

THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 7, 1905.

THE EFFECT OF PARTITION PROCLAMATION.

When the partition of Bengal was proposed we humbly advised our countrymen to adopt the usual course, namely, to hold public meetings, pass resolutions, and pray for the withdrawal of the measure.

Well, the people were prepared to give a trial to this kind of agitation; and they did their part beyond the expectations of even the most sanguine advocates of constitutionalism.

In short, every constitutional means was resorted to and exhausted to avert the threatened doom; but, alas! the more the people shrieked in pain and distress the greater was the contempt of the Government for their sentiments.

We are sorry to hear that the partition of Bengal is a farce, a delusion, a snare. That is the great lesson which Lord Curzon has taught the Indians by his partition proclamation.

While advising our people to adopt the usual method of agitation, we have also been trying these thirty or thirty-five years to impress upon them the necessity of relying upon themselves for their regeneration.

It may be said that the partition of Bengal is not exactly so. We need not be shaken to be roused from our slumber. Of course the partition is a grievance, but also of other parts of India.

When Lord Northbrook gave Mulhar Rao a fair trial, those who had no faith in the doctrine that "rectitude exalts a nation" blamed him. Their idea was that, instead of giving Mulhar Rao a trial, the Government should have deposed him at once.

Lord Curzon has followed this policy with a vengeance. If the people, either from ignorance or apathy, had not objected to the partition measure, he would have done so.

was the "proclamation" so hurriedly issued? Because the notion of his Lordship and his advisers was that the agitation of the Bengalees was a mere "foam and froth" and that they would give it up as soon as they found that there was no hope.

This is no doubt a good policy, from Government's standpoint, when the discontent is skin-deep; but when it has penetrated the heart, it does infinite injury.

The fact need not be concealed that the partition has caused the greatest possible distress to the people, specially, as it is feared that it will divide the Bengalees and weaken them.

So, what we see is that, while the acting editor of the "Englishman" editorially supports partition, a distinguished Anglo-Indian, who can speak on the subject with authority, condemns it most strongly from various standpoints.

Of course the Swadeshi movement means pecuniary loss to non-official Europeans doing import business here, whose sympathy we sought and did not get.

As for the forbearance of the Government, no Bengalee craves for mercy at its hand. If any one commits a crime, let him be punished.

Thus, Sir C. C. Stevens never said what he is made to say by the writer in the "Englishman." Surely the real editor of the "Englishman" would have never made himself ridiculous by making such an absurd statement.

A prominent member of the European mercantile community of Calcutta, discussing the partition with me the other day, said he regretted that the Chamber of Commerce had not taken a more pronounced attitude in reference to the changes now decided on.

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left, so long as he performed executive, as well as administrative functions, and was the sole final authority on matters small as well as great.

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7. And there was gnashing of teeth and rending of hair, and the Lord said it was good.

8. And the beginning and the end was the second year.

9. And the great Lord said, Let there be a Peaceful Mission, and behold there was the Tibetan War.

10. And the Lord sent Younghusband to fulfil the Mission; and the Lamas attained Nirvana.

11. And the great Lord called it a commercial treaty; and he saw that it was very good.

12. And the beginning and the end was the third year.

13. And the great Lord said, Let the Press be Freed; and the Official Secrets Bill was passed.

14. And the Lord called it the Freedom of the Press; and the Press rejoiced.

15. And the beginning and the end was the fourth year.

The Joint-Magistrate of Howrah, Mr. Prentice, was returning home from his club when he suddenly came across a procession of students. He could not restrain the horse of his dog cart, and some of the students found themselves before it in a perilous position.

The Bengal leaders are extremely obliged to the Chamber for their sound advice; but, then, if they act up to it, it will only serve the interests of the Chamber and certainly not those of the people of Bengal.

As regards the fact that the Duties are getting scarce in the Calcutta market, it has already been announced in these columns by Babu Kunja Behari Sen that a large quantity of Duties will shortly arrive in the city.

An eminent correspondent writes:—"Has not the time arrived for those who hold honorary posts under Government to resign? What was possible two years ago, when twenty-eight members of the Calcutta Municipality resigned should be now more easy.

Here is what another says:—"The members of our Councils, local and imperial, the members of the University, Senate, the members of our municipalities, and the Honourary Magistrates should resign in a body.

The people of Burdwan have just been taken aback by an extraordinary action of the District Magistrate. He has suspended the Sudder Local Board of Burdwan, apparently without rhyme or reason.

The Police Commission under the presidency of Sir Andrew Fraser made many curious recommendations; one of them was to employ up-country men and not Bengalees, as constables in the Calcutta Police Force.

Here are the real facts of the Howrah Bridge case to which we referred yesterday.

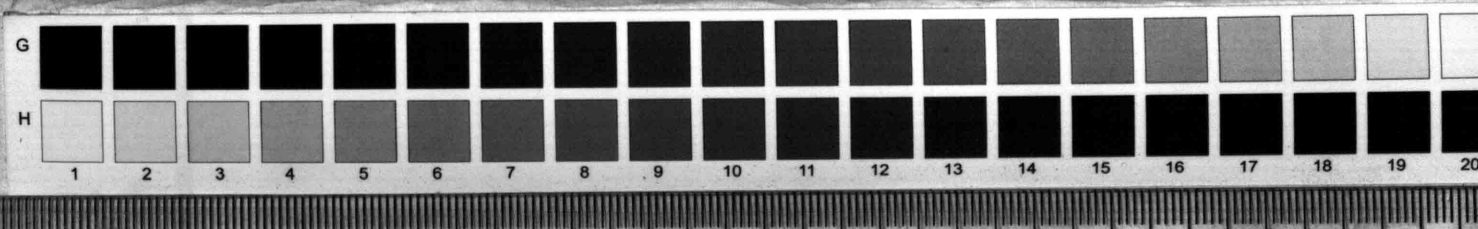
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

DISPENSATION.

CHAPTER I.

(a) The birth of Lord Curzon's love for India; (b) The beginning of Self-Government; (c) The Nirvana of Lamas; (d) The freedom of the Press; (e) The spread of Education; (f) And the Partition of Bengal.

1. In the beginning when George Nathaniel Baron Curzon of Kedleston came to rule over India, there was Word and the Word was Speech, and the Speech was Word.



ANGLO-INDIAN AND ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Aug. 18.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

The subject that is agitating the minds of Bengalis at the present time, namely, the partition scheme, is becoming one of the important topics of the day here. Not that it counts in international politics in comparison with the Peace Conference at Portsmouth, U.S.A., or in home politics with questions that touch us very closely.

Now, as to some details of the way in which the partition scheme is out before British readers. To begin with the "Times" today. A column is devoted to a leading article on the subject arguing all on the side of the better administration which is to be the result of the partition, and intimates that if the transferred Bengalis are not able to swamp the Assamese, they are not as clever as they are thought to be.

Incidentally a light is thrown upon the situation in these words: "The province of Assam is backward, somewhat remote, and has a population only about one-thirteenth of that of Bengal."

It has to depend upon borrowed administrators, and, except for the Chief Commissioner, it has no prizes to offer to Civil Servants. Prizes! Yes, for whom? Civil Servants. So Lord Curzon's parting gift is to do something to assuage the unpopularity which is his in Anglo-Indian circles.

There will be more prizes under the new scheme. There is no shadow of doubt as to the colour of the recipients of these prizes. Not a word have I found anywhere as to the enormous outlay that will be involved, initial and permanent, as has been so powerfully set forth in the editorial columns of the "Patrika."

There is no talk of expense; the only aspect that is considered is the ideal administration which is to follow from the fact that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will be relieved from his crushing burden of responsibility.

BREVITIES.

Japan and Electoral Promises. In view of the approaching general election in England and taking into consideration also the Anglo-Japanese alliance, it is interesting to note the great importance which is attached in Japan to electoral promises.

On hearing of this broken promise, the wife of the voter robed herself in white and committed suicide after the old Samurai fashion. The grave of the lady is still decorated with flowers by the people of the district, and incense is burned before her tomb. She felt that life was no longer worth living after her husband had broken a solemn promise, and the people of the country entirely enter into the spirit which prompted her to take her life.

The immense income which the Postmaster General of Great Britain can show in his annual report is the envy of other departments, and this year his profits amounted to the enormous sum of £4,819,193. It is a curious fact that the country which comes next to Great Britain in the amount of profit derived from the Postal Department is Russia.

A special staff of journalists has been engaged to deal with the meetings of the British Association now being held in South Africa. On account of the scientific nature of most of the lectures and discussions, picked men had to be chosen who would not blunder over the technical words used.

Topics of the "Silly Season." The "Silly Season" is with us once more, but a protest is raised in one of our Half-penny journals this morning against the title. The editorial pronouncement is that August should not be regarded as the Silly Season because everyone, who can, is holiday-making, and needs to be amused with light literature.

The "Academy," in its current number, has an interesting review of Dr. Barnett's translation of the "Bhagavadgita" (Dent, Temple Classics 1/6d.), with quotations and appreciative remarks; the concluding one runs as follows: "We hope this handy and lucid introduction to Indian thought will be widely read."

The "Practitioner," a medical journal of importance, devotes some space in its August number to a consideration of the prevalence of plague in India, and concludes by advising that, to atone for the useless, because unsifted, evidence gained by the Commission sent to India a few years ago, a few prominent sanitarians of forcible administrative type should devote their lives to plague work in the Empire in the same way that Local Government Board inspectors work in Great Britain.

Those who devote themselves to the good of India in whatever way may seem to them to lead to the goal in view, are so few in number that when a veteran fails and is called to lay down the tools, a serious gap is made in the ranks of fellow workers left behind. This thought forces itself with insistence into the minds of those men and women who were privileged to be numbered among the friends of Elizabeth Adelaide Manning.

Those who saw Miss Manning during the last few weeks of her life knew that she could never take up her activities again in connection with the work which was indeed her very self. The terrible disease, cancer, which claims so many victims, had laid its hand upon her and there was no escape.

center into the individual affairs of each friend who was permitted to have a few minutes' talk with her. Her mind seemed to grow keener as the bodily strength failed, and even physical weakness could not touch the smile which was so especially her own.

Politics and religion were excluded from her sphere of action, and so there would gather in her house every Friday and Sunday English and Indian men and women of all shades of political opinions and of the most varied religious beliefs, while at the At Home held at the Imperial Institute, and organised by Miss Manning as hon. secretary of the National Indian Association, these facts were more widely shown.

Queen Victoria's Courtesies. All over India the Queen-Empress exercises a remarkable influence which will live on although her name is now inscribed on the roll of the illustrious dead. She was honoured as the Mother of her people in all parts of the Empire, and rightly so.

Troubles of a Complainant. Babu Hemendra Nath Sen moved on behalf of one Puchu Rawani who was ordered to pay compensation to an accused against whom he preferred a complaint.

Curious Theft Case. Mr. S. Roy moved on behalf of one Amrita Kumari and two others for a rule on the District Magistrate of Hooghly to show cause why the conviction and sentence passed on the petitioners under sec. 375 I.P.O. by the Deputy Magistrate of Serampore should not be set aside.

Miss Manning's Devotion to India. Those who devote themselves to the good of India in whatever way may seem to them to lead to the goal in view, are so few in number that when a veteran fails and is called to lay down the tools, a serious gap is made in the ranks of fellow workers left behind.

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High Court. -- Sept 5.

VACATION BENCH.

CRIMINAL APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Justice Mukerjee.)

A MUCH TRIED CASE.

It is indeed a surprise to learn that a man had to suffer all the horrors of a criminal prosecution no less than ten times before several tribunals for the same offence.

Babu Dasarathi Sanjal with Babu Surendra Nath Ghosal moved on behalf of one Teknarain Lal who was convicted under sections 406 and 411 I. P. O. and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 800.

Thereafter another Deputy Magistrate recorded the evidence of several additional witnesses besides those mentioned by the Sessions Judge and submitted the record to the Judge. The learned Judge on 20th June 1904 acquitted the son Sheogolam but upheld the conviction and sentence passed upon the petitioner.

The official assignee said that the whole estate was in the hands of the official Receiver. He had no objection. His Lordship granted the application.

WALTER CHARLES DOZEY.

An attorney applied to have this matter restored. The petition had been dismissed owing to the absence of the insolvent but he had a medical certificate to show that the man was suffering from asthma and so he was unable to attend on the day his petition was dismissed.

CURIOUS THEFT CASE.

Mr. S. Roy moved on behalf of one Amrita Kumari and two others for a rule on the District Magistrate of Hooghly to show cause why the conviction and sentence passed on the petitioners under sec. 375 I.P.O. by the Deputy Magistrate of Serampore should not be set aside.

Learned counsel submitted that inasmuch as the question of "bonafide" title was raised, pleaded and proved, the Deputy Magistrate ought to have dismissed the case as being of a civil dispute and not within the cognizance of a criminal court and that there being no dishonest intention the conviction of theft could not be maintained.

TROUBLES OF A COMPLAINANT.

Babu Hemendra Nath Sen moved on behalf of one Puchu Rawani who was ordered to pay compensation to an accused against whom he preferred a complaint.

ALLEGED VEXATIOUS PROSECUTIONS.

One Bhubeesh Chandra Misra put in a petition before the Sadar Deputy Magistrate of Birbhum praying that one Upendra Chandra Chakraborty be bound down to keep the peace.

CASE UNDER THE FISHERY ACT.

Babu Sarat Chunder Roy Chowdhury moved on behalf of one Dulram Mandal and another who had been convicted by an Honorary Magistrate of Magura under sec 3 of Act II of 1889 (Fishery Act) and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each.

The petitioner had overlooked the proviso to sec. 3 inasmuch as they convicted the petitioner only finding that the complainant had proved their title to the fishery in dispute and without coming to any finding as to whether the petitioner acted under a "bonafide" claim, although in their defence they clearly stated that they had a share in the fishery and produced a Solenama in support of their claim.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Woodroffe.)

AMARENDRA NATH DUTTA.

Mr J B Dutta applied in the matter of Amarendra Nath Dutta for an order to adjourn the case till the November Court day to enable the insolvent to file schedule and estate papers.

WALTER CHARLES DOZEY.

An attorney applied to have this matter restored. The petition had been dismissed owing to the absence of the insolvent but he had a medical certificate to show that the man was suffering from asthma and so he was unable to attend on the day his petition was dismissed.

SICKDAR.

In a petition on behalf of Mr. Sickdar, a well known jute merchant of Calcutta, for an order calling upon the insolvent sons Rakhal Dass Sickdar, Sankar Dass Sickdar and Jotindra Nath Sickdar to attend this court in order that they might be examined touching the estate and affairs of the insolvent. He also asked for an order directing the insolvent to make over to the official assignee the books, papers, vouchers and accounts relating to his two businesses and in the event of his failing to comply with such order the insolvent might be committed for contempt.

A. C. WINGROVE.

An attorney applied on behalf of the insolvent for a postponement till the November Court day as the petition for final discharge had not been sworn by the insolvent.

KONOL LAL MULLICK.

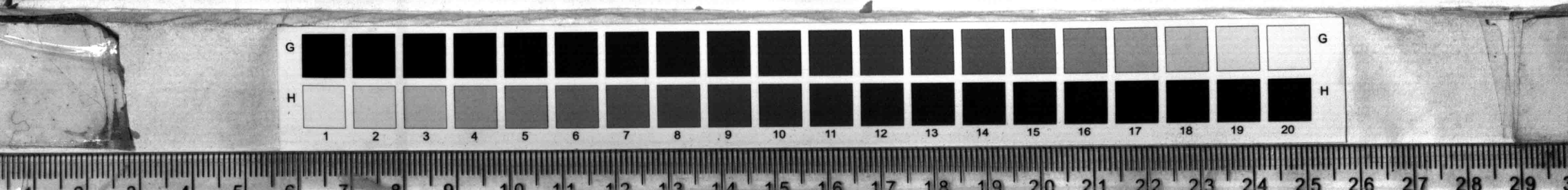
The insolvent who was a clerk in the Planters Stores Agency applied for administration protection. He was opposed by a woman named Sarat Kumari, who stated to the court that she was the insolvent's mistress and that she had entrusted him with a lot of Government promissory notes for sale but he had absconded with them and after wards he had given her a note of hand in lieu of these promissory notes.

C. W. JOHNSTON.

This is the second insolvency of the petitioner, the first insolvency being in April 1888. The insolvent was the manager of Messrs Fred Mitter and Co, otherwise known as the Photo Engraving Company.

SATYA GOPAL CHUNDER AND ANOTHER.

On behalf of an opposing creditor Mr. Comel pointed out that the first insolvent had disobeyed the peremptory order of the court directing him to file his twelve months



likelier to... force is called for the present than if Bengal is incontinentally carved up. The cost of the new administration, which is put in some quarters at nearly three millions sterling, calls for special attention at a time when India is suffering from heavy additional charges. We are convinced that Mr. Brodrick would greatly add to the service which he has already done. India if he would call a halt in this matter of the partition.

("Morning Leader," 16th Aug.)

GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE.

In the White-paper published yesterday the resolution of the Government of India to partition Bengal is defended at considerable length on the ground of the administrative advantages of the scheme. There is no reason to underrate the value of good administration, but it is a blessing which subject-matter of history have been insisting, with an obstinacy which their "administrators" have never been able to understand, may be too dearly bought. If the opposition to Lord Curzon's scheme is genuine—and Mr. Roberts put that point beyond doubt in the debate yesterday—then it is very improbable that the results of forcing "better government" upon a people which does not want it will be at all satisfactory. The Bengalees have made protest after protest—each more passionate than the last—against these particular proposals. Mr. Brodrick told the House of Commons last night that something had to be done, and that the Indian Government had "taken the line of least resistance in order to attain greater efficiency." One can only wonder, if that be so, what will happen when Lord Curzon makes up his mind to take a line on which resistance may be anticipated. Nothing short of a repetition of the Mutiny seems likely to satisfy Mr. Brodrick on the point.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

WHAT IT MEANS.

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Daily News" writes under date the 27th July:— It might have been thought that the present was, of all moments, the most inopportune for the persistence by Lord Curzon in an unpopular measure. His defeat by Lord Kitchener has been of so unprecedented and sensational a character that, whether he elects to cling to office or to resign, he stands in need of all the sympathy and support which India can give him. A little tact, a little conciliation, a little recognition of the infirmities and idiosyncrasies of public opinion, and he had it in his power to heal much of the soreness which his indiscretions in word and deed have been engendering. He has preferred to throw another bombshell at the educated Indian community, and to insist upon carrying through his proposals for the partition of Bengal, in a manner which has not only created an extraordinary amount of hostility and irritation, but has aroused a universal feeling that neither tradition nor argument, nor popular sentiment are treated with any sort of consideration by the Government of Lord Curzon.

The Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal has hitherto consisted of five Bengalee-speaking divisions; the semi-barbarous territories of Chota Nagpore, and Orissa, and the Hindustani-speaking province of Behar. Lord Curzon has obtained Mr. Brodrick's sanction to detach three of these Bengalee-speaking divisions, comprising the whole of Eastern and Northern Bengal, and to constitute them, along with Assam, into a separate Lieutenant-Governorship. Upon paper, and regarded solely, as the officials have regarded it, as a matter of "administrative convenience," the scheme may seem to be open to little objection. But there are many points upon which it is capable of attack. The great jute and tobacco producing districts, the tea-gardens in the Doars, and the rice-yielding tracts in the Gangetic delta, are all handed over to the new province, which will have the historic town of Dacca as its capital, and bear the cumbersome title of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Bengal proper is left in a hydrocephalous state—with Calcutta as its capital, but with no outside industries of importance beyond the coal-fields of Raneeungee, the tea-gardens on the Darjeeling hills, and the decaying indigo concerns of Behar. Again, before the new administration can be fairly launched, there will be an enormous expenditure to be faced for the erection of Government and public offices at Dacca, and provision must also be made for the heavy additional recurring charges which represent the difference in cost between the future more elaborate and the present cheaper form of Government.

Finally, there is the compact and strenuous opposition offered to the proposals by the population on both sides of the dividing line. It is boldly asserted on the platform and in the Press and it has not been contradicted that Lord Curzon designs by the partition to effect three objects: to destroy the collective power of the Bengalees as a nationality and a force in the public life of the country, to overthrow the political ascendancy of Calcutta, and to foster in Eastern Bengal the growth of a Mahomedan power which, it is hoped, will keep in check the rapidly rising strength of the educated Hindoo community. Exactly the same process of disintegration is in operation in Upper India, where the Sikhs, who have always prided themselves upon being Hindus, are being taught to look upon themselves as a distinct and antagonistic race. Had Lord Curzon been actuated by the honest desire he professes, to preserve the permanent demarcations of race and language in the surgical operation to which he has condemned Bengal, there was no obstacle before him. He had only to lop the province of its excrescences and to leave the five Bengalee-speaking divisions to form a Government by themselves. Behar belongs both linguistically and ethnologically to Upper India; Orissa has demanded separation from Bengal, and its transfer, with that of Chota Nagpore, to the Central Provinces could have been effected without friction and without opposition. The Viceroy has deliberately discarded the path of least resistance, and the suspicion and anger ex-

ected have been intensified by the tortuous and unhappy policy of concealment and distrust he has followed in putting his project into execution.

In this respect it cannot be denied that the people of Bengal have a substantial grievance. The partition is now forced upon them comes as a complete surprise. The only scheme upon which they have been permitted to pronounce their opinion is contained in a letter addressed in December, 1903, by the Government of India to the local administrations, and published in the Press. That scheme was concerned with the separation of a very small portion of Eastern Bengal; it was overwhelmed by a torrent of adverse criticism, from Anglo-Indians and Indians alike; and so violent was the upheaval of public feeling that Lord Curzon found it necessary to visit Dacca in the spring of 1904. In the course of his speeches, which were angry in tone and betrayed no desire to conciliate, the Viceroy indicated the withdrawal of the proposals as put forward, and hinted at his willingness to consider a larger scheme, which should involve the creation of a new Lieutenant-Governorship. Next followed Lord Curzon's visit to England, and the complete silence maintained during his absence encouraged the belief that he had seen the wisdom of deferring to popular feeling. But upon his return to India last winter it became known that he had arranged matters with Mr. Brodrick, and that nothing remained beyond the interchange of formal dispatches. The agitation broke out anew, and culminated in a monster meeting of protest in Calcutta in January last, when the whole case against the partition was exhaustively and cogently stated by Sir Henry Cotton. Still, no public announcement was made; the questions were met with an evasive reply; and it was not until Mr. Brodrick had sanctioned the proposal nor the scheme, and had arranged confidentially by Sir A. Barrington, on an elaborate scale, and individuals who had imagined that the operation.

The news has since been given in Calcutta columns on the Resolution. The owners, all the new proposals, he materially by the due, partitioning the sections of the will take a few days. The council has been the scene of demonstration by the members severed districts of Eastern Bengal, and who did not hesitated that a gloom had been cast over the approaching Royal visit by the Viceroy's arbitrary action.

It is amid this stir of violent passions that Lord Curzon's new province comes into being. The people of Bengal, with permanent social, commercial, and racial interests at stake, are protesting with one voice against the break up of their province. Their protest goes unheeded; public sentiment is flouted, and public opinion is first misled and then ignored. Those Englishmen who still find it hard to believe in the Russification of India under Lord Curzon, will do well to ponder over the recital of plain facts herein contained, and to work out the moral for themselves.

The movement to boycott European goods is spreading rapidly throughout Bengal, causing merchants anxiety. The ostensible reason for the movement is the desire to indicate that Bengali sentiment is offended by the Government proposals to partition Bengal, but it is significant that Chinamen were present at the meeting which passed the boycotting resolution.

NOTES FROM MIDNAPUR.

Midnapur, Aug. 28. The news of Lord Curzon's resignation has sent a thrill of joy throughout the town. Midnapur is almost delirious with excitement. Go where you will, you are sure to find groups of persons talking and chuckling over the news with almost a sardonic glee. To add a flavour to the humour of the thing, some have even gone to the length of giving "Hariluis" as a token of their joy.

A DROWNING FATALITY. The other day, three young women belonging to a respectable family of the town were swimming in a tank situated within their house compound. Unhappily one of them, the youngest, who was a mere novice in the art of swimming, gave way and began to sink. Her cries drew instant attention; and help was promptly sent. But as ill luck would have it, the girl sank at once and was rescued only a lifeless body.

MATTERS MUNICIPAL. The introduction of the provisions of section 241 of the Bengal Municipal Act into this town is now an accomplished fact. The cries of the rate-payers have gone in vain; and the Municipal Commissioners have, willingly or unwillingly, lent themselves as pliant tools for the execution of the new law. The other day, the city fathers sat in solemn conclave and determined what steps should be taken to minimise the rigours of the new measure. It is some consolation that after a careful deliberation they accepted only the provisions regarding drainage and free-passage, rejecting those about the building materials.

A Shivala (Benares) correspondent wires under date the 1st instant:—A swarm of locusts passed through this station to-day at 1-25 p.m. from west to east. The flight lasted for 26 minutes. The sky was overcast and looked like a sheet of grey cloud. The locusts' approach was announced by a continued buzzing.

CHUPRA NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Chupra, Aug. 31.

LORD CURZON. After all Lord Curzon has resigned. He has been sitting upon us like a nightmare all these years. There is not a single educated gentleman here who is not glad at his resignation. Of course we can say with "Marich" "I shall be killed all the same whether it is Ram who kills me or Ravana who kills me," and a mere change of Viceroy will not do us any good unless we learn to help ourselves. Still matters have come to such a pass that any change is welcome because it gives temporary relief and opens new visions of hope.

SRI SRI JANMASHYAMI. The Janmashyami of Sri Krishna is now proclaimed all over the town by the Hindus according to their ways. Dr Rashik Lal Chakravarti, Secretary, Gauranga Samaj, came over here at the instance of the local Hari Shava. He delivered three lectures on three consecutive days viz. 1. "Avatarabad" 2. Bhagavadgitha, 3. "What an ordinary householder can do to attain God." Raskik Babu is an eloquent speaker and his speeches were all practical, to the point and backed by scientific authorities and were highly appreciated by the audience on that account. There was also a "Nagar Sankirtan" through the streets of the town.

CHUPRA HOME STORES CO. LD. The people of Chupra held no meeting and made no speeches. But they are doing solid and substantial work. Of course the above institution has nothing to do with the partition question. It was started long before the present "Swadeshi" movement was set on foot. Still it must be said that the present agitation has accentuated all the feelings which called the above institution into existence. It is significant that an Inspector of Police enquired and took down all the particulars about the company from one of the directors. It is entirely harmless though very clearly which way the wind blows.

RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCE AT HOOGHLY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Hooghly, Aug.

In Bengal, there is a Mahomedan festival called "Dohmadar or Gazimiah's marriage" it is observed by all the Bedats, but the Hodats consider it idolatory and hence do not join in it. At Gupitparra, a village under thanna Balagar, there are two sects of Mahomedans, Bedat and Hodat. In 1903 it so happened that the Hodat of this village, headed by Shaik Delbar, Mollah Imam of a Masjid in the Mirdanga, had tried their best to induce the Bedats to discontinue the said festival but in vain. This annoyed them so much that they became infuriated and determined to put a stop to it anyhow, even by force, if need be. The Bedats consequently sought the assistance of the local Police and a Head Constable was deputed to guard against any breach of the peace. The Hodat attacked and were prosecuted and convicted. The Mollah of the mosque had also to pay a fine of Rs. 10. Again, last year the festival was performed in the presence of the local Police; prosecution followed but was subsequently withdrawn. This year when Imam of the said mosque along with three others were saying their last prayers at about 9 or 10 p.m. in the masjid on the night of 3rd June one Pajjar Shaik and several others came there and created horrible disturbance by beating drums, dancing and singing indecent songs. Prayers were stopped, and it meant a severe blow to the religious susceptibilities of the mosque men. Remonstrance was of no avail. On the 5th June, the Mollah lodged a complaint before the then Joint Magistrate of Hooghly under Secs. 296 and 298 I. P. C. The Magistrate forwarded the complaint in original to Babu Rajendra Ch. Rai, Manager of Brindaban Thakur's estate, at Gupitpara, for enquiry and report. The report stated the case to be false and malicious. Prayer for further enquiry was made and the case was made over to Mr. S. K. Ghose I.O.S. Assistant Magistrate of Hooghly. The learned Magistrate stated that the disturbance occurred on the night of 3rd June and sentenced Ali to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

INDICATIONS OF RHEUMATISM.

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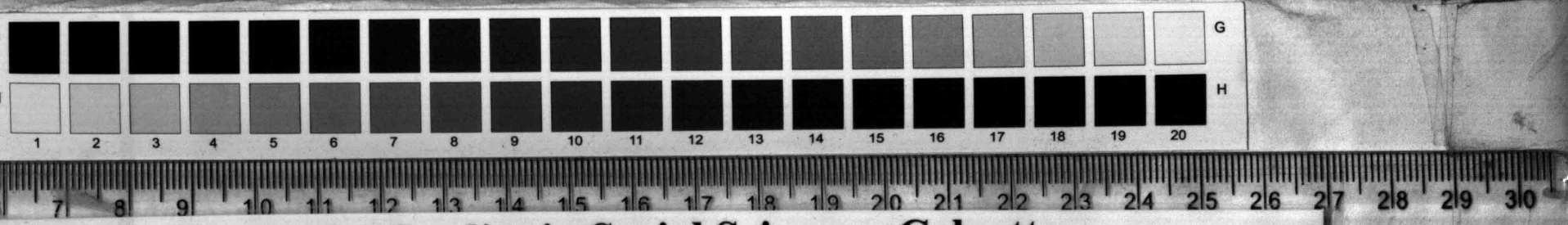
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Short Story.

CINDERELLA.

(By Wal Frank.)

Cinderella entered the Castle from the West Terrace with many a backward glance at the warm sunshine and the flowers she was leaving, merely as she thought, to go and hear something unpleasant. For that was usually the end of a summons to the library.

I have made over the whole of my other resources to the shareholders, whose money was obtained on false pretences. "That is all," said Lady Portallen as she folded up the letter.

ALLEGED PERJURY BY A HIGH COURT VAKIL.

Mr. W. E. Clarke, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, Madras passed an order on the 29th ultimo in the matter of the application made by Mr. T. Richmond, Barrister-at-law, on behalf of Salla Gurusami Chettiar, for a committal of the case to the High Court Sessions.

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Lady Portallen leant forward suddenly towards the striking girl. "It amounts to this," she said, "your father has lost a great deal of money lately, a very great deal. I don't know what will happen, but you have the chance of saving the family, of something the last few years of your father's life. Mr. Craddock is very wealthy with that wonderful large sum upon you."

Meanwhile the long summer dragged to an end, and autumn broke out in bronze and gold, followed by a slow and glorious decay. The grounds about Portallen Castle were hidden beneath innumerable leaves, faded fallen, and desolate.

All this time the manner of John Craddock had not varied in the slightest degree. But as time went on and the shackles of winter loosened, and the hedgerows burst into a sudden greenness again, and the sap began to stir in the leafless trees, causing them to send out little green shoots, the shadow of her dislike, born of her forced engagement fell away from Cinderella like a winter garment, and she began to appreciate the character of her lover.

Meanwhile Craddock's other affairs were not by any means so flourishing as his engagement. The man who had turned his mine into a limited company had intercepted a report to Craddock to the effect that the mine was petering out. This would have ruined the company promoter's schemes, so, without telling Craddock, he had sent out an accomplice to "plant" a few precious stones in the mine. It cost him hundreds of pounds, but then he made thousands out of the deal, so he could afford it.

One morning about this time Lady Portallen sent for Cinderella and showed her a letter from Craddock, offering to release her from the engagement. "It is not that my feelings towards Cinderella have changed at all," he wrote, "but there has been some disgraceful trickery in connection with the new mine company. The strange drying up of the mine will, of course, put a stop to my income from that source. The shares of the company are worth little or nothing, and

matter. His Worship declined to commit the accused to the Sessions. After hearing Mr. J. C. Adam for the Crown Prosecutor, their Lordships remarked that they saw no reason to think that the accused would not have a fair and impartial trial before the Magistrate, but having regard to the fact that the accused is a Vakil of this Court and to the other circumstances referred to by the Magistrate in his order refusing to commit, their Lordships would direct that the accused be committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Mr. J. R. Drummond is permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 6th instant. Sometime ago the Bhagalpur Landholders Association submitted a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal representing the certain grievances in connection with the survey and settlement operations in progress in north Bhagalpur. A deputation of the above Association also waited upon His Honor on 9th August last year and made a representation on the same subject. The grievances, number not less than fifteen, and the Chief Secretary in his reply regard seven of them as not supportable by actual facts. Six of them relate to the action of the settlement Department which, in the record of rent payable, has not been in accordance with the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act, nor with the rules and instructions issued from time to time by Government and by the Board of Revenue. The Government admits that "the charge appears to be not altogether groundless," but disposes of them with the remark that the officers have acted strictly in accordance with law. Then there is another item which relates to the extortion by employes of the settlement Department and inadequate supervision over them. The Lieutenant-Governor has attempted to commend the memorialists with the remark that "subordinates of the survey and settlement departments do take advantage of survey and settlement proceeding to derive illicit gain." So of the 15 grievances the Lieutenant-Governor disposes of 14 in the above fashion and this after a consultation with the Commissioner of the Division and the

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