

Amrita Bazar Patrika

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VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA THURSDAY AUGUST 31 1905

NO 68

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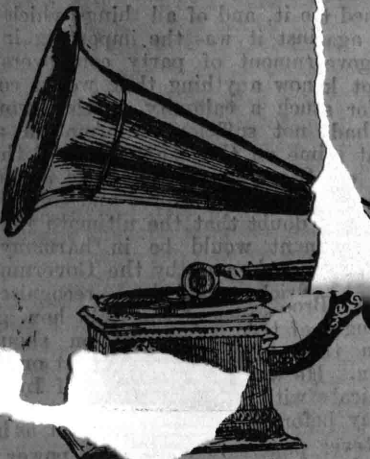
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"In chemical process of both the system it is found to be the best and most efficacious medicine of the kind," and that

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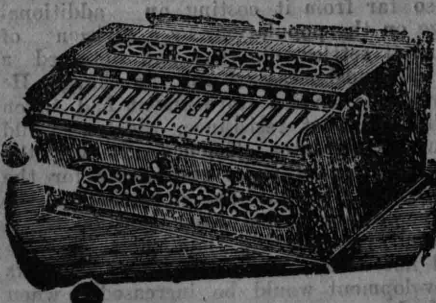
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Ranaghat

21 May 1904.

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(Sd.) Dina Nath Mukherjee,
Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi.

Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1903.

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(Sd.) ANNADACH GUPTA
Dy. Mag.

Boa-la

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Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Urethritis, Cystitis
Running whites and similar ailments

when there is such a WONDERFUL REMEDY

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PRICE RS. 3 PER PHIAL.
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A marvellous remedy for Plague. Halmadipans kam for all kinds of plague fevers in 2 sizes, price Re. 1 and As. 10.

Satadhousta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the plague bubos in 2 sizes. Price As. 12 and 8.

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DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have supplied to me on order on the occasion of my daughter's marriage, have all been of approved design and of neat workmanship. I cannot but too highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was complied with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you success, I remain (Sd.) Nityanatha Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst. Commr. Habiganj, Sylhet, Dated 3rd January 1890.

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USE IT DAILY
Is a delightful toilet requisite which imparts a glossy softness to the hair and renders it amenable to the brush; of supreme value in stimulating the growth of the hair or moustache, its fragrance is the best blossoms of spring flowers.

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A terrible scene in Moscow!!

Blood—that invaluable support of human life is now being spilt mercilessly in the snowpaved public streets of Moscow, and St. Petersburg—by the revolutionary workmen and soldiers on guard. Really this is a most terrible scene! It can be checked at a great sacrifice. Alas! look to the most terrible state of affairs in your own physics. sphere, when your peaceful system is a victim to that dreadful poison of syphilis which is mercilessly spoiling the purity of your blood, the energy and fountain of your vitality. In your troubles always use Our AMRITABALLI KASHAYA, the most effective and innocent Blood-purifier in the world.

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Kabiraj NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
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A delightful Perfumed Oil for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. It has already acquired an extensive sale all over India and has been a great favourite with the Ladies of our country. It is the purest and the finest Perfume and the most efficacious Hair Grower in the market and you can not obtain a better hair oil for ten times the money.

Sweet Scented — — — As. 1-0
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Presents in a liquid form the sweet and charming odour of thousands of fresh blooming flowers. In Sweetness, Delicacy, and Permanency of the Fragrance, it is really delightful and is unequalled by any Essence imported from Europe. A few drops on your handkerchief will fill the atmosphere with a delightful and fascinating perfume which will last for days.

Price per Bottle one Rs.

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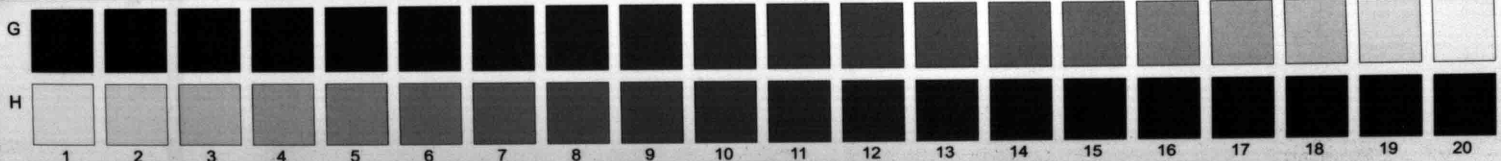
It is a novel and charmingly composed of the finest Otto of Roses, and some valuable Aromatics and Scented a rich and delicious. A few grains of this the betel will taste and flavor necessity and

Price per

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Telegra.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

August 9.
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 purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance—namely, the resolution of the Government of India with reference to the partition of Bengal and the serious situation created in Bengal by this decision.

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 adjournment 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 Parliamentary papers delivered to members this morning, and the serious situation created in Bengal by this decision. He said that the history of his question, which was of imperial importance, affecting the interests of a population of 75,000,000, could be regarded from three points of view, viz., those of the Government of India, 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 re-adjustment of boundaries with special reference 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 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. Next, dealing with the matter from the point of view of the Home Government, the Secretary of State on June 5 stated that 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 the right hon. gentleman should have made no reference whatever to this admittedly important question. The papers just presented 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 papers. The whole correspondence ought 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, dealing with the matter from the point of view of the people of Bengal, the publication 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 November, 1904, the "Pioneer" published a paragraph stating that the question was not dropped. The Indian National Congress meeting at Bombay unanimously passed resolutions protesting against the scheme. A similar course was adopted by a great meeting in Calcutta in January, 1905. Other meetings had been 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 late, the Secretary of State having given his assent 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 "Statesman" as the most remarkable which had taken place in India within recent memory. Both the Native and the Anglo-Indian Press were unanimous in condemnation of the proposals, and members of the Legislative Council had spoken in a similar sense. The agitation against the scheme was not confined to the Indian population, but was manifested also by a large section of the European community. The reality and strength of the feeling against the proposal was generally acknowledged, and there was no doubt as to the magnitude of the agitation. Without at all going into detail, he might say that the agitation involved the formation of a new province consisting of East and North Bengal, with an area of 106,000 square miles and a population of 31,000,000, and a Lieutenant-Governor, a Council and a Board of Revenue. The Secretary of State had said that the cost of the new province would be 10 lakhs of rupees, and that the charges for the maintenance of the new province would be 10 lakhs of rupees, and that those amounts would be met by the Government of India, as £66,000 would be the new capital, which the Government of India would have to provide for.

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were alleged to be imposed upon the Government of the province under present conditions, and the advantages which would 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 problem, which, from an administrative point of view, would meet all the difficulties of the situation, without causing universal resentment throughout the province. The difficulty as to the increased charges for administration would have been effectually met by giving Bengal a Governor with an Executive Council, responsible for the details of 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 receive 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 was 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 scheme had been carried through its various 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 resented 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. Bengal 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 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 Indian government, but whilst full weight was given to the opinions expressed by these officials, it was equally necessary in matters 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 Government of India was the culmination 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 unfortunate that at such a time a shadow of this character should be cast across the life of the Indian people. He hoped the Secretary of State would be able to make such a statement 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 Bhownagree said the hon. member 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 true that the endeavour of members of Parliament should be to do whatever lay in their power to beget confidence and affection in the people of India towards British rule. But he doubted whether motions of this kind were 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 all members not to do anything to encourage excitement of the kind which existed over a question, unless that excitement were justified; and, under the peculiar circumstances, he had a difficult task to perform. The main issue was whether or not the step taken by the Government of India was justifiable. If it was, excitement or no excitement, the House was bound to give its decision in accordance with that conviction. In 1872, Sir George Campbell, 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 Lieutenant-Governor by the administration of so vast a territory. The Province of Bengal consisted of 139,000 square miles, with a population of 78,000,000, and would any hon. member assert that it was within the competence of a single chief of the province to govern so large a tract of territory, to protect the interests, and to develop the resources of so large a community? Assam consisted of 56,000 square miles, and had a

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population of only 6,000,000. The Government of India proposed to separate a portion of the large province of Bengal and incorporate it with Assam, and to give the new province so created an administration similar to that enjoyed by Bengal. The existing judicial arrangements were not to be disturbed, and the new province would come under the judicial control of the High Court of Calcutta. There were many important districts of Bengal which the chief of the province 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 itself would work out extremely costly. 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, they did not understand, and the future of which they could not unravel. All over the British Empire they were talking of devolution. 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 administration, and he called that devolution. (A hon. member: "That is a division.") At any rate, they created two authorities to take care of interests which had outgrown their bounds, and which could no longer be properly 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, hear.) The House would best serve the interests of India by taking that course. The House should consider the serious effect that a motion of this kind would have upon the people of India. He honestly and conscientiously believed—although he felt 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 pleasure.

Mr. Brodrick said he did not think the Government of India could be accused of 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 forward 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 could 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 date it was approximately 78,000,000. Not 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 space, came 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 the province of India, the improved connexion 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 more than double the size, and in such a condition it was physically 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 he thought the House would desire, of rendering the present scheme not merely a concession 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 45,000,000. 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 13,000,000 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 all respects on a par with the old province,

in regard to status. The Viceroy's proposal was to give the new province a Legislative Council, a Lieutenant-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. The province need be second to none in 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 considerable; 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 progress 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 new province. Their decision had been made not without knowledge of the opposition which would be aroused; it was the result of anxious deliberation, 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 the Lieutenant-Governor and meet the sentiment 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-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 78,000,00

affairs without difficulty. As there was an and needed the help Governor to relieve This is the absurd project! these 11 millions of ges? Are they as does the Afghans? at least half of them sn. Secondly, they of an emaculated, ten but gentle and of Bengal and who are dis- links to the system and it is for national eleven millions men and dying people want proposes to create a new all the paraphernalia of an Lieutenant-Governorship! are certain stubborn facts which the real situation. The adminis- instead of growing complex, has rendered far easier in every direction the last three decades. Mr. Brodrick forgot to state that, with the increase of population the number of Civilian have also been increased. In 1872 the Lieutenant-Governor was helped by 259 Civilian, but their number is now 279 or 20 more. It is not the Lieutenant-Governor but the District Magistrates, the Divisional Commissioners and the heads of departments who carry on the internal administration. And their number, as we said, has been increased by 20 or more. The main duty of the Lieutenant-Governor is to guide and control them, and not to visit stations like subordinate officers.

But then I shall ask a reader, who is a devout Christian, to prepare a sermon for the purpose of soothing me. You have a better man there to serve you in the same manner. When you feel very much oppressed by the pangs of conscience, let Sir H. Fowler, who is even a more devout Christian than Sir Andrew, deliver a sermon for your benefit."

PARITITION QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

An account of the Parliamentary debate on the Partition of Bengal appeared in our last issue. Needless to say that Mr. Herbert Roberts undertook almost a hopeless task in his hand. Yet, undaunted by the difficulties that confronted him on all sides he took his chance. First of all, he had to secure forty M. P.'s to support his motion. This in itself was a gigantic affair; for what do Sir H. Fowler and the majority of the Liberal members care for the wrong done to the Bengalees? But his main difficulty was to convince the House of the gross nature of the injustice involved in the project of partitioning Bengal. The audience he addressed was scarcely sympathetic. Even the Irish Members upon whom he could count were of present.

On the other hand, he had to deal with such unreasonable customers and implacable enemies of Indian interests as Mr. Brodrick and Sir M. Bhownagsee. All the same, Mr. Roberts is entitled to our fervent gratitude for all that he has done, specially for securing a promise from Mr. Brodrick that further information would be laid before the House. As Mr. Roberts was not sure of the support of his own party,—indeed, Henry Fowler gave him to understand that he would not vote with him,—as Sir M. Bhownagsee and others were in their usual mood, Mr. Roberts did well in withdrawing his motion.

It is a pity that there was none to coach Mr. Roberts properly, so he was led to commit one blunder. But that is due to our fault, and not his. Whenever Mr. Braund or Mr. Caine had made a motion on an important subject relating to India, they were coached from India directly by parties who had studied it closely from every standpoint of view. Mr. Roberts unfortunately had not that advantage. Of course Sir Henry Cotton, then whom Bengal has not an abler and more sincere friend, was in England,—and it is quite evident that he did help Mr. Roberts in this matter,—but he was so busy with his own election that he could not possibly be expected to thoroughly identify himself with the question and put Mr. Roberts in possession of all the facts of the case. However, it is only with regard to one point that Mr. Roberts committed a mistake, though we must say it was a very important one. At the same time, it must be admitted, that Mr. Roberts suggested a remedy which more than neutralized the effect of his blunder.

The reader is aware that the entire partition project is based upon an assertion which is correct. It is that Bengal is too large for the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Roberts have never accepted this fiction. To say that Bengal is too unwieldy to be managed by a single Governor is to admit the necessity of partitioning Bengal into two Provinces. We have not been able to discover with whom this fiction originated; but, this we know for certain that, none of the thirteen Lieutenant-Governors who preceded Sir Andrew Fraser had ever complained of having been "over-burdened." If any of them had made any such complaint, surely the Government of India would have made much of it. On the other hand, as Maharajah Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore was telling us the other day that, in the seventies when there was a talk of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal being converted into a Governorship like that of Bombay and Madras, Sir Ashley Eden protested against the change on the ground that he was quite competent to manage the affairs of the Province without the help of an executive council. And this was thirty years ago in pre-railway days.

Since then the whole feature of Bengal has been changed by the results of modern progress. Mr. Brodrick sought to make a capital out of the fact that as the size and the population of Bengal have increased within the last three decades, therefore it was impossible for one individual to administer its affairs, especially, as "it was physically impossible for him, during his five years of administration, to visit the greater part of the district which he controlled even once." Of course Mr. Roberts had a crushing reply to this statement; but, unfortunately, there was none to point it out to him.

First of all as regards the increased population. The population of Bengal in 1872 was 67 millions; it was 78½ millions in 1902. That is to say, there was an increase of 11½ millions during the last thirty years. So it comes to this. So long as Bengal had 67 millions of population, one Lieutenant-Gov-

ernor was sufficient. But now, with an increase of 11½ millions, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot pay even one visit to a District. This might have been the case 20 years ago. But, now Bengal has been so thoroughly intersected by a network of railways, steamers service and public thoroughfares that, if the Lieutenant-Governor gives one-fourth of his leisure time he spends at Darjeeling to touring purposes, he may annually inspect every district two or three times over again. How long did it take Sir Andrew Fraser to visit nearly a dozen districts during his last tour? Not even six days, we fancy.

Assuming that the administration work of the Lieutenant-Governor has really increased with the growth of the population, Mr. Roberts very properly suggested that the remedy for this state of things lay not in the division of Bengal but in giving it a Governor and an executive Council. Both Sir M. Bhownagsee and Mr. Brodrick opposed this proposal. The latter gave no reasons for his opposition but the former objected on the ground of cost. We shall notice this important matter in a future issue. All we need say to-day is that, not only is this the true solution of the problem, granting that the work of administration has been rendered more arduous by the increase of population, but this is what both the Indian and European residents in one voice demand. In the opinion of Mr. Brodrick the partition is the best means to remove the difficulty. Far from it. For, if, to give relief to a Governor, you go on partitioning a Province with the increase of its population, there would be no finality. Within the next thirty years both old Bengal and the proposed new Province may each show an increase of eleven millions of people: will you partition them over again?

Now to the outcome of the debate. Is there now any doubt as to the meaning of Mr. Brodrick's promise? Mr. Roberts complained of the meanness of information. So did Mr. Norton M. P. And so did Sir Henry Fowler over and over again. Indeed, Sir Henry insisted on the laying of the papers before the House. After listening to them, Mr. Brodrick said "he recognized the strength of the plea of the Right Hon'ble gentlemen should be given. He would undertake to at once communicate to the Government of India and to lay before Parliament as soon as he could whatever papers it was in his power to lay in order to elucidate the whole question. He was only anxious to give the fullest information." And Mr. Roberts said that, "in view of the undertaking which the Right Hon'ble gentleman (Mr. Brodrick) had given to lay further papers before Parliament as soon as possible, he would take leave to withdraw the motion." Now, if Partition is given effect to in the meantime and further information is laid before the House afterwards, of what earthly use would this be to Mr. Roberts, Sir Henry Fowler and others who want it? It is now quite clear that the Government of India cannot launch the Partition scheme before February next without disobeying Parliament and Mr. Brodrick.

"BENGAL PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL LEAGUE."

It goes without saying that, in order to regenerate their country, the best policy for our people is to rely upon their own exertions. But they can do this, and at the same time, serve their interests by another method without any sacrifice of principle, namely, by co-operating with non-official Europeans. This course, however, adopt they should only when the proposal for a rapprochement between the two communities emanates from the leaders of European public opinion. In short, the advance must first be made by the members of the ruling class. The Indians must on no account be in the position of suitors but exactly on an equal footing with their European brethren. In other words, this Indo-European combination can be formed only on the principle of mutual esteem, confidence and interest.

One of the highest ambitions of the late Mr. Clarke, Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, was to bring about such a rapprochement on the above basis. We think he would have succeeded in his attempt if Heaven had spared him. For, the object lesson which the Jury agitation presented to the leaders of both Indian and European communities made a deep impression upon them. When Sir Charles Elliott practically abolished the Jury system, our leaders no doubt made a row over the matter. The result, however, was that Sir Charles secured the sympathy of the Lansdowne Government which gradually thoroughly identified itself with the cause of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Clarke just then offered his help to the Indian Jury Committee that had been formed by the British Indian Association, and this help was of course thankfully received. Mr. Clarke was at once appointed one of the Secretaries of this Committee, and, through his exertions, other non-official European gentlemen were persuaded to join it. A public meeting was afterwards held at the Town Hall, which appointed a new Committee of Indian and European gentlemen to carry on the agitation.

On behalf of this Committee Maharajah Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore waited upon Lord Lansdowne and requested him to withdraw the Elliott notification. His Lordship's reply was that as long as he was at the head of the Government he would not allow it to be withdrawn on any account. The result was that the agitation was conducted with greater vigour, and it ended in the ultimate withdrawal of the order which Lord Lansdowne vowed he would never retract!

The proposal of a unity between Indians and Europeans has, however, for the first time been made in a definite form by "Max" in "Capital." Taking advantage of the Bengal partition question, which, as we showed the other day, affects non-official Europeans very vitally, "Max" suggests the possibility of forming what he calls a "League" for the mutual benefit of the two communities. The following extract from his splendid article will give the public an idea of what he means:—

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

There may be difficulties in the way of a rapprochement between the Indians and the Anglo-Indian officials; but why should not the former and the non-official Europeans remain in the best of terms with one another, and work in concert in regard to public questions in which they are mutually more or less interested? That the official classes are growing too powerful both for the children of the soil and the Europeans who do not belong to their caste is admitted on all hands. A non-official European may not be treated by the authorities with the same discourtesy as the Indians are; but, there is no doubt, the former is looked down upon as one who is not a "Koolin" and therefore not a peer of the member of the heaven-born service.

The other day we had a talk on this subject with a liberal-minded influential European merchant of this city. He was quite at one with us in regard to the present situation, but, said he, the merchants were so engrossed with their own business that they had scarcely time to think of any other matter.

That is quite true, all the same, there are questions of finance, personal liberty, and so forth which are of as vital importance to them as the buying and selling of jute and grains, or the importing and exporting of goods. Then again, they should have a voice in the administration of the country; but, in this respect, they are exactly in the same boat with the natives of the soil. It would not, however, be possible for the Government to ignore them in the way it does now if they assert their rights when they ought to do it; on the other hand, the authorities would be bound to give them a hearing and listen to their reasonable advice if they and the Indians combine and enter a joint representation.

We expressed a hope, the other day, that "Capital" and "Max" would be pleased to take up the question which was left unfinished by Mr. Clarke; for, they are the fittest parties to organize a movement like the proposed League. There would be no difficulty to secure the sympathy of the Bengalee leaders for such an organization; but, what they have got to do is to convince their countrymen that, it is as much for their own benefit as for the children of the soil that such a combination has become a dire necessity. Many of them may be under the impression that the partition question does not affect them at all, and that they have, therefore, no business to meddle with a subject which concerns the Bengalees only. Their eyes should be opened to the fact that, the partition of Bengal means the downfall of the High Court and the halving of the commercial prosperity of Calcutta, and that at least in these two matters the non-official Europeans are vitally interested.

There are various other matters also in which the interests of the two communities are identical. The executive high-handedness is as much a source of danger to the Indians as it is to the Europeans. Is there any country in the world where there is an appeal against an acquittal or where the sentence of a lower court is enhanced by the higher? But Europeans and Indians alike are subject to this barbarous law. The Government can haul up a man, who, has been acquitted by a properly constituted court, for a fresh trial, or cause the punishment, meted out to a prisoner, to be enhanced by moving the High Court. Similarly there is no country in the world which presents the spectacle of the same officer being the prosecutor and the Judge. The Europeans and the Indians have to suffer equally from the evils arising from the unhappy combination of the two functions, judicial and executive, in the same individual.

The military expenditures are growing apace year after year, and shall go on increasing with greater strides in future now that a military autocracy has been established in the country. The Chamber of Commerce in alarm made a representation to the Government of India the other day for protecting

the country from the effects of full military burden. Similarly the Chamber wanted a guarantee from the Government for the integrity of the High Court. That are thus good many matters of supreme importance in which the Indians and Europeans are equally interested. Further military expenditure means further taxation, and further taxation means an inroad upon the pockets of both Europeans and Indians. In the same manner, an emasculated High Court is as great a catastrophe to the Indians as it is to the Europeans.

An Indo-European combination on the basis of mutual faith and esteem is thus urgently needed for the good of both communities. It is a pity that two such liberal-minded and highly-respected European merchants of strong commonsense like Mr. David Rule and Sir Patrick Playfair are not just now in our midst! We know from our personal conversation with them that they are strongly for a League like the one proposed by "Max." Last year about this time Sir Patrick, in a lecture that he delivered to some of his countrymen in Scotland, regretted the apathy of the Britishers in the welfare of the people of India, and he called himself on that occasion an Indian. This is exactly the spirit in which the European merchants of this country should regard the Indians; for, there is no doubt, their respective interests in many matters are identical, living as they do under the same Government. We sincerely trust that "Capital" and "Max" will make an effort to bring about an organization like the proposed "Bengal League."

The only obstacle in the way of the success of the swadeshi movement lies in the question of supply. If the market can be filled with India-made cotton fabrics sufficient to meet the demand of the people, the latter will not use a bit of Manchester clothes. This is a fact; but, we cannot also shut our eyes to the other fact that it will take a considerably long time before we can start weaving mills of our own. It is also not possible for indigenous weavers to supply the needs of nearly eighty millions of people. What should be done under the circumstance? We think, by making some trifling sacrifices, or rather resorting to some of our previous customs, we may minimise the difficulties of our position to a considerable extent. Here are some of our suggestions:—

(1) Use your clothes as sparingly as your forefathers did. At the time when the English traders first came to this country and the Nawabs of Murshidabad were nominal masters, every trade, not excepting that of cloth, was practically killed, and the people had to be satisfied with a state of affairs which the next generation could hardly tolerate. Rajah Nava Kissen was born during this period. Although one of the richest men of his time, he wore dhooties scarcely five cubits long. This one can see from his portrait. Do what Rajah Nava Kissen did. Many Madrassees, belonging to both higher and lower classes, still use dhooties which are scarcely longer than those that were in vogue in Bengal during the days of Rajah Nava Kissen. Surely, we should be able to manage in the way our forefathers did. Here is a letter from a distinguished Madrasse resident of Calcutta:

"You have stated in your paper of date that the Bengalees had only 2 pairs of Dhooties formerly in the year. Most of the Madrassees even to this day in the Muffasil do not buy more than one pair in the year and yet they can afford to appear neat and tidy because they wash and clean the clothes daily whereas the average Bengalee appears in the same cloth for over a week and some times longer. Dirt wears out the cloth sooner. A Bengalee thinks it beneath his dignity, however low his caste and social position may be, to wash his own clothes. This is a wrong notion. In the villages, especially in the South of Madras, you will find the river and tank banks full of the local population, male and female, even in the early hours of the morning after having bathed themselves, washing their own cloths in the most vigorous fashion. No soap or other substance is used which consumes the cloth."

(2) Let our people, for the present, use, as a rule, coarse clothes. Of course they can keep a finer piece at home for outdoor use.

(3) Let them use fewer pairs of clothes per annum than they did before.

Necessity is the mother of invention. We have men who are born mechanical geniuses. For want of opportunities they cannot display their talent. What is just now wanted is a laan save the situation is a gloom. And a mechanical genius claims that he has invented one which, it is confidently alleged, is better than the English or the Japanese. The following prospectus will give the public an idea of the loom:—

"For the acquisition of exclusive privilege and protecting the said invention, an application was made to the Governor General in council. (see, the Indian and Eastern Engineer of November, 1904, page 178.) But Government of India before authorising the inventor for filing a specification of the said invention, was very kind enough as to request the inventor to deposit a certain fee, for a technical expert to scrutinize the novelty and utility of invention. The additional prescribed fee was deposited through Messrs. Gregory and Jones, the inventors. The technical expert appointed by the Viceroy and Governor General in council was pleased to grant the privilege and patent right for the loom on August 2nd, 1905, Gazette of August, 1905."

The following import has been introduced by Prof. his Simplex loom, which patents.

"(1) That formidable mechanism with absolute than a century past, modern inventor practical accuracy. It is across the lecturers says: loom has been introduced by Prof. his Simplex loom, which patents."



(From a Correspondent).

Rampurhat, Aug. 11.

One Nritya Gopal Mukherjee, a resident of District Bancoora, while putting up at Kanai Das's place with his wife and only son picked up a quarrel on the afternoon of 21st July with Kanai's concubine Sowdamini on account of the latter's stealing a few Rupees from the Brahmin's bag which was of course subsequently restored to him on that very evening. It is said that Sowdamini 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 Rampurhat was overflowed that day.

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 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 Bagtui 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 the Sub-Inspector to proceed to Bagtui situate within half a mile 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 Siram Chatterjee went straight to Bagtui 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-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 Rampurhat.

On this all hastened to the spot, the woman being taken along. The dead body being shown to her the woman admitted before the respectable gentlemen as having killed the child by drowning in the river. Subsequently she confessed before the Police on the spot and in the presence of all the site witnesses she threw and drowned the child, as also the way by which she returned and the place where she met the Bagtui Mahomedan.

The gentlemen present being greatly moved did no longer follow the Police officer, but requested him to have the confession of the accused promptly recorded by the Sub-Deputy Magistrate then in charge of the Sub-Division in the absence of the Sub-Divisional Officer. The Police, however, heeded not the prayer of the gentlemen.

The accused was produced before the Sub-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 Siram 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 a matter was disposed of naturally led the public here to believe that there was a failure of justice. Why was the accused not tried 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 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.

Rangoon, Aug. 28.—The railway has completely broken down between Letpadan and Tharraway (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 banana. Rice twenty-five proportions, especially in the tropics, that bananas now form a part of the country. It is no long a luxury in its infancy, but an industry, as that of coffee, which for some time has been the mainstay of the country. At the close of 1904, about 50,000 acres were devoted to banana, growing in the tropics, of which 80 per cent. are owned by United Fruit Company, a Corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, and producing probably 75 per cent. of the production. At present the market for the fruit is highly encouraging, and bids fair to continue 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 increase in the acreage is reached, and with the present facilities for transportation and the use of ships equipped with cold storage, the market should and no doubt will, be extended to the countries, with results equally gratifying in England. There appears to be very little fear of the demand for bananas ever ceasing to exist. Bananas are not luxuries alone but nutritious food, and being cheap, always be used by all classes and for many purposes. The amount exported from Port Limon during the five fiscal years ended 30th June, 1904, was as follows, in bunches—1900, 2,804,103; 1901, 3,192,104; 1902, 4,427,024; 1903, 5,261,600; and 1904, 5,760,000. During the six months ended 31st December, 1904, the exports amounted to 2,911,071 bunches. As shown, banana exports have more than doubled during the last five years, and present indications are that the exports will double again during the next five years.

As an investment, the United States representative says:—"Taking into consideration the quick returns and the readiness of ever-increasing sphere of market, I consider banana cultivation quite profitable. On conservative estimate 40 per cent. per annum can be realised to investors, under good management and normal conditions." The following figures show the probable cost of a profit on a tract of 100 acres planted in bananas. Original outlay—land (£4 per acre £400; reducing land and bringing it to banana-bearing condition (£10 per acre £1,000; total, £1,400. Gross returns, stems per acre per annum, £1,116. Expenses—cutting and hauling the fruit, and keeping the plantation clean, £288. Manager (per month), £240; total, £528. Net return on investment, £588. The entire banana crop at present is sold to the United Fruit Company, which works a railway system through the fruit districts, and pays about sixteen pence per stem on delivery along their track. Under very favourable circumstances, a banana plant may give a steady fruit in nine months, but it generally takes from fifteen to eighteen months for the first 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 loam, through which water or rain will freely percolate, is the best soil for bananas. The stalks need a large amount of rainfall for its successful 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 dangers 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 ploughs are generally imported from the United States. Shovels come from the United Kingdom. Rails are imported from the United States and Germany, but chiefly from the latter country on account of the difference in prices. It is understood that fine flour is made from bananas, and that fibres from the leaves and stalks could be extracted and successfully worked, but as yet in this direction has been done in Rangoon.

A PASSENGER STEAMER ASHORE

Rangoon, Aug. 28.—The latest advice regarding the grounding of a passenger steamer to show that the vessel went ashore about eleven o'clock on Saturday on a reef two and-a-half miles from the Aligada light house 14ft. of water in her forehatch. The second patching in a boat to Dist. wire the news and obtain the Port and the Port also proceeded to the scene. The tramp steamer the British India steamer ready standing by the "Hawga," which, on arrival found the tramp steamer the British India steamer ready standing by the "Hawga."

The R. I. M. S. "Mir" on the scene. Two hundred passengers were on board the steamer. The weather is calm. Capt. Superintendent, B. I. his assistants left the "Bancoora" yesterday. The "Malda" has been from Calcutta to the salvage gear.

A later telegram from the Port Officer of the accident to the Navigation Co. that all the passengers and the ship had yet been located under which

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. Mischenko'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 Hailuocheng, 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 extend over some 100 miles.

CHINESE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

As the result of the recent agreement between 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 has hitherto been paid has been assessed at 8,000,000 taels, which will be paid by China as follows:—

Germany	4,971,917 marks.
Austria	263,700 crowns.
Belgium	560,776 francs.
Spain	8,943 "
United States	490,435 dollars.
France	4,684,727 francs.
England	138,114 pounds.
Portugal	250 "
Italy	1,759,261 francs.
Japan	724,487 yen.
Netherlands	24,169 florins.
Russia	3,266,264 roubles.
Sweden and Norway	171 pounds.
International Club	408 "

SUNKEN VESSELS AT PORT ARTHUR.

A Sasebo despatch quotes a person who has just returned from Port Arthur substantially as follows:—

The battleship "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 tunnel. 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 the bridge.

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 expected in Tokyo.

The complaint that was lodged in the Court of the District Magistrate at Ahmedabad in connection with the defamatory matter that appeared in the February number of the "Buddhi Prakash" has been dismissed for want of sufficient evidence.

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 insufficient. 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 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 Bijoor 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 Lal, Manager N. W. Ry. Co-op. Stores, Lahore, India, says: "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is without question the best medicine made for the relief and cure of diarrhoea, dysentery and all bowel complaints. This assertion I can make from actual experience in my own home." For sale by All Chemists & Storekeepers Price 1 Rs. 2 As.

Division, and head-quarters mentioned against Sangadhar Roy Baccas Chandra Das, Dacca Nath Sarkar, Sub-Deputy Commissioner, Monghyr, is transferred to the head-quarters station of that district.

Maulvi Mohammad Abdus Salam, Sub-Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters station of that district.

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 district.

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

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

Chandra Sinha, Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Kishanganj subdivision of the Mymensingh district.

Mr. D. C. Patterson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Southal 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, Ranchi, is appointed to have charge of the Khurda Tahsil in the district of Puri.

Mr. S. McLeod Smith, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Outrack, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Birbhum 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 concerned will continue to act in higher grades or appointments, if any, until further orders:—

Promoted to the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. Suriya Kumar Agasti, substantively protem vice the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. H. Allen, on deputation, and substantively vice Mr. K. J. Badshah, resigned. Ahsaruddin Ahmad, substantively protem vice Mr. Suriya Kumar Agasti. Confirmed in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

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

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

Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham, vice Mr. Suriya Kumar Agasti.

Mr. W. Egerton, vice Mr. Purna Chandra Mitter.

Confirmed in the third grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. B. Foley, vice Mr. Purna Chandra Mitter.

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

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

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 tem 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. Foster.

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 tem to the second grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr. J. F. Graham, vice Mr. W. B. Heycock.

Mr. S. S. Skinner, vice Mr. W. S. Adie.

Mr. A. R. Stark, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Birbhum, is allowed leave, 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 months.

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

Mr. H. U. Baker, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Balasore, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr. Khettre Chandra Banerji, sub pro tem Dy Mag and Dy Coll Rangpur, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Outrack 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, Bhagalpur, is allowed combined leave for six months, with effect from the 7th September 1905, and furlough for the remaining period.

Babu Sarat Chunder Chatterji, Dy Magte and Dy. Coll., Murshidabad, is allowed combined leave for eight months.

Mr. R. Clarke, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Angul, is allowed leave for two months, with effect from the 5th September 1905.

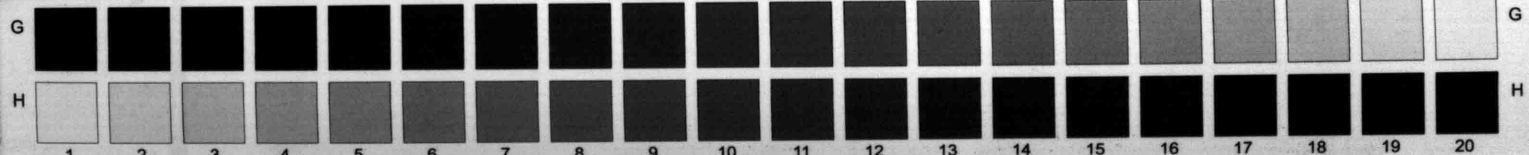
Mr. H. U. Baker Offg Dist Supdt. of Police, Balasore, is allowed leave for one month with effect from the 2nd October 1905.

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 Netrokona, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Tarak Nath Datta.

Ram Lal Das, Munsif of Rangpur, is allowed an extension of leave for nine days.

Babu Jotindra Chandra Sen, Munsif of Kandi, in the district of Murshidabad, is allowed leave for four months.



Caraduff
Maryship of the
Simla on Thurs-
day proceeding Home
leave.

The Council.—The Viceroy's Legisla-
tion Council will probably meet some time
next month to pass the formal bill amending
the fees. No other business will be trans-
acted during the current session of Govern-
ment.

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

Merchandise Marks Act.—The annual re-
solution 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-
land until the end of October. Nothing
has yet been announced at Simla regarding
the date of Lord Curzon's departure from
India, but it is not generally expected that
His Excellency will leave until Lord Minto
arrives.

Partition of Bengal.—It is understood that
a Bill is in preparation at Simla for intro-
duction in the Viceroy's Council in connec-
tion with the Partition of Bengal, laying
down which measures are to be in force in
the new province; but it is not yet known
when the measure will be introduced or how
the proclamation announcing the coming
into force of the partition may be issued.

The Gachhiati Outrage Case.—In a recent
case we informed our readers that four of
the alleged accused in the above case had
been committed to Sessions. There was an
appeal of the case (under sec. 498) which
was heard before an Honorary Magistrate of
Sessions. The trying Magistrate having
ordered the evidence of several witnesses
admitted a report to the Deputy Magistrate
effect that the case under trial should be
dealt under secs. 363 and 366 and hence it
is beyond his jurisdiction. The Deputy
Magistrate differed from this view, and has
sent back the record for taking down further
evidence in the case.

Alleged Wrongful Detention of Children.
On Monday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Jotindra
Ghose, vakil, on behalf of Sailaja
Dassi made an application against one
Hoy Kumar Shaha and Trojuko Tarini
Dassi, under the following circumstances:
It was stated that the applicant had lost
her husband about five months ago. Her
husband left some property. She has got
three children, the last being 4 months old.
After the death of her husband, the first
defendant deprived her of some property
and had been left by her husband. She
sought her attorney to institute a case
before the High Court. Her three children
were detained by defendant No. 2.
After was written to her and she refused
to send them back. The Court after hear-
ing the facts ordered: Police to order de-
fendants to return the children to the com-
plainant at once.

Aluminium in Kashmir.—The Kashmir
Mineral Coy. Ltd. announce, as a result of
a preliminary exploration of the Jammu
State, the discovery of an extensive bed of
"Bauxite" which 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 classifies 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.

Sahib vs. Students.—The "Barisal-Hitai-
shi" reports that the other day while a group
of students were discussing their class ex-
amination questions at the entrance of the
school compound the young Assistant Su-
perintendent of Police dealt a severe blow to
one of them and fell down on the ground. The
students reported the matter to their Head
Master while the Sahib did the same to his
superior. The Head Master and the
Sahib met, but nothing came out of the
meeting. In the meantime the Chota
Magistrate was sent for the Head Master. A few
minutes after this the students appeared be-
fore the Magistrate with a petition. He
heard both parties and made up the matter.
The "Hitaiishi" says that the Assistant Su-
perintendent of Police is aged 20 only; so
a boy who has not yet been
up his sportive habits. Is it
his such youngmen at the
Police the object of the
and its labours would be

ent.—On Sunday evening
the northern part of the
Shambazar Park to con-
siderable number of people
should be taken to make
ment permanent. Owing
attendance was not so large
A gentleman from Cooch
described how
ruthlessly going to be
Babu Bepin Chunder
a stirring speech urged
to budge an inch from
talked out for them-
the partition or not.
welfare of the nation
their country they
improve the arts,
of the country. If
the State should
protective duties,
government was not
under duty of all
country to do it by
He concluded
nothing to rejoice
on. As matters
one day be the
Babu Amrita
on behalf
which the

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
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 then 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
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 applica-
tion. 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
away.

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
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 pro-
vision for its maintenance. He died leaving
large properties and a widow Srimati Nis-
tarini Dassi, who too died soon after direct-
ing 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 maintain-
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 wife against the husband
for dissolution of marriage on grounds of
cruelty and adultery. Mr. A. K. Ghose in-
structed by Babu Ramesh Chunder Mitter ap-
peared for the plaintiff. The respondent
was unrepresented nor was he present in
person. The parties were married on the
26th of February 1900 in the Roman Catho-
lic Church at Howrah. 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 Bukhtiar Shah came on for
hearing. The plaintiff in this case sued the
defendant for the recovery of Rs. 4670. The
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 plain-
tiff agreed to this. After the defendant
paid Rs. 4330. The plaintiff. The present
suit was for the balance of the bill. His
Lordship granted a decree with costs in
scale No. 1 in favour of the plaintiff.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—At the
High Court, on Monday, the Hon'ble Justice
Stephen delivered judgment in the case of
Rosa Volkovskiy 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 de-
fendant denied the promise. The plaintiff in
this case was a woman of the town at one
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 de-
fendant 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 dis-
believe the evidence given as to the agree-
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.

The Swadeshi Movement.—On the 27th
instant at 33 Newage Pooker West Lane
there was large gathering of nearly 1000
men of all classes residing at Talatolah 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 sup-
plied 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 Coun-
try and resolve to act so as to avert the
national disaster which must inevitably over-
take their posterity if they persisted in
patronising foreign goods, pestilence and
famine would become less frequent, their
arts and industries would flourish as in by-
gone days and their people would not find
it so hard to keep their body and soul to-
gether. In short, the economic problem of
India would in a large measure be solved.
All this required determination and a cer-
tain 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 na-
tion ever became great, unless it were pre-
pared 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 British goods alto-
gether. There were two Resolutions passed,
one requiring to take a solemn vow to eschew
foreign goods as far as possible and the other
requiring to take a similar vow to boycott
British goods wholesale. The third Resolu-
tion was for forming a Committee of the
leading citizens of the place for the purpose
of taking such steps as might be necessary
to give effect to the two other Resolutions.

REUTER'S RUSSO-JAPANESE.

London, Aug. 25.
A telegram from Portsmouth says that the
American Ambassador's audience with the
Tsar, although not satisfactory left the door
open. It appears that the Tsar's principal
objection to the Japanese compromise was
the insertion of the price of the repurchase
of the Russian fleet. The Japanese had offered
to buy the fleet for 100 millions of rubles.
Roosevelt is now endeavouring to secure the
acceptance of his proposals of the 23rd in-
stant, leaving the price for future adjust-
ment.

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.

London, Aug. 26.
The American Ambassador conferred with
Count Lamsdorff this afternoon. The Con-
ference 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.

London, Aug. 26.
Reuter's Tokio correspondent says it is
understood that the Japanese Government
adhere inflexibly to their demand for an
indemnity. The Japanese newspapers vehem-
ently 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.
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 pes-
simistic. The Russian Government still ob-
stinately 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 Sakhalin to arbitration. This was mis-
understood at St. Petersburg and hence
the delay in the negotiations.

London, Aug. 29.
The Tsar in a Ukase, dated 19th inst., or-
dered 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 ac-
cording to the Japanese concessions.—"Eng-
lishman".

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 proposal
that there shall be no indemnity. Sakhalin
shall be divided without payment of redemp-
tion money. Japan has also agreed to with-
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 hotel
immediately after the agreement was arriv-
ed 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 ultima-
tum which to his amazement the Japa-
nese 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

London, Aug. 25.
Sweden has appointed delegates to nego-
tiate with the Norwegian delegates for a
dissolution of the union.

London, Aug. 25.
Six Powers have nominated members to
control the financial administration of Mac-
edonia which Ambassadors will submit im-
mediately to the Porte.

London, Aug. 26.
Prince Radolin handed M. Rouvier Ger-
many's reply to the French proposals regard-
ing 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 juris-
diction, but it is believed the Sultan will
yield at the last moment.

London, Aug. 28.
A new treaty of alliance between Eng-
land and Japan was signed not many days
ago, and this is one reason why new pro-
posals are possibly forthcoming at the Con-
ference.

London, Aug. 28.
Reuter's correspondent wires from Tokio
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 delibera-
tion took place under the presidency of the Em-
peror. It is believed that the result of the
conference is to determine the issue of peace
or war.

London, Aug. 28.
The extensive mobilization of reservists
of Riga, Windau, and other centres is
considered significant.

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to Singapore.

Newspapers deplore the
between Lords Curzon and
"Times" says that the publica-
Kitchen's minute ought not to have been
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
Morocco.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

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
Dadacharji, Chairman, Standing Committee,
moved that the sum be granted in two and
a half lakhs to go to the funds for the pro-
posed Museum and Art Gallery and half
a lakh 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 Man-
aging 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 subscrib-
ed, and announced that the Governor has
given a thousand rupees to the fund. The
motion was carried.

VICEROY'S RESIGNATION.

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

THE ROYAL VISIT TO DELHI.

Lahore, Aug. 28.
The Prince of Wales will arrive at Delhi
by 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, Umballa,
Hissar and Gurgaon; the Nawabs of Maler
Kotla, Patodi, Lohi, and Dojana; the
Sardar of Kalsia, and others. His Highness
will drive straight to the Town Hall through
chandi Chawk and receive an address of
welcome from the Municipal Committee; and
will then drive over the Dufferin Bridge to
the Circuit House, where he will be the guest
of the Lieutenant-Governor. His Highness
will visit the city in the evening, inspecting
the Fort, the Jumna 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 inter-
views 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.

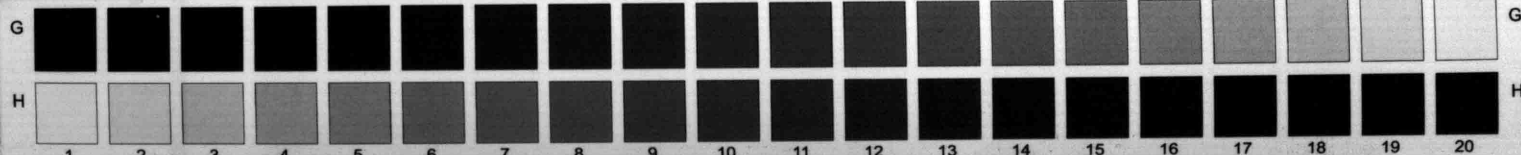
MADRAS SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

Madras Aug. 28.
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
bullet striking him in the forehead and badly
grazing the frontal lobes of his brain. Colo-
nel 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 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.
A meeting of Bengali residents of Allah-
abad to consider the question of partition of
Bengal was held yesterday at the Anglo-
Bengali School hall. The meeting was con-
vened by Balgobind Netya, Charan Mitra,
Kananouda Chatterjee and Dr. Barada
Prasad Dutt. Dr. S. C. Roy took the chair.
After some eulogistic speeches by several Ben-
gal gentlemen and a gentleman of these
provinces the following resolutions were
carried unanimously: (1) This meeting of
the Bengali residents of Allahabad expresses
deep sympathy with their brethren of Ben-
gal in the impending calamity involved in
the partition of Bengal. (2) This meeting
tenders its sincere thanks to the Marhattas
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 Bengali race. (3) This meeting is of
opinion that it is the duty of all Bengalis
residing outside Bengal and the inhabitants
of other provinces of India to join the move-
ment 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 pro-
vinces were more enthusiastic: "We here-
by pledge ourselves to use country-made goods
as far as practicable even though such re-
sults may cost us some personal inconvenience
and pecuniary loss."



Monday, Aug. 7.

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

(From Our Own Correspondent)

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