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Amrita Bazar Patrika

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Partition Proclamation and Swadeshi Movement.

Public Meetings

AT SABITRI LIBRARY.

As already announced, the "Swadeshi" movement meeting of the Sabitri Library Sadharan Sadhan Samiti was held on the 27th ultimo at 6 p.m. at its own permises No. 18-4 Ukoor Dutt's Lane, Bowbazar. About 2000 people were present. Among those present we noticed the following gentlemen:—Pundits Durga Charan Sankhya Bedanta Bagis and Nilkantha Goswami, Mr. N. N. Ghose, Babus Ramendra Sundar Trivedi, Bireswar Pande, Purna Chandra Basu, Khitindra Nath Tagore, Sudhindra Nath Tagore, Bihari Lal Sarkar, Hem Chander Mullick, Bepin Chandra Pal, Monoranjan Guha, Amrita Lal Basu, Jogesh Chandra Dutt, Manmotho Nath Chackrabarty, Surendra Krishna Dutt, Dr. Hara Nath Basu, Nikhil Chandra Roy and Dr. Baidya Nath Brahma, Mr. A. K. Ghosh, Babus Hirendra Nath Dutt, Durgaprosad Sarwadhicary and Pundit Atul Krishna Goswami expressed their regret for inability to attend the meeting. Babu Rabindra Nath Tagore was in the chair. A national song was sung by a band of boys, bearing flags inscribed with suitable mottos and another by a good singer describing and lamenting on the abject poverty and the extreme helplessness of the people of this country, brought on by indigenous industries having been killed under the foreign influence. The proceedings were all conducted in Bengali. Babu Dhruba Lall Dutt, a young lad and son of the Secretary, then read a poem of his own composition, exhorting the people to rise equal to the occasion and try to stand on their own legs in the present struggle for existence. The Secretary Babu Govind Lal Dutt then explained the object of the meeting stating that the cause of our present poverty was the decline of our art and commerce, that the country suffered from famine of money and not of rice; that the present idea of luxury was a great obstacle to the fulfilment of our object to improve country art and commerce etc. etc. The following resolutions were then passed:—

Babu Syam Sunder Chakravarti then moved the following resolution:—

In view of the daily increasing poverty of the country the principal cause of which is the extinction of the indigenous industries, this meeting resolves that Swadeshi movement should be kept intact and the foreign-made articles should be abandoned and that it is not necessary to connect it with the Partition of Bengal.

It was seconded by Babu Manoranjan Guha Thakurta and supported by Babus Abinas Chandra Dass and Amrita Lal Basu.

Pundit Nilkanta Goswami proposed the following resolution:—

The meeting resolves that the all pervading luxury which is the main obstacle to the fulfilment of the "Swadeshi" move, should be brought home to the people and that if the mode of life as prescribed by the "Shastras" be adopted and the tendency of the people to luxury was checked.

It was seconded and supported by Pundit Durga Charan Sankhya Vedantatirtha and Bireswar Pande respectively and carried unanimously.

Mr. N. N. Ghosh, editor "Indian Nation" moved the following resolution:—This meeting resolves that it is necessary to proceed throughout the country and bring hope to the people that they ought to exert themselves for mir which is common cause of our acquirivall. It was seconded by Babu Bepin Chandra Pal. The president then closed the meeting with very thoughtful and suitable remarks. The meeting then separated after two more national songs.

AT AMTA.

Never within living memory did Amta witness such spectacle as was seen on Sunday last in connection with the Swadeshi. The spacious ground in and around the temple of Malai Chandi began to teem with enthusiasts long before 3 o'clock the announced time. The pandal that was erected for the occasion was literally packed up at 2 p.m. and the organisers of the mass meeting were puzzled with the problem of accommodating the eager and expectant audience. So an open air meeting had to be arranged and this also in its turn became as crowded as the one that was to be held inside the pandal. As the train carrying Babu Surendro Nath Banerjee and the numerous guests from Calcutta, steamed into the stations loud cries of "Bande Mataram" rent the skies. Volunteers of whom there were no less than eleven hundred from the different local schools carried penons in their hands. The arrival of Babu Surendro Nath was proclaimed by the firing of eleven bombs. The total attendance was more than eleven thousand.

The guests were led in procession into the pandal which was beautifully decorated by Babu Joy Gopal Pal the well known house decorator of Bowbazar without taking any consideration. The meeting inside the pandal was presided over by Babu Nrityo Gopal Ghose, local zemindar, and was addressed by Babus Surendro Nath Banerjee, Surendro Nath Ghose B. L., Jotindro Mohun Ghose B. L., Naran Chunder Bhattacharjee B. A., Surendro Nath Chuckerbutty B. L., Moulvi Mahamed Ibrahim and several others. Babu Jotindro Mohon Ghose, Secretary of the Reception Committee, informed the audience that Babu Joykali Chuckerbutty, Hony Magistrate, had sent a telegram expressing his sympathy with the movement. The speeches were heard with rapt attention and the genuineness of the feeling of the audience was evinced by the fact that many of them put practical questions to Babu Surendro Nath Banerjee who took great pains to meet them.

The open air meeting was addressed by Babu Gispati Nath Roy Chowdhury, Editor of the "Howrah Hitaysi" and others. After the closing of the meeting, the guests and the students were sumptuously fed and enthusiastic cries of "Bande Mataram" everrberated through the still midnight air of the village. Such was the admiration for Babu Surendro Nath Banerjee that he had to come down from the train at each station en route and to speak a word or two to the crowds that collected.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY CURES COLDS.

This remedy acts on nature's plan, allays the cough, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions, and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. It is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. For sale by
ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.
PRICE 1 Re. 2 Rs..

AT DARJEEPARAH.

On Monday last the inhabitants of Darjeeparah convened a mass meeting in connection with the Swadeshi movement. Though they were rather little late but their enthusiasm was none the little less. More than five thousand people, rich and poor, young and old, Hindus and Mahomedans were there. Professor K. R. Bose took the chair. Babu Heramba Chander Moitra first addressed the meeting. He said that the hand of the Almighty and All-powerful was visible in the movement and there was every likelihood of success. Babu Bepin Chunder Pal addressed the meeting for more than half an hour. He said that if Lord Curzon were present at one of those meetings he would be convinced that far from dividing Bengal his measure had united Bengal, Mr. A. Hosin in his able speech urged upon his hearers to religiously keep the vow they had taken and by so doing they would be able to assert their rights among the notions of the world. Pundits Khirod Chunder Vidyabinod, Russic Mohun Chuckerverty, Khetranath Kathak, Mr. J. N. Roy, Mr. Gafur and several others then addressed the meeting. The meeting dispersed at about 9 p. m.

(By Letter.)

Adamdighi, Sept. 24.

A meeting of Adamdighi and its neighbouring villages was held to-day at 4 p. m. under the presidency of the local Zemindar Babu Satish Chandra Neogi. About (800) eight hundred Mahomedans and (200) two hundred Hindus took part in the proceedings. All present vowed not to use foreign goods and undertook to use country-made articles so far as possible and some of the leading Mohajans present undertook to supply the same.

Lahore, Sept. 23.

A correspondent writes:—I have read with great interest what appears in your paper in connection with the Swadeshi movement. Bengal has taken steps which, if successful, will do what the Indian National Congress would not be able to perform for two decades more. I wish the other provinces should follow suit. I have to make one suggestion and it is this. Every Indian paper should appear with the following line in bold letters on all the pages of its every issue:

"Oh sons of Hind use Indian articles and discard foreign manufactures."

If you adopt this suggestion I hope all the Indian papers will follow you.

Babu Nalin Chandra Gupta writes:—In some quarters it is denied that the "Sawdeshi" movement has benefited the mass. May I give you one instance which will conclusively prove what incalculable benefit this movement has conferred upon them? I am informed from reliable sources that the notorious "Budmashes" of Barra Bazar are now nowhere to be found, playing their pranks specially upon the ignorant and unwary pedestrians so common at this Puja time, and the question naturally arises, where are they? The answer is very simple. These men have found peaceful occupation in rolling "biris" which have replaced the foreign made cigarettes. This fact speaks for itself.

Muzafferpur, Sept. 28.

The Bengali community of Muzafferpur at a meeting held on Sunday last at the Orient Club, expressed their hearty sympathy and active co-operation with the Swadeshi movement. ... national songs, 'Bande Mataram' and ... to the chair. ... on the occasion ... Law, and Manmatha Nath Basu, B.A. moved to ... the audience with their stirring speeches. Two other meetings of the students, both Beharies and Bengalis, were held—one at the Mukerjee's Seminary and the other at the B. B. College where they resolved to form themselves into an organized body for the purpose of inducing the masses to use country-made goods.

A local correspondent who signs himself "A sympathiser" writes:—I learn with great pleasure from an esteemed journal that both Sir Andrew Fraser and the Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle are in favour of the "Swadeshi" movement. His Excellency Lord Curzon, if I remember aright, said in one of his speeches at Rajputana that Indian Princes should dress themselves in the Indian fashion and that they should adorn their houses with Indian furniture. From this we can infer that His Excellency in his heart of hearts cannot be opposed to this movement. But it is painful to find some of the District Officers of our Province directly antagonistic to it. If Sir Andrew Fraser is in f vour of the Swadeshi movement, it will be exceedingly kind of him if His Honour will acquaint the Divisional Commissioners with his views on the subject. So I appeal to His Honour through your journal. We do not expect actual co-operation from the District or Divisional Officers but what is wanted by us is non-interference with the progress of the movement.

Agra, Sept. 25.

On Tuesday, the 12th September, a crowded meeting of the Bengalis under the presidentship of Dr. Brojosunder Bhattacharjee was held in furtherance of the Swadeshi movement at Agra. Boys and students marshalled themselves at a place and then paraded with black flags through the Bazar and reached the premises of the Agra Bengali Library. Almost all the leading Bengalis of the place took an active part in the programme of the meeting. The attendance was very great notwithstanding a heavy shower of rain. Many gentlemen of the United Provinces were present and the Bengali student community mustered strong. After the opening national song Prof. Manmotha Nath Ghose M.A., in his usual eloquent tone, planted his views on the advantages of this patriotic movement upon his audience. His speech was frequently interfered with thundering applauses and cheers. The President then asked Prof. Nogendra Nath Swarnakar M.A., the Editor of the "Krishaka," to move the first resolution which read thus:—"That the Bengalis of Agra, assembled in a mass meeting, beg to record their strong protest against Bengal Partition scheme and request the Government to withdraw this offensive measure." Babu Bireswar Sanyal, then proposed the second resolution which ran thus:—"That this meeting will try their best to encourage the use of indigenous goods so far as practicable." This resolution was also carried unanimously. The third resolution was to the effect "That this meeting records their cordial thanks to the non-Bengali population of India for their sympathy with the Bengalis in their distress."

LAME BACK.

This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles and may be cured by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm two or three times a day and rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If this does not afford relief, bind on a piece of flannel slightly dampened with Pain Balm, and quick relief is almost sure to follow. For sale by *
ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.
PRICE 1 Re. 2 Rs..

Dacca, Sept. 23.

N. R. Ray Esqr., writes:—A few days ago, I with some students went out on village mission to Bikrampore and what we saw among the Brahmins and the lower class of people was very hopeful. The Brahmins in a body have agreed not to celebrate the Pujas in the houses of their disciples if not supplied with country-made cloth. Some of the Brahmins went so far as not to perform the Durga Puja if everything necessary for it is not country-made. It is truly written in your paper that "it is through the Brahmins that we can reach the masses most effectively." Every Bengalee should have this motto before him "The world will test the Bengalees this time by their promise and our national existence depends on it."

Mooltan, Sept. 16.

H. N. Madon Esqr. writes:—It is well-known that a great deal of inconvenience is experienced in finding out the various market places, where Swadeshi goods of various description can be procured. The merchants too are unable to convey to men of all provinces the description of goods (Swadeshi) which they deal in. Under these circumstances, it seems very advisable to start a monthly journal—it may be called "Swadeshi Trade Journal"—which will contain descriptions of purely Swadeshi things, with occasional notes and article on such subjects as may help the progress of the Swadeshi trade. It should also contain the names of goods that may be profitably exported or imported. Such a magazine if started under able management, will prove a boon both to merchants and customers; for as the merchants will have their goods advertised far and wide, the customers will get greater facility for procuring necessary goods in finding out where to order.

Kuchoidanga (Nadia), Sept. 26.

A grand public meeting was held at Kuchoidanga, a village inhabited purely by Mahomedans on the 24th September for the furtherance of the Swadeshi movement under the presidentship of Babu Aswini Kumar Pal, teacher, Jasherpur High School. Some four hundred people were present, all expressing full sympathy with the movement. Babus Umanath Moitra, Bipradas Banerjee, and Jotindra Mohan Chatterjee addressed the meeting in a very simple but forcible language. The public, the peasants in particular were very warm and some of them promised then and there, not to use foreign goods any more so far as practicable. The only general cry they make, is where to get the country-made goods from. ... which strikes us most is that on ... day a Bengali knowing peasant went to the Karimpur bazar to buy a chimney; the shop-keeper gave him one of British-make. The fellow, after a while, finding something written on the chimney in English reproached the shop-keeper and at once refused to take it. It is curious to notice that even peasants have thoroughly realized the significance of the movement.

Chanbdaikona (Bogra) Sept. 28.

... grand public meeting ... hundred people re... Ramani Mohan ... community were present. The ... evening ... of the meeting commenced with a national song "Bande Mataram" sung by a boy in concert with a fluite harmonium. Then the president rose amidst loud cheers and explained the object of the meeting with a soul-stirring and eloquent speech which kept the audience spell bound for more than an hour under the enthusiastic shouts of "Bande Mataram". The meeting was also addressed by Baboo Adhar Chandra Nath, Head Pundit of the School, Doctor Akhoy Kumar Das and Mahammad Sabanuddin, a scion of a respectable Mussalman family of the locality. The zeal and enthusiasm of the Head Pandit deserve much credit. The audience pledged in a body not to use Manchester clothes, Liverpool salt and foreign sugar. The boys of many respectable families—both Hindu and Mussalmans flocked in the meeting as volunteers with banners in their hands inscribed "Bande Mataram" "Swadeshi Grahan" "Bideshi Barzan" and they patroled into the "Hat" urging the purchasers not to buy any foreign goods. The effect of their demonstration produced good result. No one bought in the "Hat" any piece of Manchester cloth. The Hindii as well as the Mahomedans abstained from buying salt. All of them asked the shop-keepers to import "Karkach" and "Sandhab" instead of Liverpool salt. God save the King and Emperor and let the present zeal and spirit remain in the hearts of the people unabated for ever.

Kirtipasa (Buckergunge) Sept. 26.

A densely crowded meeting of the residence of Kirtipasa and about 50 other neighbouring villages was held on the 23rd September at the Kirtipasa school premises. About 5000 people of all sects attended the meeting. The school house was crowded to suffocation. Many remained standing in the school compound for want of room. Babu Aswiny K. Dutta M.A.B.L. Babu Tarini Kumar Gupta L.M.S., and the Editor of "Bikash" came down from Barisal at the request of the local Zemindars. Babu Kamini Kumar Roy Chowdhury, Zemindar, presided over the meeting. Babu Aswiny Kumar Dutta delivered a stirring speech. Babu Sarat Kumar Roy of Tarpasa and other speakers followed. Two resolutions were passed unanimously. First emphatically protesting against the partition of Bengal and suggesting a presidency administration with a governor at its head aided by an executive council. The second supporting the Swadeshi movement. Babu Ananda Kumar Ray Chowdhury Zemindar moved the second resolution. A copy of the first resolution has been sent to the Secretary of State for India. Babu Benode Kumar Ray Chowdhury, Zemindar, and the teachers of the Prosanna Kumar Institution, Kirtipasa have been earnestly trying to promote and foster the Swadeshi movement and discard all foregin goods so far as practicable.

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Uluberia, Sept. 28.

The national pulse seems at present to beat as strongly amongst the people of this Sub-division as it does amongst the people in other parts of Bengal. The popular feeling in respect of the Swadeshi movement seems to grow here in intensity and volume every day. The leaders of the people are now up and doing to teach the people the golden lessons of self-reliance and self-help. A monster open-air meeting was held in connection with the Swadeshi movement on Sunday last in Kamalpore in thana Shampore. The meeting was representative in character and was attended by about five thousand persons who took a solemn vow not to purchase English piece-goods. Another such meeting will be held to-morrow in Khalore in thana Bagnan. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee and some barristers of the High Court are expected to grace the meeting with their presence. Another meeting in connection with the movement will, I understand, be held in Amta on Sunday next. The demand for clothes produced by our mills is at present very great though unfortunately the supply is very small. Our good friend and leader Babu Jogendra Nath Mitter, Pleader Uluberia who has identified himself with the movement and has opened a Swadeshi store in the heart of Uluberia is at present doing signal service by personally inducing people every day to purchase Swadeshi goods.

THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS. A BLUE BOOK.

A Blue Book has been issued containing the 49th Report of His Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, with appendix. The Report relates to the examinations held under the direction of the Commissioners during 1904.

Fifty appointments (subsequently increased to 53) were offered for open competition for the Civil Service of India, and were distributed as follows among the several Presidencies, etc.:—Upper Provinces of Bengal (i.e., the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces), 22; Lower Provinces of Bengal (including Assam), 10; Madras six; Bombay, seven; Burma, eight. In September 51 candidates who had completed their term of probation in this country came up for their final examination, and were pronounced duly qualified for admission to the Civil Service of India. The annual examination for the Forest Service of India was held in June and July. Twenty-one candidates attended, of whom 11 were selected as probationers. An examination was also held in June and July for appointments in the India Police Service. This examination was attended by 88 candidates, of whom 10, on their subsequently passing a qualifying examination in riding, were selected for appointment. Particulars are also given of the examination for the military and naval and the colonial services. It has been arranged that after the 1st July, 1907, candidates for clerkships on the establishment of the Foreign Office and for attacheships in the Diplomatic Service who may have actually been nominated by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs will be required to attend the combined open competitions for the ... Civil Service (Class I.) India Civil Office and Eastern Cadetships. They will ... vice, the ... arily attend ... as regards age, etc., it will be open to them to do so, but they will be examined on the same papers. French and German will be obligatory subjects for the Foreign Office and the Diplomatic Service and the Class I, scheme will be modified in certain other respects for these candidates. The details are still under discussion between the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Commissioners.

A Tiyya of Naduvannur, in North Malabar was charged at this month's Tellicherry Sessions with the murder of his two little children. The prisoner admitted the crime, but said he was driven to commit it owing to his extreme poverty and his inability to provide his little ones with food. He was sentenced to undergo transportation for life.

Work on the Shilman Railway will begin in a day or two, the construction parties under Captain Hopkins, R. E., starting at the Peshawar end of the line. The alignment goes across the concentration-camp at Kachagarhi on the Jamrud Road to Warsak and hence up the South bank of the Kabul River into the hills. The Mohmands will doubtless watch the progress of the railway with much interest, but they are not likely to give any trouble. The other tribesmen in the Khyber region seem indifferent, though a mullah here and there may be hinting that the railway extension is a menace which should not be disregarded.

On the 16th August last, the manager of a Hindu Temple at Irupalai, near Jaffna, was fatally stabbed when returning from the temple in company with his wife, who was assaulted and robbed of her jewels. Suspicion fell upon three men, who were thought to have had a dispute with the murdered man and it was suspected that they had absconded to India. A description of the suspects was sent to "Hue and Cry," and a few days ago the Colombo Police were warned to be on the look-out for two of the men who were expected from Tuticorin. On Friday, two passengers by the "Bhadra," named Subramanian and Thambiah were arrested by the Police Sergeant and brought before Captain Legge, at the Colombo Police Court. They both strenuously denied all knowledge of the murder, and were remanded for a week to await the arrival of the Jaffna Police who are being sent down for identification purposes.—"T. C."

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S MANAGER CURED OF A HEAVY COLD.

Mr. Albert E. Stiasney, manager Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, Cape Town, Africa says: "During my trip in the Transvaal I contracted a severe cold, and am pleased to state that in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy I found prompt relief and after continuing it for a few days was entirely rid of the distressing indisposition." For sale by
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INDIAN NOTES.

FRACAS BETWEEN MILL-HANDS.

A fight took place between some of the mill-hands belonging to the Alexandra Mill and some of the operatives of the Alarakhia Bone and Saw Mills at the junction of Reay and Albert Road, Bombay, on Wednesday. It appeared that a woman named Khatija, employed at the Bone Mills, was insulted by a bricklayer, named Dawood Hamidkhan of the same mill. Khatija, complained to the mistri about Dawood's conduct. The mistri rebuked Dawood, but the woman refused to work in the mill for the rest of the day. After the mills were closed the bricklayers, nine in number left and when they arrived at the junction of Reay and Albert Road they were met by the operatives of the Alexandra Mill. Amongst the latter were three men, who lived in the same house as Khatija, and who on hearing what had happened asked Drwaood for an explanation of his conduct. This led to hot words and the Hindus would not let the Mahomedan go, whereupon Dawood struck all of them with a hammer and towel which he had in his hand. He then ran away to his mill, where he was secured and disarmed. While this was going on, one Rowji Shiva caught hold Mahomed Nabibux and shouted out to the manager that he (Mahomed) had killed three men. The manager thereupon asked Rowji to search Hahomed, and while Rowji was doing so, Mahomed took out a clasp knife and plunge it into Rowji's breast, killing him on the spot. Mahomed then ran away and is still at large. The injured persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital.

A LADY SENT TO JAIL.

Mr. Smith sometime known as Mrs. Wilkinson and her son-in-law Fisher, were placed before Mr. Lovett, District Magistrate, and charged with selling liquor without a license. It seems on receiving certain information, Sergeant Blunt proceeded last Friday with Mr. Davis, an assistant in the High Court, the former in civil dress, to No. 25, Cawnpore Road where a sort of a Refreshment Room is kept by the accused. Here the visitors were asked to take refreshments and being induced to take something strong, a bottle of whiskey was produced, and the Sergeant and his friend regaled themselves to two pegs paying 14 annas for the same. Inspectors Walker and Kirby shortly after receiving the report of Sergeant Blunt, armed with warrants proceeded to the drinking saloon, for such it really was, and in presence of Mr. Power, of Crowley and Co., and Mr. Ayo of the Telegraph Department, specially called as search witnesses succeeded in unearthing two empty whiskey bottles and one full, containing half water and half whiskey. The accused were thereupon arrested and taken to the lock-up. Evidence was given in support of the above facts, and Governor Reed of the Workhouse was specially called to depose to the antecedents of Mr. Wilkinson. The Magistrate found Mrs. Wilkinson guilty and sentenced her to one month's simple imprisonment. In acquitting Fisher. Mr. Lovett remarked that he had narrowly escaped, and warned him to be careful in future.—"United Provinces Times."

BORROWED PLUMES.

On the 27th ultimo before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, at Mazagon, Bombay, Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Prabhaker Krishna ... Penge, a Deccani Brahmin, ... as an actor in a ... was further charged ... company, with stealing ... certificate, and with cheating ... ficate belonging to ... Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay Presidency, by producing the forged certificate and thus obtaining employment in the Sanitary Department in 1903. The evidence showed that the accused and complainant lived in the same chawl and were on friendly terms. The latter passed his Matriculation examination in 1901, and obtained a certificate which he kept in a drawer in his room. Accused stole the certificate from the drawer, scored out the complainant's name and wrote in his own name instead. In January, 1903, the accused, armed with the forged certificate proceeded to the camp of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner which was then at Lanouli, and applied for and obtained the post of a vaccinator. About six months after he was appointed a Sanitary Inspector. In June, 1904, he was dismissed from service by Captain Burnett, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, on the ground of his being physically unfit for the work. After his dismissal the accused applied for the return of the certificate, when it was found that the document had been tampered with and the matter was placed in the hands of the police. Accused pleaded guilty to all the charges. His Worship, taking into consideration the fact that no harm had been done to the public service by the accused having used as genuine the forged certificate, thought that the ends of justice would be amply satisfied by the Court, sentencing the accused to three months' simple imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

This was a case in which Mannar Govinda charged Mayavaram Gopalacharry and others with defamation of character under the following circumstances:—Complainant was a Vydik Brahmin and managed the Vyasa Raya Muttum, Triplicane, up to a few months ago. He said that the first accused was an enemy of his. The first accused is the Agent of the Nettaradi Mutt, Triplicane, and complainant was a Vyshya of the Mutt. On the 1st January last the accused, Mayavaram Gopalacharry, convened a meeting of seven persons and wrote a "Mahazar" to the headman of the Mutt, containing unfounded imputations against complainant, to the effect that he had abused the first accused and ought to be excommunicated from caste. An edict was then promulgated, excommunicating complainant from the Mutt. The third accused sent a written "Patraka" excommunicating him from caste, and prohibiting others of his caste from associating with him. This the first accused circulated in Triplicane, Mylapore, and other places, and the head of the Raya Mutt, of which he was agent, dismissed him from his post. The second and third accused were not present when the case was heard, as they were out of the jurisdiction of the Court. After hearing the arguments of Mr. Venkcatasubbiah for complainant and Mr. N. Kristnaswamy Naidu for accused Mr. W. E. T. Clarke of the Egmore Police Court, Madras, who heard the case remarked that no case had been made out against the accused, who acted under the orders of the "Guru," and they were accordingly discharged.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE

Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 5, 1905.

We publish in another column the text of what is now called the Partition Act. Mr. Richards in his speech said:

"The Bill has been published in the usual way in the "Gazette of India," the "Calcutta Gazette," the "Central Provinces Gazette, and the "Assam Gazette" in accordance with the resolution of this Council. No objections have been taken to it, and no amendments have been proposed. It is unnecessary, therefore, for me to do more than to formally move that the Bill be now taken into consideration."

So the Government expected 'objections' to the Bill! But the only parties who are privileged to oppose it in the Council are the non-official members. Where are they? None of them was invited to attend the Council. The newspapers of Bengal, however, bitterly complained against the hole-and-corner way in which the measure was sought to be passed at Simla. At least the Press in Bengal thus "objected" to the legality of the Proclamation and the Bill. So the Legal Member was not quite correct when he said that no objection had been offered. Needless to say, no notice was taken of this newspaper protest. Having thus deliberately kept the non-official members at a distance and ignored the voice of the Press, the Hon'ble Law Member came forward to declare that the Bill was not objected to by any body, and that he had therefore nothing to do but to formally move that it might be taken into consideration. Is not this beautiful?

A formal protest has, however, been entered against the Partition Proclamation, to legalize which the Bill was introduced. The following notice has been served upon the Secretary of State for India by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, Attorney-at-Law, which will speak for itself:—

10 Hasting Street, Calcutta, Sept. 28.

Sir,—Whereas the Governor-General of India has been pleased to publish a Proclamation No. 2832, dated Simla, 1st September, 1905, to which the sanction of His Majesty the King Emperor of India was signified by the Secretary of State for India in Council, whereby he has been pleased to constitute the territories at present under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, a province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act 181 (24 and 25 Victoria Chapter 67) touching the making of laws and regulations for the peace and good order of the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, shall be applicable and to direct that the said province shall be called and known as the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam and whereas by the said proclamation the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to specify the 16th day of October 1905, as the period at which the said provisions shall take effect, and whereas by the said proclamation the Governor General in Council is futher pleased to declare and appoint that upon the constitution of the said Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rungpur, Bogra, Pubna and Malda which now form part of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William shall cease to be subject to or included within the limits of that Division and shall thenceforth be subject to and included within the limits of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Province of Estern Bengal and Assam, and whereas the said Proclamation, if given effect to, will injuriously affect the rights of property and franhise and other personal rights of my clients the following gentlemen, namely:—

The Hon. Babu Ambika Churn Mazumdar of Faridpur, the Hon. Mr. Jogesh Chandra Chowdhury of Faripur, Pubna, Mr. Bunwarilal Chowdhury of Sherpur, Mymensingh, Mr. Abdul Halim Ghaznavi of Tangail, Mymensing, Babu Bailantha Nath Sen of Berhampur, and Rai Nanaksha Bose, Bahadur, of Burdwan some of whom are residents of the districts sought to be transferred to the said newly created Povince of Eastern Bengal and Assam and a of whom are residents of the existing Provice of Bengal and whereas my clients are advised that the Governor General of India or the Governor-General of India in Council with the sanction of His Majesty or of His Secretary of State for India is not comptent by virtue of any statute or enactmen thereunto enabling him to subdivide the Bngal Division of the Presidency of Fort Wliam in the manner contemplated by the aid proclamation, Notice is hereby given under Section 424 of the Code of Civil Procedure that my said clients or some one or more of them will on the expiration of the period of such notice as prcided for by the said Section, unless in the meantime the said proclamation is withdrawn, institute a suit on the origins side of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or in any other Court having jurisdiction for a declaration that the said proclamation in so far as the sam seeks to sub-divide the existing territory under the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William is inoperative, null and voit—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant.

(Sd. Bhupendranath Bose,

So the legality of the Proclamation has been challenged by some responsible parties; that is to say, the Secretary of State has been informed that under the law, the Government of India is not justified in partitioning Bengal. This is a serious position; for, if the partition be illegal, all the proceedings of the Government in this connection will be null ad void. The objection that has been taken is thus not a matter of joke. The Hon'ble the Law Member was anxious to meet objections: here is one. Will he take it up and give an answer? Even if the Bill has been really passed, Mr. Richards, as the responsible adviser of the Government in legal matters, should either make it plain to all by his arguments that no illegality has been committed or postpone the carrying out of the provisions of the Bill till the question has been settled in a court of justice.

We challenge the Law Member to controvert the following potion. The Presidency of Bengal was created by certain Parliamentary statutes, the most important of which are those of the Government of India Act of 1833 and the Government of India Act of 1853. The former provides that "the executive Government of the Fort William in Bengal *shall* be administered by a Governor and three Councillors, to be styled "The Governor in Council of the said Presidency of Fort William in Bengal," and "the said Governor and Councillors * * shall have the same rights * * and * * observe the same order and course in proceedings as the Governors-in-Council of Fort St. George and Bombay."

Mark the word "shall" italicised by us, in the above. It is not "may." Bengal was thus bound to get a Governor and Council like that of Madras and Bombay in 1833. But, a Governor was not appointed, because, the Governor-General in Council resided at that time in Calcutta, and also because a separate Governor was not needed as the Bengal Presidency was not then as large as it became afterwards. Bengal continued to be ruled in this way by the Governor-General-in-Council till 1853 when another Parliamentary Act was passed, whereby the right of the Bengal Presidency to a Governorship and Council was reiterated in still more clear and emphatic language. Section 16 of the Act provides:

"It shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors under such direction and control as aforesaid, if and when they think fit at any time after the passing of this Act, to declare that the Governor-General of India shall not be Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal but that a separate Governor shall be appointed for such presidency;

"and unless and until a separate Governor shall be from time to time appointed for such presidency accordingly, in manner provided by the Government of India Act of 1833, in the case of vacancies happening in the offices of the Governors of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay;

"and unless and until a separate Governor of such presidency shall be constituted as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Court of Directors under such direction and control as aforesaid, if and when they think fit, at any time after the passing of this Act, to authorise and direct the Governor-General of India in Council to appoint from that time any servant of the said Company who shall have been ten years in their service in India to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of such part of the territories under the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal as for the time being may not be under the Lieutenant-Governor of the said North-Western Provinces" Sec. 16 of 26 and 17 Vict. c. 95."

The provision in the Parliamentary Act of 1833 for a Governor and Council was thus confirmed in terms about which there could be no doubt. Nay more. The privilege of the Governor-General in Council to act as Governor in Council was taken away from the former, and the Court of Directors was enjoined to appoint a separate Governor for Bengal. A separate Governor could not, however, be immediately appointed, and the affairs of Bengal were necessarily put under the charge of a Civilian of not less than ten years' standing, under the title of a Lieutenant-Governor, as a temporary arrangement. This arrangement has been continued since then; but, that does not deprive the residents of Bengal of their right to a Governor and Council, so long the Statutes of 1833 and 1853 remain intact.

What we have to see now is,—whether the Acts of 1833 and 1853 have been kept intact or not. That they have not been repealed by any Act of Parliament or of the Government of India goes without saying. The next question is, whether the Government of India can meddle with them in any way or not. Section 67 of the Indian Councils Act of 1861 settles the matter in a conclusive manner. It provides:—

"Provided always, that the said Governor-General in Council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations which shall repeal or in any way affect any of the provisions of this Act, (Councils Act of 1861);

"or any of the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1833, and of the Government of India Act, 1853, which after the passing of this Act shall remain in force."

Here we have it then, in as distinct terms as is possible for the English language to express, that not only are the Acts of 1833 and 1853 still in force but that the Government of India have no power to "repeal or in any way affect any of the provisions" of these Parliamentary Acts, in spite of the new claim advanced on behalf of Lord Curzon by the "Pioneer" that, as he occupies the position of the Great Moghul, he possesses sovereign powers which are above all Acts and Statutes!

The situation then is this. A constitution was given to Bengal by a Parliamentary Act in 1833, which was confirmed in 1853 by another Parliamentary Act, whereby she is entitled to a Governor and Council. These Acts are still in force. What Lord Curzon is going to do is to divide Bengal into two, and place the two Divisions under two Lieutenant-Governors. This is illegal, as the constitution of Bengal, which is based upon Parliamentary Statutes, cannot be broken up by the Government of India, either in its executive or legislative capacity, and substituted by another constitution, without the sanction of Parliament. Lord Curzon can break up Bengal into two, and appoint two Lieutenant-Governors for the management of its affairs as a Great Moghul, but not as the representative of a constitutional Government like that of England. In short, the Government in the new Province will be based upon illegalities, pure and simple, and we wonder how its administration can be carried on when it is going to be created in violation of the distinct terms of the Parliamentary Statutes. There are also other kinds of illegalities which we intend to show in future.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE.

The London "Standard" observes: "That anything will come of the threat to refuse a loyal welcome to the Prince of Wales seems altogether unlikely." No one in India threatened that a welcome would not be given to the Prince of Wales, but what the people were compelled to declare—a declaration they are likely to stick to—was that as they were in mourning on account of the stab that had been inflicted on the heart of Bengal by the partition measure, they were not in a position to rejoice at the advent of the Prince of Wales in the way they rejoiced when the present King-Emperor, or even Prince Albert Victor, visited this hapless land. As a matter of fact, though the Prince of Wales is expected to reach the shores of India in a month's time, there is no sign of rejoicing anywhere—nay, the general public are not even aware that their future Emperor is coming to pay them a visit in the course of a few weeks.

A more inopportune time for the Royal visit could not have been chosen. Bengal, the premier Province of India, is in a state of seething discontent. This discontent will be intensified tenfold on the 16th of October when the partition of Bengal will be formally declared. Heaven knows how long it will take the bleeding Bengalees to heal up their wounds and take to their ordinary avocations, and forget the injury done to them. In the case of many, however, "the partition of Bengal" will be found engraved in their heart of hearts, and they will carry the wound with them to their cremation ground. There is no doubt that millions will also find it utterly impossible for them to regain that state of mind, which enables one to take part in any joyous function, when the Prince of Wales honours their city with his august presence. They will, no doubt, greet His Royal Highness to the best of their ability, but, they cannot show that warmth and cordiality, which they were most anxious to do, without committing violence to their feelings. And it is in Calcutta—the capital of the Indian Empire—where the Prince of Wales, like his predecessors, naturally expects the warmest of receptions.

Of course there will be enough of illumination and fireworks in the city. Tens of thousands of men will also come to see the Tamasha. His Royal Highness will likewise be taken to such places which will give him an idea that peace and contentment reign in the country; and Indians, bedecked in gold and diamonds, will be presented to him to talk of the growing prosperity of the people. A number of our Rajahs and Maharajahs will also no doubt be obliged to be present at the various functions that will be performed in honour of the Royal visit; all the same, the real fact is that there is no joy in the hearts of the people, and they are therefore not able to give him that hearty and enthusiastic reception which it was their sincere wish to offer.

Who is responsible for this deplorable change in the feelings of the people? To whom is this national mourning to be attributed? The people of the country were and are still willing to show their loyalty to their future Emperor to their utmost capacity. But what can they do if unpopular measures are thrust upon them in succession and their hearts bruised and embittered? It was the "Pioneer" which said that, it was unreasonable of Mr. Brodrick that he would humiliate Lord Curzon and also ask the latter to love him. An Indian is full of loyalty to the British crown; but, it must remain shut up in the recess of his heart if its passage is closed on all sides by acts and measures of Government which do not foster but dry up this feeling. It is unnatural to expect him to dance in joy white his heart is bleeding.

The visit of the Prince of Wales should open the eyes of the English nation to one important fact. It is that one-man rule is fraught with dire mischief in this country. The people of India have given evidence of their loyalty on many an occasion. Even Lord Curzon, whose love for the Bengalees is now a by-word, had to acknowledge it publicly when he saw two or three lakhs of people assembled in the Maidan to show their grief for the demise of the late illustrious Queen. And the same people are now sulky, though the heir to the British Crown is coming in their midst! There should have been joyous demonstration in every household some six months before the arrival of the Prince to India. But, alas! the people are not yet even aware that His Royal Highness will be here in December. And we owe all this to the *zid* (unreasonable determination) of a single man. Lord Curzon wished that Bengal should be divided; and there was none to dispute his will. If we had a Governor and Council of our own, who were not subordinate to the Viceroy, such a calamity would not have overtaken the country. Lord Curzon could not take a jot of land from the Madras Presidency in connection with his partition project, though he tried it, because it is under the Government of a Governor and Council.

While such is the real position, officialized public bodies, we find, are preparing addresses of welcome for the Prince, in the name of the people, in which the latter have no hand whatever. For instance, the Corporation of Calcutta, we are told, are not going to make any change in their revised edition of the address which was commented upon in these columns the other day. This means that they intend to pose as the representatives not only of the entire people of this city, but also of the whole of India. As they are not the real representatives of the citizens of Calcutta, the latter have a duty to do in this connection. They should not only repudiate absolutely this preposterous claim on the part of the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality, but also refute the untrue statements contained in their address namely, that, not only Calcutta but the whole of India is making "continued moral and material progress."

We find that the Bombay Corporation have followed in the wake of their Calcutta brethren. They too speak "on behalf of all its inhabitants." The following letter from a leading resident of Bombay, however, shows that the Corporation do not represent the views of "all inhabitants":—

"Sir,—It is a matter for profound regret that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay use the following objectionable expressions in their proposed address to the Prince of Wales, viz., "policy of equality," "British rule making no distinction of colour or creed and extending equal opportunities to men of varied creeds," etc. It is of unequal and partial treatment, and of unseemly and unfair distinction of colour and creed that the whole country complains bitterly. What a miserable artificiality and insincerity! Oh, for the courage of telling the truth on the part of those that presume to lead!

"Please publish this with your fair comments.

"A Citizen."

It requires no ordinary degree of impudence for one to declare that the British Government in India maintains a policy of equality when we have a separate chapter in the Criminal Codes for the benefit of Europeans. Yes, as our correspondent suggests, it is an age of humbugs and insincere men. If it is our duty to accord a hearty welcome to His Royal Highness, it is equally our duty not to appear before his august presence with lies on our lips. Is it a fact that the Indians and the Europeans are treated in the same way by the rulers of the country? Although British rule is nearly two hundred years old in this country, has there ever been a European sent to the gallows for having murdered an Indian in the most brutal manner possible? To talk of equality with the stern fact before the world that the Indians have been most unjustly ostracised from the higher grades of the public service, is to utter a falsehood; and to appear before our future Sovereign with a falsehood is to insult His Royal Highness' intelligence and knowledge of the administration of India.

We are really aghast at the assertion of the Bombay Commissioners that "British rule in India makes no distinction of colour or creed and extends equal [illegible] men of varied creeds." What [illegible] bay Commissioners who this fiction before an august personage like the heir to the British Crown, and the future Emperor of India, in the name of the people of Bombay? If we remember aright there were some prominent Congressmen in the Bombay Corporation, men like Sir Pherozsha Mehta and Mr. D. E. Wacha. Are they still there? If so, have they also subscribed to the untrue statements in the address noted above? How can they be a party to such gross misrepresentation and keep their connection with the Congress? An explanation of their conduct is needed.

When the Prince of Wales is coming to honour us with a visit it is our duty to give him a hearty welcome. At the same time, we must not allow His Royal Highness to carry home a wrong impression of the state of things here. Let us tell him that we are proud of the Royal visit and that we are gratified to learn that the King-Emperor has sent his son and heir to enquire of our condition; but let us also, as our duty, tell him that we are sorry for our inability to show any joy on account of the partition and some other equally retrograde measures of Lord Curzon. We might further tell His Royal Highness that no nation is more loyal to the British Crown than the Indian, and that they, therefore, deserve a better rule than the one-man government which has produced such disastrous results in the land.

THE LAST SPEECH.

We cannot blame our Simla correspondent for having failed to wire to us the text of what is believed to be the last of the Indian speeches of Lord Curzon which he delivered at the U. S. Club, Simla, and which has been published in all the Anglo-Indian papers. For, not only it is as long as his recent speech on education which cost us a large amount in meeting the telegraphic expenses, but it is full of family matters with which the general public have very little concern. The members of the United Service Club are the members of the Indian Civil Service and the Viceroy is at the head of this service. So what they did was to praise Lord Curzon through their spokesman, Mr. Hewett, for his able administration, and, in return, Lord Curzon praised them for their ability, character and efficiency.

Mr. Hewett declared that, "he, Lord Curzon, has given the best of his life and the best of his health and strength to the service of this country". Of course what Mr. Hewett really meant to say was that Lord Curzon gave his life etc., to the welfare of the Civil Service having created innumerable berths for his countrymen at the cost of the starving people of this country. And Lord Curzon gratefully returned the compliment in these words: "When I brought out my book about Persia more than 13 years ago, I dedicated it to the Civil Service in India." It was thus a mutual adulation affair in which the outsiders have very little interest.

Yet the last speech of Lord Curzon has some curious features which deserve prominent notice. First, may we enquire, on what principle were the "cheers" given when Lord Curzon delivered his speech? It must have been the experience of many who have attended school boys' meetings that they cheer up at odd and unseasonable times. They clap when they should remain silent, and they remain silent when they should clap. That is also the case with illiterate women when they witness Jatra or theatrical performance. We remember to have seen in a dramatic representation of Vidya and Sunder an old woman bursting into tears when it was made known that the heroine was in an interesting condition!

But, on what principle was the cheering of the retiring Viceroy regulated when he delivered his speech at the U. S. Club? We have counted the "cheers" and other expressions of commendations with which Lord Curzon was encouraged, and, would it be believed that they amount to seventy-three? We believe, no orator or public speaker, from Demosthenes downwards secured such a huge number of "cheers" for a single speech!

There is then a remarkable feature in these "cheers" which must strike even the most indifferent reader of the speech. It is that they have been expressed in various modes. If a simple "cheer" were put before the conclusion of every sentence, there would be a sameness in it which might tire the patience of the reader. To provide against it the audience very considerately gave expression to their admiration for the performance in all the forms of cheering which the English language is capable of expressing. For instance the very opening sentence has the expression "Applause" added to its end and enclosed in two brackets. In this way, we find the words, "applause"; "hear, hear"; "applause, and hear, hear"; "laughter"; "cheers", "loud cheers"; "hear, hear, and applause"—previously it was "applause and hear and hear," and later on it was "hear, hear and applause"; "loud applause"; "hear, hear and prolonged applause"; "hear, hear and continued applause"; "loud laughter and applause"; "hear and hear and laughter;" "continued laughter"; "prolonged cheering again and again renewed."

We have now to count and state the number of "cheers," "applauses" etc that his Lordship scored on the occasion. The following table will furnish all necessary information on this important subject:—

Applause ...	10
Hear, hear ...	8
Applause and hear, hear ...	1
...	16
Laughter ...	16
Cheers ...	19
Loud cheers ...	3
Hear, hear and applause ...	6
Loud applause ...	4
Hear, hear and prolonged applause...	1
Hear, hear and continued applause...	1
Loud laughter and applause ...	1
Hear, hear and laughter ...	1
Continued laughter ...	1
Prolonged cheering again and again renewed ...	1
	73

We find that the audience were made to laugh in various ways. Sometimes there was ordinary laughter; sometimes the laughter was loud; and sometimes the laughter was continued for a considerable time. We also read that there was "prolonged cheering" and it was "again and again" renewed. That is to say they cheered, stopped for a while and cheered again or, it may mean, we fancy, there were shouts of hip, hip, hurrahs from the throats of the "unexampled numbers that collected" to do honour to the retiring

We have now to ask the question on what principle was this cheering conducted. Here is a sentence which provoked laughter:—

"Gentelemen, I do not stand here to-night to discuss controversial topics. They will work out to their appointed issue by processes which we cannot discern or at any rate **cannot at present discern. (Laughter)"**

And the next sentence evoked "loud cheers":

"History will write its verdict upon them with an erring pen (loud cheers)."

Here is a sentence which caused laughter twice, and loud laughter and applause once:

"As I look about me ("laughter") I begin to think that we must live in a rather different and degenerate age, and I am not sure that a certain guilty consciousness does not steal over my mind, and I must confess that I have heard it whispered that Simla has acquired in recent times an unenviable reputation for staidness and sobriety ("laughter"), and I believe that invidious epithets have even been applied to the hospitable and once light-hearted institution in which I am now privileged to be intertained (Loud laughter and applause)."

Now what was there in the sentences quoted above to call forth "cheers," "loud cheers," "applause," "loud applauses," "laughter," "loud laughter," etc. And when is one to "give cheers," "applause," "loud applause," "continued or prolonged applause," and so forth? Then again, how is one to distinguish between a laughter and a loud laughter? For, when one laughs he makes a certain sound. What degree of this sound makes a simple laughter, and which the loud? And where is the laughometer by which a loud laughter can be distinguished from an ordinary one? It will thus be seen that various points are involved in this cheering affair which requires explanation for the edification of the general public.

Another important matter also needs explanation. The speech was delivered at Simla on Saturday last, and appeared in the Sunday's issue of the "Statesman." The presumption therefore is that, it was wired from Simla immediately after its delivery. Who wired it to the "Statesman"? Did its own correspondent at Simla do it? If so, did he attend the dinner, take down the speech and put the "cheers," "applause," "laughter," etc. himself or some body else did it for him? We ask this question because we have compared the speeches as they have appeared in other Anglo-Indian papers such as the "Pioneer," the "Daily News" and the "Englishman," and find that the 73 cheers, loud cheers, etc., noted above, are to be found in all of them, and exactly in the same place.

Hence it appears that this cheering affair was the work of one man. Who could this man may be? Surely he could not be the Viceroy himself or his Private Secretary. For, it would be not in good taste for either of them to bolster up the speech in this way. Is it then possible that the speech was not delivered extempore but was kept written and printed and then read, and the printer's devil did all the mischief? That seems to be the simple solution. In short, what the printer's devil did was to put the cheers and applauses *in* odd places, and copies of the address were supplied to the Indian Press in advance, so that while Lord Curzon was delivering his speech at Simla, the "Statesman" was printing it in Calcutta!

When the Anglo-Indian papers declare that the Swadeshi movement is dying or dead, we see some of our contemporaries try to contradict them and prove that they are mistaken. But what do we gain by proving that the movement is not dead? Or what do we lose if it is declared by the Anglo-Indian papers that it is dead? There is another consideration which has hitherto proved "a mine of consolation" to those who are opposed to the "Swadeshi". It is that, the movement is sure to die in a short time. Well, if it is declared that the movement is dead or that it is dying, or that it is sure to die in time; we have no business to contradict these statements. Our business is to do our duty quietly and firmly, and see that our people abjure foreign and use home-made things. The following letter received by the mail to hand, over the signature of K. C. Nandi, B.A., B.E., 100 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, shows the state of feeling in the United Kingdom.

"Y, M. C. A,

"100 Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

"Sir,—Partition of Bengal or rather the Bengal-boycott has become the common topic of conversation among manufacturers and shippers here. When Reuter cabled the message of the Town Hall meeting and open-air demonstration in Calcutta some radical papers like the London "Daily News," "New Age," "Glasgow Daily Record and Mail" and the "Manchester Guardian," took up our cause and put in a few lines declaring that the Indian grievances should receive careful hearing. Then the farce in the House of Commons was enacted, the unkindest cut of all coming from our own countryman, Sir M. Bhownaggree. Some papers like the "Scotsman", "Graphic" "Evening Citizen" had a few witty remarks at the expense of the Babus. At last the "Times" came with an editorial and declared that all this is the cleverly engineered agitation of Congressmen and so deserve no consideration. Later on Sir Henry Cotton, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and a few others contributed articles to the press to enlighten public opinion. The "Times" published letters from some Mahomedans and a Hindu (one Mitra M. R. A. S.) to prove that there are some in Bengal for Partition. So far the people here took it lightly and no one thought it worth his while to pay much attention to the sentiment of the Babus. But the message from the Marwari Chamber of Commerce came here (even as the publication of the "India Gazette" setting forth details of the Partition scheme came to us) as the bolt from the blue. The people here have begun to think about the question, and they would sooner throw twenty such schemes of Lord Curzon overboard than suffer pecuniary loss themselves. I am sending you a cutting from a local paper which speaks for itself.

"From the cutting you will find that the merchants here are hoping that the boycott will not continue and that it will die a speedy and natural death. But if Bengal wants to vindicate her position as the premier province in British India she must make up her mind that the boycott must continue at all cost until the end in view has been achieved. Efforts should be made to inundate Calcutta market with Bombay and Ahmedabad mill dhooties. Agents should be given pecuniary aid, if necessary, inorder to enable them to undersell Manchester goods. Rajas and Maharajas should be able to see that in the moffusil markets Manchester dhooties should get no customers. I learn from the "Capital" of Calcutta that the Bengalees are raising funds for a weaving mill near Calcutta. This is good no doubt. But it will take time be-

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...mill gets into working order. Our ...ers should remember that they have taken upon themselves the almost superhuman task of clothing 70 millions of our countrymen in the coming Puja season.

"Sir Henry Cotton in a recent letter to the "Manchester Guardian" says in effect that boycott in Bengal is now an accomplished fact, all that is needed to make it a success is "organization," in which, he admits, we are badly deficient. It is to be hoped, however, that our leaders shall for once give the lie to the unfortunately too merited reproach, and prove to the world that Bengalees though talk much sometimes do not talk in vain."

HERE is the cutting from the "Evening News" referred to by our correspondent:

"BENGAL'S BOYCOTT.

"A SERIOUS SITUATION.

"In Liverpool the boycott of British goods in India in consequence of the proposed partition of Bengal is looked upon as most serious. That the Bengalese are carrying into effect the resolve come to at numerous public meetings is startlingly apparent to merchants and shippers in this country. In fact, daily cables are being received cancelling orders, and the outlook is indeed gloomy from the manufacturers' point of view. Tremendous quantities of Manchester and Yorkshire manufactures, such as cotton and woollen goods, are exported to India (says the "Liverpool Courier"), and the sale of those has been most

SERIOUSLY INTERFERED WITH,

if it has not practically ceased, whilst Leicester will also be largely affected, as immense numbers of boots manufactured in that centre are sent out to the Bengalese.

"One prominent Liverpool merchant stated, yesterday, that he had received cables cancelling large orders for wearing apparel, boots, wool, etc., but quantities of these had already been shipped or were in course of shipment, and, therefore, they would have to go forward, but further goods which had been ordered from the manufacturers would have to be stopped. For these the merchants would, of course, be responsible. The seriousness of the situation is also reflected by a communication recently received from the native Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta, in which it was stated that the result of the boycott made traders feel that they would be ruined, and future contracts would be rendered impossible unless the Secretary of State

WITHDREW THE PARTITION SCHEME

and the Bengalese again purchased British goods.

"The Liverpool merchant referred to also expressed the opinion that the Government might, seeing the strong opposition there was to the scheme from well-to-do natives, have allowed the matter to stand over until Lord Curzon had relinquished office, and the new Viceroy (Lord Minto) had had time to thoroughly consider the advisability or otherwise of the step proposed. It was probable, of course, that the boycott would not continue over a very lengthy period, but if it did the result would undoubtedly be disastrous for the trade of this country would suffer to an enormous extent."

It should be remembered that it is three ...ago since the "Evening News" wrote above. Since then the "boycott" movement has made considerable advance. Indeed, we do not see why it should not be a success, which entirely in the hands of our own people. If they will not use an article manufactured in Manchester, Liverpool, Yorkshire or Leicester, no body, even "the greatest of the Viceroys," can compel them to do it. It seems the boycott of salt has not as yet been felt in England. But those who deal in cotton, woollen goods and boots and shoes have been affected by this movement. This was what was felt four weeks ago, they must feel it more keenly now. The suggestion of the Liverpool merchant alluded to by the "Evening News" that the matter should wait till the arrival of Lord Minto is no doubt very reasonable; but, reason has forsaken the Government of India and hence the authorities here will not listen to the suggestion.

ONE S. M. Mitra is posing in England as a representative of the "Bangiya Sahitya Parisad" or the principal Bengali Literary Society of Bengal. At least, the London "Times" presented him as such to the English public. What is more, the "Times" published a paper in its columns, written by this man, (in which the latter supported the partition of Bengal and abused his countrymen) with the evident object of conveying the impression that the "Sahitya Parishad" must have supported the partition measure when its representative in England, S. M. Mitra, was in its favour. From the letter of the Secretary to the Parishad, addressed to the "Times," and published elsewhere, it will be seen that the Society absolutely disowns him as its representative. We fancy the "Times" has a reputation to maintain; and, as such, he should have been sure of the absolute accuracy of his information before giving publicity to it. What happened seems to be this. This Mitra not only represented himself as a Bengalee, but also a representative man. On being asked for his credentials he said he was deputed by the Sahitya Parishad to do certain work on its behalf. The 'Times' was mighty glad; for, here was a representative Bengalee who was not only for the partition of Bengal but quite willing to vilify the Bengalees. Thus the "Times" could not resist the temptation of embracing him and giving him a most prominent place in the columns. There is, however, such a thing as "retributive" justice, and thus both the "Times" and its protege stand exposed in their true colours before the world. On enquiry we learn that there was in Bengal such a creature as this Mitra, but he left the country quarter of a century ago and posted himself at Hyderabad.

THE Indian jugglers have a world-wide reputation. It was, however, one Atma Ram Sarkar who exposed all their trickery. Hence what every one of them does, before commencing their performance, is to bring out a doll of ugly shape, made of torn and dirty rags, and spit upon it crying, "Confusion to Atma Ram Sarkar." For this act of unfriendliness on his part, the jugglers of India take their revenge upon the exposer of their tricks in this way. The Bengalees have the credit of being an intelligent race. Of course it would be bad taste for a Bengalee to lay such a claim, but when Mr. Herbert Paul's motion about simultaneous examinations for public services in India was passed, many Tory papers exclaimed that, if the Bengalees were given an equal chance with Englishmen in competing for the Civil Services, they would snatch every post under the Government. These Bengalees, who are admittedly so intelligent, sought to play a trick upon the Government; but lo! an Atma Ram Sarkar appeared and exposed them. And what was the trick, and who exposed it, and in what way? The following from the "Englishman's" Sunday "Journal" will explain all the three points noted above. Says this paper:

"STRIKES.

"Following upon Messrs. Burn and Co's. strike of Babus, last week saw the compositors of the Government of India and Bengal Secretariat Presses refusing to work unless certain alleged grievances were immediately redressed. It was suggested that the action of these men was connected with the Swadeshi, boycott or whatever term may be used to describe the agitation brought into being by the anti-partition leaders. This suggestion has, of course, been resented by the native press and by others. A curious thing is that the strikers should have made such a special point of frustrating the efforts of the Superintendent to publish the "Calcutta Gazette" on its proper date, even to the extent of attempting to intimidate the employes of a newspaper office which they imagined might have undertaken the work. An explanation of the great importance that was attached to the non-appearance of the "Gazette" may be discovered by the simple process of reading between the lines of the following paragraph from yesterday's 'Amrita Bazar Patrika":—

'The telegram published elsewhere regarding the Bengal Partition Bill is not quite clear. However, about one point there seems very little doubt. Under the law the Bill ought to have been published three times in the "Calcutta Gazette," but it appeared only twice in that Gazette. For we find the following expression in the last 'Calcutta Gazette" which was issued yesterday:—

"'Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor-General for making laws, and regulations or published under Rule 23—nil."'

'One of these Bills undoubtedly related to the Partition of Bengal. So here is another illegality added to other illegalities which have characterised the action of this Government.'

"This is to my mind, a very significant item, and, so to speak, lets the cat out of the bag. The Bengali compositor is a wonderfully clever fellow, and I have the greatest respect for him and for his abilities within certain limits; but I should be willing to lay big odds that "the man behind the gun," in the recent strike was no more a compositor than the man in the moon is one."

And the editor of the daily "Englishman" has the following on the subject:—

"The agitators did encourage the compositors, filling them with the silly idea that if the official "Gazette" is not published, the partition of Bengal could not be effected."

Under the law a Bill has to be published three times in the "Calcutta Gazette" before it can be passed. This partition bill had been published only twice, and another publication was necessary before the Bill could be passed into law. How was to prevent the third publication?—counselled the Babus amongst themselves. Let us induce the compositors in the Secretariat presses to strike, decided the wily Babus. They succeeded in their efforts; the compositors refused to work: and so the Bill was not published for the third time as required by the law. But if the Babus are wily, the master mind in charge of the "Journal" is wilier by far, and he at once exposed the trick. So let the Babus beware! They must think twice before they indulge in any one of their tricks again; for the Atma Ram Sarkar is abroad. It was the Atma Ram who guides the destiny of the "Englishman, who first discovered that the strike of the compositors was brought about by the machinations of "native barristers." Nay, it was this Atma Ram of the 20th century who also found that the Mussalman beggar woman, run over by a tramcar, was a victim of the Swadeshi movement. We wonder what a large quantity of fertile brain this Atma Ram must possess. Anyhow the Babus have triumphed; for the subsequent exposure of their doings will do no good as the Bill was not published for the third time and the object of the Babus was thus fulfilled. For, the partition law has not been legally passed.

BY the way, the "Englishman's" "Journal" has a cartoon this week representing "boycott." "Boycott" is represented as a hideous figure with a club in hand, grinning like a chimpangee, thereby exposing a set of teeth more suited to a beef-eating race than a rice-eating Hindu. We understand, when the artist was drawing this picture, the editor of the paper himself sat for his model.

THE West has destroyed almost all our indigenous manufactures, but not the shoe trade. The fact is we had scarcely a shoe trade here. The art of manufacturing good shoes was imported from England. And what do we see now? This is what appears in "Pearson's Weekly."

"Another speciatlity of Britain is boots. So it is rather dismaying to find that the War Office not long ago gave the factories of Cawnpore, India, a contract for one hundred thousands pairs of army boots a year for the next three years. It is said that during the recent Boer war the Cawnpore-made boots were preferred to the British ones by all who wore them."

So in time this Indian industry may destroy that of England, and that would be a glorious revenge. Only the other day England was the foremost industrial country in the world, but Germany and America have snatched some of the most important items of industries of which she had so long a monopoly. But if the Indians try to develop their industries as they are doing now they may beat every country in the world in time.

WE take the following from an English paper ("Titbit"):—

"Lastly there is our old friend the Baboo, with whom Mr. Anstey has made us familiar. Baboos, it may be explained, are natives, usually Bengalis, who have received some sort of an education at the Indian Universities, and who

ASSUME THE MOST ABSURD AIRS

in consequence of their attainments. No sooner does one of these quit the University than he considers that he has an indisputable moral right to an important position in the Government service, and for a week or two he makes the Governor's life a burden to him with his importunities. When he is finally repulsed, he as often as not starts a native newspaper for the express purpose of demonstrating what a blockhead the Viceroy is and what a race of tyrants and oppressors the British are."

So as soon as the Babu has got some ...of education he assumes the most ...airs and importunate the Governor ...post, and make the life of His Ex... a burden to him. But when he is finally repulsed he starts a newppaper and abuses the Governor! This is the way the Babus are described by the writer. The other day we saw the description of a cocoanut in a work on tropical plants by an author who is considered an authority. We are informed that "the fruit has three seeds and sometimes two, to be precise."

TALKING of the illegality of the Partition, we have no right to hope that we shall win, for the course of law is always uncertain, and secondly British Judges are no longer those divine beings which they were before. The way, Mr. Tilak's case was disposed of in England, has created the impression that British Judges now-a-days find it difficult to withstand the influence of "political consideration" which unconsciously overtake them. But, if the point, whether the Governor-General has any right to partition Bengal under the law, is yet to be settled in a court of Justice, there is absolutely no doubt in the matter that Bengal has a right by law to a Governor and Council for its administration. We hope we have by our articles been able to make the point clear to the meanest intellect. Lord Curzon, in the mean time, has done his best to "damn legality." The Partition Bill, in spite of its illegality, has been passed, while the contention of the Trades Association as regards the ceasing of the jurisdiction in the new province, has been poopoohed, as will be seen from the Government's reply to their representation, published elsewhere.

ONE of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries says that the step taken by the Bengalees in putting the matter before a law court is legitimate, and that if they win neither Mr. Brodrick, nor Lord Minto will be sorry,—he dares not mention the name of Lord Curzon in this connection. Our contemporary should bear in mind that when he says this much, he concedes some important points, which are that Lord Curzon has a personal feeling in the matter, that Mr. Brodrick is indifferent and that if he has sanctioned the project it is only to please Lord Curzon. It is a project like this that the authorities are going to thrust on the country at the point of the bayonet! The Bengalees are accused of having adopted "objectionable method." But what can be so objectionable as this partition of Bengal thrust upon the country against the wishes of the country,—a project in which except Lord Curzon not even Mr. Brodrick has any heart? Has ever any one seen such zoolum in British territory? Instead of blaming the Bengalees for having adopted objectionable methods, why do not the "Englishman" and the "Daily News" insist upon the withdrawal of the measure?

THE writer in "Times" "Gureeb," though friendly, yet does the Bengalees one injustice. He says that they are acting under the impulse of "an impotent rage." When men and beasts act under the impulse of "impotent rage" they have no method in their proceedings, but the Bengalees have a method. The Bengalees are not guided by any sort of rage in developing indigenous manufactures. Of course they expect that this Swadeshi movement may lead Englishmen to take some interest in Indian affairs. The "Englishman" has been urging on the Police Commissioner, and the "Indian Daily News" has joined him in the request, to stop it at once. But to stop, what? These newspapers say that a riot is imminent and therefore, it must be stopped. What must be stopped? And who told it that a riot is imminent? It is the "Englishman" and "Daily News" that say it. And as according to these papers a riot is imminent the Police Commissioner must do —what? Send some Bengalees to jail,—never mind, guilty or innocent? But would it be proper to send a few Bengalees to jail because a Mahomedan beggar woman was run over by a tram car? They have been crying "help, murder" these two months, and what is it that entitles them to raise this cry? Some fifty millions are in a state of great excitement, yet not one illegal act has been established against the Bengalees. Such forbearance, such respect for law, is only possible in India. We quote here a few lines from the "Madras Mail" for the benefit of the two Anglo-Indian papers noticed above:—

"Of course, for us Englishmen it has another less pleasant aspect; for it means, proportionately to the extent of its success, less work and less living for the manufacturing classes at Home. But Englishmen living in India, deriving their livelihood from India and devoting their life and energies to India, must in duty bound, think of India first."

A wise and noble precept for all true Englishmen to follow.

IT seems there is none to give a hearing to the grievances of the poor ill-paid clerks. They work like beasts of burden and the small pay they get is hardly sufficient to enable them to make their two ends meet. We have more than once referred to the grievances of the clerks of the Deputy Controller of Post Office. A novel way has at last been found out for promoting clerks. A general examination is held and all apprentices and clerks drawing pay below Rs. 25 have to go through that ordeal before they are expected to be promoted to the next higher grade. Now among the clerks there are some who have seen 10 or 15 years' service and the head of the department, in his supreme wisdom and strict sense of justice, makes no distinction between apprentices and these old and tried hands in promoting them. But they have more serious grievances than that. The authorities think that the poor clerks are born to work without respite. They are made to over-work on working days and on holidays too. They approached the higher authorities but no body cared to listen to their representations. When during the last Mohuram holidays they were ordered to attend office, the clerks sent a petition to His Excellency the Viceroy praying that they might not be compelled to work on those gazetted holidays, but unfortunately it also proved a cry in the wilderness. Nor is this all. They have been made to do extra work even after the office hours. A little enquiry will show that during the last year the clerks have turned out nearly double the amount of their usual work. But were they paid anything for this extra attendance and extra work? No, not a pice was paid to them though they were made to work extra hours for months together. In mercantile firms and in other Government offices—nay, even in other departments of the Post office the system of overtime allowance exists and we do not see any reason ...siderations should be denied to ... in the aforesaid Deputy

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, Sept. 15.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

"Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it."

—LINCOLN.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Preparations are going forward here for the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India. The illustrated papers show how the work is being done on the "Renown" in order to secure to Their Royal Highnesses the maximum of comfort on a battleship. Other illustrations show the most fashionable costumes which find favour in feminine eyes, and it may, perhaps be of interest to Indian readers to know that the most up-to-date garment for ladies' wear is called the 'Raja Coat." It is an adaptation to feminine wear of the Eastern Potentate's outer robe, and is made of gold coloured silk brocaded with crimson and gold flowerets in order to give the desired appearance of oriental magnificence. One of the most interesting articles that has appeared in the London press on the subject of the royal visit is from the pen of a Bengali, Jogindra Nath Bose, who gives his address as follows, Baidyanath Deoghur, Bengal. It is dated August 17, and appeared in the "Daily Express" of last Tuesday. He urges that the Prince should not overlook the oriental characteristics which the people of India associate with an ideal king or emperor, and he very wisely begs that the susceptibilities of the people shall be considered. Among the suggestions he makes is one with regard to visits paid to Temples; he hopes the Prince will agree to remove his shoes before entering, and as red cloth will be laid down he thinks there will be no great difficulty in thus complying with Indian custom. "Some Anglo-Indian officials wound the religious feeling of the people by disregarding their custom which considers it sacrilege to enter even the courtyard of a Temple with shoes on." He also suggests that Indian dishes introduced into a banquet to his Royal Highness would be taken as a compliment by the people of India. Then he adds that if the Prince would confer informally and unofficially with the leaders of the people in such important cities as, say, Calcutta, Bomay, Mabdras, Lncknow, Lahore, he would immensely increase the prestige of the throne and convince the Indian people that he has their welfare at heart. He makes certain bold and practical suggestions as to beneficial results to India which might accrue from the Royal visits, among them are the establishment in London of a society for the scientific and technical education of Indian youths, the presentation to Indian cities of water works, are or technical schools, homes for lepers, etc., according to "the special sore needs of a city." But the climax is a proclamation, which might be issued on the eve of the departure of the Royal visitors announcing the remission of taxation—the land or the salt tax. The ladies also are not left out of count. He suggests that the Princess of Wales should come into touch with Indian ladies as much as possible, and show a real interest in the improvement of the position of women in India. It seems quite probable that the Prince will have an opportunity of seeing a famine campaign in full swing; it is to be hoped that he will insist on doing so, and not be simply dazzled by an outward show of prosperity. It may also be mentioned in connection with the Royal visit that a large number of portraits of His Majesty King Edward have been prepared for distribution in India. The King-Emperor has given special sittings for these portraits, and I hear that they are excellent in every way. Many are framed in gilt with a crown, resting on a cushion as decoration. King Edward is particularly kind to artists, and as far as possible he will give sittings without grudging the time. Just at present an artist who has been sent by the Canadian Government to paint portraits of both the King and the Queen for the Government Buildings at Ottawa, is working at the Imperial Institute, and he expressed to me the other day his appreciation of His Majesty's kindness to him with regard to sittings. The portraits, I may add, are excellent. The King is in Field Marshal's uniform and the Queen in a black dress with Indian embroidery. Mr. Forbes, the artist in question, is a renowned portrait painter; he has done several important works for the Canadian Government, and the portrait of Mr. Gladstone, which adorns the National Liberal Club, London, is from his brush.

THE CHOLERA SCOURGE IN EUROPE.

India is credited with sending Europe the cholera scourge which is now arousing so much consternation. It is said to have travelled from India, "the home of cholera," by Central Asia and the Caspian to Russia; thence it has spread to Germany, and now all the port authorities of the United Kingdom and the United States are on the watch to prevent the entrance of the disease. The contrast is striking between the commotion that has been caused in Europe during the past few weeks owing to a comparatively few cases of cholera and the indifference with which its ravages in India, together with those of plague, are regarded by those who are far enough away to escape its dangers. But when there is a possibility of an invasion by the dread disease, all Europe is aroused. The lives of thousands of Indians are really as nothing in their eyes compared with the value of their own. Special thanks of distressed India are due to the "Lancet", the foremost of medical papers, which has done much to awaken public attention in England to the awful sufferings caused in India by these terrible diseases.

INDIANS AND LORD CURZON.

The mail this week from India has brought much interesting information with regard to the manner in which Lord Curzon's resignation has been received by the Indian and Anglo-Indian press. Previously we have only been favoured with cabled extracts from the principal newspapers published in India; now we have the papers themselves. But, comparatively speaking, it is only the few in England who read Indian newspapers; for this reason, great importance attaches to the communications from India which appear in London journals from the pens of their Correspondents. The "Daily News and the "Morning Leader" are rendering India good service in the prominence which they give to the information received from their Calcutta Correspondents, and the resignation of the Viceroy lends a special interest to this week's communications. The 'Daily News' Correspondent declares that a stranger arriving in Calcutta after a long voyage at sea might think that the city was *en fete* for the Royal visit, for jubilation, congratulation, and satisfaction were evidenced everywhere. Yet the rejoicings were simply on account of the announcement that the Viceroy had resigned. Here are a few telling words which should make clear to English readers Lord Curzon's real position in India: "Lord Curzon has by his tactlessness, his want of sympathy, and his policy of absolutism stirred the people to a condition of anger and irritation unknown in the annals of British India. . . . And yet, if Lord Curzon had been less arbitrary and less unsympathetic, how different would the verdict have been. For the man who seeks to 'run India as a One-Man Show' is foredoomed to failure." Quotations from the Anglo-Indian press are given to show that—apart from the controversy with Lord Kitchener—the retiring Viceroy was in no sense popular and that there is a general feeling of relief that his autocratic regime has come to an end. The conclusion of the whole matter, according to the Correspondent of the "Daily News" is that it is not Lord Kitchener who is to blame for the pitiful ending of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty. "The real responsibility must be placed," he says, "upon the insatiable ambition and lust for power which led Lord Curzon to ask for a prolongation of his term of office. No blessing has rested upon his second reign. Unpopular as he was when he left India eighteen months ago, he has been steadily losing ground ever since his return." The result towards the people over whom he has ruled is summed up in these words: "India, in the bitterness of her heart, is now left praying that the experiment may never be repeated of sending her as a ruler a self-opinionated, if undeniably brilliant, young man who conceives that he has everything to teach and nothing to learn." The "Morning Leader's" Correspondent, in referring to the rejoicing of the Indian press with regard to the resignation, quotes the "Patrika's" advice as to moderation because any note of triumph would be not Hindu-like and might deprive Indians of the sympathy of generous-hearted Englishmen. After recounting a number of Lord Curzon's reactionary and repressive measures, the Correspondent plunges into the partition question, and deals with it in an entirely sympathetic attitude towards the opposition roused by the scheme The present scheme, he declares, has never been debated in Council, or submitted to public discussion; the representatives of the districts affected were not taken into confidence; no public bodies and very few leading men were consulted; it is common knowledge that the scheme is opposed alike by district officers, landowners, and a large part of the unofficial European public, as well as by the people of the province, who for months past have been carrying on an unexampled agitation. These communications, it will be seen, are of the utmost importance, and serve a great purpose in setting forth another side of the question than that which is sounded forth so loudly from official quarters.

THE CONFLICT OF CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITY IN INDIA.

Since last week's Letter was dispatched to India important pronouncement have been made here by well qualified autorities with regard to the Curzon-Kitchener controversy and the decision of the Home Government. Lord Ripon, Sir Alfred Lyal and Sir Charles Crosthwaite have all declared in favour of the Viceroy in his fight for the supremacy of civil control. It is pointed out that the Home Government over-ruled the unanimous opinion of the Governor-General and his Council in India, and Lord Ripon, in declaring himself entirely on Lord Curzon's side in the matter, maintained that his arguments were entirely conclusive. The ex-Viceroy explained that he did not approve of Lord Curzon's policy with regard to Tibet and other questions, but stated that he supported him in his controversy with Lord Kitchener. Deprecating the fact that the disagreements between two great men in responsible positions had been made public, Lord Ripon said that if the Secretary of State gave his consent to the publication of confidential minutes, he didit in injudiciously, impolitically, and dangerously. If his consent were not given, then it was important to know how the publiation of such documents was to be avoided in the future. Lord Ripon's speech was made at a Liberal gathering at Fountain's Abey, part of his lordship's Yorkshire propery, last Saturday, and among the company resent was Mr. H. F. B. Lynch, well known for his long connection with Persia, who is the Liberal candidate for the Ripon Division of Yorkshire. Sir Alfred Lyall's views were published in the "Times" on Saturday and occupied two columns in large type. He traversed the whole ground of the controversy and then gave his own view of the matter. Here are some weighty words with regard to the denial by Lord Kitchener that a military autocracy would be set up: "Assuming as Mr. Brodrick has done that the Commander-in-Chief had overcome all obtacles in the Indian Council, any important measure is reviewed at the India Office, both in the Military Department and by a committee on which experienced military officrs always sit. But all the protests of Lord Kitchener against criticism by officers of less grade and experience in India may be dected "a fortiori" against interference in England with measures that will be prsed home with the double force and influence of the Commander-in-Chief and a majority of the Governor-General's Council. Military opinion at the India Office would be rightly expected to give way before the united decision of the highest authorities on the spot. Reliance upon such checks would be illusory; and I think that the words used by the Government of India are justied" Then, too in appointing the Commaner-in-Chief to all intentes and purposes an ordinary member of Council, Sir Alfred considers that the constitution of the Governmen of India is contravened, for it was the prpose of the statute to prevent an ordinary member from holding military command. But now it will be impossible to hesitate abot appointing any of Lord Kitchener's successors to a seat on the Council, for the Commander-in-Chief is virtually in charge of a most important department, and if he were excluded the military Department woud lose its head and the whole system fall to pieces. Sir Alfred adds tht it is doubtful whether the most energetic Commander-in-Chief will find time for the fulfilment of his multifarious duties as head of the army and for the management of a very onerous department of Government. His letter concludes with these words:

"In England the Commander-in-Chiefship has been abolished, and Lord Roberts has been rather summarily relieved of his office on the report of a committee presided over by a civilian. In Irlia, on the report of another committee, he powers of the Com-

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mander-in-Chief have been enormously enlarged; and it is the Governor-General who has found himself obliged to retire. I will only remark, in conclusion, that my sympathy is entirely with Lord Curzon in his refusal to retain the Governor-Generalship under the system now to be introduced.'

Sir Charles Crosthwaite also writes to the "Times" and supports Sir Alfred Lyall's views. He considers that the changes that have been introduced will be found to have weakened the control of the Governor-General in Council over his subordinate the Commander-in-Chief in all military matters, not excluding military expenditure. He adds caustically:

"In so far as it has diminished that control it may have the effect of preventing what is called friction—namely, differences of opinion. Given, however, a strong Viceroy, the chances are that the friction will be increased."

THE BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

The boycott in India of British goods is already causing consternation in England, especially in Lancashire and Yorkshire and other manufacturing districts. A number of newspapers are scoffing at the idea and declaring that the pride of the young Indian, who loves to array himself in European fashion, will soon put an end to a ridiculous enterprise, but those papers which are in touch with northern manufacturers take the matter much more seriously. Manchester merchants are becoming alarmed at the spread of the movement, and a Liverpool merchant a few days ago declared to a newspaper representative that the outlook is very gloomy from a British manufacturer's point of view. The merchant in question declared that he had received cables cancelling large orders for wearing apparel, and that he would be compelled to stop goods that had been destined for India. He expressed the opinion that, owing to the determined opposition of the Bengalees to the partition, the decision might have been held over until the new Viceroy had enquired into the matter. He calmly supposed that the boycott would not last long, but added that meanwhile the trade of this country with India was likey to suffer serious-

Leicester, too, which supplies immense bers of boots and shoes to Bengal, is ming alarmed at the turn of events. is no doubt that Bengal has touched cket of the British manufacturer and ereby compelled his attention to the ce; but more and more pressure will ded before the Government can be to take action.

OMINOUS TIDINGS:

DENCE OF MILITARY AUTOCRACY.

able from Lahore a few days ago told an extension of railways from India towards Afghanistan through the Khyber Pass. No details are as yet forthcoming, but the fact that the line is to be proceeded with at once and is due to the energy of Lord Kitchener testifies to the kind of thing that will happen owing to the power that now rests with the Commander-in-Chief. How the Amir's objections to railways have been overcome, how far the line is to reach, and what concessions have been required and given, remain as yet a mystery. But it is strange that so soon after the renewal of the old treaty with the present Amir, by which it was agreed that everything should remain as it was before, we hear of railways construction towards Afghanistan. A military and strategic line, no doubt, and for such purposes money is always available in India, even though the people be in the grip of famine.

MR. S. M. MITRA AND THE SAHITYA PARISHAD.

om at ... following letter has ... the Editor of the "Times" by the Sahitya Parishad":—

Sir,—In your daily edition of September 8th, 1905, you published certain extracts from a letter from Mr. S. M. Mitra, M. R. A. S., writing as a representative of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, a Bengali Literary Society established in Calcutta. Mr. Mitra approves of the scheme for the Partition of Bengal. As the Secretary of the Sahitya Parishad, permits me to state that Mr. Mitra's views are not in conformity with those of the Parishad, which gave him no authority to be its spokesman on the Partition of Bengal.

I may add that at a numerously attended public meeting convened by the Sahitya Parishad on the 6th February 1904, a resolution was unanimously passed disapproving of the Partition of Bengal on the ground that it would be prejudicial to the growth and development of the Bengali language and literature, and a copy of the resolution was duly forwarded to the Government of Bengal.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) R. S. Trivedi,
Honorary Secretary.

The Sahitya Parishad Office,
Calcutta, September 28th, 1905.

N. B.—Reuter's representative in Calcutta has sent a Telegram conveying the sense of the above letter to the English Press.

In this land of murghi-grill it is interesting to see from the list of prizes to be awarded at the Dusehra Horse and Cattle Fair which will be held in Patiala from the 1st to the 9th October next, that a new departure has been made by introducing prizes for poultry in addition to prizes for horse and mule stock and horned cattle. Doubtless much might be done to improve the "murghi-wallas" business by throwing open such fairs to poultry farmers and offering prizes to encourage the employment of better methods of keeping their stock. If possible a couple of incubators in actual work will be shown at this fair and their use and advantages explained.—"C. and M. Gazette."

The following is the summary of crops and weather, United Provinces, for week ended Wednesday the 27th ultimo:—All but fifteen districts have received some rain, but the falls were scanty and more is required, especially in the Bundelkhand, Rohilkhand, Meerut and Agra divisions, and in the districts of Unao and Cawnpore, where standing crops are suffering and agricultural operations retarded. Harvesting is in progress and sowings continue where possible. The number of workers on the two test works in Jalaun has risen to 1,686 from 1,023 in preceding week. Slight damage to standing crops is reported from locusts in Bara Banki, Rae Bareli and Jaunpur, and from floods in Ghazipur. The condition of agricultural stock continues poor in Jalaun, and cattle-disease exists in parts of Garhwal, Bulandshahr, Etah, Hardoi, Sitapur, Kheri, Rae Bareli and Hamirpur. Fodder continues scarce in the Agra division and in Meerut, Aligarh, Jalaun and Jhansi, while the water-supply is deficient in Banda. Markets are sufficiently stocked. Prices are still high and show a tendency to rise in nine districts.

NOTICE.

We take our usual Dussara holidays. There will be no issues on the 8th and 12th inst, The next issue of the Bi-weekly Patrika will appear on 15th October.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Chinsurah Station, E.I.R.—The completion report of this station between Chandernagore and Hooghly, on the East Indian Railway, is ready, working out to about Rs. 40,000.—"Indian Engineering."

Break-up of Government of India Offices.—According to the latest report, the Government of India will break up at Simla on the 4th November and re-open at Calcutta on the 6th idem.

Imperial Library.—During the ensuing Durga Puja holidays, the Imperial Library will remain entirely closed on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th October. On all other days (including Sundays) the Reading Room of the Library will remain open from 2 to 5 p. m.

Swadeshi Nibs.—Babu Satish Chandra Mukerji of Ujirpur (Barisal) has sent us some nibs manufactured by some blacksmiths there. These nibs are in no way inferior to those of foreign make. We are using those marked "R" and they write fast and well and do not corrode soon.

Important Postal Rules.—It is worthwhile drawing the attention of our readers to the fact that from yesterday the custom of penmarking postage stamps affixed to letters is forbidden. In return the public have the concession of being allowed to use postage stamps as receipt stamps, From yesterday also the Post office commission on money orders was reduced by 50 per cent.

Swadeshi Biscuits.—Messrs V. S. Brothers' Hindu Biscuits which are manufactured from their factory at Dum Dum are pure, wholesome, fresh and tasteful, in fact they are in no way inferior to those of foreign make. Their prices are also moderate and cheaper than imported articles. Messrs. V. S. Brothers have got several kinds of biscuits such as "gem," "mixed," "arrowroot," "milk" etc. each of them possessing some special properties.

The End of a Riot Case.—Before Moulvi Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate, Sealdah, the case in which the Court Inspector Siddeswar Chatterjee prosecuted Rahim and 11 others with rioting with the common object of assaulting one Jonab Ali, was concluded. It will be remembered that the dispute arose over a pice worth of toy drums. The Court found Rahim and another guilty of the offence and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default to undergo one month's imprisonment each. Other defendants were discharged.

A Dangerous Neighbour Convicted.—On Monday, Court Inspector Mohamed Fazil charged one Abdul Kasim, a notorious 'budmash,' before Babu Chandi Dass Ghosh, Police Magistrate of Alipore, with having attempted to take the life of one of his neighbours at Ekbalpore. The accused one night entered the kitchen of the complainant and helped himself with the ditches found therein. While thus occupied he was challenged by the complainant whereupon the accused inflicted several injuries with a fish knife. The Court found the accused guilty and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Location of Executive Engineers in Calcutta.—The offices of the First Second and Third Calcutta Divisions will be located No. 4, Russell Street; and it is believed a small allowance will be given to clerks for tram fares. This should make them happy, but they are not, and hint darkly of funeral expenses and a tumbling house, though Engineers have been declared the house safe. But no man is a hero to his valet. The Executive Engineers of the Circular and Eastern Canals and the Northern Drainage and Embankment Divisions are to be housed in the Sailors' Home. Being canal men the suitability of the Sailors Home was too obvious to be ignored.—"Indian Engineering."

The Diamond Harbour Tragedy.—The case in which Achmot Nascar of Mograhat in Diamond Harbour was charged with having murdered one Debaruddy Nascar with the help of his son and his brother, who on their confession were sentenced to death under circumstances already reported, was concluded on Monday before Mr. Pope, Additional District and Sessions Judge presiding over the Alipore Criminal Sessions. The accused pleaded not guilty and stated in his defence that he was a man of extreme old age and that it was impossible for him to take any part in the affair. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty and the Judge agreeing with the verdict acquitted the accused.

Robbery With Murder.—On Monday, Inspector Maden of the Alipore Thanna charged one Bikho Dass, Shaik Balait and Chuckoo Rowat before Babu Chandi Dass Ghosh, Police Magistrate of Alipore, with murder and robbery. It appears that one Surno Dassee, an aged rich Hindu widow of Munshi Para Lane, lived alone. The accused No. 1 used to visit her frequently and called her godmother. Recently Bikho wanted some money from his god-mother which the woman refused. On the night of occurrence the three accused along with another entered her house at dead of night and after strangling her to death decamped with all her valuables. The Police arrested the accused on suspicion and some of the stolen properties were found in their possession. The case was adjourned for further hearing.

Madras Dhoties.—Mr. Thayee Saminatha Chetty of Kumbakonam (Madras), a lace cloth merchant, has brought in a vast and varied consignment of high class laced Madras Dhotees, Chudders, etc., in Calcutta to see if he can, to a certain extent, meet the requirements of the Bengalees in respect of the Swadeshi goods. Mr. Chetty, however, should have known that the present demand is for cheaper stuff and not costly cloths such as he has brought all the way from Madras down to Calcutta. The Dhoties, Saries and Chadars brought by him can at any hour be seen at the Swadeshi Bazar, 129-1-2, Cornwallis Street, Shambazar, Calcutta, where he has proposed to dispose of them at cost price. Mr. Chetty has also promised to bring in a fresh consignment of cheaper cloths shortly after he comes to know of the kind of cloth which will suit the Bengalees most for ordinary wearing purposes. We, however, wish that those who can afford to buy costly articles should encourage Mr. Chetty by purchasing his Dhoties and Saries which are undoubtedly fine specimens of Indian art.

Indian Museum.—51,168 persons visited the Indian Museum during the month of September, the total being made up of 509 Europeans, and of 50,659 Natives of India. The daily average during the 21 days on which the Institution was open to the general public was 2,436.

Swadeshi Candles.—The Indian Candle Manufacturing Company of Dadar Road (Dadar P. O.) Bombay, have manufactured candles of all sizes which are called "Holy Indian Candles" as they are perfectly free from tallow. We have used these candles and find them in no way inferior to the imported ones.

Zoological Gardens.—Commander H. Parker Jones, of the B. I. s.s. "Rewa", has presented the Zoological, Garden with an adjutant four feet high, which was captured in the Red Sea. The bird has a grey body and white neck, its beak is about a foot and-a-half in length and of a light red colour. Its staple food is meat. It is most unusual for birds of such size to fly aboard vessels on the Red Sea, and some difficulty was found in taming it.

Bankipur Items.—A correspondent writes from Bankipur: The other day a big alligator was hunted down by a gentleman while basking on the bank of the river Gundak. When its belly was ripped open several silver ornaments were found in it.—Owing to the heavy rainfall this season the Poonpoon river is flooded and is deluging the southern outskirts of this town. The streets are covered with water. Many thatched houses have collapsed.

Postal Notice.—It is notified for general information that only two deliveries will be made daily from the Calcutta General Post Office and its town sub-offices on the three principal days of the Durga Puja, viz., 5th 6th and 7th October, at the same hours as on Sundays. The other Departments of the General Post Office and its town sub-offices will remain open for the receipt of registered and insured articles and of parcels, and for the issues and payment of money-orders, as well as Savings Bank transactions.

Assault by Europeans.—At the Sealdah Police Court, Moulvie Mohamed Seraj-ul-Huq, Deputy Magistrate, had before him the case in which Court Inspector S. Chatterjee charged two Europeans named Kayton and Apcar, of the Victoria Jute Press, Chitpur, with assaulting one Gopal Sirdar under circumstances already reported. The accused tendered an apology, undertaking not to molest the complainant in future and promising to compensate him. The Magistrate, under the circumstances, permitted the charge to be withdrawn and acquitted the accused.

Ranaghat-Murshidabad Railway.—A correspondent writes from Krishnagar:—On the 20th September the little station of Krishnagar of the newly constructed Railway, wore a very gay appearance. Many respectable townsmen flocked there to witness the passing of the passenger train which was due at 3-37 p.m. Unfortunately the train was unusually late. However the following inconveniences were noticed which the authorities will do well to remove early: (1) The waiting room for the Indian ladies is very inconveniently located. The ladies are to enter this room by the small gate, through which the male passengers come to the station platform. (2) The station being a west-facing one, and the shed being of corrugated iron third class passengers' waiting place is now unfit for a moment's rest there. (3) The timing is also very inconvenient. A memorial has already been sent to the Traffic Superintendent to alter the timing and to ensure greater comforts and convenience for passengers in future. There is a great rush of passengers in the new trains. The old R. K. Railway trains are running as usual.

Duped under a Pretext of Marriage.—On Monday, before a Bench of Honorary Magistrate, the case in which a young Christian woman, named Kumadini, who is a nurse employed in the Shumbhoo Nath Hospital, charged a young man, named Lazarus Michael, with having cheated her out of a gold ring and two ear-rings was called on for hearing. The facts, as alleged, are these. The defendant went to the hospital and entered into conversation with her. In a few minutes both became familiar with each other. The defendant proposed to marry her and she agreed to this. The man held out all sorts of hopes to keep her in comfort and she took him at his words. She then gave him a ring and two ear-rings as he had said that he would give her better ones of the same pattern. Since then the defendant made himself scarce until he was placed before the Court. The case stands adjourned.

The Calcutta Dogs' Home.—For years past the necessity of ameliorating the condition of ownerless and homeless dogs, and those going about the streets in the last stages of disease, has been before the public and it is now proposed to start "The Calcutta Dogs' Home" with the view of meeting these wants. The objects of the Society are:—(1). To rescue lost or ownerless dogs from misery and starvation; (2) To clear the streets from the nuisance and dangers of straying ownerless dogs; (3) To substitute for such cruel processes of destroying life, as has hitherto been adopted, a speedy, painless, merciful and scientific method, when killing is absolutely necessary; (4) To find owners and suitable homes for any useful or valuable dogs; and (5) To devise measures for improving the conditions of living of the canine race. Subscriptions are invited, payable to:—G. W. Lees, Hony. Secy. and Treasurer, 276, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

Bank Forgery Case.—At the High Court Vacation Bench Mr. H. N. Sen moved for a rule upon the Chief Presidency Magistrate Calcutta, to show cause why bail should not be given to Mohendra Nath Chatterjee, one of the several accused in the forgery case. Counsel submitted that his client, an old man of 73 had been in custody for over a month. So long an application for bail had not been made in order to see what evidence would be forthcoming against him. Several witnesses have been examined. The accused Mohendra had not been implicated by any one except the Approver. Under these circumstances an application was made to the Presidency Magistrate to let Mohendra Nath out on bail. The Chief Presidency Magistrate ordered bail with five sureties of 1000 Rs. each. The next day on the application of the Pleader for the accused Mohendra, that in the petition for bail Mohendra was described as possessing a house in Calcutta, whereas on enquiry it was found out that the house had been taken away under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Acts, the Magistrate cancelled his previous order for bail. Hence the application to the High Court. Counsel submitted that if inspite of the fact that the accused had no house, sureties were forthcoming, the Court ought not to have cancelled its own order. Their Lordships issued a rule as prayed for and granted bail pending the hearing of the rule.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL

London, Oct. 1.

The suggestion of a Russo-German Alliance is coolly received in Russia. Many prominent papers including the "Navosti" and "Russ" are advocating an understanding with England in preference to an alliance with Germany which would involve Russia in fresh difficulties.

London, Oct. 1.

A meeting of the Chambers of Commerce Tokio was held to consider the best methods pushing the post-bellum development of commerce.

London, Oct. 1.

There is a marked decrease in yellow fever in New Orleans which is ascribed to systematic destruction of mosquitoes.

London, Oct. 1.

Lord Brassey has offered to erect a large number of wooden cottage of English model for Italian earthquake sufferers. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

London, Oct. 1.

Russia through France has made representations to Japan treating the prisoners attempting to escape as ordinary criminals.

London, Oct. 1.

Reuter at Tokio says that great preparations are being made to welcome the British China Squadron which arrives in Japanese waters on 6th instant, and remains a fortnight. Admiral Noel and his officers will be received and luncheoned by the Emperor.

London, Oct. 1.

The British Columbians, though appreciating the prowess of Japan and the benefits of the alliance, have not modified their attitude towards Asiatic immigration.

The removal of the Anti-Japanese Legislation next session is considered certain.

London, Oct. 1.

The Kaiser personally decorated M. De Witte with the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle.

London, Oct. 1.

The Hungarian Coalitionists are arranging a great torchlight procession on the 30th instant, past the Kossuth Club. The Socialists are arranging simultaneous counter demonstration. The Police are taking extensive precautions to prevent a fight.

London, Oct. 2.

Two hundred were injured in the riots between Germans and Uzechs at Brunn.

London, Oct. 2.

The French cruiser "Sully," which went ashore in Tongkin Bay on the 9th February, has broken in two. The ship cost a million sterling.

London, Oct. 2.

The "Times" heartily approves ... Curzon receiving the Prince of Wales and ... that Lord Curzon returns to resume soon a prominent part in the life of the nation and empire.

The "Times" warmly endorses Lord Curzon's praise of the Indian Civil Service. Lord Curzon, it adds, has done much by his personal recognition of their achievements to ensure their success in a work which is perhaps on the whole the greatest and most wonderful performed by any governing man.

London, Oct. 2.

President Roosevelt has returned ... to Washington for the first since the conclusion of the Peace Conference. He was greeted by hundreds of thousands, the demonstration being unequalled since the days of President Lincoln.

London, Oct. 2.

There are nearly ... thirty ships at Suez. The mails are being ... Port Said by tug.

London, Oct. 2.

The draft of the Russian Budget for 190... provides for extensive railway construction especially the development of Northern Russia and a direct line from St. Petersburg to Omsk. It is understood also that it has been decided to begin doubling the Siberian line.

London, Oct. 2.

President Loubet to-day opened in Paris the most important Congress of Tuberculosis Experts ever held. There are sixty-seven foreign delegations comprising three thousand doctors and scientists. The Congress sits for a week in four sections.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLEGED ... POLICE ZOOLOOM CASE.

Khulna, Sept. 29.

The Magistrate has issued summons against the two Sub-Inspectors Babus Tarak Nath Roy and Shyama Charan Das Gupta only under Sec: 352 I.P.C. ... 21st October has been fixed for the hearing of the case.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Munshi Sufder Hussain ..., B.A., Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 15 days with effect from the 8th September 1905.

The following officiating appointments are made, with effect from the 8th July 1905, during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Mr. J. Home, Superintendent ... of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Munshi Mir Murzheruddin Sa...ib, B.A., Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade.

Munshi Mahomed Abdul Rahim to act as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

Mr. K. Amirthalingam Pillai, B.A., Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 4th grade is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 15th September 1905, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Mir Muzheruddin, B.A., Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. K. Amirthalingam Pillai, or until further orders.

Mr. Mahomed Abdul Rahim to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

Mr. J. R. Webster, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month with effect from the 3rd September, 1905.

NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT SUED

Hyderabad (Deccan), Sept. 26.—In March last, Shet Ismailjee, a contractor, sued the Nizam's Government for a sum of Rs. 1,58,000 for balance of contracts alleged to be due to him. When the case was being heard plaintiff's counsel demanded the production of certain guzarishes, or State documents, relative to the contracts in dispute. Objection to their production was raised on behalf of the Finance Minister by counsel for the defence. The Court, however, overruled the objection, and decided that the production of the file was very essential, and ordered it to be produced. The defendants have now

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

appealed against this decision in the Nizam's High Court and the Chief Justice, before whom the appeal was argued, has ruled that the Lower Court's decision was wrong, and has in consequence revoked the order and directed that the Judge of the Original Court should confidentially call for the guzarishes and files, examine them and decide whether the whole or any of them are confidential, and then file them accordingly. —"Advocate of India."

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS

At the High Court, Madras, before the officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Boddam, Mr. M. A. Tirunanayana Chariar, Advocate, argued a referred trial on behalf of Latchimeedevi Ammal against the sentence of death passed on her by the Sessions Judge of Nellore on a charge of murder under the following circumstances:—The appellant and her mother were charged with the offence of murder in that they, on the 3rd May last, caused the death of a new-born baby, being the child of the appellant. It was alleged that the appellant gave birth to the child during a period when she had been separated from her husband, and that to hush up the matter she and her mother caused the death of the child. The appellant stated that she had been pregnant, and that she had prematurely delivered a still-born child. The medical evidence was to the effect that the child must have breathed at the time of delivery and that death must have been caused subsequent to it. The Sessions Judge discharged the second, appellant's mother, but convicted the appellant and sentenced her to death. On behalf of the appellant the Advocate contended that there was no direct evidence in the case, and that the medical evidence was not inconsistent with the theory that a facial delivery might have taken place when the child had breathed, and that death took place subsequently before it was fully delivered. Their Lordships after hearing the Public Prosecutor, held that the evidence was not enough to warrant the conviction of the appellant, who was accordingly discharged.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

Allahabad, Sept. 30.

The dates of the Rawalpindi manoeuvres will probably be 6th to 8th December, ending with a grand march past on the Khanna plain on the 9th. The Royal visitors then proceed to Delhi, staying there from 11th to 15th. The Prince of Wales will unveil Queen Victoria's statue duirng his visit to Agra where Sir James La Touche will meet the Viceroy to say "good bye." The date was 20th October; but the sudden postponement of Lord Minto's arrival brought fresh uncertainty into all arrangements.

THE PUNJAB SUMMER CAPITAL.

Simla, Oct. 2.

It is now an open secret in Simla that despite the last refusal of the Secretary of State to sanction the move of the Punjab Government to Dalhousie, Lord Curzon intends to again press the point on the India Council.

Partition of Bengal.

GOVT. TO CHAMBER ... INSUFFICIENT.

Simla, Oct. 3.

The Government of India have now addressed the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Bengal partition scheme. After briefly acknowledging the Chamber's letter of 26th August, Mr. Risley writes:—

In a question of this kind the ultimate decision will rest, in virtue of powers conferred by a series of Parliamentary Statutes, with the Secretary of State for India who will have before him the proposals of the Government of India as then constituted. Whatever opinion may be expressed by the present Government will of course receive careful consideration of their successors, but it clearly cannot have the effect of binding them to recommend or the Secretary of State to adopt a particular line of action merely because it had commended itself, possibly under different conditions, to another Government at some previous time.

While thus emphasising on the constitutional aspects of the question the Government of India see no objection to placing on record opinions which they entertain regarding the subject discussed in your letter. It appears to them that should time arrive at which it will be necessary to determine whether a separate tribunal should be created for the service of Eastern Bengal and Assam, one of the chief factors to be taken into consideration will be the wishes of the people of that province. It would seem to be in the highest degree improbable that organized public opinion of the advanced community, closely linked by social ties and commercial relations with Calcutta and the rest of Bengal, would be satisfied with an appellate tribunal of a lower status than a chartered High Court. In support of their claims to be placed under a Court of superior standing, the people of Eastern Bengal and Assam would even now be entitled to point to facts that the new province compares not unfavourably in respect of area and population with other provinces where High Courts have already been established, that its population is exceptionally prosperous and shows a marked tendency to increase; that its litigation furnishes nearly one half of the business that comes before the Calcutta High Court and tends constantly to grow in volume and importance and finally that it is the site of important industries called into existence and maintained by European capital and enterprise. These arguments will manifestly have gained in force when in course of time commercial resources and maritime advantages of Eastern Bengal have been still further developed in the opinion of Government of India. Their effect will be to render it most unlikely that in the event of the existing judicial machinery being found inadequate for the service of the two provinces and of public opinion then demanding the establishment of a chartered High Court any tribunal occupying a position of less authority and influence would either be proposed by the Government of India or sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Although, therefore, as has already been stated, it would be highly improper for the present Government to give any pledge on behalf of their successors in office they see no objection to assuring the Chamber that so far as can now be foreseen considerations mentioned above cannot fail to carry great weight with the Government on whom will devolve the settlement of questions discussed in your letter. They trust that this expression of opinion may not be without effect in relieving the apprehensions to which you have referred

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

BENGAL PARTITION ACT.

At Friday's sitting of the Supreme Legislative Council the following Act called the 'Bengal and Assam Laws Bill" was passed:—

ACT NO. VII OF 1905

An Act to make certain provisions regarding the application of the law in force in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam and in certain territory transferred from the Central Provinces to Bengal.

Whereas by Proclamation No. 2832, dated the 1st September, 1905, the Governor General, with the sanction of His Majesty, has been pleased to constitute the Province of Assam, being the territories mentioned in Schedule A, to be, for the purposes of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, a Province to which the provisions of that Act touching the making of laws and regulations for the peace and good order of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay shall be applicable, and to direct that the said Province shall be called the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and further to appoint a Lieutenant-Governor of that Province;

And whereas by the said Proclamation the Governor General in Council, with the like sanction, has been pleased to declare and appoint that, upon the constitution of the said Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the districts mentioned in Schedule B shall cease to be subject to or included within the limits of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William and shall be subject to and included within the limits of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam;

And whereas, by Proclamation No. 2833, dated the 1st September 1905, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to declare and appoint that the territory mentioned in Schedule C shall cease to form part of the Central Provinces and shall be subject to and included within the limits of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William;

And whereas it is expedient to make certain provisions regarding the application of the law in force in the territories affected by the said Proclamations;

It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short Title and Commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bengal and Assam Laws Act, 1905; and

(2) It shall come into force on the sixteenth day of October, 1905.

Saving of Territorial Application of Enactments.

2. The Proclamations referred to in the preamble shall not be deemed to have effected any change in the territorial application of any enactment, notwithstanding that such enactment may be expressed to apply or extend to the territories for the time being under a particular administration.

Construction of certain References in Enactments in Force in Territory Mentioned in Schedules A, B and C.

3. All enactments and all notifications, orders, schemes, rules, forms and by-laws issued, made or prescribed under enactments which, immediately before the commencement of this Act, were in force in, or prescribed for any of the territory mentioned in Schedule A, B or C, shall on their application to that territory, be construed as if references therein to the authorities, territorial divisions or local limits mentioned in their application to that territory, be construed as if references therein to the authorities, territorial divisions or Gazettes mentioned in column 2 of the Schedule.

Constitution and Powers of Board of Revenue in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

4. (1) There shall be a Board of Revenue for the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, to which the provisions of the Bengal Board of Revenue Regulation, 1822, and the Bengal Board of Revenue Act, 1850, shall, so far as may be, apply.

(2) The said Board of Revenue shall discharge in respect of the territory mentioned in Schedule B all the functions which, immediately before the commencement of this Act, were vested in or exerciseable by the Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and in respect of the whole or any portion of the territory mentioned in Schedule A such of the functions which at the same date were vested in or exerciseable by the Chief Commissioner of Assam as the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, delegate to it.

Powers to Courts and Local Governments for Facilitating Application of Enactments.

5. For the purpose of facilitating the application to any of the territory mentioned in Schedule A, B or C of any enactment passed before the commencement of this Act, or of any notification, order, scheme, rule, form or by-law made under any such enactment,—

(a) any Court may, subject to the other provisions of this Act, construe the enactment, notification, order, scheme, rule, form or by-law with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court; and

(b) the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct by what officer any authority or power shall be exerciseable, and any such notification shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Pending Proceedings.

6. Nothing in this Act shall affect any proceeding which, at the commencement thereof, is pending in or in respect of any of the territory mentioned in Schedule A, B or C; and every such proceeding shall be continued as if this Act had not been passed.

SCHEDULE A.

THE PROVINCE OF ASSAM.

The Districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Sylhet, Cachar, Garo Hills, Khasia, and Jaintia Hills, Naga Hills, and Lushai Hills.

SCHEDULE B.

Territory transferred from Bengal to the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The Districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna and Malda.

SCHEDULE C.

Territory transferred from the Central Provinces to Bengal.

The Sambalpur District (except the Chandarpur Padampur Estate and the Phuljhar Zamindari).

It is now decided that the new Railway from Pondicherry to Cuddalore will be commenced with the new year, and will be constructed on the metre gauge, the estimate amounting to Frcs. 3,000,000, or a little over £9,000 per mile. There are few engineering difficulties, but new bridges will have to be constructed, and it is intended that the line shall be open for traffic early in 1907.

THE MADRAS AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Government in reviewing the Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the official year 1904-1905, remark:—

The Government have read with interest the Report of the Agricultural Department which is, on the whole, satisfactory, though the work of the Department is still much impeded by the absence of an adequate staff both of expert officers and of trained subordinates. The subject of the further development of the Department is now engaging the attention of the Government, and as the Government of India have, since the close of the period under review, made a special allotment for the purpose, more rapid progress may now be looked for.

Owing to the unfavourable character of the season during the greatest part of the agricultural year the practical results achieved in the Government farms at Bellary and Koilpatti were generally inconclusive. In the Samalkota sugarcane farm, however, someuse ful and important results were obtained.

Detailed proposals for the establishment of a pumping irrigation farm on the banks of the Hagari, in the Bellary District, for the conduct of experiments in irrigated cultivation and for the determination of the duty of water are under consideration. The Board will be requested to submit a full report regarding the progress and results of the experiments made at Ponalur in the irrigation of dry crops on black cotton soil.

The measures adopted for the selection and distribution of cotton seed should be reported in greater detail. How much seed has been collected and distributed, how many officers were employed on the work, and how their services were utilised, whether the assistance of private agency or of village officers was obtained, and other information bearing on the subject should be stated for the information of Government.

The Government Botanist and his staff were mainly engaged with economic and general agricultural work. Much attention was not therefore paid to the systematic botanical survey of the Presidency during the year.

To facilitate a close study of the diseases affecting ground-nut and to promote the improvement of that industrial crop, a temporary farm has been established in the South Arcot District. The opening of a farm in the Malabar District has been sanctioned to enable a thorough investigation to be made of the pepper-vine diseases prevailing in the district.

The Government are glad to note that the Madras Veterinary College worked well during the year, and that preventive inoculation against cattle disease was carried on with success. The subject of cattle breeding is very briefly dealt with, and some statement as to what was done during the year should have been given. The Board will be requested to report specially and more fully on the point. The revised proposals called for by the Board in Review from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, in its Proceedings, Mis. No. 3480, dated 23rd June, 1905, for providing cattle-breeders with selected breeding bulls should be expedited.

The closing of the Agricultural College at Saidapet and the institution in its stead of a central Technical School of Agriculture at a fresh and more promising site are under contemplation. The carrying out of this scheme is the necessary preliminary to any great advance in the operations of the Agricultural Department in this Presidency, as the want of a supply of trained practical agriculturists impedes all expansion at present.

The Government view with satisfaction the several steps taken for the dissemination of information regarding the results of the researches of the department. The plan adopted at Samalkota of training a few selected ryots on the farm for a month or so at a time should be extended.

The Government consider that more information may usefully be given in the Report regarding the nature and value of the work done by Agricultural Societies, so far as it comes under the notice of the Director and his subordinates.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

POLICE INTERFERENCE.

Tuesday evening at about 5 p. m. one up-countryman apparently of the Durwan class was found purchasing some Manchester cloths from a shop in Harrison Road, Burrabazar. It appears that some Bengalee lads remonstrated with him for having purchased foreign goods in preference to country-made ones. At this the man grew furious and used harsh words towards the lads which was resented to by the boys. But the matter ended there by the timely interference of some passers-by and the man went away with his cloths and the lads went their way. An hour later a posse of constables, some in uniform and some in plain dress, headed by the Inspector of Burrabazar Thana, came to the spot where high words passed between the boys and the man and began to arrest rather unceremoniously a number of passers-by who happened to be there at the time. The most curious part of the incident is that one of those arrested was a lad not older than 8 years.

Altogether 17 men, amongst whom were Duftari, Attorney's clerk, Jeweller, Port Commissioner's clerk and some 4 or 5 students were arrested by the Police. They have all been released on bail. Krishna Babu of the "Sanjibani" office stood security. The case comes off day after to-morrow. The Police Commissioner and his Deputy also came up to Burrabazar Thanna.

On the morning of the 18th ultimo a sepoy in the Trichinopoly Depot was bitten by a cobra, which ran in among a group of sepoys who were sitting near an aloe hedge. The man was brought to the regimental hospital in a collapsed and dying state over two hours after he was bitten. Dr. Saigal, the Doctor of the 86th C. I., was promptly in attendance, and administered anti-venine prepared at the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli. The sepoy recovered.

The Jamnagar State Police, has succeeded in arresting two other accomplices of the gang of raider Bhaya Bhuchad, the notorious outlaw of that State. Some half a dozen loaded rifles, as many swords, several leather bags and tins filled with powder, caps and cartouch have been found out from the possession of these men, both of whom are hauled up before the Magistrate for trial. One of the accused has however been promised a tender of pardon on condition that he should supply further particulars in the matter, while the other has been committed to the Sessions.

THE ROLT CASE,

GOVT. OF INDIA TO THE LOCAL GOVT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Simla, Oct. 2.

The following is the full text of Government of India's letter to the Bengal Government on the subject of the Rolt Case. It is signed by Mr. Risley, Home Secretary and is dated 28th September 1905.

From Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal:—

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 14 R. T. dated 28th July 1905 forwarding in compliance with request made in Home Department letter of 12th July 1905 a copy of Mr. Rolt's explanation dated 18th February 1905 and communicating Lieutenant-Governor's final observations on the case. The complicated transactions connected with the prosecution of Mr. Rolt on a charge of bribery have been reviewed in a Resolution by the Government of Bengal dated 22nd May 1905 which was published together with a Minute by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Henderson in the "Calcutta Gazette." The Government of India have also had under their consideration the memorials and letters noted in the margin and they have examined carefully all the various representations and allegations that have been made from time to time by Mr. Rolt in the course of the voluminous correspondence that had passed on the subject of his case.

[Mr. Rolt's memorial dated 11th April 1905 and 27th July 1905 with enclosures. Mr. Rolt's explanation dated 18th February 1905. Mr. Rolt's statement taken on 2nd February 1905 by Commission appointed by Government of Bengal as to defence which he would have put forward in High Court. Supplementary statements made to Commission on the same subject. Mr. Rolt's confidential Note on his case dated 1st January 1905. Mr. Rolt's further notes dated 14th January 1905. Mr. Rolt's statement dated 31st January 1905 in his memorial of the 27th July.]

Mr. Rolt represents that the Bengal Government's Resolution does not deal with his case as a whole and that its general tone is likely to prejudice his charges of procuring private employment in particular. He complains that the papers forwarded to the Government of India and the High Court by the Local Government do not set forth his entire cases and he accordingly asks:

(1) That a copy of his lengthy printed explanation dated 18th February 1905 may be considered by the Government of India and may be sent to the Hon'ble Judge who tried the case and to the Registrar of the High Court.

In his memorial of the 11th April he prays:

(2) That the Government of India will find him employment in a Native State in an estate outside of Bengal requiring a Manager with the experience which he possesses or in some other kind of appointment.

(3) That if a suitable vacancy does not at present exist for him in any such appointment, he may be favoured with a definite assurance of future employment. These three requests are the only specific prayers put forward in Mr. Rolt's memorials.

In dealing with these memorials the Government of India have been anxious to give to Mr. Rolt's representations the full measure of consideration which they demand in view of the amount of public attention that his case has aroused and of the fact that he was acquitted by the High Court of the charge of taking a bribe and has been exonerated by the Government of Bengal from certain other charges that had been brought against him. They have been furnished both by the Local Government and by Mr. Rolt himself with ample materials for forming a judgment upon those issues which it is incumbent upon the Governor-General in Council to determine and I am now to communicate for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the conclusions at which His Excellency in Council has arrived.

After a careful examination of all the evidence bearing on the subject it appears to the Government of India that Mr. Rolt's complaint that the whole of his case has not been dealt with by the Government of Bengal indicates a misapprehension on his part of the position of the Local Government in the matter that Government was concerned primarily with the conduct of its own officers in so far as it appeared to be impugned by the proceedings of the High Court and the Minute recorded by the Hon'ble Judge who tried the case. The main issue which the Lieutenant-Governor had to decide was that suggested by a series of statutes relating to the conduct of Government officers namely whether they had acted in good faith or had been actuated by malicious and improper motives. His Honor had also to deal with the subsidiary issue whether the action of the various officers concerned had been not only "bona fide" but had also been marked by that degree of judgment and circumspection that could reasonably be looked for in view of the exceptionally complicated and obscure circumstances of the case in question. The explanations submitted by these officers have been exhaustively examined in the Bengal Government's Resolution of 22nd May 1905. As the result of this examination the Local Government has found that all the officers concerned acted in good faith and that none of them were influenced by malicious or improper feelings towards Mr. Rolt. In the case of one officer this summary of the conclusions arrived at requires to be qualified by the remark that while there is no reason to believe that he acted in bad faith he undoubtedly displayed a prejudiced and unjudicial mind. For this he has been severely censured by the Lieutenant-Governor. As regards the officers named in para 11 of the Resolution the Government of India accept the conclusions arrived at by the Local Government in his memorial of the 27th July and in the voluminous papers to which he refers. Mr. Rolt demurs in general terms to these conclusions and makes observations which reflect on the good faith of Mr. Lea, the Collector of Purneah. The Government of India cannot admit that these reflections are justified. That Mr. Lea was led into certain errors of judgment has been plainly stated by the Government of Bengal, but it has at the same time been clearly established

(1) That the enquiry instituted by him in the first instance was a purely preliminary one directed to ascertaining whether there was a prima facie case for entering upon the formal departmental enquiry which he contemplated at along.

(2). That it was his intention as the first step in this departmental enquiry to frame charges against Mr. Rolt to call upon him for an explanation and to confront him with the witnesses whose evidence purported to support the charges framed. His intention was indeed frustrated by the decision of the Board of Revenue acting upon the advice of the Standing Counsel and the legal Remembrancer to cause a criminal prosecution to be instituted at once and to reject Mr. Lea's proposal to hold a departmental inquiry. In the opinion of the Government of India this decision based though it will be upon the views of the legal advisers of the Board of Revenue was premature and unfortunate. It prejudiced all the further stages of the case and the Governor-General in Council cannot but regard it as the chief cause of the numerous misunderstanding and recrimination by which the real issues have been overlaid and obscured; but the mere fact that Mr. Lea intended from the first to give Mr. Rolt ample opportunity for refuting all statements made against his character furnishes conclusive proof that he acted in good faith and completely exonerates him from the charge of having been influenced by malice or even prejudice against Mr. Rolt. This being so, the Govt. of India do not propose to enter into the multifarious allegations and imputations contained in Rolt's explanation of the 18th February 1905 and in the other papers which he has submitted to them. They are prepared, however, to comply with Mr. Rolt's request that the whole of these documents may be forwarded to the Honourable Mr. Justice Henderson and to the Registrar of the High Court for the information of the Hon'ble Judges.

In the second place the Government of Bengal was concerned with Mr. Rolt's conduct in so far as while he had been acquitted on the charge, of bribery, there were other charges against him which might have required departmental investigation and might have led to his being declared ineligible for further employment in order to secure that these charges should be thoroughly and impartially examined. The Lieutenant-Governor appointed two officers of mature experience—one, a District Judge and the other, a Magistrate and Collector to enquire and report to the Government on the charges in question. As the outcome of these proceedings, Mr. Rolt has been declared eligible for further employment under the Court of Wards and the Board of Revenue have stated that his claims will be fully considered in connection with any suitable vacancy. He has been reinstated as Manager of the Khagra estate. He has been given full pay for the time during which he was under suspension, and in compliance with his own wish that he should not be required to return to duty at Khagra, he has received a sum equivalent to his pay as Manager up to the end of 1905; shortly after which time the estate will be released and the temporary appointment of the Manager will cease to exist. A sum of Rs. 1,500 has been paid to him without the submission of any detailed account as compensation for the legal expenses which he has incurred, and the Government of Bengal has further undertaken to consider any application made by Mr. Rolt for the prosecution of those whom he accuses of having conspired and given false evidence against him, and to give him such assistance in proceeding against them as after consultation with the Advocate-General may seem to be expedient. Mr. Rolt has thus been placed so far as lies in the power of the Government in at least as favourable a position as he would have occupied, if he had not been prosecuted at all and in a far more favourable one than he would have, if the resignation which he tendered on the 18th June 1904 had been accepted by the Board of Revenue. In these circumstances the Government of India thinks that it would be unjustifiable for them to adopt the most unusual course of seeking to procure employment for Mr. Rolt in a native state or in some province of which he has no experience. Service under the Court of Wards is necessarily of a temporary character; the persons employed are engaged for a particular post. They are liable to be removed without notice and their re-employment, after a particular estate has passed out of the charge of the Court of Wards, is obviously contingent upon another appointment of suitable pay and position, being vacant at the time.

SPORT IN THE NILGIRIS.

PRESERVING THE GAME.

Several interesting points in regard to shooting in the Nilgiris were discussed at the annual general meeting of the Nilgiri Game and Fish Preservation Association at Ootacamund last week.

The first question considered was that of the desirability of altering the season for bison shooting in the Wynaad. Members pointed out that as the season was now fixed it was impossible to shoot bison in that locality. During the monsoon the grass was too long and then the heat made it impossible to track. Mr. Jackson said that the reason of fixing the close season during the Ootacamund Season was an amusing one. It would appear that a member of the Association had made arrangements to go out bison shooting and sent his 'saman' out when a globetrotter who was a guest at Government House decided to go out, and the Forest Officer was ordered to have the bungalow reserved. So, soon after the season was fixed as it now remained. It was resolved that the open season for bison shooting should be fixed from the 1st May to the 31st August in the Wynaad only, west of the Moyar River.

With reference to the question of the prohibition of shooting antelope, which was moved by Mr. Marc Clementson, the meeting was not in favour of any prohibition, and confirmed the limit of three black buck per licensee.

Mr. Wilson moved the prohibition of beating sholas and Reserved Forests with men and dogs in the vicinity of Kotagiri. A letter from Mr. Hill, of Kotagiri, was read in this connection. He pointed out that systematic beating of sholas in the vicinity had driven all the sambur away to the slopes, where they were killed by poachers, and that in the fine forest between Kotagiri and Kil-Kotagiri not a single sambur was to be seen. Several other letters on the subject were read Some suggested that certain sholas should be linked together and beating in them prevented, while others wrote that it would be most unfair to stop small game shooting in the vicinity of Kotagiri, and suggested that beating should be closed for two days in the week. After much discussion it was resolved that restrictions against all beating and firing at small game which exist in the Kundahs be applied to certain reserves in Kotagiri, Kil-Kotagiri, Kodanaad and the Orange Valley to be selected by a Sub-Committee.

Mr. Wilson had proposed as an alternative that the number of sambur stags to be shot should be further reduced. Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Pascoe expressed themselves very much opposed to such a education of sambur stags to be shot by each licensee. These members pointed out that they were at present only allowed to shoot 4 cambur and 1 saddle back which was small enough. From the annual report it was apparent that only 63 stags had been shot in the year under review and that only 3 of a total of 100 lincensees had shot the 4 stags allowed per gun per year. Mr. Edmiston pointed out that the horn limit should be raised from 26 to 28 inches. One member pointed out that at present it was hard enough to distinguish beween mature and immature stags, and Mr. A. B. Jackson said that this size limit was only a definition of immature or mature stag which was made by the Association and that in case of a prosecution, though a Magistrate might be guided by such limit, it would not bind any Court to accept this as the definition of a mature or immature stag as the case might be. It was resolved that no change be made in the limit of sambur heads.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE.—OCT. 4.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Lal Behari Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Backergunge district.

Mr. H. Walmsley, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Purnea who has been appointed to act, in addition to his own duties as Additional Sessions Judge of Dinajpur and Bhagalpur during a portion of the Civil Court vacation of September and October 1905, is authorised to sit at Darjeeling for the disposal of cases arising in the districts of Purnea, Dinajpur and Bhagalpur.

Mr. A. W. Warde-Jones Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector on leave is posted to the head-quarters station of the Hazaribagh district.

Mr. A. Macdonell is appointed to be a Professor of the Presidency College, Calcutta, on being relieved of his present duties as Officiating Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

Mr. C. Russell, Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Principal of the Patna College, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. R. James.

Babu Phani Bhusan Basu, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, on special duty, is appointed to be Inspector of Hostels and Students' Messes in Calcutta.

Babu Rakhal Das Chakravarti, M.A., officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, is appointed substantively to class VII of the Provincial Educational Service.

Babu Rasik Lal Sen, Deputy Collector employed on Land Acquisition work, Murshidabad, is allowed leave for three months.

The order of the 4th September granting privilege leave for forty-one days to Babu Debendra Nath Bose, substantive "pro tempore" Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is cancelled.

Mr. W. C. Fasson, District Superintendent of Police, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three days.

Babu Rajmohan Sen, Professor, Rajshahi College, is allowed leave for twenty-five days

Babu Devendra Kumar Ray, Head Master Rangpur Training School, is allowed leave for twenty-two days.

OPIUM DEPARTMENT.

Babu Jagadis Chandra Roy, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Tehta, is granted privilege leave for twenty days. Mr. J. E. Powell, Assistant Opium Agent, Tehta, is appointed to hold charge of that sub-division, in addition to his other duties.

Mr. C. F. Russell, Assistant Opium Agent, attached to the Benares Opium Agency, is granted leave for three weeks.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Rajoni Kant C[illegible] leave from [illegible] the 26th September.

BURDWAN.

NOTES FROM [illegible]

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Burdwan, Sept. 30.

A MURDER.

A few days ago, an information was received that a woman, named Garab, living at village Bamshar under the police station of Sahebgunj was murdered at dead of night and her dead body buried under the ground. The police investigation that followed, resulted in the arrest of one Sheik Johad who, it was alleged, had an illicit connection with the woman. The motive for the crime was stated to have been the woman's lately changing him for a more youthful and comelier fancyman. The alleged culprit has been sent up for trial but the investigation by the police is still going on.

THE ASSANSOLE MURDER CASE.

I reported in time that Babu Abinash Chandra Bhattacharjee, agent to the Graham Life Assurance Company, Calcutta, living at Burdwan, was, while sojourning at Assansole on business, hacked to pieces in his own lodging at dead of night. The police, after a prolonged and diligent investigation, arrested a local Muktear named Kalidas Banerjee and one Makhan Bouri as the culprits, and sent them up for trial. The other day Mr. Heard, Sub-Divisional Officer of Raniganj, presided over the preliminary trial of this sensational case and finding that a prima facie case had been made out against the accused, committed them to the Sessions.

A SESSIONS CASE.

One Jogendra Nath Hazra, an inhabitant of village Bhatari under the police station of Sahebgunj, was committed to the Sessions by Babu Kshetra Nath Mitra, Senior Deputy Magistrate, for the alleged offences of rioting and causing serious hurt to a Bagdi who was removed to Hospital where he died from the effects of the injuries received in the affray. The trial at the Sessions Court was concluded on the 15th ultimo, when he was found guilty by the jurors and the Sessions Judge agreeing sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years.

A RETRIAL.

It was reported in time that Sourindra Nath Mitra, Sub-Postmaster of Kulingram, was in April last, sentenced by the Sessions Judge to a long term of imprisonment for the offence of misappropriating public money, being committed to the Sessions by Babu Kshetra Nath Mitra, Senior Deputy Magistrate who presided over the preliminary trial. The accused then preferred an appeal to the High Court against the decision of the Sessions Judge and a retrial of the case by the latter was ordered for by the former. The unfortunate Postmaster, has got three years with hard labour as the result of the retrial.

The difficulties of the Germans in the Herrero rising may be conceived when it is stated that all the drinking water they want for the troops has to come from Capetown, about 700 miles by sea.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

IS IT WISE.

GRAVE QUESTION SUGGESTED BY THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

(By Arnold White.)

Mr. Bright used to say that whenever the House of Commons was unanimous it was wrong. The House of Commons has had no opportunity of discussing the new Treaty with Japan, but judging from the unanimity of the nation and from the newspapers of all phases of opinion, Lord Lansdowne's new arrangement with Japan is heartily welcomed and will no doubt be ratified unanimously in the House of Commons unless in the meantime public opinion undergoes a change.

No event in the history of England since the Revolution of 1688 is fraught with graver possibilities than the new alliance with the Japanese, and it deserves discussion. That is clever diplomacy and highly convenient to the Ministry which controls the weakest military organisation in Europe, is incontestable. So long as British Foreign Ministers were concerned merely with the European balance of power, it was comparatively easy to manipulate the cards in such a way that no Power obtained unchallenged superiority. When however, the new forces of Siberia, China, Japan, Australia, Canada, and the United States of America entered the arena the character of the game was changed. The old lines of religious and racial demarcation were swept away.

ONEROUS OBLIGATIONS.

Our nation, as a whole, does not grasp the meaning of the vast change in the outlook of the British Empire involved in the contract which enables the Mikado to call on the fleets and troops of Britain, and obliges him to send a Japanese army to India to defend the frontier against attack by a Christian Power—a course of action well pleasing to the Tokyo mob. Far-reaching obligations have been silently placed upon the shoulders of the people without any discussion in Parliament and very little in the Press. Nevertheless, the physical weakness of our urban population, their distaste for soldiering, and the confusion of our military arrangements, render an alliance with the Asiatics who have recently conquered the Russians "good business" for the time being.

But the policy involved is some justification for the charge brought against us that England, the former champion of freedom, is a bad European. Although we would not stoop to employ our Goorkha and Sikh fellow subjects, still less the Basutos, against the Boers, we eagerly sought and thankfully accepted an alliance with Asiatics against a Christian European Power because they can supply the military reserve which we shall require, but do not possess, in the event of regenerated Russia discovering that the line of least resistance to the sea is through British territory.

It is, however, an open question whether the intention of Lord Lansdowne was to apply the guiding principle which brought England through the wars of the Spanish Succession, the Seven Years' wars, and the Napoleonic struggle; namely, the maintenance of the balance of power. It is more probable that, knowing the condition of the War Office and the Army, our rulers have sought and found an Asiatic substitute for military preparations at home. The balance of power is no longer contained within the European perimeter; and a Japanese statesman of distinction has informed me that he regards not only our alliance with Japan, but even the entente with France as a sign of English de[illegible] of the dis[illegible] of our Puritan

[illegible] AUSTRALIA.

We do not [illegible] and cannot, therefore, profitably speculate upon, the attitude of the Australian Commonwealth to this new alliance. The military and naval impotence of the Commonwealth is such that as a consequence of its hostile legislation against the Mongolian race, the occupation of Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide would be an irresistible temptation to the captors of Port Arthur but for the fact that Australia, though virtually an industrial republic is still nominally within the circle of the British Empire. According to Major-General Hutton, late Federal Commandant, a force capable of taking the field does not at present exist in Australia. Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Nield, Senator of the Commonwealth, states that the people of Australia are living in a "fool's paradise." When General Hutton quitted Australia, he handed over to his successor at the end of 1904 a force of 18,000 troops, a reduction of 8,000 in three years, the departments necessary for a mobile army having yet to be created. Having no navy and neither funds, knowledge nor plant for the creation of a fleet, the Australian public are as defenceless against the Japanese as the Koreans, although they refused to contribute to the cost of the British Navy beyond a trifle which does not defray half the upkeep of the strategically useless and practically obsolete squadron maintained by British taxpayers in Australian waters.

Canada, which does not contribute one cent to the cost of the British Navy, has rivalled the Commonwealth, at all events on the British Columbian side of the Continent, in her cavalier treatment of our Asiatic allies. Does Canada approve of an Imperial policy which depends for defence of the Indian frontier upon Asiatics, whose ambitions are boundless and whose real feelings towards England are those of an efficient, hungry, and impoverished swordsman for an opulent and impotent employer?

RUSSIA'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

Is the Peace of Portsmouth likely to ensure the peace of the world? Certainly not. The foreign policy of Russia is dictated by geography and temperature. The expansion of Russia towards the sea does not depend on the wisdom or the weakness of the Tsar, but on the disinclination of 130,000,000 virile Northerners to be barred for months every year from approach to the ocean. Russian expansion does not conflict with German foreign policy. On the contrary, it is supplementary to the natural and obvious ambitions of the organised, temperate and educated Teutonic peoples. The only question to be determined by the rulers of Russia whether regenerated or bureaucratic, is as to the line of least resistance to the sea.

Can anyone acquainted with recent methods of the managing directors of the British Empire doubt that Russian energy and resources, developed and guided by German brains, will shortly be vigorously directed against British interests in Asia and elsewhere?

Under these circumstances, we are seeking to obtain from the Japanese that support which Australia and Canada withhold from the Mother Country. It must not be forgotten that Colonial help in the Boer war was paid for by Britons and Irishmen.

Is, then, the Japanese alliance such "good business" as it seems on the surface? Would it not be wiser policy to seek a friendly understanding, friendship and alliance with Ireland, now held only by the sword; with Australia and Canada, which do not contribute a penny even to the civil list of the monarch? We cannot have it both ways. It is obvious that we must choose between friendship with our Anglo-Saxon relations, whose motto is "A White Australia," and whose ideal is the exclusion of our allies from their shores, or the weak purchase of military succour from the Asiatic race, which could deal with Australia as it has dealt with Korea but for the Navy paid for by British taxpayers.

An Anglo-Japanese alliance in view of inevitable war should be preceded by a formal understanding between the Mother Country and Australia, or, what is infinitely preferable, an all-English Congress should be held to establish a democratic union of the English-speaking people throughout the world, which would prevent the necessity of our resorting to Asiatics for military succour. If Japanese troops ever defend the Khyber against Russia at the cost of the English taxpayer, it will not be long before the Royal Chrysanthemum will be hoisted where the Union Jack now floats on Fort St. George in Calcutta.

A WARNING.

By Sir Henry Cotton, K.C.S.I.

I do not wish to enter into the details of the project, in which your readers would naturally feel no interest, or to discuss the administrative reasons which are put forward in justification of the scheme for separating Bengal into two provinces. Those reasons admit of an easy answer, which I have given elsewhere. The burden of governing Bengal may or may not be too much for the shoulders of one man. The demand of the people of Bengal is that this "one man rule" should crease, and that in place of it a governor should e appointed from England, according to the system which already prevails in Madras and Bombay, and that he should be assisted in every branch of the administration by experienced members of an executive council. They object to the partition of their province I have used too mild an expression to give a proper idea of the bitter feelings which this partition measure has aroused. A perusal of the Indian newspapers can leave no room for doubt that there is an intensity of indignation kindled such as has never before been equalled in the country. I am inundated with letters and telegrams on the subject. My friends in India would seem to believe that I have power to influence public opinion in England on this matter. I have not that power, but, at least, I may claim to come forward as the mouthpiece and interpreter of Indian feeling. The scheme of partition is not without its attraction to the members of an autocratic bureaucracy, who see before them the certain prospect of additional offices and emoluments. But it is repugnant in the last degree to the inhabitants of the country affected, in whom there is a sense of patriotic pride in their province, their ancestry, and their future. The idea of the division of their people into two arbitrary section has given a profound shock to the Bengali race. But it has done much more than this, for it is realised that the sinister object of the measure is to shatter. if it be possible to do so, the unity and to undermine the feelings of solidarity which are at present so happily established among the members of a compact and national branch of the Empire. The partition of Bengal is the culmination of a retrograde policy with which Lord Curzon's name always be identified in the memory of our Indian fellow[illegible]. The retiring Viceroy has strai[illegible] link of the Government in order to officialise the administration. It is no administrative reason that lies at the root of this scheme. It is part and parcel of Lord Curzon's policy to enfeeble the growing political power and destroy the political possibilities of a nascent patriotism among the Indian people. Bengalis have been the leaders of political agitation in modern India. With all their faults, they are the principal section of the community who have inspired the new national patriotism, on which is centred the future hope and destiny of the people. Bengal is, so to speak, the nursery of the coming Indian nation. This partition is designed to weaken Bengali influence. The details of the scheme are skilfully adapted for this purpose. And it is the consciousness and conviction that this disrupture is intended to impair the independence and power and influence of the most prosperous and advanced province in India that is the secret of the opposition to the measure.

Now, it is not necessary to agree with the grounds of this opposition. But there can be no doubt of their existence, and of the force and volume of popular opinion on the subject. The popular irritation has been greatly increased first by the secrecy with which the scheme has been gradually matured and the refusal to impart any information on it in reply to frequent questions and memorials during the period of incubation, and secondly by the apparent trickery and breach of faith which have led to its being launched in India with immediate effect, when the impression left by Mr. Brodrick in the House of Commons was that action would not be taken until papers necessary to explain the proposals had been laid before the House and a further opportunity to debate on them had been afforded. The popular irritation has now reached very serious dimensions. But the people of India have no vote or voice on questions of public policy; when they protest they are ignored; they are powerless to compel the Government to act or to refrain from action. Their resources of agitation are, therefore, somewhat limited. They have had and are still holding, public meetings and demonstrations; their local Press is unanimous in denouncing the Government policy; they are sending by mail and cable representations to the Secretary of State, of which he takes no heed; they are pressing their friends in England to move on their behalf, but this avails them little at a time when Parliament is not sitting. They are a law-abiding folk, and have not yet, so far as I am aware, resorted to rioting. At last, however, they have fallen back on new methods, which they hope will operate on Englishmen through their pockets, and so induce Lancashire opinion to influence the Government to pay some regard to local opinion in Bengal. The idea is an ingenious one, and is encouraged, if not suggested, by the successful experience of the Chinese in boycotting American goods in order to secure better treatment of the Chinese in America. So a movement has been set on foot to boycott Manchester cottons in Bengal. I see that theManchester Chamber of Commerce affect to think very lightly of this departure. They may be right. I have great respect for the judgment of Sir Frank Forbes Adam, whose name is still gratefully and affectionately remembered in Bombay. But they may be wrong, and my personal belief is that they are mistaken. The idea of discouraging the import of British goods in favour of locally made products has been in the air for a long time and has been freely advocated in Madras and Bombay—curiously enough, not so much in Calcutta. It is in Calcutta, however, where the idea is being put into practical operation, and my information is to the effect that it has caught on like wildfire. It is now merely a question of organisation and persistence. These are qualities which the people of Bengal are said to lack; but they are not deficient in a spirit of self-sacrifice when the occasion arises for its exercise. I therefore, venture to warn the Manchester merchants that there may be more in this movement than they are at present willing to admit. If it maintains itself in Calcutta it will inevitably spread to the other Presidencies, where public opinion has long been in its favour. The cotton spinners of Manchester are in a better position than I am to judge of the commercial tendencies of the movement. But I can perhaps speak with greater authority than they can of its reality and I have no doubt whatever that the people of Bengal are in earnest in the matter, and will do their utmost to maintain it. Whether they will succeed or not remains to be seen, but the experiment will not have been tried in vain if it induces Englishmen to give a little more of their attention to Indian affairs, and to insist on greater sympathy with and deference to popular aspirations and wishes.—"Manchester Guardian."

NOTES FROM THE "JAPAN TIMES."

CAPTURED SHIPS RE-NAMED.

The Russian warships which were refloated lately at Port Arthur and Chemulpho have been re-named as follows:—

Former Name:	New Name:
Peresviet (battleship)	Sagami.
Poltava (")	Tango.
Bayan (armoured cruiser)	Aso.
Pallada (cruiser)	Tsugaru.
Varyag (")	Soya.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS IN THE FAR EAST.

The disposition of the foreign war-vessels in the Far East on the 21st instant was as follows:—

Great Britain:—Weihaiwei, 19; Shanghai, 4; Wangtsze, 4; Hongkong, 3; Canton, 2; 1 at sea.

America:—Chefoo, 5; Shanghai, 2; Hongkong, 1; Manila, 8 warships and 15 small gunboats; 5 at sea.

France:—Yangtsze, 2; Haiphong, 4; Canton, 2; Galong, 4; Saigon 17 warships, a number of small gunboats and 2 submarines.

Germany:—Kiaochow, 7; Chefoo, 1; Chemulpho, 1; Yangtsze, 2; Amoy, 1; Canton, 1.

China:—Chefoo, 2; Shanghai, 5; Yangtsze, 11; Fuchow, 2; 1 at sea.

Austria:—Yokohama, Kaiserin Elizabeth.

Italy:—Miyazu, Marco Polo.

RUSSIAN VESSELS INTERNED IN NEUTRAL PORTS.

The following are the names of the Russian vessels interned in neutral ports:—

At Chefoo.

The destroyers Skory, Serdity, Stratni and Vlastni.

At Tsintao.

The battleship Cesarevitch and the destroyers Bechumni, Bespotchadni, Bestrachni, Boiky and Smely.

At Shanghai.

The gunboat Mandjur, the destroyer Grozoyooi, the cruiser Askold, the transports Vladimir, Voronez, Ruinier (?) Yaroslav, Kronier (?) and Korea; the tankship Meteor; the torpedo-boat Sviet; the destroyer Bodry.

At Saigon.

The cruiser Diana.

At Manila.

The cruisers Oleg, Aurora and Zemtchug.

At San Francisco.

The transport Lena.

CASUALTIES TO OUR NAVY.

From the outbreak of the war up to the 15th inst. the casualties to our Navy were as follows, exclusive of those sustained by the North Expeditionary Fleet:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Port Arthur, Feb 9, 1904	3	69	72
Yellow Sea Aug. 10, 1904	65	161	226
Off Ulsan, Aug. 14, 1904	36	96	132
Port Arthur, from June 26 to Dec. 31, 1904	30	313	343
Japan Sea. May 27 and 28, 1905 ...	88	611	699
Other minor engagements	1,669	541	2,210
Total	1,891	1,791	3,682

Of the wounded, 117 subsequently died, 1,470 recovered, and 73 were dismissed from the Naval list after recovery, while 113 are still under treatment.

As the canal is expected to be open again to all traffic by the 8th, it is not anticipated that any special measures will be required for dealing with the mails and passengers on the "Persia." The "Persia" is not due at Port Said till the 4th, so that looking to the time it would take to get the mails to Suez and to the necessity for transferring them to some slower vessel, very little if anything would probably be gained by the transhipment.

During the past week Upper and North-Western India and the west centre and south of the Peninsula have been parctically rainless, although light local rain generally accompanying thunderstorms has been received in some districts. In other parts of India, rain has been received from two storms. The first of these crossed the Madras Coast near Vizagapatam during the early morning of the 24th September, and thence advanced slowly north-westward into the Central Provinces. Rain was received all along its course, and falls of between five and seven inches in twenty-four hours were recorded at Raipur, Nagpur, Pachmarhi and Seoni. The second storm passed north-westward from Central Burma across the head of the Bay to the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and general rain was received over Burma and Lower Bengal. The week's rainfall has hence been normal, or more or less excessive over Burma, Lower Bengal, the north divisions of the East Coast and the central parts of the country as far as Jhansi; while over the whole of the remainder of the country outside the influence of the storms, rain has been deficient or altogether absent.

Correspondence.

ROCK SALT AND SEA SALT.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—A petition should be at once drawn out by the people of Bengal to be submitted to the E. I. R. Co., and N. W. Ry. authorities through the Railway Board for the reduction of freight of both the Sambhar and Kewra Mines salts on the following grounds:—

(1) Salt is the necessary condiment for the digestion of food and purifying of blood and it is the article of daily consumption for both men and beasts.

(2) During the last 20 years the Congress persistently moved Government to reduce the duty on salt, so that it may be easily procured by everyone. The Government having thus convinced of the necessity has reduced the duty to its former level. Now the question arises why the people of Bengal cannot get the benefit of these pure and harmless salts. Some 30 years ago when Government took upon itself to analyse all the salts consumed by the Indian people it was found by the authorities—at least we were given to understand—that Rock salt was the poorest of all.

3. The salt works in the Gurgaon Dist. and other places in other Provinces of India were similarly closed by Government on the allegation that the salt of those places were not fit for the consumption of human beings.

4. Why do the people of Bengal die by thousands from enlargement of spleen and liver complaints?—only because they use sea salt, which does not harmoniously act on our system and can not thus check the influence of malaria germs.

5. The reduction of Ry. freight will increase its revenue by leaps and bounds.

6. The purity of the rock salt can be proved by the healthiness of those people of Bengal, I mean widows and Brahmin Pundits, who generally use only the Rock salt. They consider other salts impure.

7. I think hitherto it was an unknown fact to the people of Bengal that the consumption of sea salt is one of the principal causes of the enlargement of spleen of their children.

8. Why the people of the Punjab are so healthy and robust?—because they use Rock salt alone and that is why they seldom suffer from spleen and liver diseases.

9. The well-to-do people of Bengal will for the safety of their health should use Rock salt, even if they will have to pay a little higher price for the same.

10. The stock of salt in the Punjab mines is inexhaustible, so I think Government will have no objection to its being used by the people of Bengal at least for the sake of their health.

11. The present mode of importing Rock salt in Bengal is by water, it is taken to Kurachi by boats and thence by steam ships to Calcutta hence it cannot compete with sea-salt.

12. When the Ry. freight for coal has been reduced, why should not the freight for Rock salt be reduced so as to enable it to compete with other salts in the market.

From personal experience I can testify to the superiority of the Rock salt to that of sea salt. In the year 1846, when I was a lad of 12 years of age, I came from Bengal with an enlarged spleen. By living in the Punjab and using Rock salt only I came round within a few months.

Mohendra Nath Sen.

Rawalpindi, 19th Sept. '05.

A SUGGESTION FROM THE SOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—It is a great pleasure to find from newspapers how the people of Bengal have at last awakened to interest themselves in the actual welfare of the country by attempting to promote indigenous industry. We, Indians, are sadly getting accustomed to foreign trinkets made probably [illegible] materials taken away from India. [illegible] gone by, say ten years ago, nobody—Hindu or Mahomedan—would use enamelled utensils. Everybody used either brass or copper articles, which when became useless by wear and tear fetched some value but now is there any shop-keeper who will buy old enamelled ware? No. Because they are worthless. In the line of dress even ladies and children had gold or silver laced Benares Sarees, Chudders etc., which when torn realized some value by melting the laces or cloth, as the case may be, into silver or copper. Those days have gone only to come back again. At our expense, with our money, the foreigners are fattening themselves to sit on our chests to have a quiet laugh.

Some short time ago I had to go to Calcutta and went to see some of the European firms. The first house I went to, was a very big office. I saw the manager who sent for his head clerk and the way the latter was spoken to was repulsive to Eastern feelings. I heard this European to call him "Babu," without uttering his name, several times. Surely the office master knew his assistant's name. I noticed that the Bengalee gentleman had got used to this contemptuous treatment. I finished my business and called on another firm. I went in to see the manager, who seemed to be busy, and asked me to wait outside for a short time. After he had finished his work, he sent for me and said: "Well Babu, what can I do for you?" without even offering a seat on the vacant chair lying opposite. I felt it and replied, "Yes, Mister, I have come to give you some work." He said, "Well, you see I am very busy and you must tell me in as few a word as possible what you want." I replied, "All right, I don't want to take up your time but shall write and correspond with your Head Office about my business and I am sure they (meaning your proprietors) will devote a much longer time." He then turned very polite and offered a seat. I have even heard the Eurasian Railway guards to call the station masters "Babu, Babu." In no other province in India would such a thing be tolerated. In Bombay, why, even the office boy is called by his name by the heads of the firms, and often a Mr. is added. The same in Madras. A Bengalee is a Babu which is a right enough term; but Tom, Hurry, Dick are not all the same. To a European or Eurasian a Bengalee peon is as much of a Babu as the millionaire. I wonder how a European would like if he is called "Look here Mister," I wish you to do this Mister" or in writing "Dear Mister," I would suggest your youngmen to protest strongly against this usage.

To revert to my subject. You have the remedy in your own hands. You could, if you wanted to utilize the vast resource lying dormant before you. Jute is your exclusive property. To say that you must not let it be exported is not sane. Why not all the Zemindars on whose lands the cultivators reap from a "ring" and buy up or[illegible] as to control the entire production. [illegible] cultivators are in immediate need of mo[illegible] Let the Zemindars pay, say 50 per cen[illegible] the market or proper value to them and [illegible] balance paid when the quantity is sold. [illegible] these Zemindars or the "ring" put 12 [illegible] cent for interest on the advance made to [illegible] cultivators, and Rs. 2 per maund more th[illegible] the price paid to the cultivator. Out of t[illegible] Rs. 2 allow the Re. 1 for establishment, [illegible] ervision, stacking, selling etc. and the ot[illegible] Re. 1 to a fund, the amount of which w[illegible] swell up into a large figure during one yea[illegible] You will thus keep a large number of w[illegible] people busy and a large fund with [illegible] every year you can float a different [illegible] prise upon a sound basis. These [illegible] people must have jute, they cannot [illegible] keep their mills idle and the p[illegible] Dundee or elsewhere can afford to [illegible] to 2-8 more as all these mills and [illegible] will recover out of their productions.

Rajamandry (Madras) Sept. 9.

COMPLAINT OF A BAILIFF.

On Monday, before Mr. D. Swinhoe, [illegible] ciating Chief Presidency Magistrate, [illegible] Kristo Lall Datt, on behalf of Mr. Maitland [illegible] a bailiff of the Court of Small Causes, Ca[illegible] cutta, applied for and obtained summo[illegible] against two men named Nobi and Alla Bux [illegible] under the following circumstances. It [illegible] be still fresh in the minds of the readers [illegible] the "Patrika" that only the other day [illegible] defendants in this matter made a comp[illegible] against Mr. Maitland and others under [illegible] cumstances already reported and that [illegible] Court was pleased to order a police enqui[illegible] into the matter. The allegations were th[illegible] warrant of attachment was issued again[illegible] Hafiz Emamulla and Mr. Maitland accom[illegible] panied by a man of the decree holder we[illegible] to a godown at 3, Ram Mohun Bose's la[illegible] and seized some property. Nobi was prese[illegible] there at the time and he with seven or eig[illegible] others claimed the goods. Mr. Maitl[illegible] advised them to file a claim suit. Appli[illegible] then proceeded to 60 Canning Street, [illegible] debtor's shop and attached some goods, wh[illegible] were removed by the decree holder to [illegible] godown at 3, Ram Mohun Bose's lane. M[illegible] Maitland proceeded and Nobi took him in[illegible] side the premises and said that the goods ha[illegible] not been removed to these premises. Appli[illegible] cant left, but afterwards received informa[illegible] tion that the goods had been secreted on t[illegible] upper flat of the premises, went upstai[illegible] where defendant Alla Bux assisted by [illegible] others, pounced upon him. Nobi held [illegible] by the throat and they proceeded to ass[illegible] him. The decree-holder's man at once w[illegible] to the Colootolah thana but in the m[illegible] time a crowd had collected and restrained [illegible] applicant. When the Inspector arrived [illegible] applicant alleged that the Inspector [illegible] told the complainant,—"you should h[illegible] been the defendant in this case" and t[illegible] he also asked the applicant to come to [illegible] thana in his carriage. When the carri[illegible] reached the thana, Inspector Frizzoni [illegible] the applicant that Nobi and Alla Bux, [illegible] defendants, had told him that he ([illegible] Maitland) was drunk. The bailiff re[illegible] that he was not so. He was sick. Insp[illegible] said that he would take the applican[illegible] the hospital in order to obtain medical t[illegible] mony as to his condition. At this time [illegible] European assistants from the Commer[illegible] Bank arrived there to lodge a complaint [illegible] garding an assault committed on t[illegible] Jemadar and Mr. Maitland appealed to th[illegible] The Inspector, it was alleged, was all a[illegible] using insulting language towards him. [illegible] pector then wanted to take him to t[illegible] pital. Applicant refused to go alo[illegible] Inspector. Two European gentlem[illegible] pressed themselves to go with him. [illegible] at the gharry, applicant told the two [illegible] men that he had been forced to go [illegible] hospital and asked them to bear witn[illegible] the fact. On this, the Inspector was a[illegible] to have called the applicant a liar [illegible] ordered the coachman to drive back [illegible] thana and the applicant saved him[illegible] running away from the thana. Comp[illegible] then obtained a medical certificate as [illegible] condition.

The Court after going through th[illegible] cation said addressing the pleader, [illegible] have got all this evidence against [illegible] Frizzoni why don't you proceed agai[illegible] also?"

Pleader.—Because we have not go[illegible] rity from the Registrar of the Small [illegible] Court to do so.

Court.—Why don't you report him [illegible] Commissioner of Police?

Pleader.—We shall consult the R[illegible] and do so.

The Court then ordered the issue o[illegible] monses against defendants Nobi and [illegible] Bux, as prayed for.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Under the auspices of the Bandhab L[illegible] a meeting was held on Monday even[illegible] the Star Theatre to celebrate the 81st [illegible] day anniversary of Mr. Dadabhai N[illegible] There was a large gathering. Mr. Lal [illegible] Ghose, who was to take the chair, [illegible] unavoidably absent Rai Jatindra Nath [illegible] dhery, Zaminder of Taki, took the chair

The following resolutions were put t[illegible] vote and carried unanimously:—

I. That this meeting offers its cord[illegible] gratulations to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji [illegible] eighty-first birthday and wishes him [illegible] returns of the day.

II. That this meeting sends its [illegible] greetings to the electors of North [illegible] and begs of them with all the earn[illegible] its command to return Mr. Dadabhai [illegible] to Parliament and by so doing e[illegible] everlasting gratitude of India's multi[illegible] millions.

III. That it being already decided to [illegible] truct a permanent building for the Ba[illegible] Library, this meeting is of opinion tha[illegible] said building should be named "the N[illegible] Hall' after the name of India's Gra[illegible] Man, and that the public should be re[illegible] fully requested to subscribe towards the [illegible] of the building.

With a hearty vote of thanks propos[illegible] the chair the meeting separated.

THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRE[illegible]

MISTAKEN DIAGNOSIS.

There are many people who have pai[illegible] the back and imagine that their kidney[illegible] affected, while their only troubl[illegible]is rh[illegible] tism of the muscles, which can be cure[illegible] few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Ba[illegible] or by dampening a piece of flannel with [illegible] Pain Balm and binding it over the affe[illegible] parts. A pain in the side or chest shou[illegible] treated in the same manner and p[illegible]mpt[illegible] lief is sure to follow. For sale b[illegible] ALL CHEMISTS AND STOR[illegible] PRICE 1 Re. 2 Rs [illegible]

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

[DE]STRUCTION BY BLUEFISH.

[It] has been carefully estimated, says the [Sin]gapore Free Press," that about one [millio]n bluefish are annually taken along our [coast]s. As all obtainable statements go to [show] that not more than one bluefish in one [thou]sand is ever taken by man, this would [mea]n one thousand million of adult fish. [Tak]ing the moderate estimate of ten fish [per] diem to support each bluefish, we have [a gr]and total of ten thousand millions of [fish] destroyed "in a single day"! It is fur[ther] well known that bluefish haunt our [coast] for about one hundred and twenty [days ea]ch year, which means death to at [twel]ve hundred million fish during one [year]. It is quite reasonable to estimate [that a b]luefish of five pounds weight will [daily] destroy its own weight of fish per [day], as this does not include the tireless [hordes] of younger bluefish, the innumerable [...] of which are proportionally as busy [as the] small fry as their elders are [the ma]ture fish the total daily destruction [becom]es something almost appalling.

[Th]at a fish like the one in question has not [bee]n closely followed throughout its various [mo]vements is an interesting fact, for in truth [we] appear to know little about its habits [ex]cept from the sporting point of view. They [go] their own ways, being sometime plentiful [an]d again scarce. They devour almost every[thing] that swims of suitable size. They are [said to] grow with amazing rapidity, attaining [a len]gth of from twelve to fifteen inches the [seco]nd year. It is further said that they [inc]rease in weight from four or five to ten [or] fifteen pounds during the few months they [are] found along our coast. They have been [foun]d in the Malay Archipelago, Australia, [at] the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Madagas[car], in the Mediterranean, at Malta, Alex[and]ria, the Syrian coast and about the [Can]aries. They have never been reported [fro]m the Atlantic coast of Europe, nor the [wa]ters of the Bermudas or any of the West[ern I]slands. On our coast they range from [Cent]ral Brazil and the Guianas through the [Gulf] of Mexico and North to Nova Scotia, [thou]gh never seen in the Bay of Fundy. Just [whe]re they spawn seems to be an open ques[tio]n. They vary greatly in size, the extreme [we]ight probably being between fifteen and [tw]enty pounds. Like the trout, a bluefish [me]asuring fourteen inches weighs about a [pou]nd. A two-pounder would measure about [sev]enteen inches; three pounds, twenty-six [inche]s; six pounds a trifle more. Larger [t]han these are seldom taken by amateurs [thou]gh an occasional "tide-runner" may [easi]ly exceed the usual limit.

[LAR]GEST FLOWERS IN THE WORLD.

—o—

[Ou]r contemporary, "The American Bota[nist]" has the following on the above subject: [T]he flowers of the Rafflesia (R. Schader[...]) expanding more than thirty inches, [are] easily the largest flowers in the world. [If ou]r measurements were merely from the tip [of one] petal to the tip of another, however, [a Sou]th American orchid (Cypripedium cau[datum]) would lead, for the lateral petals, [from] which the plant gets its scientific name, [grow] to the enormous length of twenty[...] inches, according to Kerner. The same [autho]r states that one of the tropical aristo[crat]s, with whose relatives, the Dutchman's [pipe a]nd Canada ginger, we are all familiar, [...] grows to be fifteen inches long and [...] wider. Children use them for [...] and are able to draw them down [over their] ears. The largest flowers growing [...] is said by Kerner to be a species of [...] (M. Campbelli). The petals are [...]ed and spread nearly ten inches. [...] large flowers are, the lotus, various [water-]lilies, cacti, and the opium poppy, [which] reach diameters of from eight to fifteen [...]

[We m]ay add to the list "Victoria regia," [the flow]ers of which measure more than [...] inches across. It is called the "Queen [of wat]er-lilies." "The American Botanist" [seems] to have overlooked "Rafflesia [...] which at one time was considered [the] largest flower in the world, and [which gav]e the name to the Order "Raffle[siaceae."] The following account of its dis[covery by] Dr. Maxwell T. Masters (in the [...] of Botany), may interest some of our [readers]:—

"Rafflesias" were first made known in [1818. Si]r Stamford Raffles, at that time [Governor] of Ben Coolen, was on a tour in [the inte]rior of Sumatra, accompanied by [Lady Ra]ffles, Dr. Arnold, and others, when [the]y lighted upon a flower of enormous [size, mo]re than a yard across. Descriptions [and dra]wings of this vegetable prodigy were [sent t]o this country, and the plant was [named] by the celebrated Robert Brown, in [honour] of its discoverers, "Rafflesia Arnoldi." [Since t]hen several other species have been [discover]ed, but none of equal size with that [me]ntioned, which indeed still retains [its chara]cter as being the largest flower known [to] us, with one or two allies, is now [place]d in a distinct family, "Raffle[siaceae."]

[The J]amnagar State Police, has succeeded [in arres]ting two other accomplices of the [notoriou]s raider Bhaya Bhuchad, the notori[ous out]law of that State. Some half a [dozen load]ed rifles, as many swords, several [ba]gs and tins filled with powder, [and ca]rtouch have been found out from [the possessi]on of these men, both of whom [were sent] up before the Magistrate for [trial. On]e of the accused has however been [grante]d a tender of pardon on condition [that he] should supply further particulars in [the ma]tter, while the other has been com[mitted] to the Sessions.

[N]o Doctors Treatment

[...] distant village home, and the con[...] is, that the baneful effects of [...] have reduced my health to the [...] state. I am shattered, weak, pate [...]ted and uncared for in my own home. [Comp]laints of above nature come to us [n]ow and then and we would advise [com]plainants to use our PANCHATIKTA [...], the infallible specific for Malarial [and] other periodical fevers which will do [away] with the necessity of calling a doctor [and w]ill cure him throughly at a nominal [cost].

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Scientific Notes.

MIGRATION OF THE SWALLOW.

An interesting note on the migration of the swallow was given at the recent Ornithological Congress by Mr. Otto Herman. Records of the dates of arrival and departure of migratory birds have been obtained through the services of a large number of observers widely scattered over the country. From these it has been found that it takes the swallow a hundred and five days to complete its summer colonisation of Europe. That is to say, not until a hundred and five days after the first arrival at Gibraltar in the south does the pioneer swallow reach Lulea in the north. By the time the old birds have reached the latter locality the first brood is fully fledged in the former. In Hungary there is a difference of seventy days between the first arrival of the swallow in the south and its appearance in the north. This may be due to the fact that those birds which go furthest south to winter go furthest north to breed, and so have longer distances to travel.

COSMIC DUST.

The cosmic dust of the atmosphere is usually held to be of meteoric origin. The smaller meteorites, heated in their passage through the air, are dissipated into vapour, which remains suspended in the atmosphere as dust. In a recent communication to the "Astronomische Nachrichten," however, Professor Schaeberle contends that part of this dust is of solar origin. And it has been suggested that magnetic storms and aurorae are caused by the earth passing through denser portions of streams of finely-divided matter thrown out by the sun. One of the greatest objections to this view is that no regularity in the ejections has been found in connection with terrestrial disturbances. Professor Schaeberle, however, contends that th[e] irregularity is really in favour of the hypothesis. For, he points out, the force with which the particles are thrown out from the sun must be very variable. And a very small change in the initial velocity of ejection would make a large difference in the time taken to reach the earth. Hence the irregul[arity of] such phenomena favours the view that this may be due to streams of finely-divided matter of solar origin.

ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS.

Moissan's well-known method of forming artificial diamonds involved the employment of a very high temperature in the electrical furnace, as well as a very high pressure. Mr. C. V. Burton argues that if carbon be made to crystallise at a comparatively low temperature, the pressure required will also be less. Thus it is estimated that with a temperature of from 550deg. to 700deg. C., ordinary atmospheric pressure would suffice. On these data Mr. Burton has instituted some experiments in the artificial production of diamonds. It is found that a molten alloy of lead with one per cent. of calcium will hold in solution a small quantity of carbon. If this calcium is afterwards eliminated from the alloy some of the carbon crystallises out. This may be done by subjecting it to the action of steam, by which a crust of lime is formed on the outside, the lead remaining unattacked. Now if this elimination is effected at full red heat the carbon is found to crystallise as graphite. If, however, a very low red heat is employed, a number of microscopic crystals are formed which have many of the properties of the diamond. Other methods by which minute diamond crystals appear to have been obtained are by boiling benzine with finely powdered potassium dichromate, or heating it with chloroform to a temperature of 200deg. or 300deg. C.

FACTS ABOUT THE ALOE.

At a recent meeting of the South African Philosophical Society, Dr. Marloth read a [paper on] the Aloe Succotrina, in which he said [the] real habitat of most South African succulents is not known or recorded. They were introduced into European gardens 100 or 200 years ago, and figured and described from cultivated specimens. One of the most striking examples of this kind is the species of aloe called Aloe succrotrina, because it was thought at the time that this plant furnished the drug which came from the island of Socotra. That error has been rectified since, for the plant which bears this name does not occur at Socotra, quite another one supplying the drug. It was then surmised that the plant to which this name had been given by mistake, and which is still being cultivated at home under this name, might have come from South Africa, but as no botanist had ever recorded it from here, its origin remained a puzzle. It is rather surprising to find that the home of a plant of such a conspicuous sight and such special interest should have remained unknown for two centuries, although it grows in profusion a few miles outside Cape Town. So far one spot only is known to me, which, however, is well hidden.

A SIXTH SENSE IN INSECTS.

Whether or not birds possess a sixth sense writes a naturalist correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" may be reasonably doubted, but there is no disputing the fact that certain species of ants, and probably other insects possess a sixth sense of which man knows nothing, unless we are to consider telepathy as a newly-discovered "sense." The insects' sixth sense is shown in colonies of certain species of ants in America, living in colonies considerably apart, being able to communicate with each other for co-operative purposes, either defensive or aggressive and that, too, by no means visible or understandable by men. The late Mr. Riley, for many years chief of the Entomological Division of the U.S.A. Agricultural Department, with whom the writer was for some time associated, experimented with colonies of ants in an endeavour to solve this mystery. He had no difficulty in demonstrating the facts, and in a special bulletin explained them, and declared that he could compare the phenomena to nothing except highly-developed insect telepathy!

(*In the Press.*)

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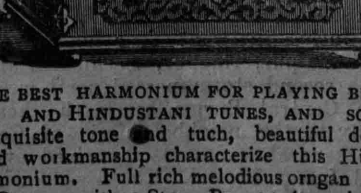

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