before us.

duty is to look to the interests of ice."

was none to point it out to him.

tion. The population of Bengal in 1872 was 67 millions; it was 78½ millions in 1902. That is to say, there was an increase of 11; millions during the last thirty years. So it comes to this. So long as Bengal had 67 millions of population, one Lieutenant-Gov-

PARTITION QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

withdrawing his motion.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 3 Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

features, to prevent accidents to work people, breakages of machinery and warp, yet experience has proved it to be uncertain in action, costly to keep in order and by far the most dangerous part of the machine. (See, Mechanism of weaving; Page, 282.) But the present invention has at once removed all those dangerous accidents and uncertain actions of the loom.

"(2) The differential matrix of the loom.

"(2) The differential motion of the slay and its necessary dwell have been given without the intervention of complicated parts.

"(3) The second or bottom shalt, its toothed gearings, have at once been discarded. It works only with a single shaft.

"(4) A new simple and efficient warp governor has been introduced, which maintains an equitension of the warp from beginning up to the end.

to the end.

'(5) An electric warp protector and weststop motion have been invented, which are
more sensitive in action than the rough
mechanical one now in general use.

'Besides that, warping, sizing and pinwinding machines have been devised on a
simple form. The warping machine is so very
simple that a single man can wind-up a
roller within few hours, in case of three men

and three days.

"With all those above named inventions, the present loom has been made, strongest in construction, simplest in form, easy of manipulation and ultimately the cheapest in the market. A common weaver of our country is satisfactorily managing this new loom with great success." with great success."

The inventoris Babu Jahar Lal Dhar, who

is said to be a born mechanical genius.

We and others have inspected this loom.

It seems to us to be a wonderful piece of mechanism; but we are not experts. However the fact can at once be ascertained whether the loom is really superior to the English loom, and whether it can be utilized for our immediate needs.

There has been further wardy fight between Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener, a long account of which has been wired by our Simla Correspondent. The publication of these further papers throws a good deal of light on the cause of this bitterness of the feeling between the head of the Government and the head of the Military Department. Divested of all technicalities, the quarrel arose in this wise. On the 10th instant Lord Curzon sent a telegram to the Secretary of State, furnishing him with a summary of what purported to be Lord Kitchener's proposals regarding the carrying out of the orders of the Home Government for the reorganization of Army Head Quarters. The summary sought to create an impression that the proposals of Lord Kitchener, if carried out, would make matters far more worse than it was contemplated in the scheme sanctioned by the Home Government. The Viceroy described the proposals as "profession to be based upon the Coordany of State's Viceroy described the proposals as "professing to be based upon the Secretary of State's Despatch," but "almost indistinguishable from the original scheme contained in the Commander-in-Chief's Minute which was rejected by His Majesty's Government." In short, the Viceroy insinuated that Lord Kitchener, under the cover of Home Government. ernment's order, was trying to throw dust into the eyes of Mr. Brodrick and to introduce something which was not sanctioned by the Home Government.

LORD KITCHENER naturally took a serious objection to the insinuation of Lord Curzon, and wanted to have it withdrawn. An inspired communication appeared in the "Times" of the 14th August suggesting that the summary sent Home by the Viceroy did not fairly represent the proposals of Lord Kitchener. So the "Times" is not only a warm friend of Lord Curzon, but also of his warm friend of Lord Curzon, but also of his bitter enemy, Lord Kitchener. Be that as it may, the matter attracted the attention of the Secretary of State, and a reference was at once made to Lord Kitchener. Lord Kitchener then wrote a Minute in which His Excellency discussed the summary, item by item, quoting the full text of his proposals to substantiate his position and asked the Viceroy to correct his summary in the light of the explanation given. But Lord Curzon declined to accede to the request. On the other hand the Viceroy replied to the Secretary of State saying :-

"My summary was bassed upoff most minute and careful scrutiny of his (Lord Kitchener's) formulated views and proposals by the expert military officers of Government and after renewed examination of the papers I am unable to recede from the interpreta-tion which I gave."

This in the eyes of the Commander-in-Chief appeared too unfair, and His Excel-lency urged the publication of his protest. And thus the world is presented with the editying spectacle of two of the highest offi-cers of the Government quescioning the correctness of one another's statements. Thus, we see that Lord Kitchener in his pro-test, takes execution to the Vicerov's report test takes exception to the Viceroy's report in every particular, and Lord Curzon ands himself "unable to recede" from his position.

THE Benares Congress Committee has made up its mind to invite the Hon'ble Mr. to preside at the next National Congress. Their choice could not have fallen upon a better man. The Benares Committee in communication with other Congress Committees, and the final announcement will be made as soon as replies from these Committees are received.

The other day our Allahabad correspondent telegraphed to us about the Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohun Malaviya's resignation of his seat on the local Municipal Board. Since then we have been supplied with furnarticulars. The following extract from laviya's letter to Mr. Lovett, the Chairman, shows what actually

of the discussion which took t the meeting of the Muni-t amount of the Health the kind of the work pected to do, I erpressnt from yours. You onsense.' I was naturbe of this unparliamen-thought I might allow But when you repea-a little later with ion of mine in necessary out that

"I hoped that after the meeting was over you would perhaps reconsider the propriety of the remarks made by you and withdraw them. As you have not done so I feel that I cannot consistently with my sense of self-respect and of my ideas of the decorum which should prevail in public bodies, continue to work with you as a member of the Board. I therefore feel constrained to tender my resignation as a member of the Municipal resignation as a member of the Municipal Board and request that you will be so good as to forward it to the Government."

MR. DORMANT, a N. W. P. Civilian transferred to Eastern Bengal, caused the ears of a Muktear of his court to be pulled by his Chaprassee. The Muktear thereupon brought two cases against him, one civil, and the other criminal. At first Mr. Dormant was other criminal. At first Mr. Dormant was angry and defiant, but his superior officer told him that the matter was more serious than he thought, and that he should thank his stars if he could escape by an apology only. Well the Magistrate was thus brought to his senses, and he tendered an apology to the Muktear in open court in these words: "White I was in the North-Western Provinces I used to pull the ears of the Muktears of my court, and they tears of my court, and they never objected to this form of chastisement; and it was this that led me etc., etc." haps Mr. Dormant was not aware that the "native" had any sensibility, and that to pull him by the ears was any humiliation to him at all. Yet every one, who reads the account, will think Mr. Dormant to be a very rude man whom exercise of despotic powers had rendered callous as regards the feelings of others. Mr. Lovett belongs to the type of officers represented by Mr. Dormant, We understand, Mr. Lovett wrote to Mr. Malaviya to pay him a visit, but the self-respect of the latter did not permit him to go so far. But why do our leading men enter these Municipal and local boards or for the matter of that, the Legislative Councils? haps Mr. Dormant was not aware that the

The case of Purna Hazra and another, which was disposed of by Mr. Justice Woodroffe on Friday last, needs more than a passing notice. The two accused were charged (under Sec: 304 of the I. P. Code) with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. They were tried before the Sessions Judge of Hooghly with the aid of a jury. The majority of the latter were for acquitting the two accused, but the Judge held a different view. He therefore referred the matter to the High Court for final disposal. The reference came to be heard by Mr. Justice Rampini and Mr. Justice Mukherjee. They differed in their opinion; Mr. Justice Rampini was for conviction, while Mr. Justice Mukherjee was for upholding the verdict of the majority of the jurors. We think, when matters stood thus, Mr. Justice Rampini ought to have yielded; for, are not all human beings frail and liable to commit errors, and Mr. Justice Rampini, though a Judge of the High Court, is but a man? And, secondly, is it not the first principle of criminal justice that the benefit of the doubt should be given to an accused? But perhaps Mr. Justice Rampini pos-THE case of Purna Hazra and another be given to an accused? But perhaps Mr. Justice Rampini possesses more than ordinary strength of mind and never troubles himself with considerations like the above. Well, be that as it may, when the two learned Judges differed. differed, the case was referred to a third learned Judge, Mr. Justice Woodroffe. His lordship acquitted the accused with the following re-

"To my mind it is clear apart from the evidence that the fact that the verdict of acquittal has the assent of one of my learned brothers is itself sufficient to show that the case is not such a clear one as to justify my interference with the verdict of the jury."

The case presents a feature which should not be lost sight of by those of our learned Judges, who claim infallibility for themselves and would not scruple to send inno-cent men to gallows or to jail. The Judges and the jury who heard the case had the same evidence before them to come to a certain conclusion. And what was the re-sult? We find, of the four Judges, two came to a conclusion diametrically opposite to that of the other two!

SCRAP.

From the latest official information on the agricultural prospects published elsewhere, it will be seen that the outlook in Rajputana is very serious indeed; elsewhere, in the area affected by drought, much will depend on rain in September.

Some rain fell in most parts of the Province, the fall being moderately heavy in portions of North and East Bengal and Bihar, but generally light over the rest of the province. In Orissa more rain is wanted. In Bihar some damage has been caused by floods. Transplantation of winter rice and harvesting of jute and early rice are going on. Cattle-disease is reported from twelve districts. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Price of common rice shows an upward tendency; it has risen in ten and fallen in five districts.

There is to be another great Interna-tional Exhibition held in Paris in 1909. The official Commission has already been

Irrigation works in India still continue to yield most handsome results. In the United Provinces the productive canals paid 7.17 per cent last year, while in the Punjab they paid all round 12.02 per cent, the Chenab Canal which is still developing, ac-

tually returning 23.48 per cent.

It is a curious fact that the Punjab birthrate is now lower than that of the Central tor many months, that the last scheme was the outcome of Lord Curzon's visit and personal investigation, and that everything was going to be put right all round for everybody. Captain Norton urged the postponement of the order because the House knew nothing of the proposals, and the Anglo-In dian press were in sympathy with the native population. Sir Henry Fowler then suggested the withdrawal of the motion because of insufficient evidence; Mr. Roberts consented, and the debate fizzled out. On the last day but one of the session perhaps a better result could not be expected; yet it was distinctly disappointing. Mr. Roberts stated as much afterwards: What can you do with Parliament at this late date? They won't listen!" Sir Henry Cotton occupied a seat under the Gallery during the debate; no doubt, there were many moments when he wished he could have raised his voice and given personal experience of the case, and of the folly of going counter to so strong a feeling among the people concerned. But, as yet, Sir Henry cannot advance to the Provinces, the United Provinces, and Bengal. This low average birth-rate is attributed to the effects of plague. On the other hand there seems to be good ground for the conclusion that the infant population remains unaffected by plague, but the matter is one which can hardly be definitely settled without ore detailed examination.

The following appointments in the Punjab The following appointments in the Punjab Chief Court are notified: The Hon. Mr. Kensington to be a Judge; the Hon. Mr. Johnstone to be first temporary additional Judge; Mr. Rattigan, Legal Remembrancer, Punjab, to be second temporary additional Judge; Mr. Chitty, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, to be third temporary additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, and Mr. Lal Chand, Rai Bahadur, pleader. Chief Court, Punjab, to be fourth temporary additional Judge of that Court.

ANGLO-IN ENGLI

(From Our

THOUGHTS "Truth, crushed to The eternal yes But Error, wounded And dies amon

"If nobody took lodging, it would

PARLIAMENT A The remarkable on in Bengal with of a new province has found and even penetrate of Commons on Wednesday en newspapers here published, in condensed form, Reuter's message great meetings in Calcutta last Most of the leading journals gave it and in this form the message contain tracts from the speeches of the Mah. of Cossimbazar, Maharaja Mymensin and Babu Sircar, as well as comments upon the gathering by the "Englishman" and the "Statesman." The quotations from the two newspapers referred to the extraordinary character of the meetings, to the fact that the sentiment of the Bengalis had been deeply touched, and to the unanswerable evidence of a strong and powerful feeling as well as of a genuine popular movement. I enclose a copy of the cable, as it will no doubt interest you to know what was published here. Naturally this demonstration did not pass unnoticed by Members of Parliament interested in India, and Mr. Herbert Roberts had a question on the paper regarding the partition scheme. Mr. prodrick's rather lengthy answer explained the changes that were to be made, and included a reference to the opposition that had been raised. Then, in addition to Question and Answer in the House a Parliamentary White Paper was published on Tuesday containing Mr. Risley's statement of the case from the official point of view of the Government of India, and the Resolution of the Government of India, and the Resolution of the Government, which you will find is concerned with an elaborate explanation of how much better the districts will be administered when the responsibility of the Lieut Governor of Bengal is somewhat reduced. On Wednesday afternoon came the effort of Mr. Roberts in the matter and his success in gaining the evening sitting for a statement of the case as a definite matter of or urgent public importance. It is a curious The remarkable on in Bengal wit Mr. Roberts in the matter and his success in gaining the evening sitting for a statement of the case as a definite matter of urgent public importance. It is a curious coincidence that, in spite of the earlier day in the session having been given up to India, the last day but one brought an urgent matter concerning India before the House as of yore. It cannot be said that the debate was satisfactory from the point of view of the people who are making protest after protest, for no division was taken because it was considered that sufficient information was not before hon. Members to enable them to form an opinion. A division, too, would was not before hon. Members to enable them to form an opinion. A division, too, would have produced disappointing results; there were more supporters of the Government, why would have obeyed the order of the Chief Whip—not having studied the matter themselves—than there were Members of the Opposition who would have followed Mr. Roberts. The Irishmen, too, had gone home. Apart from the division, however, the debate lacked fire, Mr. Roberts made an interesting statement of the case from the geographical and historical point of view, but he failed to impress the House with the wide extent of the agitation and the fact that the opposition in India was led by the foremost of educated men and ruling Chiefs. It was not that the hon Mamber desired or that the opposition in India was led by the foremost of educated men and ruling Chiefs. It was not that the hon. Member desired to minimise the state of things; he did not; he endeavoured to set it forth in a calmly judicial way, and referred, of course. to the petitions that have been forwarded to Parliament. But it seemed to me as I listened to his speech that he was conscious of detaining the House on a matter which very few understood and which was regarded in no favourable light when hon. Members were anxious to get away to the moors of the mountains, the country of the sea. So he did not do himself justice. It must be said that the attitude of the House was not inspiring; it was listless. Few Members were present; Mr. Brodrick for most of the time held the Government Fort quite alone. Other Ministers who appeared for a short time, including Mr. Balfour, soon vanished, and the only faithful supporter of the Indian Secretary was the Chief Whip, Sir Acland-Hood. Following Mr. Roberts Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree threw cold water on the agitation; he declared that Lord Curzon was fully aware of the unpopularity which would be his in proposing the partition scheme, but that he did it from a noble sense of duty. How could one man be responsible for the well-being of 78 millions of peope? The Parsi baronet intimated that Western methods of agitation introduced into India could only work harm and declared that the Government should not be deterred from their purpose by the voice of the mob. He evidently had not and declared that the Government should not be deterred from their purpose by the voice of the mob. He evidently had not realised that the voice of the mob included the leading men of Bengal. Just for the sake of opposition to the Government—this was, in his opinion, the sole reason for the outcry. Well, after this Mr. Brodrick got up and patted Sir Mancherjee (metaphorically) on the back; enlarged on the point that the matter had been under discussion for many months, that the last scheme was

done by air nowever, perfectly amazing con as paid to Indian, and, but for the fact that he is Indian, and, but for the fact that he is an extremely retiring and modest man, it might give him an attack of "swelled head." The lecture on Marriage Customs in India by Sirdar Arjun Singh, given last week before the East India Association, London, and to which I referred in last Friday's Letter, is the sole topic of the "Times" article for August 8. I was attracted by the opening sentences to peruse the article care. opening sentences to peruse the article care fully, for they containe a glowing eulogy fully, for they contain a glowing eulogy of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda. I soon found that this appreciation led up to the lecture on Early Marriages by the Sirdar Arjun Singh. I continued, finding no small interest in the fact that the words seemed strangely familiar. After a moment or two I realised that the whole of the article was, in fact, a reproduction of the most important points in the Sirdar's lecture and of the subsequent discussion together with an intermingling of compliment appreciation, and support Sirdar's lecture and of the subsequent discussion together with an intermingling of compliment appreciation, and support the lecturer's presentment of the case. Note a word of criticism, except on the one point of Government intervention with regard the early marriages, and that of the mildes kind; not a gibe or veiled sneer at Your India who thinks a sojourn in the West for the purpose of legal studies brings a the qualities of statesmanhip; nothing, in deed, but frank and full admiration, an nothing but what passed at the meeting, not a single word of fuller information on an point; nothing but the matter furnished Indians, for, with the exception of Sir I pel Griffiin, no speaker was British, all we Indian. So for once—and it is an occurrence which should be widely recognified whole of the matter for the 'Times' we article concerning India. Nor must point be overlooked which I have alread stated and do not hesitate to repeat; whe Indians said receives the entire approval the writer. There were many subjustic might have furnished "copy" to his but he was evidently present at the meeting; the circumstances of the meeting were recognised by him as unique; and the whole thing merited his approval. Consequently, he found ready to his hand the whole of this week's article. Never, in my remembrance, has such a compliment been paid to an Indian—a young student, preparing to be called to the Bar here. To a man impressed with a sense of his own merit such to an Indian—a young student, preparing to be called to the Bar here. To a man impressed with a sense of his own merit, such a compliment would be fraught with considerable danger; but I know from personal experience that the young Sirdar will suffer no disastrous consequences from the unique honour that has been paid to him.

Let me, however, give a few quotation from the article for the benefit of those wh will not at once see it in its entirety. begin with the tribute to the honoured rul begin with the tribute to the honoured rule of Baroda, who, by the way, is make friends everywhere during his stay in E land, and whose delightful sincerity, est work for the good of his people, and red of anything that approaches toad are widely recognised, the writer in Times" declares that, on the two occorn which His Highness has presided lectures since his arrival in London, not know whether to admire most lectures since his arrival in London, not know whether to admire most solute command of a language which not his mother-tongue or his sound co sense and tact. This leads to words praise for educated Indians and an ac ledgment of the fact that, as linguists are certainly superior to the "average cated Englishman." Here is the lit mily: "Rarely, perhaps never, is a lishman found who can write or spe Hindustani or any other Indian with the fluency and correctness distance. Hindustani or any other Indian anguage displayed in the English of such men as Mr. Malabari, Mr. Justice Amir Ali, or the ruler of Baroda, to mention only a few In dians whose eloquence and command of the language cannot fail to excite our admiration and envy." A little further on the writer speaks of Mr. Yusuf and describes him as "a Mahomedan gentleman whose perfect accent and command of English almost disguised his nationality." Now for the lecturer here is one sentynce: "Only last week a paper on the question of early marriage in India was read by a young Sikh guised his nationality." Now for the lecturer here is one sentence: "Only last week a paper on the question of early marriage in India was read by a young Sikh Sirdar of Kapurthala, in which this supremely important and delicate subject was handled with a tact and frankness which did him the utmost credit." The remedy for the existing evil, but forward by the Indian speakers, namely, the spread of female education, was warmly supported by the writer of the article, and he characterised the fact that Indian gentlemen not only preside at meetings in London but come forward as lecturers as "a feature, and a most satisfactory feature, of recent years." Of course the subject of the Sirdar's lecture was one which no man of common sense could fail to recognise as beyond the province of a European to dogmatise upon, but Sir Lepel Griffi's words meet with the full approval of the journalist who emphasises the wisdom of the arrangement which put the discussion entirely into the hands of Indian gentle-

RETRIAL ORDERED

This was a rule issued upon the rule was a rule issued upon the respective of 24-Perghanas to show a why the conviction and sentence passed upon the petitioners, Snikrishna and Gyan Chundra, should not be set aside and the case should not be tried again. It appeared that on a complaint made by a woman of town alleging that one Radha Nath and the petitioners on 25th May last committed an offence of house-breaking by night and forcibly carried away another woman from the house of the complainant he sent up Radhanath only before the Subdivisional Officer of Bashirhat who convicted and sentenced him to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. Thereafter proceedings were taken against the petitioners who were put on their trial before the same Magistrate on a charge under section 45 I. P. C. During the trial after so nesses were discharged the petition plied for recalling them for the put cross-examination but that applicate refused. In the end the petition convicted and each sentenced to on rigorous imprisonment.

Babu Dasarathi Sanyel appeared port of the Rule and Mr. Dougle showed cause.

Their Lordships set aside the command sentence passed on the petitioner ordered that the case be retried by Magistrate from the point when the trate refused the application for the witnesses. The rule was made RETRIAL ORDERED

for many months, that the last scheme was

the outcome of Lord Curzon's visit and per-

THE

ZAR PATRIKA,

that very evening. It is said that Sowda-mini bore all this ill. Now it so happened that the Brahmin's son

aged 7 years was found missing at about 7 a.m. The Sanghata rivulet which runs just to the south of Ramporehat yas overflooded

The Police were duly informed of the missing of the child at 9 a.m. on Saturday. The thanna is within 10 minutes' walk from the place—still the Sub-Inspector leisurely came without his uniform at 5 p.m. and inspected

without his uniform at 5 p.m. and inspected Kanai Das's house.

At that time, Babu Benode Lal Banerjee—Head Pundit of local M. V. school happened to be on the spot and for the first time he heard of the missing of the child. He said, that morning at 8 a.m. he had seen Sowdamini returning from the Sanghata side by a wrong way and olding conversation with a Mahomedan (coming from Bagthi side) whom she happened to meet on her way back.

Benode Pundit's information was then and there brought to the notice of the Sub-Inspector, but the woman being questioned denied it.

All those present then earnestly requested

te Sub-Inspector to proceed to Bagtui situate within half a miles distance and find out the

ted the same.

The local gentlemen insisted upon the Sub-Inspector to immediately search the Sanghata side but all in vain. The woman was let off without bail that night.

Next morning the Sub-Inspector came at 8 a.m.; and, while the local gentlemen were giving vent to their dissatisfaction at his dilatory and negligent way of investigation in such a serious affair, it was brought to their notice that the dead body of the child had been found floating in the river a little lower down Ramporehat.

the child by drowning the child, as also to a way by which she returned and the place where she met the Bagtui Mahamedan

accused promptly recorded by the Sub-Deputy Magistrate then in charge of the Sub-Division in the absence of the Sub-Divisional Of-

prayer of the gentlemen.

The accused was produced before the SubDeputy Magistrate at 2 p.m. (the dead body
having been found at 8-30 or 9 a.m. and the Deputy Magistrate at 2 p.m. (the dead body having been found at 8-30 or 9 a.m. and the Sub-Deputy Magistrate's lodging being within 10 minutes' distance from the place where the dead body was found). Before the Sub-Deputy Babu, she retracted her previous confession and only said to the effect that the child went with her to the river for the purpose of bathing and fell into the stream and was carried away. The accused was sent to hajat. Babu Sriram Chatterjee, who went to Bagtui to find out the Mahomedan suggested by Benode Pundit and Benkar Babu Mukherjee and others were charged with having extorted the confession by severe beating though nothing of the kind was said or no mark shown to the Sub-Deputy Babu at the time of recording her confession.

The Police has subsequently submitted a B form declaring the case to be true, but without any reliable evidence against the accused. Hence the accused was on the 11th instant let off without any bail and without a formal inquiry even by the Magistrate.

Now the manner in which so serious

Now, the manner in which so serious a matter was disposed of naturally led the public here to believe that there was a failure of justice. Why was the accused not bried in a regular way and the deposition of so many respectable gentlemen not recorded? The conduct of the investigating officer in this affair was certainly not regular. We hope the attention of the District Magistrate will be attented to it and a proper enquiry

Rangoon, Aug. 28.—The railway has completely broken down between Letpadan and Tharrawaw (opposite to Henzada), a distance of about 32 miles, and the running of all trains has been stopped since the 24th instant. Between those stations the line is entirely flooded and bridges, culverts and embankments are giving way. No mails have been delivered at Bassein for three days and the local post office has issued a notice intimating that mails for Rangoon, India and foreign countries will be sent by Rangoon-Bassein steamers until further notice.

The banan Rampurhat, Aug. 11. proportions, especial years, that bananas now form ort of the country. It is no lon coustry in its infancy, but an inclusion, portant as that of coffee, which for time has been the mainstay of the ldc. At the close of 1904, about 50,000 were devoted to banana growing in Rica, of which 90 per cent. are owned b United Fruit Company, a Corporation of ised under the laws of New Jersey, and trolling probably 75 per cent. of the truit is highly encouraging, and bids fair continue so for many years to come. The Unit containue so for many years to come. The United States representative at Port Limon says that the trade was exclusively confined to the United States until 1902, when it was introduced in England, with gratifying results to the exporters. France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and other European countries, do not as yet consume the banana but as soon as a substantial increse in the acreage is reached, and with the present facilities for transportation and the use of shirt equipped with cold storage, the market shou and no doubt will, be extended to the countries, with results equally gratifying in England. There appears to be very litt fear of the demand for bananas ever ceasing to exist. Bananas are not luxuries alon

> ever-increasing sphere of market. I consbanana cultivation quite profitable. On conservative estimate 40 per cent. per and can be realised to investors, under good nagement and normal conditions." The lowing figures show the probable cost profit on a tract of 100 acres planted in profit on a tract of 100 acres planted in nanas. Original outlay—land (£4 per ac £400; reducing land and bringing it to banana-bearing condition (£10 per a £1,000; total, £1,400. Gross returns, stems per acre per annum, £1,116. Expless—cutting and hauling the fruit, and the results of the r ing the plantation clean, £288, Manager per month), £240; total, £528. Net re on investment, £588. The entire bank crop at present is sold to the United Fr Company, which works a railway syst through the fruit Districts, and pays ab sixteen pence per stem on delivery alone their track. Under very favourable ch

stances, a banana plant may give a ste fruit in nine months, but it generally from fifteen to eighteen months for the rage plantation to be in full bearing.

The life of a plantation varies according to the fertility of its soil and topographical situation. Some soils may need a rest in six or seven years, while others may last practically for ever, as in cases where periodically enriched by alluvial deposits. Plantations fifteen years old yield at the present time as many bananas as they did in their second or third year. Sandy loan, tarough which water or rain will freely percolate, is the best soil for bananas. The stalk needs a large amount of rainfall for its successful development, but water must not be allowed to remain on the surface or immediately development, but water must not be allowed to remain on the surface or immediately under the surface of the soil surrounding it, lest the water be heated by the tropical sun and become stagnant, in which case it may kill the plant. Jamaican negroes are exclusively employed as labourers, and their average pay is about 3s. a day. The negro is immune from yellow-fever, is indispensable, and the only person really adapted to the work required in Districts where, by reason of the richness and more or less swampy nature of the land, mosquitoes abound, and the damagers of contracting disease are comparatively great. The implements used in cultivating bananas are steel machetes, axes, shovels, and ploughs. Many plantations are equipped with narrow-gauge railways and horse cars for hauling fruit. The rails used are very small. Machetes, axes, and plough are generally imported from the Unite States. Shovels come from the Unite Kingdom, Rails are imported from the Unite Kingdom, Rails are imported from the Unite dates and Germany, but chiefly the latter country on account of the differin prices. It is understood that fine flow

the latter country on account of the diff in prices. It is understood that fine flo be made from banans, and that fibres the leaves and stalks could be ex-and successfully worked, but as yet in this direction has been done

A PASSENCER STEAMER ASHORD

Rangoon, Aug. 28.—The lar garding the grounding of the show that the vessel went about eleven o'clock on S on a reef two and-a-half of the Alguada light hous laft. of water in her forehomer grounding the second patched in a boat to Diswire the news and obtaitain Forde and the Portalso proceeded to the seer board the Irrawaddy Fl "Hlawga," which, on arrive found the tramp steamer the British India steamer ready standing by the "The R. I. M. S. "Min The latest advi Rangoon, Aug. 28

The R. I. M. S. "Min he "Malda" has

A later telegra-the Port Officer of the accident to Navigation Co.' that all the pass red and the shir yet been lear under which

angadhar Roy Bac-alas Chandra Das, Dacca a Nath Sarkar, Sub-Deputy mui, Monghyr, is transferred to the head-quarters station of

Mohammad Abdus Salam, Sub-Collector, Shahabad, is transferred rily to the Bhabhua sub-division of

Maulvi Nasiruddin Ahmad, Sub-Deputy Collector Bhabhua, Shahabad, is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters station of that district.

Babu Makunda Lal Ganguli, Sub-Deputy Collector, Presidency division, is posted to the Kushtia sub-division of the Nadia dis-

trate

of the

Auknerji, Deputy Collector, on leave

Chandra Sinha, Deputy

nd Deputy Collector, on leave to the Kishorganj subdivision of

the Mymensingh district.

Mr. D. C. Patterson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sonthal Parganas, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Buxar sub-division of the Shahabad district.

Babu Surendra Nath Chakravarti, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Saran district.

Babu Debendra Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ranch, is appointed to have charge of the Khurda Tahsil

in the district of Puri.

Mr. S. McLeod Smith, Deputy Magistrate
and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Bir-

bhum district.

Babu Bepin Behary Banerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the

Bhagalpur district.

The following promotions, confirmations and appointments are sanctioned in the Indian Civil Service, but the officers concern-

ed will continue to act in higher grades or appointments, if any, until further or-

ders:—
Promoted to the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. Surjya Kumar Agasti, substantively protempore vice the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. H. Allen, on deputation, and substantively vice Mr. K. J. Badshah, resigned. Ahsanuddin Ahmad, substantively pro temporavice Mr. Surjya Kumar Agasti.

Confirmed in the second grade of Maxistrates and Collectors.

Mr. Purna Chandra Mitter, vice Mr. Surjya Kumar Agasti.

jya Kumar Agasti.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham, vice Mr. Surjya

Kumar Agasti. Mr. W. Egerton, vice Mr. Purna Chandra

Confirmed in the third grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. B. Foley, vice Mr. Purna Chandra

Appointed substantively pro tempore to the third grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. H. T. S. Forrest, vice Mr. C. E. A.

Mr. Jnanendra Nath Gupta vice Mr. B.

Foley.

Confirmed in the first grade of Joint
Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr. H F E B Foster, vice Mr. B Foley.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr. W B Heycock, vice Mr H. T S

Forrest.
Mr. A. H Clayton, vice Mr H F E B

Confirmed in the second grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr W S Adie, vice Mr. H F E B Foster.

Appointed substantively pro tempore to the second grade of Joint-Magistrates and

Deputy Collectors.

Mr J F Graham, vice Mr W B Heycock.
Mr S S Skinner, voe Mr W S Adie.
Mr. A R Stark, Deputy Magistrate and
Deputy Collector Birbhum, is alloed leave,
on medical certificate, for two months and

on medical certificate, for two months and twenty-five days.

Babu Mon Mohan Roy Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur, is allowed combined leave for six months.

Babu Sarat Chunder Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Murshidabad, is allowed combined leave for eight

Mr R Clarke, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Angul, is allowed leave for

Mr. H U Baker, Officiating District Su-erintendent of Police, Balasore, is allowed

Mr. Khettre Chandra Banerji, sub protem Dy Mag and Dy Coll Rangpur, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Cuttack district.

Maulvi Mahomed Abdul Kadir, Dy Mag and Dy Coll Nadia, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Hooghly district.

Mr. A. R. Stark, sub pro tem Dy. Mag. and Dy. Coll, Birbhum, is allowed leave, for two months and twenty-five days with effect from the 7th July 1905.

Babu Mon Mohan Roy, Dy. Mag. and Dy. Coll, Bhagulpur, is allowed combined leave for six months, with effect fdom the 7th September 1905, and furlough for the remaining period.

Babu Sarat Chunder Chatterji, Dy Magte and Dy. Coll., Murshidabad, is allowed com-

Mr. R. Clarke, Offig Dist Supdt of Police,

Angul, is allowed leave for two months, with effect from the 5th September 1905.

Mr. H. U. Baker Offic Dist Supdt. of Police, Balasore, is allowed leave for one month with effect from the 2nd October

eave for one month.

maining period.

bined leave for eight months.

Babu Surendra Nath Datta, Sub-Deputy (Collector, Bhagalpur Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Bhagalpur

Maulvi Syed Muhammad Abdullah, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur is transferred to the Beguserai sub-division of the Monghyr district.

NOTES FROM THE "JAPAN TIMES."

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

According to the latest investigations, it is stated that the strength of the enemy in Manchuria is within 350,000. No change has, on the whole, been effected in their disposition. Their main forces seem to be still in the vicinity of Changwumen and Fenghua, with a detachment stationed at Taoluh on the east across the Leerh mountain range. Mistchenko's forces on the enemy's left wing have their headquarters at Chengchiatien and are requisitioning provisions from the Mongolian direction General Madriloff, right wing, is stationed at Hailung-cheng, in which direction some 8,000 cavalry are distributed. The latter forces make their appearance as far as the upper reaches of the Yalu. The Russian lines therefore ex-

CHINESE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

As the result of the recent agreement be tween China and the Powers, with regard to the indemnity question, the indemnity will hereafter be paid in gold, and the balance of the payment arising from the depreciation of silver, in which the indemnity that the indemnity is a second to the payment arising from the depreciation of silver, in which the indemnity that the payment are paid here because the payment are proposed. ty has hitherto been paid has been assessed at 8,000,000 taels, which will be paid by China as follows:-

4,971,917 marks. Germany 263,700 crowns. Belgium 560,776 francs. Spain United States 490,435 dollars. 4,684,727 francs. France 138,114 pounds. 250 ,, 1,759,261 francs. Italy 724,487 yen. 24,169 florins. 3,266,264 roubles. Japan Netherlands 171 pounds. 408 ,, Sweden and Norway International Club

SUNKEN VESSELS AT PORT ARTHUR. A Sasebo despatch quotes a person who has just returned from Port Arthur substan-

tially as follows:—
The battleshop "Peresviet" is now undergoing repairs in the harbour of Port Arthur. Her injuries are not serious. The damage in the inner part of the vessel was caused by the breakdown of the middle funnel. Her machinery will be serviceable after slight repair and cleaning. She will shortly be able to put to sea. It was expected that the "Poltava" would be raised on the 16th instant, but this was delayed to the 21st. The most serious damage to this vessel is the loss of the main-mast, which was broken off near

A private message from a person who is now engaged in raising the Varyag states that although previous attempts have hitherto failed, the prospects for the present attempt are very bright and that the news of her successful raising may shortly be expectation. ed in Tokyo.

The complaint that was lodged in Court of the District Magistrate at Ahmedabad in connetion with the defamatory matter that appeared in the February number of the "Buddhi Prakash" has een dismissed for want of sufficient evi-

dence.

The following Imperial Message has been granted by the Emperor of Japan to the squadron under Admiral Kataoka now in Saghalien waters:—"The squadron sent to the north, in spite of bad weather, successfully conveyed the land forces to Saghalien and enabled them to land in the island without any mishap, and laid the foundation for the occupation of the island. We highly appreciate the services rendered by the squadron."

The summary of the crop and weather report of the United Provinces for the week ending 23rd instant states that there has been some rain in all districts though still in sufficient. More rain is very urgently required in the districts of the Agra Division and in Jhansi and Jalaun. It is much needed also in the other districts of Bundelneeded also in the other districts of Bundelkhand and in Cawnpore, and more rain is wanted for rice in Meerut at Rohilkhand Divisions, though a good fall in Budaun has improved the situation in that district. The prospects in the Bundelkhand districts have improved slightly, and the rainfall in Jalaun and Jhansi, though slight, has kept the crops alive. Damage to crops from insects is reported in Bijnor and Allahabad, and from floods in riparian tracts in Fyzabad, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Basti and Ballia. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Fodder is scarce in Agra, Mainpuri, and Etawah. Supplies are adequate. Prices continue high and are rising in a few districts.

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 I can make from actual experience in my own home." Hor sale by All Chemists P Storekeepers Price 1 Re. 2 Re

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT Babu Kunja Behari Ballav, M. A., B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Netrakona, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Tarak Nath Datta. Ram Lal Das, Munsif of Rangpur, is a lowed an extension of leave for nine days.

Babu Jotindra Chandra Sen, Munsif of Kandi, in the district of Murshidabad, it deave for four months.

21 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 3 Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

to exist. Bananas are not luxuries alor but nutritious food, and being cheap, w always be used by all classes and for ma purposes. The amount exported from Po Limon during the five fiscal years and d Limon during the five fiscal years ended with June, 1904, was as follows, in bunched —1900, 2,804,103; 1901, 3,192,104; 1904, 4427,024; 1903, 5,261,600; and 1905,760,000. During the six months ended to 31st December, 1904, the exports amount to 2,911,071 bunches. As shown, banana a ports have more than doubled during the string ways and present indications. last five years, and present indications that the exports will double again during As an investment, the United States presentative says:—"Taking into considtion the quick returns and the readiness

within half a miles distance and find out the Mahomedan suggested by Benode Pundit to have the woman identified but the latter refused to do so and a local public spirited pleader Babu Sriram Chatterjee went straight to Bagtun accompanied by the Pundit and a few others to find out the Mahomedan. They succeeded in their attempt. The Mahomedan gave the same version of his interview with the woman as narrated by Benode Pundit and when produced before him he identified Sowdamini as the very woman whom he happened to meet on her return from the river side. The woman however then denied the interview, but on being taken to the thanna she partly admitted the same.

The local gentlemen insisted upon the Sub-

ower down Ramporehat.

On this all hastened to the spot, the woman being taken along. The dead body being shown to her the woman admitted before sectable ger the as having killed the river. Sub-

The gentlemen present being greatly moved did no longer follow the Police officer, but requested him to have the confession of the

hope the attention of the District Magistrate will be attracted to it and a proper enquiry be made into the matter. The Police authorities should also take prompt notice of the conduct of the investigating officer. There is a sequel to this alleged murder case which we shall notice hereafter.

BENGAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Rangoon, Aug. 28.—A new company called the Bengal Steam Navigation Company has been formed here by natives of India to develop trade between Chittagong and Rangoon. A large meeting was held at the offices on Saturday, soliciting money and co-operation among natives of India.

THE FLOODS IN BURMA.

The R. I. M. S. Min on the scene. Two hun teen hundred passenger ped on board the turnately is calm. Cap Superintendent, B. I. his assistants left R "Rencore" vesterds

from Calcutta to salvage gear.

e Council.—The Viceroy's Legislaouncil will probably meet some time month to pass the formal bill amending it fees. No other business will be transduring the current season of Govern-

ailway Earnings.—The weekly totals of lian Railway earnings continue to exceed one of this time last year. The total since the beginning of the current official year is ow half a crore ahead of the amount earned the corresponding period of 1904.

Merchandise Marks Act.—The annual resolution on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act shows that cases in Bengal ran to 493 from 325 in the previous year, and the total number of cases disposed of in Bombay aggregated 409 against 348.

The New Viceroy.—No confirmation has as yet been received of the statement made by Reuter that Lord Minto will not leave Eng-and until the end of October. Nothing as yet been announced at Simla regarding he date of Lord Curzon's departure from ndia, but it is not generally expected that His Excellency will leave until Lord Minto

Partition of Bengal.-It is understood that Partition of Bengal.—It is understood that Bill is in preparation at Simla for introuction in the Viceroy's Council in connecon with the Partition of Bengal, laying
own which measures are to be in force in
he new province; but it is not yet known
then the measure will be introduced or how
on the proclamation announcing the coming
to force of the partition may be issued.

The Cachineti Outroge Case—In a recent The Gachihati Outrage Case.—In a recent sue we informed our readers that four of the alleged accused in the above case had sen committed to Sessions. There was an fshoot of the case (under sec. 498) which as heard before an Honorary Magistrate of s heard before an Honorary Magistrate of soregunge. The trying Magistrate having orded the evidence of several witnesses mitted a report to the Deputy Magistrate effect that the case under trial should be ed under secs. 363 and 366 and hence it is beyond his jurisdiction. The Deputy agistrate differed from this view, and has at back the record for taking down further idence in the case.

Alleged Wrongful Detention of Children. On Monday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, ef Presidency Magistrate, Babu Jotindra Jun Ghose, vakil, on behalf of Sailaja a Dassi made an application against one toy Kumar Shaha and Tro Jukho Tarini was stated that the applicant had lost husband about five months ago. Her husband about live months ago. Here has a pot see children, the last being 4 months old. ter the death of her husband, the first fendant deprived her of some property h had been left by her husband. She

h had been left by her husband. She ucted her attorney to institute a case the High Court. Her three children been detained by defendant No. 2 tter was written to her and she refused to end them back. The Court after hearing the facts ordered: Police to order defendants to return the children to the complainant at once."

Aluminium in Kashmere.-The Kashmir Aluminium in Kashmere.—The Kashmir Mineral Coy. Id. announce, as a result of a preliminary exploration of the Jammu State, the discovery of an extensive bed of "Bauxite" which we may say is an ore of aluminium. Being a sedimentary deposit, its continuity and its general character may be relied upon with some confidence, the first sample contained 61 per cent of Oxide of aluminium, a percentage which classes the aluminium, a percentage which classes the bed as one of good quality. Much electricity is required to reduce the metal aluminium from its Oxide, fortunately the Chenab and other rivers of the Jammu State can provide all that is required, and it may be hoped that the discovery will develop into the establishment of works to produce aluminium in quantity. Possibly the production of the light and silvery metal in India itself will eventually lead to its superseding the heavy and sometimes dangerous copper and brass domestic utensils universally in use by the natives of the country. natives of the country.

natives of the country.

Sahib vs. Students.—The "Barisal-Hitaishi" reports that the other day while a group of students were discussing their class examination questions at the entrance of the chool compound the young Assistant Sucrintendent of Police dealt a severe blow to student all of a sudden so much so that yof them fell down on the ground. The lents reported the matter to their Head her while the Sahib did the same to his I superior. The Head Master and the P. met, but nothing came out of the P. met, but nothing came out of the w. In the meantime the Chota ahib wrote to the Magistrate that encountered by the students. The three sent for the Head Master. A few utes after this the students appeared be-the Magistrate with a petition. He

d both parties and made up the matter.
"Hitaishi" says that the Assistant Sundent of Police is aged 20 only; so boy who has not yet been up his sportive habits. Is it is and its labours would be

ent.—On Sunday evening the northern part of the Shambazar Park to con-hould be taken to make ment permanent. Owing endance was not so large gentleman from Cooch ssively described how ruthlessly going to be Babu Bepin Chunder a stirring speech urged to budge an inch from alked out for theme partition or not. their country they d improve the arts, of the country. If y the State should protective duties, rnment was not iden duty of all ntry to do it by He concluded

Howe vs. Howe.—At the High Court, on Monday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale, Mr. Walter Gregory applied on behalf of the plaintiff in the suit of Aileen Mabel Agnes plaintiff in the suit of Aileen Mabel Agnes Howe vs. Henry George Augustus Howe for an order to make the decree "nisi" for the dissolution of marriage absolute. He said that on the 30th of January last the decree 'nisi' was obtained on usual grounds. The respondent was served with the copy of the decree in London and he put his signature. Counsel them called a solicitor of this court to prove the hand-writing of the respondent. His Lordship granted the application.

A Girl made over to the Father.—On

A Girl made over to the Father.—On Monday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in pursuance of the warrant issued against a married girl, Tara Shoshi, at the instance of her father, she was produced before the Court and Babu Kessub Chander Gupta renewed the application. cation. The Court examined the girl. She said that her husband had been ill-treating her for the last three months and hence signified her intention not to go back to her husband's house. She said that she would live with her father. The Court or-dered accordingly and the father took her

In aid of Sanskrit Education .- At the High Court, on Monday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale, Mr. S. P. Sinha applied for an Justice Sale, Mr. S. P. Sinha applied for an order to transfer Rs. 51,500 from the Estate of Srimati Nistarini Dassi, deceased, to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal for the purpose of feeding twenty five students of Sanskrit. One Bolai Chand Dutta made a will, in which he founded a Sanskrit School in his house, but he did not make any provision for its maintenance. He died leaving large properties and a widow Srimati Nistarini Dassi, who too died soon after directing the executors of her will that they should spend the money in any way they thought best on the charities founded by her husband. The executors had been maintaining the students by paying Rs. 150 a month

ing the students by paying Rs. 150 a month to the Director of Public Instruction. His Lordship granted the application.

A Divorce Suit.—At the High Court, on Monday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale, the case of Sylva Harmer vs Arthur Albert. Harmer came on for hearing. This was a suit brought by the wire against the husband for dissolution of marriage on grounds of cruelty and adultery. Mr. A. K. Ghose instructed by Babu Ramesh Chunder Mitter appeared for the plaintiff. The respondent was unrepresented nor was he present in person. The parties were married on the person. The parties were married on the 26th of February 1900 in the Roman Catholic Church at Howran. His Lordship after examining the plaintiff and some witnesses on

her behalf granted a decree "nisi.".
Suit Against a Prince.—At the High Court on Monday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale, the case of Sree Charan Mullick vs. Prince Mahomed Bukhtier Shah came on for hearing. The paintiff in this case sued the defendant for the recovery of Rs. 4670. The plaintiff is a builder and contractor. In April 1901 or agreement was antened into between plaintiff is a builder and contractor. In April 1901 an agreement was entered into between the plaintiff and the defendant. The plaintiff undertook to do certain works. The whole work was completed before February 1902 and the amount rose to Rs. 9572. A bill was submitted to the defendant and he deducted Rs. 572 from Rs. 9572. The plaintiff agreed to this eafter the de adant paid Rs. 4330 suit was for granted a contract with costs in scale No. 1 in favour are plaintiff.

Breach of Promise Marriage,—At the

paid Rs. 4330
suit was for the present of of the balance. His Lordship granted a with costs in scale No. I in favour and plaintiff.

Breach of Promise Marriage.—At the High Court, on Monday, the Hon'ble Justice Stephen delivered judgment in the case of Rosa Volkovisky vs. Moses Solomon. This was a suit brought by the plaintiff against the defendant claiming Rs. 20,000 as damages for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant denied the promise. The plaintiff in this case was a woman of the town at one time and the defendant who was a young time and the defendant who was a young man used to visit her. She then went to Europe and returned to Calcutta in June or July 1903. She was met by the defendant and went to the Spences Hotel. The defendant made promise of marriage. On one occasion, it was alleged that the plaintiff and the defendant went to the Registrar of Marriage, who refused to marry them as they were Jews. Thereafter an agreement was entered into. His Lordship could not disbelieve the evidence given as to the agreement and if that was believed his Lordship thought that the promise was made. The ment and if that was believed his Lordship thought' that the promise was made. The only question that remained for His Lordship to consider was as to what damages ought to be awarded to the plaintiff. His Lordship assessed the damage at Rs. 3000 with costs.

to be awarded to the plaintiff. His Lordship assessed the damage at Rs. 3000 with costs.

The Swadeshi Movement.—On the 27th instant at 33 Newgee Pooker West Lane there was large gathering of nearly 1000 men of all classes residing at Taltolah and its neighbourhood to consider what steps should be taken for the purpose of cutting British goods. Several fervent speeches were made by men of position and standing in society, some of whom were Zemindars, legal practitioners and tradesmen. Mr. A. C. Banerjee, Bar-at-Law, who presided on this occasion, in an eloquent speech, pointed out, that India, which not many decades ago not only supplied her own wants but supplied the world with Dacca Muslin, woollen goods and silk manufactures, ought to be able to regain her own legitimate position among the Industrial nations of the world. He pointed out how our Industries had been killed. His opinion was that if his country men would only interest themselves in the question of the grinding poverty of the Country and resolve to act so as the avert the national disaster which must inevitably overtake their posterity if they persisted in patronising foreign goods, pestilence and famine would become less frequent, their arts and industries would flourish as in bygone days and their people would not find it so hard to keep their body and soul together,—in short, the economic problem of India would in a large measure be solved. All this required determination and a certain amount of sacrifice. It required that if they could get no ready supply of Indian goods just at the present moment they must abandon the idea of decking themselves in new clothes in the coming festive Poojah occasion. No cause ever flourished, no nation ever became great, unless it were prepared to make sacrifices. He exhorted the audience amidst tremendous enthusiasm to take a vow before God and man, by all that they held sacred, to boycott foreign goods as far as possible and the other requiring to take a similar vow to boycott British goods wholesale. The thi

REUTER'S

RUSSO-JAPANES

London, A telegram from Portsmouth says to American Ambassador's audience with Tsar, although not satisfactory left the dopen. It appears that the Tsar's principle objection to the Japanese compromise was the insertion of the price of the repurchase queries of the price of the repurchase queries of the price of the repurchase queries of the price of the 23rd instant, leaving the price for future adjustment.

London, Aug. 25.

A telegram from Teheran published at St.

Petersburg says, that Persia is negotiating for the purchase of two gunboats with a view to stopping smuggling in the Persian Gulf, which has recently been uncontrollably active.

The American Ambassador conferred with Count Lamsdorff this afternoon. The Conference was adjourned after sitting for an hour and a half until Monday afternoon.

London, Aug. 23.

On the receipt of a telegram from Baron Komura, an important conference took place at Tokio to-day, between Baron Katsura and the Marquis Ito.

Reuter's Tokio correspondent says it is understood that the Japanese Government adhere inflexibly to their demand for an indemnity. The Japanese newspapers vehemently protest against any yielding.

There is no development of the situation at Portsmouth. The Russian attitude is unchanged, and Japan has made no fresh proposals. It is understood that President Roosevelt is continuing his efforts.

London, Aug. 27.

London, Aug. 27. M. Witte states that the adjournment of the conference was made at the request of Baron Komura. He presumes, therefore, that Japan intends to make some fresh proposals on Monday.

London, Aug. 27. The tone of St. Petersburg is now pessimistic. The Russian Government still ostensibly affirms its refusal to concede the indemnity in any form.

London, Aug. 27. It is stated at Seattle that the Chinese boycott has paralysed the Pacific flour trade and that orders for September shipments have been cancelled.

London, Aug. 29. It is reported at Portsmouth that Japan last Thursday offered President Roosevelt to waive the indemnity or reimbursement and refer the question of the price for half of Sakhalim to arbitration. This was misunderstood at St. Petersburg and hence the delay in the negotiations.

London, Aug. 29. The Tsar in a Ukase, dated 19th inst, ordered mobilization by thirteen Governments in order to reinforce the army in the Far East and this is now proceeding.

London, Aug. 29. An official report states that the Peace Plenipotentiaries are arranging a treaty according to the Japanese concessions.—"Englishmen"?

London, Aug. 29.

The Conference has arrived at a complete agreement on all questions, and it is decided to proceed with the elaboration of a treaty Japan has yielded on all outstanding ques-tions and has accepted the Russian proposi-Sakhalin shall be divided without payment of redemption money. Japan has also agreed to withdraw articles ten and eleven of the original peace proposals relative draw articles ten and eleven of the original peace proposals relative to the surrender of the interned warships and the limitation of Russian naval power in the Far East. An armistice will probably be arranged this afternoon. News of the agreement has spread like wildfire and caused the most intense excitement in New York and London. The magnanimity of Japan has produced a profound impression.

London, Aug. 29.

M. De Witte interviewed at his bestel

M. De Witte interviewed at his hotel immediately after the agreement was arrived at, said that he was amazed at the great and happy issue which was not anticipated at the morning sitting of the Conference. He presented the written Russian ultimatum which to his amazement the Japanese accepted, M. De Witte hints at the possibility of Russia contracting a Peace Loan in the United States. Some time will be required to complete the details of the treaty.

GENERAL

Sweden has appointed delegates to negotiate with the Norwegian delegates for dissolution of the union.

London, Aug. 25. Six Powers have nominated members to control the financial Administration of Mace-donia which Ambassadors will submit immediately to the Porte.

Prince Radolin handed M. Rouvier Ger many's reply to the French proposals regarding Morocco to-day.

London, Aug. 27.

The Moorish Government has replied to the representations of the French Envoy declining to release the French Algerian subject, and repudiating the French jurisdiction, but it is believed the Sultan will yield at the last moment.

A new treaty of alliance between England and Japan was signed not many days ago, and this is one reason why new proposals are possibly forthcoming at the Con-

London, Aug. 28. Reuter's correspondent wires from Tokic that there was a prolonged conference of the Cabinet and the Elder Statesmen this morning. Subsequently the Members of the Cabinet and the Statesmen proceeded to the Palace where continued deliberations took place under the presidency of the Emperor. It is believed that the result of the conference is to determine the issue of peace of war.

The extensive mobilization of reservists of Riga, Windau, and other centres is considered significant,

to Singapo

Newspapers deplore to between Lords Curzon an "Times" says that the publica Kitchener's minute ought not asked for and ought not to have been allowed publication. Lord Curzon's rejoinder is an offence against public interest, little if at all, less serious.

London, Aug. 28. A French semi-official note says the German reply introduces new elements which neces-sitate further exchange of views regarding

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Bombay, Aug. 28. Bombay, Aug. 28.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation to day considered a letter from the Commissioner, recommending the grant of three lakhs in connection with the Royal visit. Doctor Dadachanji, Chairman, Standing Committee, moved that the sum be granted in two and a half lakhs to go to the funds for the proposed Museum and Art Gallery and half a lakh for festivities at the time of the visit. The Commissioner asked to arrange with a laker for festivities at the time of the visit. The Commissioner asked to arrange with Government for the Corporation to have the power of appointing two members as a Managing Committee for the Museum, and that the public hall proposed to be built should always be available for any lawful purpose. The Commissioner gave assurance on the first point, and said the question of the public hall depended on the amount of funds subscribed, and announced that the Governor has given a thousand rupees to the fund. The iven a thousand rupees to the fund. The

VICEROY'S RESIGNATION.

Simla, Aug. 28. Absolutely no dates have been arranged in Absolutely no dates have been arranged in connection with the Viceroy's feaving India, and nothing is known of Lord Minto's plans. There is a strong feeling here in omcial circles that the Viceroy has scored heavily over Lord Kitchener in the papers just published on military re-organisation.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO DELHI.

Lahore, Aug. 28.

The Prince of Wales will arrive at Delhi y special train at 8-30 a.m. on the 7th December and will be received at the rail-way station by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commissioner of the Division, the Deputy Commissioners of Delhi, Karnal, Umbaila, Hissar and Gurgaon; the Nawaos of Maler Kotla, Patodi, Loh; Tu, and Dojana; the Sardar of Kalsia, and others. His Highness will drive straight to the Town Hall through welcome from the Municipal Committee; and will then drive over the Dufferin Bridge to the Circuit House, where he will be the guest or the Lieutenant-Governor. His Highness will visit the city in the evening, inspecting the Fort, the Jumma Mosque, and certain other buildings. At night he will attend a ball in his honour. The next morning he will see the old cantonments and buildings of the Moghal period and will grant interviews to the chiefs. On the night of the 8th there will be an illumination of the city and also fireworks. On the 9th the Prince will receive the provincial darbaris. There will be a feast to the poor the same day, and 100 prisoners will be released.

MADRAS SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

Mr. D. Squire, Assistant Superintendent of Police, North Arcot, has met with a serious accident while out tracking dacoits near Katpadi. He always went about armed with a revolver. While clearing the weapon he inadvertently pulled the trigger, forgetting that one of the chambers was loaded, with the result that the charge in it exploded, the builet striking him in the forehead and badly grazing the troutal lobes of his braun. Color grazing the frontal lobes of his brain. Colonel W. B. Browning, I.M.S., proceeded to Katpadi at once and brought down Mr. Squire to the General Hospital where he now lies in a precarious condition Mr. Squire is quite a young man being headly 22 is quite a young man, being hardly 23 years of age, and came out to india three years ago join the Police Department.

PARTITION OF BENGAL. THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

Allahabad, Aug. 29. Allahabad, Aug. 29.

A meeting of Bengah residence of Allahabad to consider the question of parcition of Bengah was held yesterday at the Anglobengah School hall. The meeting was convened by Batoos Netya Charan Mittra, Kamanonda Chatterjee and Dr. Barda Prosad Dutt. Dr. S. r. Roy took the chair. After some eloquent speeches by several Bengah gentlemen and a gentleman of these provinces the following resolutions were carried unanimously: (1) This meeting of the Bengah residents of Allahabad expresses deep sympathy with their brothren of Bengah in the impending calamity involved in the parcition of Bengah. (2) This meeting tenders its smeere thanks to the Marhatta and other people who understanding that the weakening of any member of the Indian nation would lead to the weakening of the whole nation are expressing their sympathy with the Bengah in the Allahabad expresses their sympathy with A meeting of Bengan residents of Allanawould lead to the weakening of the whole nation are expressing their sympathy with the Bengali race. (a) This meeting is of opinion that it is the duty of an Bengalis residing outside Bengal and the inhabitants of other provinces of India to join the movement in Bengal to use and manufacture country-made goods as far as practicable. Afterwards the following pledge was drawn up and signed in which people of these provinces were more enthusiastic: "We hereby pledge ourselves to use country-made goods." by pledge ourselves to use country-made goods as far as practicable even though such res may out us to some personal inconv.

The Allowances of the Subordinate Services.—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in regard to the committee recently appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. R. M. Dane, to consider the question of revising the allowances of the subordinate services of the Government of India, he will state the terms of reference; and whether papers can be laid with reference to the subject matter and scope of this inquiry.

Mr. Brodrick: I have no information as to the terms of reference to the committee

Mr. Brodrick: I have no information as to the terms of reference to the committee mentioned in the hon. member's question, which appears to have been appointed to consider the allowances of the employees in the secretariats of the Government of India. It was within the competence of the Governor-General to enter upon such an inquiry, without reference to me, as an ordinary measure of administration, and I do not think it necessary to ask for the papers for submission to Parliament.

Tuesday Aug. 8.

submission to Parliament.

Tuesday Aug. 8.

Opium and Tibet.—Mr. Henry J. Wilson asked the Secretary of State for India:
If he can state whether, in the new treaty arrangements recently concluded with Tibet, opium is made an article of commerce; if so, under what tariff or other regulations; and where the details can be found.

Mr. Brodrick: The Tibetan Convention of Sout 7 1904 provider an amendment

of Sept. 7, 1904, proviof the regulations the question yet been ment has not Tibetan Gov-1893 provided rt trades in otic drugs

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of the formation of the North-West will inglude in reference to the partition of Bengal, in dition to the resolution of the Government of India, the whole of the correspondence be-tween the Viceroy and the Secretary of State upon the subject; and whether these papers will be in the hands of members before the rising of the House on Friday next.

Mr. Brodrick: Every case in which it is proposed to present papers to Parliament is necessarily considered on its own merits. I hope that the papers which on this occasion it is possible to publish may be in the hands of members this evening. No time has been ost, so far as I am concerned, in laying them,

as the resolution only arrived yesterday.

The Proposed Tax on Jute.—Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary of State for India: When are the proposals for a tax on jute for carrying out municipal improvements in Calcutta to come before the Government of India: and will he give an assurance that they shall not be assented to until after the House has had full information on the subject.

Mr. Brodrick: The Government of India have accepted the tax in principle, but the scheme for the improvement of Calcutta of which it forms a part has still to be considered by the Municipal Corporation and other bodies interested before it can take the form of a Bill. I cannot give the undertaking asked for in the last part of the question, but full opportunity for making representations will be given to the class

es affected. Director of Public Instruction in Bengal.-Mr. Lambert asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the office of Director of Public Instruction in Rengal is likely to be shortly vacant and whether he will direct that the office shall be filled by some person of experience in educational work in India.

Mr. Brodrick: I would refer the hon. member to my reply on Aug. 3 to a question by the hon member for West Donegal on this subject. I see no reason to interfere with the discretion of the Lieutenant-Gover-

or in filling up the appointment referred to.

The Outstill System in Bengal.—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of Bengal has decided to abolish the outstill system throughout the province, and to introduce the contract distillery system; if so, whether he will state the grounds upon which this decision has been arrived at, and whether the new system is to be experimental

or permanent.
Mr. Brodrick: The contract distillery system has this year been experimentally introduced into the Orissa Division. If it should prove satisfactory, its gradual extension to areas as present under the outstill system is contemplated. The Bengal Government considers that if the outstill system can be successfully replaced by a stricter system the Excise administration will gain. British Indian Residents in South Africa —Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: If •he

Secretary of State for the Colonies: If the negotiations he was carrying on regarding the proposal to appoint an independent commission to inquire into and report on the whole subject of the status and treatment of British Indian residents in the African Colonies have terminated; and, if so, will he state what decision he has arrived at.

Mr. Lyttelton: The question of the appointment of a commission is still under consideration, and I am not in a position to

ideration, and I am not in a position to

announce any decision at present.

East India Loans (Railways) Bill.—The
House went into Committee on this Bill.

Clauses 1 and 2 were agreed to. On Clause 3 Mr. Bright moved an amendment to reduce the amount of the loan from 20,000,000l to the amount of the loan from 20,000,0001 to 12,000,0001. The Secretary of State did not say what amount of money was required for capital for new railway works, and asked the House to give him a blank cheque for what might be an unlimited time; and, moreover, they did not know what amount of money was to be paid for out of State funds, and what was due by the railway companies themselves. He wanted to know the amount vearly which the State expected to spend on ew railway works. He strongly objected to urliament losing control over large sums money like this for a long period of time. If. Brodrick thought that the general sums he House was in favour of proceeding with construction of railways in India. If the

he House was in favour of proceeding with construction of railways in India. If the rnment were limited to 1,000 miles of by per annum, which the Indian Governhad been building for some years past, all amount of capital expenditure would afficient to continue the rate of protect had hitherto prevailed and which douse had decided should be increased. m of 20,000,000l. would probably carry overnment on for two years, perhaps

McKenna said that the y of State had shown no reason yhy d be given the power to raise ol, in one year in the United King at more than 10,000,000l. could be

vd-George said that no one on f the House would object to the of money in India for the deve-ts resources, but the right hon. not shown that this money

for that purpose. nendment 142; against, ainst, 29. The Committee stion that Clause 3 stand hen the numbers wereagainst 142; majority,

> it of the figures were reed, without amendment

> > Aug. 9. Punjab.—Mr. Weir State for India: If iency of introducing arity of land te-the Punjab, and der which deputy le power of alter-the annexation of

> > > not aware nure is not

ers which the honourab them. In the absence y reference to powers given by le to answer his

question more specifically strict Judges.—Mr.
Military officers as Ly of State for India
Weir asked the Secretarit the district judge
Whether he is aware the
at Simla is a military 1, consider the expeof captain; and will he eps as may be necesdiency of taking such st
diency of taking such s

diency of taking such such sary to prevent military as district judges.

Mr. Brodrick: Officer any years been employed in civil administry of India, and have to the satisfaction reason to supnon-regulation provinces to the satisfaction discharged their duties ee no reason to supof the Government. Is referred to in the pose that the gentleman lifted to perform the

question is not fully que as been appointed, functions to which he h in Tea Gardens in Education of Children sked the Secretary Assam.—Mr. Schwann her he will state the of State for India whet the Government of reasons which have led months any attempt months any attempt on of providing ade-education of children Assam to defer for 12 to deal with the questi quate facilities for the quate facilities for the employed on tea garden that I can add nothing to the answer I gar member on this subject Examination of Native Capt, Norton polymers and successful and the control of Santa Capt.

e Secretary of State artment or under rtain proposals been Native officers in comotion or entrance Capt. Norton asked the for India by what dep whose authority have ce made to the effect that the Indian Armies on printo commission capt. e required to pass an into commission rank ar exmination in the Eng such orders have been text thereof been brough lish language; if formulated, has the t to the notice nd will any opportuthe Council of India; a reconsideration of ing vnally adopted.
oposals of this kind nity be afforded for the such proposals before be Mr. Brodrick; No pr have yet been submitted no information on the to me, and I have

ficers at Jubbulpore, sked the Secretary of teps are being taken Provinces, to provide a for Indian Army inquire. Accommodation for Of-Mr. William Jones as State for India if any s at Jubbulpore, Central of garrison at that officers on the increase

subject, but I will

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overn course

station. Mr. Brodrick: The garrison of Jubbal be increased. Under pore is eventually to Indian Army Regulation advances for building pusecommodation is not av s officers can btain rposes when uitable allable, but the adewill, in all cases, De rison is increased. quacy of accommodation onsidered before a gar Director of Public In ked tte Secretary of -Mr. William Jones as State for India: Wheth er his attention has asked in the Bengal been called to questions Legislative Council with regard to the post Instruction, and to whether he will re-ent of Bengal that u t should be given to ar of the educationa. of Director of Public the answers given; and present to the Governments desirable that this pos some experienced membe service rather than to svilian, who may not pos qualification and require Mr. Brodrick: I beg ome convenanted ci-

to refer the hon-Aug. 3 to the hon-gal. The Lie a member to my reply or member for West Don Governor considers th

poses to appoint postitions for the post, and interfere with his discretic Director of Public Instrument. Hugh Law asked the State for undia if he can reasons which have determinent of Bengal to depart ment of Bengal to depart hitherto followed, of select Public Instruction from t tion Service. he Indian Educa

Mr. Brodrick: The Lie t state of tranconsiders that in the presen questions in
sition in which educational lew of the many
Bengal are situated, and in v) press for soluand varied problems whith there should be
tion, "it is essential librartment a director of
at the head of the Drcapacity for work, know
marked energy, zealet, acquaintance with the
ledge of the subjet, and administrative expeprovince at large Lieutenant-Governor reports
rience." The seen unable to find among the
that he has he of the Department a gentlesenior officer and all these qualifications; and
man combinic that they are to be found in
he believes that they are to be found in
rvant whom he has selected for
the Civil se already stated, I see no reathe post. I ferre with the Lieutenant-Goverson to inter
tion in the matter. itenant-Governor the post. tion in the matter. nor's discre

> LADY'S ADVENTURE. ASED RY LIONS. CH

e, whose husband is sub British East Africa Protecthe remarkable experience of lions, and the still more re-Mrs. L. Hind missioner of the torate, has had being stalked by markable fortune of living to tell :he tale. da railway, in a spot his-It was on the Ugan es of man-eating lions, toric for the ravag t with the thrilling adthat Mrs. Hinde me elates in "Blackwood's ventures which she it, the part in Magazine." Camping of all hear with horwhich Mrs. Hinde was considered

eaters' nightly repasts.

SELECTING TH

The camp was 70 mile connecting link with the communication has kept up daily tive mail runners. It lions to keep pace in the lions to keep pace in the lions to keep pace in the runners on the track, an most appetising member pounce upon him and call when out map makings. It has been and Mrs. It possibly the man-eative of the beasts. He then sufficiently find the beasts. He then sufficiently hit.

A TERRIFYING SIGHT.

After riding for half an hour, Mrs. Hinde looked back and saw six of the lions folicwing her. The two native gun-bearers ran away, leaving her unarmed, alone with her sais, an hour from camp.

She set off at a fast gallon, the sais run.

sis, an hour from camp.

She set off at a fast gallop, the sais runing by her side. In their path arose an array rhinoceros, which fled from them on

Mrs. Hinde reached camp in safety, while Mr. Hinde was held up by the rhinoceros, on which he did not wenture to fire for fear of turning it on Mrs. Hinde.

KRISHNOGO (From Our Own Corres

UGUST 31 1905

fettered pow-

Krishnagore A CASE OF GRIEVOUS HUR

committed to his court by the Sub-divi Magistrate of Chuadanga. The acc Panchu Choukidar was charged under 326 I. P. C. for having caused grievous hurt to one Asman, his sister's husband. The case was defended by Babu Becharam Luhari pleader, and the plea of the defence was insanity. All the prosecution witnesses in their examination and cross-examination were forced to admit that the accused became in sane sometimes before the occurrence. The jury accepted the plea of the defence and gave a unanimous verdict of not guilty.

A CASE OF DACOITY.

One Khoda Box, an accused in the old Hogalberia dacoity case, in which already many persons were tried before the Sessions Court in 1902-03 and convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonments for different terms, extending over to 10 years, was arraigned on a charge of having committed dacoity under Sec. 395 I. P. C. some three years ago in Bharat Saha's house in village Hogulberia. The case was proved by the evidence of many eye-witnesses and specially by one Kafilluddin who was an approver in this case. The case went undefended and the accused got 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

A HORRIBLE CASE OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

In this case 3 persons Udday and his relatives were committed by the Sudder Court to the Court of Sessions under Secs. 147 and 304. The facts are the following:—The accused had caused damage to the paddy belonging to the deceased and his relatives by causing their cattle to graze on the field. The deceased and his men came to the field and wanted to seize the cattle and to send them to the nearest pound. The accused offered resistance and a fight took place in which the accused are reported to have struck two severe blows on the head of the deep who fell down unconscious on the spot also died soon after this The defence also died soon siter this. The defence that the accused had a right of way the field of the complainant and so they were bringing their harrow cattle from field they were resisted and in scuffe a "maramari" took place. Both struck each other and so they acted self-defence. The case was defended Usufail Kondkar, Bar-at-law, assist Babu Joyti Bhusan Chatterjee plead jury found the accused guilty and the accepting it sentenced them to 7 years risonment. With the above cases essions Court for the month of August

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AT KRISHNAGAR.

I reported before, His Honour the enant-Governor paid an unofficial visit on the 11th instant. A telegram was ent to the officer in charge that His Honour would come to the landing ghat at about 4-30 p.m. The Deputy Magistrates, Sub-Deputies, the Principal of the Krishnagar College, the Munsiffs, the Subordinate Judge and other officers waited for him at the Ghat from 4 p.m. The District Judge did not attend at all. The European gentlemen, the Civil Surgeon and the Engineer-in-chief, Ranaghat-Murshidabad Ry., waited up to 5-30 and then came away. But then Indian officers had to pass their weary hours in expectation of His Honour. After dusk His Honour came in a steamer launch at 7-15 p.m. and through the murky load drove for a quarter of an hour. What earthly good His Honour's visit except the troubles of the Government officials, did we are unable to find out. Time is spent in these idle and useless trips and still His Honour has got no time to discharge his duties of administering Bengal! The non-official gentleman was only the Chairman of the Municipality. It is a matter of great importance that no non-official gentlemen of the town want to meet the divider of Bengal.

NIGHTINGALE VS. LARK.

In the slums of Paris the Nightingale —otherwise Emilie Moulu—and the Lark —Berthe Pannelier—vowed to drink each other's blood, and a court of honor (code Apache) settled the meeting and its details. Great was the concourse, for the tidings of the coming duel had spread throughout the Apache world of Belleville. The two adversaries having divested themselves of all unnecessary garments and armed with their long knives, sprang at each other like wild cats, cheered on by the delighted spectators. For a long time the battle was doubtful. Then the Nightingale gave signs of exhaustion, and the Lark quickly gave her the "coup de grace"—seven stabs in the region of the heart. Emilie Moulu, the Belleville Nightingale, is now at the Morgue. Her friends—their ferocious instincts being for the moment appeased—mourn her loss. They have subscribed 161. (12s. 10d.) for a wreath.

Mr. Justice Pereira delivered judgment to-day in the special case from the Police Court of Kandy, in which a man named Mardamuttu was charred by Mr. M. G. Stone with desertion Hope estate. Hope estate. The point in this accused, being a wrestler, was lia His Lordship ha Ordinance the facts ons:—The rether the main question accused belong the Court monly knows was not supr an ecolies. an Indian tively sh cooly in the The complains Ordinance. upposed the here should s who could experience evidence to

31st July, the company account, and "I expec all." At the close of the prosecution the Magistrat orders to morrow as to wh smould be charged or not. The places of the Maung, the alleged abdu in Rangoon, and three other accus

still at large.

Rangoon, Aug. 26.—The reward offered for the finding of Mah Noo, daughter of Maung the finding of Mah Noo, daughter of Maung Ohn Ghine, C.I.E., has been increased from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500. The abduction case being resumed to-day, Abdul Rahman, the first accused, stated that he was a coachman. He did not assist in forcing Mah Shwe Noo into the gharry. Krishnan, the second accused, a gharry driver, denied that he drove the gharry in which Mah Shwe Noo was said to have been taken away from Boundary Rod to Pazundoung. He knew nothing about the matter. Moung Hpo Hla, the accused, was discharged without being examined.

accused, was discharged without being examined.

Abdul Rahman was then charged with having on July 16th assisted in forcibly putting Mali Shwe Noo into a gharry, which was driven from Boundary Road to Pagundoung. Krishman was charged with abetting the offence. Both the accused were committed to the Chief Court Sessions.

The Magistrate, in the course of the committal order, says that on July 1000 Maung Ohn Ghine's daughter Mah Shwe Noo was taken away in a gharry by a man identified as E. Maung from near their garden in Boundary Road. They were traced as far is the house of Po Hla at Dawbong, and om there all further trace is lost. All forts of the police and the offer of large wards have failed to discover their where youts. The evidence shows that Mah Shwe be was forcibly abducted. Abdul Rahman ther into a gharry and Krishnan, the liver, drove them to Pagundung, thereby etting the abduction. There is no mening in any of the three letters alleged to we been written by the girl that she went way of her own free will. It is only natural to suppose that if she had gone willingly she would have said so and done something to stop the criminal prosecution of innocent men.

JOTTINGS FROM THE "INDIAN E GINEERING."

P. W. D. Accounts.—Only five candidates passed the Subordinate Accountant Examina-tion recently held at the College of Science.

E. I. R. Contracts .- Steel flat-footed rails

and fish-plates and built-up crossings and switches are among the fresh proposals lately called for by the E. I. R.

Agricultural Works at Pusa.—There has been a storm in Behar. Somebody has now bumped up against the Director of Agriculture, and there will be what the ribald term "ructions"

"ructions."

New Station, E. I. R.—The provision of a new station at Garffa on the eastern extremity of the Jubilee Bridge (at mile 27—4,100 feet Naihati branch) has been sanctioned at a cost of about Rs. 25,000.

Lighting Improvements, E. I. R.—A sum of Rs. 30,000 has been sanctioned for improving the lighting of platforms at the road side stations on the Howrah, Chord line, Dinapur, Allahabad, and Deihi district.

E. B. S. R. Item.—The extension of the Dhubri-Gathati line to Nazira on the Assam-Bengal Railway is under contemplation; and a survey party is expected to be out early next season from Gauhati towards Nazira to map the route.

A Hint for the Calcutta Corpornation.—

A Hint for the Calcutta Corpornation.

A Hint for the Calcutta Corpornation.—
The Manchester Corporation tramways yielded a net profit last year of £120,000, which is being expended in relief of the rates, renewals and depreciation. They carried 126 millions of pussengers and ran fourteen millions of males, at an average working expense of 6d. per car per mile.

The East Indian Railway.—The result to Government was a net profit for last year of upwards of one and a quarter million sterling, making Government stotal receipts from the line nearly five and a quarter millions sterling in the last five years. The Railway had earned a clear surplus revenue for upwards of thirty years.

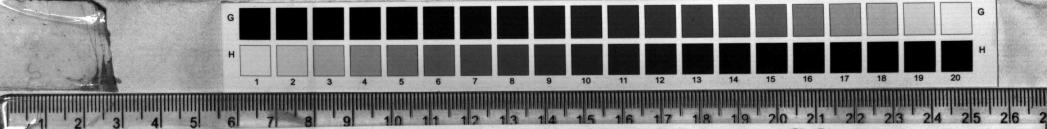
The Partition Scheme.—If it does not The Partition Scheme.—It it does

fail through the partition of Bengal will lead to considerable changes in the P. W. D. A new division will be formed in Burd-D. A new division will be formed in Burdwan and the agency of district boards will not be involved in the carrying out of State works. In consequence the Bhagulpore Circle will dwindle to a divisional charge. Indian Railways.—By the text of the Ealndian Loans (Kailway) Bill the Secret of State for India is empowered to r \$\frac{1}{2}\text{0,000,000}\$ "for constructing, extendire, squipping railways in India, and for purposes;" "other purposes," it is able to assume, covers the purchase Bombay, Baroda and Central India is under the Company's agreement.

Big Envelopes.—The dignity of ment rests often on weak shoulder instance, the "daftri" or despatche of no consequence to our rulers, undignified to send any official tion in covers of unimposing desired.

tion in covers of unimposing rule being: the smalled the the envelope. But we live in and the "fiat" has gone for must fit the letter.

Serampur Railway S venience has hitherto dealing with the trace the question of pro-modation h the E. I.



he Word, "Incurable"

ULARY SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF

CHURNA.

E BEST REMEDY FOR

dity, Indigestion,

Netrokona, Aug. 28.

owded meeting composed of hants and all sections of the

Netrakona unanimously resolved ountry-made goods and to take

steps to grow articles of neces

in our country and to form unions at all important villages in the country to carry out the object of this meeting.

Sakrail (Mymensingh), Aug. 27.

A meeting of the people of Sakrail and Tangail, was held protesting against the sanction by the State Secretary to partition of Bengal on the 23rd last. Babu Bejoy

of Bengal on the 23rd last. Babu Bejon Singha Neogi, zemindar, presided. Resolu-tions of protest to be sent to State Secreta-

ry and of determination to use indigenous goods were passed. Lower class people joined. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Bhanga (Faridpur), Aug 28.

An open air meeting was held here yesterday. About 600 Hindus and Mahomedans,

day. About 600 Hindus and Mahomedans, comprising traders, shopkeepers and entisans were present. Use of country-made articles and exclusion of foreign articles were unanimously resolved. All the people present promised not to use enamelled wares and students vowed not to play cricket and football. Great entausiasm prevailed throughout the proceeding of the meeting.

Dyspepsia and Colic, etther acue or chronic.

e dose will give immediate relief and if continued regularly will radically eure the disease.

M. Kunhi Raman Vydier Esqr., Sanskrit Pandit of the German Mission High Institution and landlord of Talicherry was suffering from chronic dyspepsia for a long time. His appetite was gone. Whenever he took even an ounce of cow milk, there was an acute pain and rumbling noise in the lower abdomen. He was also suffering from piles, and his weight was much reduced. He tried all sorts of medicines, but derived no benefit from any of them. At last he wrote to us for a large phial of Sudha Churna, and after using it for a month and a half he has got much benefit, and has written the following letter to us:

"Dear Sir,—The phial of Sudhi Churna which I brought from you, has done me immense good. I, a dyspeptic patient for a long time, could not take without experiencing an acute pain and rumbling noise in the lower abdomen, even an onnce of cow milk. But after taking a phial of your Sudha Churna, can now easily consume sixteen onnees of milk a day without feeling any uneasiness. I am glad to say that there has been a steady and remarkable increase of my appetite ever since I have been taking your valuable Sudha Churna which also aids a good deal the excretary knetions impaired by piles. I would like to add at weight of my body was only 98 lbs. before ing the medicine, but it has now increased 104 lbs."

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

Price—Large Phial Re. 1-8 and smal

This medicineis is to be had of the MANAGER Bharat Vaisajyanilaya, SHAMBAZAR OALCUTTA.

Snakes, Snake-bites Treatment

and exclusion of toreign articles were unanimously resolved. All the people present promised not to use enamelled wares and students vowed not to play cricket and football. Great entanciasm prevailed throughout the proceeding of the meeting.

Muzaffarpur, Aug. 27.

A successful meeting in connection with the Swadeshi movemer was held to-day at the Muke jee's Seminary, when Babu Vishr Nath Mahta presided. It was resolved tha Joint Stock Company be started to end rage the introduction of indigenous produce representative committee was formed cubmit a report to a general meeting to held within a fortnight, as to how the sche can be furthered. Great enthusiasm previed.

Khulna, Aug. 28.

A vastly crowded meeting of the school and college scudents in Khulna district was held last evening in the local Town Hall. Babu Kunja Behari Chuckerburty, B. L. Secretary of the Dharmssava presided Resolutions, urging more extended use of indigenous articles and discouraging the use of foreign imported articles, were unanimously adopted. The students persided Resolutions, urging more extended use of indigenous articles and discouraging the use of foreign imported articles, were unanimously adopted. The students assembled took solemn vows to this effect. Import of Sugar and cugarates were condemned. Intense enthusiasm prevailed. Students persaded the town stinging 'Bande Mataram' national songs.

Dacca, Aug. 27.

A great open air public meeting was held in the compound of the Jagannath College More than ten thousand people attended the meeting. The College building, surrounding housese, terraces, balco-

ssurance may be verified, to wit—that no one need ei from snake-bite if the remedles now explaine ro ptly reso ted to-DEFORE UYING

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agonising symptoms not to speak of itching inflammation and ulceration of the

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What the Doctors say:—

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both chornic and acute

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the Royal London O
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and acute Gonorrhoes
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(Edin,), says:—"R. Laugin's Healing Balm for
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Resident Surgeon, Park Street Government Charitable Dispeasary, says:—Healing Balm was used
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VON:—

Dr. Hem Char Officer, Bhagawah sary, Chainpur, I "I have tried you Dr. A.

Repair of

till further information was laid before Parliament and discussion of the scheme by the public. A district standing committee was tormed to carry on agitation against partition and organise measures to foster Swadeshi movement. Messrs Surendra Nath Danerjea, J. Choudhury A. H. Guzanavi and Heramba Chandra Maitra were invited and came here to attend the meeting. Watch, Clock and Jewellers, 136, Radha Bazar Calcutta.

Girgaon, (Bombay), Aug 27.

A grand meeting was held yesterday at Vidyaram Wadi, Girgaon. Raoshaheb Khaparde, prominent Amraoti pleader presided Three resolutions were passed: first, showing sympathy with the people of Bengal in the Swadeshi movement; second, all resolved to use country made articles; third, forming committee to work in Bombay and other places. Though this meeting was a preliminary one, yet more than 2000 people assembled and same number left Mandir owing to want of space. Bengalis, Marathas, Gujrathis were present. Messrs. Mahadev Rao, Bodas, Ghose, Sen and Kapur were also present. Messrs Chiplunkar, Datar and Sen spoke in the meeting. Volunteers came forward to take pledges. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. hose thanked the Bombay people in differwards are contemplating to hold meets. A great public meeting will be held. Messrs Kothare and Page spoke in eremony meeting to day to give stuswadeshi cloth prizes. Their speeches approved by all present. To night his movement meeting will be held Mohan Building.

More than ten thousand people attended the meeting. The College building, surgrounding houses, terraces, balco-

rounding houses, terraces, balconies were all packed with people. Babu Ananda Chandra Roy presided. The elate of
the town and people of every community—Hindu and Mahomedan—were

present. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting thanked Mr. Herbert Roberts and also prayed to the Governor-General and the executive council to suspend orders of partition till further information was laid before Partial further information was laid before Particular of the scheme by the

Hindu and Manomedan—were ont. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The

Girgaon, (Bombay), Aug 27.

o Doctors Treatment nt village home, and the conthat the baneful effects of reduced my health to the am shattered, weak, pate ared for in my own home. bove nature come to us and we would advise se our PANCHATIKTA specific for Malarial which will do ing a doctor, One case, 1

we only solicit examination of our universally praised before purchasing Chromaments from any Ornaments from any Illustrated Price List of various kinds of important to articles and Ornaments &c., is sent free on Application. K. SM ITH & Co., No Ity Co., No Sittering from the distressing consequence the folly of youth, should try our world in the folly of youth, should tr

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