REG NO C 59

634

Amrita Bazar Patrika

BI-WEEKLY EDITION---PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY.

VOL XXXVI | CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1905 | O 711

GRAMOPHONES.
WITH TAPERED ARM.
For Rs. 82-8.

No. 3, Gramophone Rs. 22-8.
Triple spring Gramophone Rs. 150.
We are now registering orders for new Bengali records which will arrive by the end of this month New List sent to Moffusil gentlemen post free.

MULLICK BROTHERS.
(Tailors & Outfitters)
AGENTS :—Gramophone & Typewriter Ld.
2, Upper Chitpur Road, Jorasanko, Calcutta.

FREE !! FREE !!
NOTABLE UTTERANCES AT THE NATIONAL GATERINGS OF DECEMBER, 1904.
CONTENTS.—Indian National. Congress. Sir Mehta's Welcome Address. Sir Henry Cotton's Presidential Address. The Social Conference. H. H. The Geakwar's Inaugural Address. The Hon. Mr. Parekh's Presidential Address. The Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar's Address. Indian Ladies' Conference. Mrs. Ranade's Speech. Mohamedan Educational Conference. Mrs. Morison's Presidential Address. Industrial Exhibition. The Hon. Mr D. Thackersey's Speech. H. E. Lord Lamington's Speech. H. E. Lady Lamington's Speech. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's Speech. Temperance Conference. Sir Balchandra Krishna's Address. Mr. Samuel Smith's Speech.
Price As 8 Free to Subscribers of the "INDIAN REVIEW"
☞ The annual subscription to "THE INDIAN REVIEW" is Rs. 5 (five). Subscription can commence from any month. Any one who wishes to buy books at the reduced rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance. Those hat are in arrears cannot have concession rates.
APPLY TO :—G. A. NATESAN & CO.
ESPLANADE, MADRAS.

G... BUKSH ELLA...
Watch and Clock maker and Jewe...
136, *Radha Bazar, Calcutta.*
All watches are Guaranteed for three years.

PACKING AND POSTAGE CHARGES ARE FREE

PACKING AND POSTAGE CHARGES ARE FREE

	Rs.	As.
1 Nickel Silver, open face, keyless Watch	3	8
2 Silver case, Open Face Watch	6	8
3 Roscopf Lever Watch	4	0
4 Roscopf Lever Fancy Dial Watch	4	8
5 Nickel Silver, Open face keyless Watch	6	8
6 Silver, Open face, keyless Watch	9	8
7 Nickel Silver, wrist watch, with a strap	5	0
8 Silver wrist watch, with a strap	6	8
9 Gold wrist watch with a strap	19	8
10 German silver, hunting key winding watch	5	8
11 Silver hunting, key winding watch	8	12
12 Silver, hunting Lever watch	12	8
13 Silver half-hunting Lever watch	14	8
14 Silver, Open Face 8 days keyless Lever	18	8
15 Silver hunting ,, ,, ,,	22	0

1 case, 1 Spring, 1 glass, 1 chain free with all watches.
Purchaser of every three watches of any number ll get a watch of the same number free of cost.
Harmonium single reed 3 Stoppers, 1 sids, Rs. 28
One Nickel-silver, Open Face watch will be given free of cost with the instrument.
Harmonium Double reeds, 4 Stoppers Rs. 48.
One Silver watch will be given free of cost with he in trument.
Real Pebble spectacles from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 18.
Orders for Harmonium mus in every case accompany with ¼th of the actual rice of the instrumen

Our Family is renowned as the Physician for 200 years past of H. H. the Jam Saheb of Jamanagar

Madan Manjari Pills ! ! !
PERFECTLY harmless and most wholesomy native medicine. These tonic pills purife the blood, invigorate the nerves, rebuild the broken down constitution and give a most healthful tone to the whole system. For loss of memory and appetite, losses in sleep and with dreams, and for all sorts of urinary complaints, these are the safest and the surest remedy. In short, they are a boon to the doomed, a hope to the hopeless and sure of a cure. Re, 1 for 40 Pills.

Napunshakatwari Ghrit ! ! !
This ointment is an invaluable remedy for impotency. It effects so prompt and permanent a cur- all those who have used it that thousands of unsolicited testimonials as to the wounderful curative powers are pouring in from all quarters every year Re 1 for 2 Tolas.

RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI.
Head Office—64 Jamanager (Katihawar),
Branch Office :—Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

THAT RENOWNED SWAMI DHARMANANDA MAHABHARATI
who has studied both European and Indian Chemistry and has got some knowledge in testing the medicine properties of drugs and Pharmaceutical preparations, and on examining our VIGOR PILLS, writes to us tha

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

Vigor Pills
BRING ABOUT MARVELLOUS RESULT
In Physical Lassitude, Nervous Debility, Prostration, Wasting Diseases and Convalescent.

WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN MISSIONARY
Of Calcutta who is thoroughly bred up in medical science, took some VIGOR PILLS from the Swami and on testing the merits and actions declares
"It is an excellent pill for Nervous Debility and Wasting Diseases."

SOME YOUNG SCHOOL AND COLLEGE STUDENTS
Being advised by the Swami, used the VIGOR PILLS and
95 percent of them have spoken too highly of the Pills.

DR. MODHOOSOODUN COOPTO
Of Moradpore, Patna writes :—"Your VIGOR PILLS is an excellent medicine for ervous Debility. It improves the Appetite and promotes Digestion. It cures Acidity, Flatulance and Diarrhœa. It is also a good medicine of Sleeplessness. Kindly send one phial more to complete my cure."

PRICE RS. 2 PER PHIAL.
Manager, Bharat Vaisajyanilaya,
41, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

BEWARE OF IMMITATIONS OF PAUL & SON'S
GENUINE MOHON FLUTE-HARMONIUM.

Guaranteed for 3 years and the only original, genuine and best harmonium in the market When purchasing please look at the spelling of the word **MOHON**—our Registered Trade Mark and the name of PAUL & SONS in bright gold. ... which none is genuine.

No. ... reeds in box... Rs. 36
No. 3. C to C, 3 Stops, ... ornamental case... Rs. 40
No. 5. Double reeds, 4 Stops ..... Rs. 60
No. 6. Do. Do. Superior ... Rs. 65
All orders executed per V. P. P. On receipt of R 5 in advance. Illustrated catalogues free on application to the sole Manufacturers

PAUL & SONS.
LOWER CHITPOR ROAD, CALCUTTA

No
POWELL'S ASTHMA CURE
(Great Remedy for Asthma)

It is one of the most reliable remedies for Asthma, both during the paroxys and in the intervals. It may be given twice or three times a day. This formu will prove a valuable Sedative as well as an agreeable remedy for Chr ic Bronchit and other diseases in which the use of Iodine is indicated.

LARGE SALE: Since we have introduced this formula It has been sellin very largely amongst the Medical circle. In the cold season POWELL'S NO. 1 ASTHMA CURE is ordered by all the leading Physicians who have been thorough on vinced by proofs of its intrinsic value.

Its value is beyond all price and praise

Its Effects:—Powell's No. 1 Asthma Cure is a great favourite remedy with man to be relieved of the Asthmatic fits and it is undoubtedly a va uable remedy in the worst forms of cases. It relieves the chest of congealed Phlegm by expectoratio without strainin thereby removing all difficulty in Breathing. It this wonde f the most pistressing cases

Bottle Rs .2.
N. POWELL, & CO.,
Chemists,
BYCULLA, BOMABY

This firm is the first Established in Rampu-Boalia and the oldest of th kind. It is reputed the foremost in the place. Gold and Silver ornaments with or without jewels, and silver wares always kept of stock. Mofussil orders executed promptly and carefully per V. P. Post. Illustrated Catalogue sent free on application.

Bepin Behari Dhar, Jeweller and Poddar
Rampur Boalia, P. O. Ghoramara, Rajshahi.
BABU BIPIN BIHARY DHAR.
Jeweller (Ghoramara), (Rajshahi)

Sir
I just received to-day all the silver utensils in sets from your mohorir. The polish and the making of the article is excellent and well approved. As you made for me in the past various golden ornaments of value, I can honestly recommend you to other gentlemen. In fact your dealings with me for the last 16 years have won my full confidence in your business. I shall send you some more orders very soon.

Ranaghat
21 May 1904.
Yours Sincerely
BECHARAM BOSE,
Supdt. Of Post Office, Nadia Division.

Babu Bepin Behari Dhar of Rampur Boalia, Rajshah is a jeweller of high reputation. His designs are excellent and he executes orders with precision, promptitude, and integrity. I had some Rs 500 to Rs. 600 worth of ornaments prepared by him and had the gold tested by an expert at Calcuttta and was gtlad to find that he was honest as regards the price of gold and rate of labours.
(Sd.) Dina Nath Mukherjee,
Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi,

Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1901.
Babu Bepin Behari Dhar, jeweller of Boalia, made several ornaments for me. He also receved several orders through me from my friends. In all cases his dealings were honest and straighf r ward. He is a skilful goldsmith and his executions are neat. I can safely recommend him to the public.
(Sd.) ANNADACH. GUPTA
Dy. Magte.

BOALIA

WHY DO YOU SUFFER
FROM
Gonorrhœa Gleet, Urethritis, Cystit Running whites and similar aliments
when there is such a
WONDERFUL REMEDY
AS
KANAKASHAV
In Ayurvedic Sastras
It gives relief in a day and radically cures in a week.
Innumerable Certificates from
Eminent Physicians and
Suffering Patien
PRICE Rs. 3 PER PHIAL.
"Medicines are prepared at the Bharat Vaisajyanilaya by experts with great care" —"A. B. Patrika."
Manager
BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA CALCUTTA.

NITYANANDA AND NALIN KANTI BISWAS.
JEWELLERY PODDARY SHOP.
Rampur-Boalia, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

All sorts of gold, silver and jewellery ornamen are kept ready for sale, and also made to order a cheaper rates than others. Confident of the superior quality of the articles and moderate prices at which they are sold, I invite comparison and challenge competition. For particulars see illustrated catalogue, Price 6 annas including postage. Customers buying ornaments worth Rs. 100 will get a catalogue free of cost.

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

Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boaliah has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable. He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and fully deserves encouragement and patronage. He is trustworthy in his dealings with his customers.
Dated 4-2-99. (Sd). Nil Kant Majumder,
Presidency College.

DR. PAUL'S
PHTHISIS INHALATION.
A new Remedy for Consumption. All Consumptive patients to know that Dr. Pauls **"Phthisis Inhalation"** kills the specific germs (bacilli) of Consumption and thereby induce prompt and radical cure in the early stage of the disease. In the more advanced stage the Inhalation checks its further progress at once and brings them round gradually in a short time. **A trial would prove its beneficent results even in the last stage when life is certain to be prolonged by its use. One bottle is quite enough for** a patient. Medical practitioners would do **well to give the Inhalation a trial in their practice.**
Rs. 5 per bottle, V. P. Annas. 12 extra.
Apply to Dr. S. C. PAUL, L. M. S.
(Specialist in Diseases of Liver an Lungs.)
19, Doctor's Lane, Taltollah, P.O. Intally, Calcutta.
Telegraphic Address, "Dr. Paul," Taltola, Calcutta.
MEDICAL OPINION:—
Dr. Hem Chandra Dutta, L. M. S., Medical Officer, Bhagawat Doyal Singh's Charitable Dispensary, Chainpur, Daltongunge, Palamow, writes:—"I have tried your "Phthisis Inhalation' in several cases of consumption with satisfactory results, and I have found that before the formation of cavities in the lungs the 'Inhalation' is highly efficacious. I heartily recommend it to the public. Our professional brethren would do well to give this remedy a fair trial in their practice. Please send me again a bottle of your 'Inhalation' per V. P. P. for another patient of mine and thereby oblige."
Dr. A. N. Roy Chowdhury, M. B., Calcutta, writes:—"I have tried your 'Phthisis Inhalation in several cases of consumption and, I am glad to say the results have been highly satisfactory in the first stage of the disease. I always recommend it to my patients. Please supply a bottle of your 'Inhalation' to the bearer whose brother has been suffering from consumption for the last five months and oblige."
Dr. Eduljee Cowasjee, L. M. S., Sir Jamsetjee's Sanitarium, Khandalla, Bombay Presidency, writes:—"As I have found your 'Phthisis Inhalation' beneficial, I always recommend it to my patients. Please send me per V. P. P. one bottle of your Inhalation for my wife who has been suffering from the symptoms of the first stage of consumption."

Gonorrhœa Drops.
DISCOVERED by an emirent American physican and recognized by the latest edition of the American Pharmacopœa as the only safe, and miraculous remedy for
GONORRHŒA AND GLEET
Of any description and in either sex. Acute cases are cured in three days and chronic cases in weeks time.
The cure is permanent and radical.
It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms.
Value returned in case of failure.
To ensure a permanent and radical cure Mofussil patients should, when ordering for a phial, write in detail the nature of the disease.
PRICE Rs. 2-8 per phial, V. P. P. extra.
DR. H. BISWAS,
Amrita Bazar Medica Hall,
Amrita Bazar P. O. Jessore,

IN CEREBRAL DISORDR
USE OUR WORLD FAMED
KESHRANJAN OIL
THE BEST HAIR TONIC.

IT CURE BALDNES; SOOTHE THE BRAIS
REMOVE DANDRUFF; PRESERVES BEAUTIFIES AND RESTORES HAIR,
Millions of India's best people use ous
WOLD-RENOWNED KESHRANJAN OIL.
It will stop fadling hair.
It will destoroy hair parasites.
It will make you more resolute in brain-work
It will please the ladies of your household.
Price per phial Re 1- Packing and Postage As. 5
3 Phials Rs. 2-8, Packing and postage As. 11

Shawsarishta
OR
THE SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.
OUR SHAWSARISHTA gives immediate relief and leaves permanent effects, bringing about in the end a radical cure. It brings out phlegm and induces sleep; it is the only balm in the life of an asthmatic patient.
It cures Asthma with bloody spatum coldness of extremities, extreme sense of suffocation and shortness of breath, &c., &c., even in chronic cases it has wonderful effects.
Price per phial with one box of pills Rs. 1-5 packing and postage As. 7.
Provision of ten Thousand
Was secured by a Gentleman who was at first dispaired of success owing to his extreme Nervous Debility. He used our RATIBILAS, the great Nervine Tonic, for 4 weeks and made himself strong enough to undergo the proper medical examination. The Doctor who first gave a very wrong opinion about his health now gave him a good certificate which secured for him the Policy for Rupees Ten Thousands. Sufferer from Nervous Debility of any description must take a lesson from this successful case
Price:— Two boxes of pills and one phial of Oil (to last for a fortnight) Rs. 4
Packing and postage ... ... As. 10
Kabiraj NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA HOLDER,
18-1 & 19 Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

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

Sweet Scented	Rs.	1 0
Lily Scented	,,	1 8
Rose Scented	,,	1 0
Jasmin Scented	,,	2 0

Delkhosh
Presents in a liquid form the sweet and charming odour of thousands of fresh blooming flowers. In Sweetness, Delicacy, and Permanency of the Fragrance, it is really delightful and is unequalled by any Essence imported from Europe. A few drops on your handkerchief will fill the atmosphere with a delightful and fascinating perfume which will last for days.
Price per Bottle one Rupee only.

Tambuline.
It is a novel and charming preparation composed of the finest Genuine Musk, Otto of Roses, and some other new and valuable Aromatics and Spices for imparting a rich and delicious taste to the Betel. A few grains of this Powder taken with the betel will wonderfully improve its taste and flavour. Betel used will find it a necessity and a luxury indeed.
Price per Bottle Eight Annas only.

H. BOSE, Perfumer.
62, BOW BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Telegraphic Address
62, BOW BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA,
Delkhose Calcutta.

(In the Press.)
REPORTS OF CRIMINAL CASES
BETWEEN
EUROPEANS AND INDIANS.
Price to Subscribers Re. 1 only to non-Subscribe Re. 1-8.
For furerbt particulars apply for a *free* copy of the *Indian Empire* newspe "INODIAN EMPIRE PICE CALCUTTA.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

News of the Day.

A branch post office will be opened very shortly in Johnstongunje.

The Arbitration in connection with the Tanjong Pagar docks has been completed.

According to a Cawnpore correspondent a jackal was killed the other day in a drawing room in the Cantonment there.

The next meeting of the Senate of the Allahabad University will be held at the Muir Central College on the 13th instant at 4-30 p. m.

The Address of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be presented to the Viceroy on Wednesday next, and not on Tuesday, as announced.

The Director of Public Instruction Punjab has issued a circular permitting the Lahore Temperance Union to deliver lectures in Schools and Boarding Houses

At Delhi a Swadeshi Association, entitled the "Anjaman-i traqqi-i Sanat-o-Hirfat-i-Hind," has been formed with Mr. Shankar Nath, M.A. Bar-at-law, President, and Mr. Hyder Riza, B. A., as Secretary.

The Madras Government have granted Rs 10,000 to the Royal Visit Reception Fund to help in treats to school-children, the feeding of the poor and the erection of stands for school children to see the procession.

That Madura can yet vie successfully with other places in connection with her laced cloths will be evident from the fact that in the Madras Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition of 1904 Messrs. V. S. Krishnasawmy and brothers of the East Veliveedi won a gold medal for the superiority of the textile fabrics exhibited by him.

We hear, says the "Rangoon Gazette," that a sum of twelve to thirteen lakhs is likely to be realised for the late Mr. Macgregor's ship-building allotment at Ahione with saw mill and appurtenances thereon. Some twenty years ago or more. Mr. Macgregor bought this allotment, we believe, for something under two lakhs, but he spent a considerable sum in improvements to the land and in additions to the mill, so the difference in value now is by no means entirely due to the enhanced value of the allotment. If a fair comparison could be made, it would probably, be found that there is a greater increase in the ground value of building lots in the town and suburbs of Rangoon than in these ship-building allotments.

We are happy, says the "Advocate", to be able to announce that the certificate registering the "Indian Goods Supply Company, Limited, Lucknow" has at last been received. Now the work should commence in right earnest. The Prospectus has been very influentially signed and the Company has evidently the hearty support of all communities. It is rightly so. The undertaking has for its objects the patronage and encouragement of Indian industries with which all right thinking men must be in sympathy. A very nice and two storied building at the junction of Kaiserbagh ad Aminabad has been secured for the Company and its affairs will, we understand, be conducted on strictly honest and up-to-date business lines.

The Madras Government, in their order on the Madras Police Administration Report for last year, state that the general administration of the Department continued to be efficient. Great difficulty was experienced in recruiting Constables, especially in Bellary; co-operation between the Village Police and the regular Police continued to be unsatisfactory; there was a marked falling off in the detection of crime by the Police in every class of grave crime except dacoity, a deterioration which has been continuous since 1900. The increased attention paid to the working of the security Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code met with success generally except in Anantapur, where special enquiries into the cause of the failure to be made immediately.

Fate has been copying again from fiction. The skeleton of a man has been discovered in the interior of a trunk of a tree, so reproducing the fate of James Payn's "Lost Sir Massingberd." This is not the first time that such a thing has happened. Payn lived to see his story reproduced in facts in America, where they came across the body of a man who, in seeking refuge from Indians, had fallen into a hollow oak from which he could not escape. So long as consciousness lasted he kept a diary of his agonies. "Five days without food!" it ran. "When I sleep I dream of luscious fruits and flowing streams. The stars laugh at my misery. It is snowing now, I freeze while I starve. God pity me." This tragic diary is supposed to have covered a period of eleven days, and was the property of one of Washington's A. D C.s.

The Madras Government have just passed orders on the Report of Mr. S. P. Rice, M.C.S., on the financial prospects of the Tungabhadra Project. The area commanded by the Project will be 4,038,024 acres, and Mr. Rice estimates that at the end of 30 years from its completion, or 40 years from now, 820,000 acres (in addition to the existing wet lands in the area commanded by the project, 220,000 acres in extent) will be irrigated from the reservoir, but the Board of Revenue considers that this estimate will very probably be exceeded. For wet cultivation it is proposed to charge a water-rate of Rs. 4 for first crop and Rs. 3 for a second crop, the rate for dry crops being Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 respectively. The total net revenue thus works out to Rs. 37.84 lakhs per annum, or Rs. 32.04 lakhs after deducting maintenance and collection charges. The revised estimates for the Project amount to Rs. 12.18 crores, so that the net revenue will give a return of 2.6 per cent. on the capital outlay. The Government, whose Order will be found in another column, state that the Project is a work "of such importance that they will have no hesitation in recommending its adoption. It will, moreover, afford a striking opportunity of inaugurating the principles recently advocated by the Irrigation Commission."

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

If it is a case of colic or cholera morbus give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarhoea Remedy and you will have no and never fails to give prompt relief. Why not buy it now? For sale by

ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS
PRICE 1 RE. 2 RS.

CO RESPONDENCE.

MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF SALT.

To The Editor.

Sir,—Referring to the several letters of Mr. P. Chaudhuri of Delhi, published in your paper, I wish to throw some light on the manufacture and supply of salt in the southern parts of the Madras Presidency. I have worked in the Government Salt Department and also under firms trading in salt. I have thus a very fair knowledge of the manufacture and trade of salt.

Tuticorin and Kayalpatnam, both sea ports within 15 miles, are the important centres of salt fanufacture and salt trade. The salt is manufactured out of sea water by evaporation. The purity (chemically) of the salt is tested with salinometres every day by the Government officials and is chemically analysed twice or three times in a year by the Government Chemical Analyser. Thus the purity of the salt manufactured in these parts is unquestionable.

The average outturn in the 2 places viz. Tuticorin and Kayalpatnam is about 15 lakhs of maunds of salt annually. More quantity can be turned out provided there is sufficient demand.

Messrs. Volkart Brothers a well-known firm of long-standing in Tuticorin among other things trade in salt also. They are now sending about 2 or 3 lakhs of maunds of salt from here to the Straits Settlements viz., Penang, Singapore etc. annuallh. They are Agents for the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co. Ld. As such, Messrs. Volkart Brothers may arrange for the least possible freight and thus reduce the expenses to a minimum. If large firms in Calcutta undertake to correspond with Tuticorin, I am sure, business will result. There is the Government duty of Rs. 3 per bag which may present a sort of difficulty to the capitalists. But duty need not be paid in a lump, as bonded and wharehouse rules may be applied to this.

On comparing the prices of salt as published in the correspondence quoted above with those of Tuticorin the latter is by far cheap.

The price of salt one bag of 2 Bengal maunds is calculated as follows:—

Cost of 2 maunds of salt	0-6.0
,, 1 Gunny bag	0-3-0
Packing-conveying etc.	0-5-0
Govt. duty on 2 maunds	3-0-0
	Rs. 3-14-0.

Price F. O. B. Tuticorin Harbour.

(Rebate of duty is allowed by Government on low wastage.)

For further particulars, applications may be made to the undersigned or Messrs Volkart Brothers who, I am sure, will respond to enquiries.

A. M. Gregory Pillai.

Tuticorin,
Govt. Telegraph Office Street.

BEET SUGAR AND HINDU RELIGION.

To The Editor.

Sir,—During this busy season of the 'Swadeshi' movement, I trust, the following extracts about the manufacture of foreign sugar of which lakhs of tons, worth crores of rupees are imported in India, will be read with great interest. Many may be indifferent towards [illegible] 'Swadeshi' but when it comes combined with Swadharma no one dares play hide and seek there, unless his conscience allows him to be 'Swadharmbhrasta.'

SUGAR AND ITS MANUFACTURE

Beet sugar.—The sugar that is obtained from the beet root, though similar in appearance to cane sugar is inferior to it in its sweetening properties and somewhat dull in colour. It is obtained from the well-known beet root, which although grown in England to some extent is much more cultivated in Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, Holland, Russia, and other parts of the continent. The freshly dug roots are scraped, cleaned and afterwards pulped; this pulpy mass is put into large flannel or felt bags, the juice being squeezed therefrom by intense pressure; beet juice when freshly expressed is of a pale pink colour, and the fluid somewhat thick; it is boiled, clarified and filtered, as in the case of cane sugar, and the accruing molasses drained off; the remaining thickened syrup becoming in process of cooling a course raw crystalized sugar.

Refining the sugar—white or refined sugar is manufactured from the common raw brown sugar, to which bullock's blood is added for clarifying purposes. Sugar refiners are usually erected 8 or 9 stories high, the raw sugar being first conveyed to the upper floors, where in large tanks it is dissolved in hot water, containing quick lime; the heated juice is then poured into large woollen filter bags through which it strains, the juicy fluid being further run through another filter, into a tank in which is a larger of animal charcoal that is, char-coal made of bones this kind of charcoal possessing remarkable decolourizing properties. For the sake of warning it may be said here, that in many a place in our country, the same beet sugar is ground and sold largely, as well as sugar candy is made out of it."

Friends desirous to learn anything further regarding this, can correspond to the following address.

GOVERDHANDAS D. PAMANI.
"Content Cottage"
Cutch Anjar 25-10-05.

A daring dacoity was committed the other night at the house of Y. K. Marathe, in Angolmal (Kurandwad State). The dacoits numbered 20, and were armed with sticks, hatchets, pistols, and crowbars. Mr. Y. K. Bhide was severely wounded about the head and shoulder. Enquiry is proceeding, and three decoits are traced to the Punjab infantry stationed there. One wounded in the thigh is lying in the infantry hospital.

SORE MUSCLES.

Prominent athletes throughout the country find that the best treatment for sore muscles after severe exercise or hard work of any kind, is a hot bath at bed time, which opens the pores. This should immediately be followed with an application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm vigorously rubbed into the skin. This liniment removes all stiffness and soreness and has become a favorite rub down, as it acts promptly and keeps the muscles in excellent condition. For sale by

ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS
PRICE 1 RE. 2 RS.

The Daly College.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

Indore, Nov. 5.

After the foundation-stone of the new Daly College had been laid by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Mr. Fraser rose and said:—

Major Daly, Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been asked to read the following speech by the Viceroy written in his own words:—

I greatly regret that a sudden attack of illness has prevented me at the last moment from coming to Indore to fulfil my long standing engagement with the Chiefs of Central India to lay the foundation-stone of the new Daly College and to bid you all good-bye. I regret this both for my own sake and also on account of the great trouble, and, I fear, disappointment caused to the Princess who have gathered in such numbers at Indore to do me honour. In this circumstance I have deputed my late Foreign Secretary Mr. Fraser to attend at Indore on my behalf and to read to you the remarks which I should otherwise have made myself. The following is what I had intended to say:—

This is the last occasion I imagine on which I shall ever address an assemblage of Indian Chiefs, but it is perhaps not the least important since we are founding or refounding here to-day one of those institutions in whose welfare I have always taken the deepest interest, because in their success is bound up the success of the princely class whose sons will be educated within its walls and who will stand or fall in the future according to the character that is in them from their birth and the shape that is given to that character by education. The old Daly College was founded here as long ago as 1881 in the time of that excellent and beloved political officer Sir Henry Daly. It was a College for the scions of the princely and aristocratic classes of Central India. It did its work within certain limits fairly well, but its scope was too narrow. It was not sufficiently supported by those for whom it was intended. It gradually dwindled in numbers and utility. It became overhadowed by the Mayo College at Ajmere and nearly four years ago when I presided over the Conference on Chiefs Colleges at Calcutta we all felt that the best thing to do would be not exactly to merge the Daly College in the larger institution, but to maintain it as a feeder to the latter and to encourage the Central India Chiefs to give their support and to send their sons for the finishing stages of their education to Ajmer. Then two unforeseen things happened. In proportion as our interest and expenditure on the Mayo College began to strengthen and popularise that institution turning it into a Chiefs' College worthy of the name and drawing its recruits not from Rajputana only but from the whole of Northern and even sometimes from Southern India so did a spirit of emulation and pride begin to stir in the bosoms of the Central India Chiefs and they said to themselves: "Are we merely to be the handmaid of Ajmere? Shall we not have a pucca Chiefs' College of our own? May we not revive the glories of the Daly College and prove to the world that in the modern pursuit of enlightenment and progress Central India [illegible] lag behind?"

[illegible] Daly as Agent to the Governor-General to Indore and he speedily made the discovery that the Central India Chiefs were anxious not indeed to withdraw their support from Ajmere, but to give it in independent and larger measure to a College of their own and to find the money and provide the guarantees that would raise the Daly College to a level of equal dignity and influence. Imbued with natural ardour and with the additional desire to resuscitate and vindicate his father's original aim he pushed the matter forward as did Mr. Bayley in the interval before he left Central India for Hyderabad and pressed the claims of the new scheme upon the Government of India. Thus in the energy of these two officers and still more in the enthusiasm and liberality of the Central India Chiefs, notably those of the wealtheir States of Gwalior, Indore and Rewa we have the origin of the movement which we are carrying forward to-day to a further stage and the secret of the rejuvenated Daly College which phoenix-like is about to spring from the unexhausted ashes of its prodecessor and to start the new existence in the handsome and dignified setting of which I have just laid the first stone.

But what, it may be asked, Your Highness, is this College to do for your sons? I think I know what you want and I am sure I know what the Government of India want and I believe that we both want the same thing. We both desire to raise up a vigorous and intelligent race of young men who will be in touch with modern progress, but not out of touch with old traditions; who will be liberally educated, but not educated out of sympathy with their own families and people, who will be manly and not effiminate, strongminded but not strong willed acknowledging a duty to others instead of being a law unto themselves and who will be fit to do something in the world instead of settling down into fops or spendthrifts or drones.

How are we to accomplish this? The answer is simple. First, you must have the College properly built, properly equipped and properly endowed. Then you must have a good staff of teachers carefully selected for their aptitudes and a Principal who has a heart as well as a head for his task. Then you must have a sound curriculum, a spirit of local patriotism and a healthy tone. And, finally, you must have two other factors,—the constant support nnd patronage of the Political Officers who live in this place and in the various Central India States, and, above all, the personal enthusiasm, the close supervising and the vital interest of the Chiefs themselves. I say, above all, because the lesson which the Chiefs of India have to learn—if they have not learnt it already—is that these colleges will depend in the last resort not upon Government support but upon their support and that the future is in their hands much more than in ours.

Well, I have named rather a long list of requirements and it contains a good many items but there is not one of them that is not realisable by itself, and there is not the slightest reason why they should not all be realised in combination. You have a good model in the Mayo College not so far away. This meeting of to-day shows that the sympathies of the Chiefs are in the undertaking and if only you adhere to your present spirit and temper success should be assured. I look forward to the day as not far distant when each State instead of having to come to the Government of India for any form of expert assistance that it may require, whether it be a Dewan or a Councillor or an educational officer or an Estate Manager or an officer of of Imperial Service Troops or an Engineer, will have in its midst a body of young men sprung from itself living on its soil and devoted to its interest who will help the Chief or the Durbar in the work of development or administration. The old-fashioned Sirdar or Thakor, who has followed the ways of his ancestors and is often unacquainted with English will tend to disappear and will be replaced by a younger generation with modern education. The charge sometimes have its drawbacks but it is invitable and on the whole it will be for the good. You cannot have a number of these Colleges scattered about India. There will now be four Principal ones, namely those at Ajmere, Lahore Rajkot and Indore, as well as many subsidiary institutions. You cannot turn out annually some scores of highly educated young Indian gentlemen brought up with the sort of training that is given in these institutions without producing a far-reaching effect upon the aristocracy of India. People do not see it yet, because they hardly know what we are doing at these places or the immense strides that are being made. But in India I am always looking ahead. I am thinking of what will happen fifty years hence and I confidently assert that from these years of active labour and fermentation there must spring results that will alter the face of Native States and will convert the Indian nobility and landowning classes into a much more powerful and progressive factor in the India of the future.

And now, Your Highnesses, in this my message of farewell to the Indian Princes what shall I say? They know that throughout my term of office one of my main objects has been to promote their welfare, to protect their interests, to stimulate their energies and to earn their esteem. Nothing in this wonderful land, which has fired the impulses and drained the strength of the best years of my life, has appealed to me more than the privilege of co-operation with the Chiefs of India-men sprung from ancient timeage endowed with no ordinary powers and responsibilities and possessing nobility of character as well as of birth. It seemed to me from that start that one of the proudest objects which the representative of the Sovereign in India could set before himself would be to draw these rulers to his side to win their friendship, to learn their opinions and needs and to share with them the burden of rule. That is why I called them my colleagues and partners in the speech that I made at Gwalior six years ago; why I bade them to Delhi and have frequently been honoured by their company at Calcutta; why I have personally installed his Chief and enhanced the powers of that, have gone in and out among them so that there is scarcely an accessible Native State in India that I have not visited, have corresponded with them and they with me, until at the end of it all I can trustfully speak of them not merely as colleagues and partners but as personal friends. For the same reason I am here today so that almost my last official act in India may be one that brings me into contact with the princely class to whom I am so deeply attached and who have shown me [illegible]

[illegible] years? What marks or [illegible] point to of positiv[illegible] met? The a[illegible] very clear. The Chiefs ha[illegible] great deal and the Governm[illegible] trying to do a great deal also. [illegible] their States have been attacked by famine the chiefs have readily accepted the higher and more costly standards of modern administration and the Durbars have courageously thrown themselves into the struggle. There has been a noticeable raising of the tone and quality of internal administration all round. Many of the Chiefs have reformed their Currency and have devoted more funds to public works and to education. They have learnt to husband instead of squandering their resources and have set before themselves a high conception of duty. When we have had eternal wars the princes have freely offered assistance in troops, horse and supplies. I cannot readily forget the Hospital Ship which the enlightened Prince Maharaja Scindia, who is here to-day, equipped at his own expense and took out t[illegible] China. Several of the Chiefs have volunteered their own services also. When I addressed them last year about Imperial Service troops they replied to me in language of the utmost cordiality and encouragement. There have been other services that cannot be omitted when we have internal calamity or distress as in the case of the recent earthquake. The purses of the Chiefs are always open to help their suffering fellow creatures in British India. Do we not all remember the princely benefaction of the Maharajah of Jaipur who started the Indian Peoples Famine Trust with a gift of 21 lakhs which was subsequently increased by the contributions of some of his brother Chiefs. There never was a more noble or magnanimous use of great riches.

Finally, there were the splendid donations made by the Indian princes to the Queen Victoria Memorial from which is in course of being raised at the Capital of the Indian Empire a building worthy to bear her illustrious name. When we began that great enterprise there were plenty of critics to scoff and jeer and not too many to help. Now the tide has turned. The foundation-stone of the main building will be laid in Calcutta in a few weeks time by the Prince of Wales and he will see in the collection already assembled in the Indian Museum and afterwards to be transferred to the Ball such an exhibition of interesting and valuable objects as will make the Victoria Hall not only a fitting memorial to a venerated Soverelgn, but a national gallery of which all India may well be proud. During the past summer I have, as you know addressed the majority of the Indian Princes as regards to the objects to be gathered for this exhibition and from their treasures and armouries and Toshakhanas they have willingly produced on gift or on loan such a number of historical and valuable articles as will convert the Princes Gallery of the future into a microcosm of the romance and pageantry of the East. When the Victoria Hall has been raised and equipped the Princes will be proud of their handiwork and there will perhaps be one other individual far away who will have no cause to feel ashamed.

I have described to you the work of the Government. It has been its object to encourage and stimulate all those generous inclinations of which I have spoken. For this purpose we have lent to the Chiefs officers in famine times, officers for settlement officers for irigation programmes, officers as tutors and guardians. I would never force a European upon National State. But if a European is asked for or wanted I would give the best. We have lent money on easy terms to such States as were impoverished in order to finance them in adversity and have remitted the interest on our loans. Then there are all educational projects of which I have spoken and of which this is one. When I look at the Chiefs' Colleges as they are now with increased staffs, with a revised curriculam, with enlarged buildings, with boys hurrying to join them with the Chiefs eager to support and contrast this with the old state of affairs. The contrast is great and gratifying indeed. Then there is that favourite of my own heart the Imperial Cadet Corps now in existence for over three years turning out its quota of gentlemanly and well educated young officers four of whom have already received commissions in the Army of the King Emperor already acquiring its own "espirit do corps" and traditions assisted by the framework of beautiful buildings and surroundings at Dehra Dun and about to send its past and present members down to Calcutta to escort the son of the Sovereign in the Capital of India. With a full heart I commit to my successor and to the Princes of India the future of that Cadet Corps trusting to them in combination to look after it and to keep its reputation bright and its efficiency unimpaired. I am also glad to think of the encouragement that

I have been able to give to the Imperial Service Troops in my time. It has fallen to me to be the first Viceroy to employ them outside of India and though I would not have dreamed of such a step except at the earnest solicitation of the Chiefs to whom the contingents belonged, I yet regarded it as an honour to concede this fresh outlets when it was sought by their ardent patriotism. I have already mentioned the personal appeal that I addressed to all the Chiefs last year about their Imperial Service contributions and the generous and gratifying response to it. When this matter has been settled I hope that the Imperial Service Troops will have been placed on a firm and brooder basis than the present without departing one iota from the sound principles that were formulated in the first place by Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne more than 15 years ago. Those principles are essential to its vitality. The Imperial Service Troops must remain the forces of the Chiefs controlled and managed by them. Under the supervision of the Viceroy they must not be swept into Indian Army or treated as though they were the mecenaries of the crown. They are nothing of the sort they are the free and voluntary contribution of the Princes and the Princes Troops they must remain during my term of office. There are also a few stumbling-blocks that it has been a source of pride to me to assist to remove. Foremost among these was the time honoured difficulty about Berar which the sagacious intelligence and the sound sense of the Nizam enabled both of us to dispose of in a manner that neither has any reason to regret. I hope also to have facilitated the solution of the difficult and complex questions that have arisen out of the sea customs in Kathiawar.

[illegible] is per- [illegible] bequeath to [illegible] I hope that he will love the [illegible] I have done and that they will ex- [illegible] to him, as I am sure that they will do, [illegible] confidence and the support which they have been good enough to give in such generous measure to me. As rgards the particular audience whom I am now addressing I had intended, as Major Daly knows, to make a somewhat extended tour in Central India this winter. The majority of the Central India Chiefs, I have already visited and the Maharajah of Gwalior, Orchha and Datia, the begum of Bhopal and the Raja of Dhar have received me in their homes. The remainder I had met at Delhi or elsewhere and had hoped to see some of them again in the course of my tour. Now that this has had to be abandoned in consequence of my approaching departure it has been a great compensation to me to conceive your pressing invitation to come here to-day and to meet you on such an important occasion for the last time. I may congratulate you also so that in a few days' time you will all be able to welcome their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in this place. It must be gratifying to you that they are paying a special visit to Central India and that you will all have the honour of meeting and conversing with the heir to the throne. Your Highnesses, in a fortnight from now I shall be leaving the country and the official tie that has united me for so long to the Princes and Chiefs of India will be snapped. No longer shall I have the official right to interest myself in their states, their administration, their people, their institutions, their families themselves; but nothing can take away from me the recollection of the work that has been done with them. Nothing can efface the impression left upon me by their chivalry and regard. Long may they continue to hold their great positions secure in their affection of their own subjects and assured of the support of the paramount power. May they present to the world the unique spectacle of a congeries of principalities raised on ancient foundations and cherishing the traditions of a famous past but imbued with the spirit of all that is best and most progressive in the modern world, recognising that duty is not the invention of the school-master but the law of life and united in defence of a throne which has guaranteed their stability and is stong in their allegiance.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY IN OLD VIRGINIA.

The Hutchinson Drug Company, which is located at Perry, Oklahoma, U. S. A., in speaking of the sale of Ch[illegible]'s Cough Remedy, says: "We take pleas[illegible] recommending it to our customers because we believe it honestly made and a meritorious preparation. We sold it in Old Virginia and several other states, covering a period of over twenty years, and have always found it to give perfect satisfaction." For sale by

ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS
PRICE 1 RE. 2 RS.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE

Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 9, 1905.

HOW WE SHOULD PROCEED.

India resembles Ireland, and we should examine and study whether we can adopt methods by which the Irish have secured their salvation. For seven hundred years they struggled and suffered without being able to make any progress. Do you know why? It was not because England was strong and Ireland weak. It was, because, Ireland failed to collect and concentrate its forces for purposes, offensive and defensive. They were about eight millions strong, determined to free their country from Police rule: but all their efforts ended in disaster.

Some of our readers might have seen the struggle of a fighting ("Beer") Hanuman (male baboon) with an anchorite ("Sannyasi") band. We have plenty of these Hanumans in the town of Krishnagore; and it was there that we once witnessed such a fight. These Hanumans have but one male, the leader, in a company, all others being female. When a female brings forth a male offspring, the leader or head of the family, known as the Goda, kills it, only if he can get hold of it. But this he cannot always do. For, when giving birth to a young, the female runs away and conceals herself in an out-of-the way place. If the female finds that the young is of her own sex she comes back to society again. If it is a male, she remains alone, apart from society, tending the little one.

Often the female Hanuman is found out and her offspring is at once killed by the Goda. But when she succeeds in keeping herself concealed, the young is tended by her till it can take care of itself. And then the mother comes back to society. But what does this grown-up male Hanuman do? It joins the fraternity of anchorites, that is to say, other male Hanumans, similarly grown-up. So, there is a division in the camp of Hanumans. The Goda with all the females forms one company: and the anchorites live by themselves, apart from the rest of the community.

Occasionally the Goda and the anchorites meet; and then there is an immediate fight, resulting almost invariably in the latter's defeat. It may, however, happen that one of the anchorites, the strongest among them, forms the ambitious plan of ousting the Goda from his enviable position. He, therefore, fights and is sometimes killed or hopelessly maimed. Often he is only wounded, and after he has fully recovered, he comes to fight once again. The Goda, however, becomes weak and weaker as he grows old, while his young antagonist becomes stronger with his increasing years. So, at last the old Goda is worsted, perhaps killed, or maimed, when all the females forsake their former lord, and seek the protection of the young victor. The old Goda, still alive, then takes to the life of a recluse but does not survive the disgrace much longer.

Now, the question is, how [illegible] Goda fights hundreds of a[illegible] defeats them too? It is [illegible] attacks only one in the [illegible] saults him mercilessly [illegible] nions meanwhile offe[illegible] looking helplessly on. [illegible] beats the anchorites i[illegible] ever learned to act in concert, [illegible] could never lord it over them in this w[illegible]

It was exactly for this, that the Irish could make no headway. If one of their leaders were attacked, there were none to stand by him. Similarly the Indians cannot protect themselves against the evil effects of Police rule which obtains here. If an Indian is found in the clutches of the Police, his fellow-countrymen take no notice of him; and thus we are as helpless as the Irish were before.

For the purpose of defending ourselves from oppression what we need do is to gather our scattered forces and concentrate them. How to do this? Why, as the Irish did: We have only to follow the example of the Irish. We want a common object to move us; we want a leader to direct us; we want the sinews of war to strengthen us. The Irish found the three in this wise.

Their land-lords, who were, generally speaking, English Protestants, had absolute power over them. So, they formed a Land League to defend themselves against the oppressions of the land-lords. Every Irishman was interested in his land; every one had his grudge against his land-lord. The whole Irish nation was thus led to join the movement; and a National Fund was collected in a short time. A man came at that time to the front, quite fit to be their leader. That man was Parnell.

What we have, therefore, to do is to find an object in which the whole nation is interested. That object has been found, namely, the development of the resources of the country. We are thus actuated by a better motive than the Irish were. The Irish had to go against Government, but we have not to do so. Our object is to improve our industries,—a work in which we may expect cordial help from the Government. Of course, we have no particular leader; but in lieu of one, let us have a strong central committee, composed of a dozen or a dozen and-a-half members, representing all shades of opinion. This would, in some respects, be better than a single leader. We have also the nucleus of a National Fund. But the Fund, to be a power, must be a large one; a few thousands or even a few lakhs will not do. "Many a mickle makes a muckle." Let each contribute his mite and let our wealthy men supplement the amount, thus collected, by big donations and we shall have a respectable fund ere long.

SIR A. FRASER AND THE CIRCULAR.

How the anti-Swadeshi circular may be converted to an engine of oppression in the hands of the District authorities, is evident from the fact, already noticed in these columns, that about two hundred boys of the Rungpur Zilla and Technical Schools have been fined Rs. 5 each by the Magistrate of the district for attending the Proclamation-meeting of November 1, and singing "Bande Mataram." Can anything be more silly, more mischievous, and more subversive of the established order of things? Realize the situation for a moment. School-boys are, no doubt, fined now and then; but only when they are found guilty of a breach of discipline. Then, again, they are punished by the educational authorities; but, in the present case, it is apparently the Magistrate who has imposed the fines. And why? Because they sang a national song! What next?

It is thus the responsible officers of Government who are breaking discipline, and not the boys! For, adieu to all discipline in our educational institutions if school-boys came to know that their headmaster was nobody and that there was a higher authority in the person of the Magistrate. And, will not there be anarchy in the land if other Magistrates, following in the footsteps of their Rungpur brother, imposed fines upon boys when they sang "Bande Mataram?" And so long the circular exists the Magistrates will be obliged to enforce it, for, no amount of repression will be able to prevent school-boys and students from singing "Bande Mataram" and attending political meetings. The country may thus be turned upside down through this insane measure.

Here an important question arises. The anti-Swadeshi circular is the work of Mr Carlyle, Officiating Chief Secretary to Sir Andrew Fraser's Government. At the time when it was issued, Rungpur was within the jurisdiction of the latter. Since the 16th of October last, it has, however, ceased to be so. Is the circular, unless its principle and terms have been confirmed by the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller, who is now the ruler of Rungpur and many other Bengal districts, binding upon the Magistrate of the district? As far as our information goes, Mr. Fuller has nothing to do with this foolish document. He is too intelligent for that. May we, therefore, appeal to him to take note of the conduct of the Magistrate of Rungpur **and take steps for putting down the rising** scandal in his province in connection with the circular?

In the meantime, the Rungpur case, we think, should be brought to the notice of the Hon'ble High Court. A Magistrate is both an executive and judicial officer. When, therefore, he fines anybody, he can do so only in his judicial capacity, except in the case of his subordinates when he can punish them as an executive authority. In the class-room the Magistrate has no authority whatever over the boys unless they have committed a serious criminal offence We may, therefore, take it that the proceeding of the Rungpur Magistrate was judicial and hence, the High Court should be moved in regard to the matter. We trust, the guardians of the boys will not quietly submit to this apparently illegal and high-handed proceeding of the Magistrate, but fight it out in the highest tribunal in the land; for, grave principles are involved in the magisterial action. They must not pay the fine till an authoritative declaration has been obtained from the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court.

In old Bengal, Sir Andrew has, by this time, thoroughly acquainted himself with the state of discontent which the circular has **produced among the leaders of public opinion. He has also made it clear by his** conversation with several persons that he has no sympathy with th[illegible] that nothing is further fro[illegible] an [illegible] der [illegible] e. [illegible] n- [illegible] r [illegible] n [illegible] aw [illegible] His [illegible] th- [illegible] Honor may possibly thi[illegible] drawal of the circular may lower the prestige of the Government. But we can assure him, it will only enhance its reputation. It is a thousand pities that the responsible rulers of the land do not realize the mischief underlying the false notion they entertain that, once a Government order has been issued, they must stick to it at any cost, however obnoxious it may be. It is to this absurd notion that much of the unpopularity of British rule in this country is due.

Now, why does not Sir Andrew appear inclined to withdraw the circular when, as an honest and intelligent man, he cannot but admit that it is fraught with dire mischief? It is simply because, it may put Mr. Carlyle, the author of the document, in a false position. But, His Honor is certainly not serving his Chief Secretary by refusing to withdraw it. The position in which Mr. Carlyle finds himself just now, is far from pleasant. He is the subject of ridicule in the press and all over the country, and will remain so, so long the circular is not withdrawn. On the other hand, people will forget all about the matter as soon as the circular is shelved or rendered inoperative. So, even for the sake of Mr. Carlyle, the circular should be knocked on the head as speedily as possible.

It should also be remembered that, if Sir Andrew has to maintain the false prestige of his subordinates, he has a far more sacred duty, namely, to protect the people of his province from the misdoings of his subordinates. It should occur to him that, if in trying to support a subordinate he wronged the millions entrusted to his charge, he would offend both God and man. How would Sir Andrew regard a Zemindar if the latter were to back an amla, who has caused great discontent among his tenants by his oppressive or high-handed acts? His Honor would at once gibbet the Zeminder to infamy in a Government resolution as also otherwise punish him. Surely, it will not look well if Sir Andrew will not observe the same rule in his own case. Were he to find a subordinate creating alarm or discontent among the people by some foolish or mischievous acts and measures, it is his duty to remember that as the appointed ruler of the people, he is bound, if necessary, to throw the subordinate over-board.

We must also say that, some of Sir Andrew's subordinates deserve no indulgent treatment at his hands, seeing that they take advantage of his goodness and place him in the most embarrassing position possible. It is quite clear that before the issue of the circular Mr. Carlyle did not show it to his Chief, calculated as it was to create universal alarm and indignation in the country. This is all the more surprising as Mr. Carlyle, from his conversation with a number of leading gentlemen, knew this fact perfectly well. He was assured by every one of those whom he consulted that the circular was a needless piece of provocation; yet he persisted in issuing it, without informing the Lieutenant-Governor of the real situation, or even showing him the draft of the circular.

When a Bengalee gentleman wrote to him to enquire whether the circular was a fact or a myth, Mr. Carlyle, again without consulting his Chief, informed him that, not only had the circular been issued, but that there was no likelihood of its withdrawal. The officiating Chief Secretary thus arrogated to himself all the functions of his Chief and hopelessly compromised the latter's position. Surely such subordinates deserve no consideration at the hands of their superior. It should also be remembered that Mr. Carlyle entirely ignored the educational authorities while issuing the circular.

Sir Andrew Fraser was served with equal disloyalty, by some of his other subordinates. It may be in the recollection of the reader that Mr. Halliday, the officiating Police Commissioner, gave an undertaking to the effect that the students concerned in the Harrison-road affray would not be harassed again. But the following letter shows that not only are they going to be sacrificed but the name of the Lieutenant-Governor has been freely coupled with the matter:—

No. T.—292.

From

The Director of Public Instruction,
Bengal.

To

The.....Calcutta.

Darjeeling, the 21st October, 1905.

Sir,

As it is apparently established that the marginally named student in the institution under your control was implicated in the Harrison Road disturbance that occurred on the 3rd instant, I am directed, by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to request you to be so good as to show cause why the student in question should not be expelled from your institution.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. Pedler.

What usually happens is that the High Court calls upon a District Magistrate to show cause why such and such a case pending before him should not be transferred to some other file or why his proceedings should not be quashed. Here we find the Director of Public Instruction using the language of the learned Judges under the direction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor! Could anything be more ridiculous? Then, did Mr. Pedlar show the draft of his letter to the Lieutenant-Governor before he addressed it to the heads of the colleges concerned? We can guarantee he never did. For, we cannot persuade ourselves to believe that Sir Andrew was capable of using such queer language in a letter of this kind. The reader will also remember how a certain District Magistrate, of his own motion, added a new paragraph to the anti-Swadeshi circular in which he stated that school-boys should be placed at the tender mercies of the police! All this is subversive of good government, and it is the high officers and not the boys who need looking after.

The Lieutenant-Governor will thus find that, his subordinates are masters of the situation, and not he. He gives them one instruction, and they make it another, knowing full well that His Honor is too amiable to meddle with them. Indeed, the Lieutenant-Governor [illegible] of so peaceful a nature that he w[illegible] not quarrel with a District Magistrate even when the latter makes a most preposterous demand upon him. A correspondent writes us to say that, the anti-Swadeshi circular owes its origin to the "takeeds" of some District Magistrates. They wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor over and over again for some authority to put down the so-called "picketing" and the singing of "Bande Mataram" by students. His Honor got so tired at their calls that he asked his Chief Secretary to take some steps in this connection, and the latter issued his famous anti-Swadeshi circular. We trust, the circular will be withdrawn or rendered a dead letter, if the reputation of the Government is to be maintained.

SIR A. FRASER'S EXPLANATION.

Elsewhere is published the correspondence that passed between the Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu on the anti-Swadeshi Circular. When Babu Bhupendra Nath was summoned by His Honor to confer with him on the subject, he consulted some of the leaders of public opinion and they gave him certain instructions. One of these was to the effect that he would request the Lieutenant-Governor either to withdraw the Circular or at least not to enforce it. Whether he acted according to the instructions or not, the public have no means of knowing, as his letter to His Honor is silent on the point. What Babu Bhupendra Nath seems to have done was to ask His Honor to express his views on the Circular. As His Honor's views were embodied in the Circular the public have not gained much by the correspondence that has passed between them

What the public expected was that considering the state of seething discontent which the Circular has created in the land and of which Sir Andrew Fraser is fully aware, His Honor had sent for Babu Bhupendra Nath to inform them through him, "a member of his Council," that he was convinced of the unwisdom of issuing such a document and that he had made up his mind to withdraw it. But alas! not only has His Honor not done so, but he has gone the length of justifying it in a most ardent manner, as if he himself were the father of the precious Circular.

It is quite plain that Sir Andrew was seeking for an opportunity not only to express his own views but also to defend the conduct of his subordinate, who has been so mercilessly handled in the Press. It is further evident that he also wanted an opportunity to pour his vial of wrath upon the devoted head of the "Statesman" which had unearthed the Circular kept locked in the safe of some District Magistrates, and had pitilessly exposed its silliness.

This opportunity His Honor found in the letter of Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu; and it seems he made capital use of it.

We think, however, His Honor's wrath should have been directed more against his own subordinates than against a journalist, who has done a real service both to the Government and the public. Sir Andrew talks of the Circular as being "confidential" and not meant for the public. May we enquire, why was Sir Andrew so very nervous about the publicity of the Circular? To ask the question is to answer it. Sir Andrew was afraid of making the Circular public, because it would not bear the light of public criticism. We are rea[illegible] amazed at the boldness of the Lieutenant-Governor in coming forward and trying to justify a measure, which is unjustifiable, and which betrays the temper of the Government and its real feeling towards the Swadeshi movement.

Explanation on certain important points in the Circular was expected from His Honor. But he has disappointed the public in this respect. For instance, how did it come about that two Circulars on the same subject but with material alterations here and there were published in the Press? The reader will remember that the "Statesman" published a Circular, which purported to have emanated from the Government. Later on, another Circular, which came directly from the Government, was published in this and other papers. The Government now accuses the "Statesman" of having published a document "which was neither issued nor authorised by the Government." The point, however, is not whether the Government issued the Circular or authorised it, but whether the document which the "Statesman" published had not emanated from the Government. Can the Government deny that the Circular published in the "Statesman" was sent by the Chief Secretary to certain District Magistrates and that the "Statesman" somehow or other got hold of it? Does it venture to assert that the "Statesman" manufactured it?

But we have not yet shewn the real beauty of the whole thing. Even at the risk of tiring our readers we shall take the liberty of publishing side by side the two circulars. Here is the Government Circular:

The use which has recently been made of schoolboys and students for political purposes is absolutely subversive of discipline, and in the highest degree injurious to the interests of the boys themselves. It is impossible to tolerate this in connection with institutions which Government either assists or countenances.

2. I am therefore to request that, if any attempt is made by boys attending any school or college in your district to take any public action in connection with political questions or in connection with boycotting, picketting and other abuses associated with the so-called "Swadeshi" movement, you will at once take cognizance of that action. You will inform the heads of schools or colleges concerned, that unless they prevent such action being taken by the boys attending their institutions, their grants-in-aid and the privilege of competing for scholarships and of receiving scholarship-holders will be withdrawn, and the University will be asked to disaffiliate their institutions. Of course, if they are loyally desirous to prevent this, but are unable to do so, they will not be punished. In that case they must immediately report the matter, giving a list of boys who have set at naught their authority. You will then be in a position to see that necessary disciplinary action is taken, or punishment awarded, by the educational authorities.

3. You ought also to inform the heads and teachers of institutions, and those connected with the management, that it may be necessary for you to call on them for assistance in keeping the peace by enrolling them as special constables and you should not hesitate to enrol them should there be any reasonable apprehension of disturbance on the part of schoolboys or students. It is very important, in the event of any disturbance, to have the services of those whom the boys are bound to respect, and who will be able to recognise and identify the boys who may offend. This should be explained to those in authority in the institutions.

Here is the one published by the "Statesman":—

1. The use which has been recently made of schoolboys and students for political purposes is absolutely subversive of discipline and injurious to the interests of the boys themselves. It cannot be tolerated in connection with educational institutions assisted or countenanced by Government.

2. I am therefore to state for your information and guidance that unless the school and college authorities and teachers prevent their pupils from taking public action in connection with political questions or in connection with boycotting, picketing, and other abuses associated with the so-called Swadeshi movement, the schools or colleges concerned will forfeit their grants-in-aid and the privilege of competing for scholarships and the University will be asked to disaffiliate them. Where they loyally desire to prevent such conduct on the part of their pupils and are unable to do so, they must immediately submit a report to the District Magistrate, giving a list of boys who have disregarded their authority, and stating the disciplinary action taken to punish them.

3. I am also to point out that should there be any reasonable apprehension of disturbance on the part of schoolboys or students, it will be necessary to call on the teachers and managers of the institutions concerned for assistance in keeping the peace, by enrolling them as special constables. Their services as such will be specially valuable as the boys are bound to respect them and they will be able to identify those who may offend.

4. The gentlemen to whom this circular letter is addressed are requested to explain the above to their subordinates. The District Superintendent of Police will, please, instruct his thana officers to report instances of misconduct on the part of boys of the nature indicated in the first paragraph above.

It will be observed that in the first paragraph of the authorised Circular the words "in the highest degree" are introduced, which are wanting in the other. Did the "Statesman" deliberately omit those words?

But more strange differences will strike you when you compare para 2 in the one with para 2 of the other. The first sentence in the former conveys the idea that the Magistrate will first take cognizance of any public action by our students and then inform the educational authorities that unless they prevent such action being taken by the boys, the grants-in-aid etc., will be withdrawn. But the one in the "Statesman" contemplates that unless the school authorities of themselves took action they would be punished. Every one can see that the former is much milder than the latter. Now, is it possible that the Editor of the "Statesman" wrote all the above and palmed them off on the Government of Sir Andrew Fraser?

But a yet more remarkable difference is to be found in the same paragraph in the addition of the following words in the Government Circular, namely—"you will then be in a position etc. . . . punishment awarded by the educational authorities." It will be observed that the above words are wanting in the "Statesman's" Circular. Need we explain the difference in the two circulars as to the course of action to be taken with regard to the punishment to be awarded to the students. Acording to the "Statesman's" version the Magistrate reserves the right of final punishment to himself, whereas according to the Government Circular it is the educational authorities who would punish the boys and the Magistrate will have no hand in the matter. And it is upon this aspect that the Lieutenant-Governor waxes so very eloquent.

We ask again, is it possible that the "Statesman" deliberately omitted the above words? What happened is this: When we read the Circular as published in the "Statesman," we expressed our surprise that the authority of the teachers over their pupils had been supplanted by that of the Magistrate. And we now find in the authorised Circular that the complaint made by us has been removed. An explanation is needed how this has been brought about.

The strangest part of this affair has yet to be told. It would be remarked that there is a fourth paragraph in the "Statesman's" Circular which has altogether disappeared in that of the Government. How to account for this curious phenomenon? We ask once again, did the "Statesman" maliciously forge this document in order to gibbet the Government to infamy? Truth to tell, a more infamous paragraph cannot be conceived. For, in this paragraph the Police Superintendent is directed to set his myrmidons against the students and harass them. In all seriousness we ask, who is the author of this paragraph? The Government is bound to hunt him out and mete out to him condign punishment.

As Babu Bhupendra Nath's letter was of the vaguest kind possible, Sir Andrew found an excellent opportunity to talk at random. In order to bring him to a point, some definite questions ought to have been put to him. For instance, he should have been asked to explain whether the Circular published in the "Statesman" was a forgery or not. If not, how was it that it did not tally with the one subsequently issued by the Government? He should have been further asked to explain on what principle, moral or political, were the teachers threatened to be enrolled as special constables for the faults of their pupils? Then again, where was the necessity for the Circular when not a single disturbance was reported from any part of the country? The so-called explanation of the Lieutenant-Governor, instead of mitigating, will only intensify the deep discontent which the silly Circular has created in the land. It will further emphasise the impression in the public mind that it is his subordinates, and not he, who rule the province.

THE NATIONAL FUND.

The "Indian Nation" complains that the general public know nothing about the real object of the National Fund. We have received similar complaints from scores of others. As we had the privilege of having been associated with the movement from the very inception, we think we are in a position to give an unvarnished and impartial account of what has been done so far. Our statement will show that not only is there no cause for complaint, but that some at least of the founders of the institution deserve the fervent thanks of their countrymen for their ardent patriotism and great personal sacrifice.

It was on the 12th of October last that, a number of prominent and leading men met at the house of the Maharajah of Mymensing, to confer on the most important question of the day, namely, what steps should be taken to commemorate the partition of Bengal. The question of a National Fund had previously been discussed at informal meetings; but, at the suggestion of the Maharajah of Mymensing, who presided at the Conference, it was thought desirable to bring the matter forward in a formal manner and put it to the vote. For, said the Maharajah, a better way of commemorating the 16th of October could not be conceived, inasmuch as the Fund, which would be based upon the contributions of the people of both old and new Bengal, would naturally bind them in a more close relationship than anything else, except deep national sentiment, could.

The object of, and the necessity for, the Fund were next discussed. It was pointed out by a gentleman present that, in order to make the Swadeshi movement successful, two things were necessary: (1) to abstain from the use of foreign articles; and (2) to revive our lost or decaying industries. In order to carry out the second object, a National Fund was absolutely necessary, not to start any mills or factories which must be done on business principles, but to help those with money,—at nominal or no interest, after, of course, taking proper security from them,—who were engaged in industrial pursuits, but not likely to succeed for want of funds. For instance, one Babu Dinobandhu Mukherjee had been devoting his talent to the improvement of the warping machine. A few thousand Rupees might enable him to remove a great want in connection with the cotton industry. The proceeds of the Fund should be employed to encourage such men.

The next point discussed at the meeting was whether the Fund should be devoted to any political or other purposes. The unanimous opinion was that, it would be applied to no other purposes than those of the industrial improvement of the country. Another point, which formed the subject of long discusion was, whether the Fund should be devoted to only spinning and weaving purposes or to the development of general industry. Our humble opinion was to give an elastic character to the Fund so that, with its help, all industries, new and old, might get an impetus.

But the majority were of a different mind. They said that, as the question of cloth supply had come to the front, all classes of people, from the highest to the lowest, would understand the situation better if we were to lay stress on a single point, namely, the development of cotton industries. We did not find our way to agree to this, but, as that was the opinion of the majority, we bowed to their decision; and the following resolution which was proposed by Babu Moti Lal Ghose and seconded by Babu Jotirindra Nath Tagore, in Bengalee, was put to the vote and passed:—

"That a National Fund be started with the object of establishing weaving and spinning industries in Bengal and that the collection of the Fund will commence on the

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

next 30th Aswin (16th October), the day when the Partition of Bengal will take place. The general public of Bengal are earnestly requested to contribute at least their one day's income to the sacred Fund."

A provisional committee composed of the gentlemen, who were actually present at the meeting, with powers to add to their number, was formed to make arrangements for receiving contributions at the house of Rai Pashupati Nath Bose. Two Treasurers and five Trustees were also appointed from among the gentlemen present to receive and keep the money in their custody, the former being Kumar Manmatha Nath Mitter and Rai Pathuputi Nath Bose, and the latter the Maharajah of Mymensing, the Nawab of Bogra, Kumar Manmatha Nath Mitter, Kumar Satish Chunder Sing, and Babu Gaganendra Nath Tagore. The Maharajah of Cossimbazar and Rajah Peary Mohun were also proposed as Trustees, but, as they were not present, it was thought advisable that their names might be added afterwards, if they were agreeable.

A list of the names of the leading men of the country, both in Calcutta and districts, who happened to be absent, was also placed before the meeting for their inclusion in the Committee. But the Chairman ruled that, as the Central Committee should include the representatives of all sections of the community, it were better to form such a Committee later on, that is to say, when their consent to serve on the Committee had been obtained. It is for this reason that the names of the members of the Committee were not published at the time. We may, however, observe en passant that the Committee has since been enlarged, by the addition of the names of most of our leaders though many more remain yet to be added. As millions, it is expected, will contribute to the Fund, the Central Committee will necessarily be a very big one, consisting, it may be, of many hundreds of men.

We need not again describe in detail the ceremony of founding the nucleus of the National Fund, which was performed in the extensive grounds of Rai Pashupati Nath Bose. Suffice it to say, more than two lakhs of people assembled to take part in it. The collection was not large, but this was due to two reasons. First, no proper arrangements had been made for receiving contributions from so large a crowd; and, secondly, the vast majority who could pay in that day belonged to the poorer classes, whose contributions ranged from half-a-pice to two annas. But what was needed was a beginning; and the Fund was started under most favourable auspices, amidst the cheering of two-hundred thousands of people.

Some of the prominent leaders of the country happened to be away from the town at the time. They came back only about a week ago, and a meeting of the Committee was held last evening to settle, once for all, the object of the Fund. Elsewhere will be found a report of the proceedings. A section of the leaders, whose opinion is entitled to respectful consideration, were of opinion that the purposes of the Fund should be political and educational as well as industrial. But it was found impracticable to change the original scope of the Fund. It was, therefore, decided that the Fund should be devoted to no other purpose than that of the industrial development of the country. It affords us great pleasure to announce that, the proposition which we had the honor to make at the Conference on the 12th, was accepted by the Committee on the present occasion, namely that the spinning and weaving industries claimed the first consideration of the managers of the Fund which might also be spent upon the development of other industries as well as for industrial education.

The object of the Fund is thus now absolutely clear to all. It will not be devoted to the carrying on of any political agitation, but be reserved solely for industrial development. How this should be done we shall discuss in a future issue. In the meantime, we are bound to thank Kumar Manmatha Nath Mitter, Kumar Satish Chunder Sing, Rai Pashupati Nath Bose and Babu Gaganendra Nath Tagore for what they have done and are yet doing in this connection. They have left their own business, and are working day and night for raising the Fund.

The Maharajah of Cossimbazar has just joined this band of earnest workers and infused new life into them. Indeed, headed by this Maharajah Bahadur, they have been holding meetings in various parts of the town, explaining to the audience the absolute necessity of improving the industries of the country, and appealing to the masses for their quota to the National Fund. The Maharajah of Mymensing also, though suffering from gout, has been adding to the enthusiasm displayed by his presence at many of these meetings. As regards the Fund, it is, of course, daily swelling. In the course of a month, the public will learn what amount has been actually collected; and we have reasons to believe, the announcement is not likely to disappoint them quite. Those who have not yet contributed their mite, should lose no time to remit their contributions to Rai Pashupati Nath Bose or Kumar Manmatha Nath Mitter.

It seems that something like anarchy and confusion prevail in the new Province. Not that the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller is unfit to govern its affairs, but that such must be the inevitable result of the partition. It will take a long time for the people of eastern and northern Bengal to realize that they live under a separate Government from that of Bengal. Similarly, some time must elapse before Mr. Fuller can adapt himself to the new order of things. Such being the situation, it was a great mistake to raise the question of presenting addresses to the ruler of the new province. It is quite true that such addresses can be forced from the people at the point of the bayonet, but surely this would neither be agreeable to Mr. Fuller nor popularize his administration. Thoughtless District Magistrates are creating not only a needless popular discontent but an embarrassing position for His Honor, the ruler of the new province.

From the telegrams already published in these columns, it will have been seen that at Faridpur, while the meeting convened by the Magistrate voted that no address should be presented a large Mahomedan meeting also came to the same resolution. At Pubna the Magistrate sought to secure an address from the District Board, but the members were not agreeable and he had to give up the attempt in despair. Our latest information from Pubna is that a Mussalman Deputy Magistrate is now trying to get up a Mussalman demonstration in favour of Mr. Fuller. During his visit to Pubna, His Honor will, we are told, encamp at Debottur, a village 7 miles distant from the town, his object being to see the condition of the ryots in the interior. The Mahomedan Deputy Magistrate in question intends, we are informed, collecting a large number of Mahomedans there, and making them support the partition of Bengal. We trust, steps will at once be taken to prevent the Mahomedan gentleman from showing ultra zeal in this way. First of all, being a Government servant he must not mix himself up in this matter. Secondly, he will not please but rather displease Mr. Fuller, as his object is so transparent that it will not escape a keen-sighted officer like His Honor. And thirdly, we are sure, a public meeting will be convened to counteract the effects of this artificial demonstration, which can only add to the embarrassment of Mr. Fuller.

At Dacca, as the reader is aware, the question of an address was also mooted at an earlier date, but it was decided that none should be presented either by the District Board or by the Municipality. The Rajshahye Association has also refused to get up an address; and the Municipality and the District Board there will probably follow suit. Every chance of Dinajpur's presenting an address is also gone. The Magistrate of Rungpur, who is just now to the front, by an imposition of fine on 200 school-boys for singing "Bande Mataram," has also made himself famous in another way. He tried to secure an address for Mr. Fuller from the Zemindars but failed. His zeal in this direction led the public to hold a meeting presided over by a zemindar, the Mohant-Maharaj Sumeru Gossain. It was resolved to ask the Chairman of the District Board, that is to say, the Magistrate-Collector, not to present an address to the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller. In revenge the Magistrate has asked the Mohant to resign his appointment as Honorary Magistrate! We congratulate the Mohant on his good fortune, and thank the Magistrate of Rungpur for his request. The Mohant and other Honorary Magistrates should have resigned their offices long ago. We wonder when they would do so in a body. The pity is, the members of the local Legislative Council are yet tenaciously sticking to their seats It is their duty to show the way.

We believe the following letter requires a prominent insertion:—

"You know certain officials in the Mufassil as well as certain traitors to the country are trying to convince the people that the Swadeshi movement is against the interests of the Government and that it is disloyal to continue the said movement. Mufassil people are generally timid, and if any such suggestion comes from the officials, or anyone who is supposed to be in the confidence of the authorities, they will surely hesitate to follow up the Swadeshi movement.

"Therefore my suggestion is that a pamphlet should be published containing extracts from the speeches of successive Governors-General and Lieutenant-Governors, wherein they have urged upon the use of country-made goods and the revival of indigenous industries. The pamphlet should also contain the dates and the occasions of those speeches together with their Bengali and Urdu translations. The minutes of the Government by which the use of stationery and other country-made articles in Government offices was enjoined should also be published.

"If we can have such a pamphlet in our hands we should easily be able to disabuse the minds of the ignorant people and to let them understand what has been the Government policy all along. This will also put a stop to the insinuations of designing people.

"It is very difficult to get the materials here in a mufassil town, and, therefore, I beg to make the suggestion to you in the hope that you will agree with me about the utility of such a publication and take up the matter in your own hands in right earnest."

What can be a greater condemnation of the attitude of the Government towards the Swadeshi movement than the above? Fancy, a pamphlet, containing the views of Governors-General and Lieutenant-Governors, is required to convince the people that the Government is not opposed to the development of industrial resources of the country! Even a barbarous Government would resent if such an accusation were brought against it. But the short-sighted policy of the Government of Sir A. Fraser has created a state of things in the land which does not prevail even in the worst-governed country in the world. Imagine, the people have been frightened into the belief that it is disloyal to join the Swadeshi movement! And why should they not entertain such a feeling when the police have been directed to hold out a threat to the Zemindars that they would incur the displeasure of the Government if they had anything to do with the Swadeshi movement. As we stated the other day, a high officer actually told us that the Police had got such instructions from the Government. As a matter of fact, a big Zemindar,—a Rajah, was severely reprimanded simply because he had asked some Marwaris not to sell foreign goods to his ryots. The anti-Swadeshi circular, which is ostensibly directed against the students, but the real object of which is to nip the Swadeshi movement in the bud, is also calculated to create alarm. We do not doubt for a moment that Sir Andrew Fraser is a supporter of this movement. But, this does not mean anything if his subordinates were let loose to create bad feeling against the Government by their thoughtless and mischievous acts. Ponder on the pass we have arrived at! People have come to entertain the notion that they may be harassed by the Police or sent to jail by the Magistrate were they to try the development of their industries!

The attempt of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to vote a statue for Lord Curzon, has, as expected, failed. Not a single Indian gentleman has responded to the call of the Chamber. Only two representative Indians were invited, namely, Maharaja Sir J. M. Tagore and Raja Peary Mohan Mukherjee, but they declined to take any part. Of course, the Maharaja of Burdwan was present at the meeting but he is yet too young to distinguish right from wrong. The Mahomedan community was represented by our friend, Mr. Abdur Rahman, who being a Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, has no help in the matter. As the statue, however, means money, he would have acted more wisely by keeping himself aloof from this costly affair. And then, where is the good in worshipping a sun, about to set? No Viceroy has left the shores of India so unnoticed, so unregretted and so humiliated as Lord Curzon is about to do. Fancy, his friends in the Bengal Chamber of Commerce did not venture to call a public meeting to consider the question of voting him a statue, They were obliged to hold a friends meeting in a hole-and-corner fashion, to raise a fund among themselves and erect a statue for the departing Viceroy. The public have absolutely nothing to do with the scheme.

The following letter, we doubt not, will be read with great interest as it contains some important information with regard to the burning question of the day, namely, the supply of India-made cloths:—

"Sir,—In these days when everyone is going for Swadeshi cloths I think the following would be interesting to your readers about the possibility of manufacturing cloth here in competition with Manchester.

"In India people generally go on for weaving mills only in conjunction with spinning and try to make it as big as possible. So it is without the scope of one man unless he be extraordinarily rich to start such a mill. I think spinning and weaving are quite distinct trades and it is possible to start only weaving mills profitably. While in Manchester I learnt that there were many weaving mills there which did weaving only, buying yarns from the spinners. Some of these weavers do not fold and pack the cloths eben, and they go to the packers for packing. Now if it pays in Manchester where labour is dear to work weaving factories without spinning, why will it not pay here where labour is very cheap.

"At the present time there are several cotton mills near Calcutta which do spinning only; so it would not be difficult to get yarns, besides yarns can be imported from Bombay and Madras if required. If it is required to weave fine cloths Manchester yarn can be used for the present.

"A weaving factory with 50 looms and the necessary winding, warping and sizing machinery will cost about Rs. 19,000 while the cost of the necessary buildings will come to another 3 to 4 thousand rupees, so a factory can be started with a capital of, say, Rs. 25,000. Each loom produces in finer counts 3 to 4 pairs and in coarser counts 7 to 8 pairs of dhooties per day of 12 working hours. So taking the average at 5 pairs a day 50 looms will produce 6,300 pairs of dhooties per month of 26 working days. The price of cloth is generally 7 annas per pair higher than the cost of the yarn required for such cloth in medium counts of yarn, while at the present moment for Indian mill-made cloth it is at least a rupee higher. So even if the Swadeshi movement lose ground then taking the gross profit at 6 annas per pair, which is very low even for estimating, the gross profit per month on 6,300 pairs of cloth would come to about Rs. 2,350. The expenses of manufacturing, management etc. would not exceed Rs. 1,400 a month, so the nett profit per month would be about Rs. 1,000 which mean a profit of 48 per cent per annum on the capital employed.

"There are many men in Calcutta who can invest this sum, and it is possible to start such factories in working order in about 6 months' time, so if 10 or 20 men come forward to start a f[illegible]ry each the production of Swadeshi cloth will be much increased and in about a year's time at least Calcutta and district will be self-supporting while the owners would be doing real service to the country besides benefiting their own pockets.

"Indica."

A fully-equipped weaving mill means at least ten lakhs of Rupees. This is rather a large order. It is, however, beyond the capacity of a single man in most cases. But if it is possible to start profitable cloth factories at a cost of Rs. 25,000 and upwards, every town,—nay, every important village may have its own weaving mill on a small scale. Further information on this subject can be had from B. N. Doss Esqr., 98 Clive Street. Mr. A. Chaudhuri, M. A., Bar-at-Law, has also collected much valuable information on this subject which, we dare say, he will publish in due course. There are three ways by which the cloth-supply difficulty may be met. First, by establishing weaving mills on a large scale; secondly by starting small factories as suggested by our correspondent; and thirdly, by utilizing fly-shuttle hand-looms. A prospectus, we understand, will be shortly issued by some of the leaders of the Swadeshi movement calling for shares either to erect a new spinning and weaving mill, or to purchase one which is already in working order. It is also in contemplation to try the experiment of weaving cloths by means of small factories. Correspondence on this subject is going on between one of our leading men and a well-known European firm in Calcutta which strongly recommends the establishment of such factories. As regards the third method, a great impetus has been given to the weaving of cloths by hand-looms. The Maharajah of Cossimbazar, the Maharajah of Mymensingh and several other big Zemindars have distributed a large number of fly-shuttle looms among their ryots. Maharajah Tagore has also sanctioned the sum of Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of fly-shuttle looms for the benefit of his ryots. One of our distinguished leading men; an ardent Swadeshi-wallah, is going to open a weaving school at a cost of Rs. 500 per month for giving our people a training in working fly-shuttle looms. This is just the thing wanted now. Then, everyone, who can afford, should have his fly-shuttle loom at least for meeting the want of his own family. Four or five friends can also club together, purchase a dozen or two of looms, employ one or two traind weavers to work them, and in this way, not only get their own cloths but make some income by selling the out-put of their hand-loom factory. We are glad to be able to say that, the fly-shuttle loom has been introduced in many respectable families, and their example should be followed by others.

At a meeting of the London Indian Society, held on the 14th October last, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That this meeting places on record its deep and abiding sympathy with the injuries which have been inflicted on our countrymen by the Partition of Bengal.

"The meeting wishes the Boycott movement every success and hopes that it will go on spreading throughout India."

The situation in the United Kingdom, so far as the partition question is concerned, appears to be growing hopeful, as the result of the agitation that has been convulsing every part of the country, and of the "boycott" which has so signally affected the Lancashire exports. That the agitation must on no account, be allowed to weaken, is the opinion of every honest and thinking person here and in England. We have received the following interesting and significant letter from a Glasgow correspondent, which, we hope, will be perused by our leaders and pondered over:

"Y. M. C. A.
100 Bothwell Street.
Glasgow.

Sir,—So Bengal has been partitioned. Protest, pleading, telegrams, petitions nothing could stay the hands of our rulers. Today Bengal stands divided, ready to fall. This is the fitting moment to recapitulate the last achievement of dying, old Bengal. All honour to the patriotic band of leaders who have toiled day and night to organise and maintain boycott. We, on the spot, are feeling the change the public opinion, here, has undergone. In the press, on the platform, in the drawing room, in short, everywhere Bengalees are being praised, their shortcomings forgotten. "On the 'Change," says the "Manchester Guardian," "the principal topic of conversation is the Bengal boycott." Surely, it is no mean achievement of the Bengalees that their proceedings are being watched with "a good deal of grave, if vague, anxiety," by the mill-owners in Lancashire. In this connection Mr. Gakhale's services deserve recognition. In speaking about the boycott at Manchester he advised his audience to turn their wrath not against the poor Bengalees, but against those officials of theirs who have brought about the present unfortunate state of things. On the Manchester Change to-day it has been decided that "Lancashire and Bengal have large common interests, and that Lancashire would desire to assure her friends and customers that she would not willingly do any thing to outrage a national sentiment." Another day, it was stated on the same 'Change; "Lancashire people are ready enough to sympathise with a national or racial movement, but they are quite without the knowledge that might help them to appreciate the merits of the case."

So far Bengal, though fallen, has triumphed. She wanted to attract attention. She has secured not only attention but sympathy. Our leaders should lose no time to communicate with Manchester. Mr. Gokhale may act as our representative for the present. If Lancashire desires it, one of our leaders may come here and address meetings in different centres in Lancashire. This may produce the desired effect quickly, assuming that a rigid boycott is maintained all the while. If boycott movement collapses, Lancashire will not care one brass farthing whether Bengal is divided into two or two hundred parts. If Bengal goes on as she has begun we may yet live to see the strongest Viceroy since Dalhousie, beaten.

K. C. Nandi."

Dated the 17th October, 1905.

The letter of our correspondent speaks for itself. That Lancashire is waking up to the seriousness of the situation, inspite of all the belittling on the part of Messrs. "Englishman, Pioneer and Co.," will accept of no denial.

The reception accorded to Lord Curzon at Bombay is thus [illegible]scribed by our own co[illegible]graphic message. [illegible]

Hi[illegible] nine[illegible] nus[illegible] Jud[illegible] and[illegible]y, ass[illegible] at th[illegible] Lordship. troop[illegible]presented arms. The Viceroy on alighting shook hands with all the Princes. His Excellency looked pale. Prominent Indian leaders were conspicuous by their absence, with the exception of the Hon. Messrs. Parekh, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, and Vithaldas Thakershy.

He rose like a rocket, dazzled the universe for a while and fell down like a stick, unheeded and unrecognised.

As expected, Sir Andrew Fraser's explanation on the subject of the anti-Swadeshi circular has created surprise only in the public mind. It is felt that His Honor has done his best to make the best of a bad bargain; his attempt to remove the suspicion which the ill-advised circular has caused, has, therefore, totally failed. We think the best course for His Honor was to admit that a blunder had been made and that he regretted the circumstance. Such an attitude would not only have disarmed public criticism but might have enlisted the sympathy of many on his side. But the bold way in which he sought to convince an intelligent public that the circular published in the "Statesman" was a myth and that the one subsequently issued by Government was the genuine document, has simply amazed them. Then, he professes great love for the students, and yet he did not feel any hesitation in asking District Magistrates to take cognisance of their conduct. Why did he not address the circular to the educational authorities direct? The result is that the Magistrate of Rungpur,—armed with this new engine of oppression—has not been slow to take advantage of its provisions, and create alarm and confusion in his district by fining upwards of one hundred boys for simply singing "Bande Mataram!" So long the circular remains in force the Government must run the risk of being put to this sort of ridiculous position.

It is said that the Government has accorded its sanction to Mr. Korb to construct a wire ropeway from the Jelap Pass to the Teesta Valley for the purpose of conveying wool.

Another case of wife beating resulting fatally is reported—this time from Muttrapar garden, Sibsagar. The woman appears to have been beaten and either fallen, or been thrown down, sustaining a slight injury to her foot, upon which tetanus supervened some days later and caused her death. Although in a manner an accident, the husband is liable for her death, and has been arrested.

ANKOOR.

A first class Bengali monthly journal of Indian History, Literature, Romance, Art, Religion and Science etc. Edited by renowned Pundit Kalibor Vedanta Bagis

The paper will contain reading matters not less than 40 pages, from the pen of the most eminent writers of the day. The first number will be out from Magh next.

Subscription Re. 1-8 a year. with postage.

Apply to the Manager:—

K. P. Ghosh.
4, Bhooban Chatterjee's Lane, Simla
Kansaripara, Calcutta.

SCRA S.

The Ludhiana Municipality has done a signal service to the Swadeshi movement by abolishing, with effect from the 1st instant, the octroi-duty on hand-loom cloth brought into the city. Other Municipal Boards might follow this patriotic example and be no poorer. Our thanks to the Municipal Commissioners of Ludhiana.

Another case of assault on an Indian by a European hails from the opposite direction of the compass. A booking clerk of the I. G. S. N. Co. in the Monghyr district is said to have been assaulted by a European officer, Mr. J. McLeod Bolton on the 23rd ultimo, without the least provocation, so far as we can understand from the report we have received. We would invite the attention of the company to the incident, and hope that they would do justice if this version were correct. We deplore very sincerely that such incidents should have to be reported week in and week out. We could never countenance mob law, but such assaults are, in every age and clime, the surest way to the establishment of such law.

In a country where like India milk forms an indispensable article of food with a majority of the population, the question not only of its supply in quantities sufficient but also of its quality is of the greatest importance. In a lecture at the Royal Institute of Public Health in Russel Square, Dr. George Newman, the medical officer of health for Finsbury announced that 32,000,000 gallons of impure and tainted milk are being annually distributed in the United Kingdom. The fact is, no doubt, a startling one. The best substitute for cow milk, according to scientists, is goat's milk. Tuberculosis and foot and mouth disease so common among kine, are unknown among goats. There are countries in the world where the milk supply comes entirely from enormous herds of goats. More than this, again, goats are not only less costly to purchase and keep, but they are immune against entiritis. The question may, we believe, interest many Indians.

The Ludhiana correspondent of the "Tribune" sends to that paper the report of quite an interesting affair, the grim humour of which will not fail to strike all and sundry. On the 26th ultimo, when the Presbyterian Synod of Punjab was being held at the town a Hindu lady, wife of a High Court vakil, was baptized by the Pastor of the Ludhiana Church. Well and good;—more so when Lallo Polo Mall, vakil, Allahabad High Court, as husband of the lady the person of all others most humanly interested in the conversion, was present at the interesting ceremony. No, no one need interfere with another's religion and faith, and consequently no body could quarrel with the convert or her consenting spouse. We refer to it because, Mrs. Polo Mall would, under all possible contingency, perhaps still have adhered to her faith, but for a desire to embrace christianity at a critical stage of some illness, during which she was an indoor patient in the Zenana Mission Hospital. This should indicate the direction the wind blows. From the report it does not appear to us that the husband of the lady has also accepted the [illegible]; if not, would a divorce be [illegible] the couple would continue [illegible]efore under these altered [illegible] a divorce became ne[illegible]ne of the lady, when [illegible]nd protection of a [illegible] her so lon[illegible]

Th[illegible] of commonsense in the followin[g p]aragraph, which we quote from "United India":—The Small Native State of Bhavnagar in Kathiawar has reason to be proud of its management of Railways. It owns only 120 miles of railway and 16 miles of sidings, and yet the line earned 6.62 per cent on its capital outlay, as against 5.7 in the preceding year. Altogether since the line was first built the net earnings have been nearly 16 lakhs in excess of the capital outlay. It would not be bad if Native States laid out and owned the railways that ran in their territories, instead of allowing foreign syndicates to own them and carry away the profit. It was a bad day for Mysore when the Government of the late Sir Seshadri Iyer hypothecated or birtually transferred to the Southern Maharatta Railway Company the ownership of its Railway—a railway that was the creation of his predecessor Mr. Rungacharloo. There is one positive advantage in a Native States owning Railways. Even though the management might not be all that is desirable, yet because they are in touch with the people, they can more easily adapt it to the circumstances and wishes of the people. Moreover, even with some risk, inconvenience and financial loss, Indians would get trained in the higher work of organisation and control. At present, a native of India is not considered fit even to be Station Master of large and important stations.

"Ill lies the head that wears a crown" is an adage which has its practical illustration in the everyday life led by Crowned heads and even by those who have the jolly good fortune to belong to a royal family. In their actions and movements, in their words and thoughts they have to be so guarded as would appear to a less fortunate mortal to be beyond endurance. Every moment of their lives,—awake or in sleep—they stand in dread of death or else why should so many and so great precautions be necessary to guard them. And great and undoubted as are the privileges and prerogatives of the viceregal office, equally irksome is a Viceroy's life, devoid almost of what might be styled personal liberty. Well, even if the Viceroy frets himself to death, he is not to be allowed to go out free and untramelled as you or I would do. The detectives attached to his august person must have him under espionage as if His Excellency were a veritable criminal who is being shadowed. The police office should be notified even if the military were not to be requisitioned. He cannot drink or eat what he likes. He cannot even sleep without the Bodyguard watching over him.—The rules of the Government of India for the protection of the person of the Viceroy are almost the same as those for the protection of royal personages touring through India. When in 1901 Lord Curzon visited Moulmein, a day before His Excellency's arrival nearly a hundred known and suspected criminals were by the orders of the District Magistrate arrested and committed to jail during the brief sojourn of His Excellency at that port. Those who were able to produce tangible personal security for their good behaviour (and these amounted to about twenty) were released.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

638

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

—0—

London, Oct. 20.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

"India is learning the secret of our own self-reliance, and the day is approaching when she will insist upon stepping out alone. This will only be the catastrophe if we obstinately resist the tendencies which are actually and inevitably promoted by our own influence and example. India should be permitted to do for herself everything of which she is capable. We should encourage her growth, not check it.' —"Daily News," Oct. 20, 1905.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

The departure yesterday of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on their Indian tour attracted great attention, and there was a large assembly of interested spectators in and near Victoria Station to give them a good send-off. The King and the Queen were on the platform as well as many members of the Royal Family; the households, too, of His Majesty and of the Prince were fully represented, and, of course, the Secretary of State for India, with Mrs. Brodrick, and the important officials of the India Office. It was noticeable that up to the very moment of the departure of the train the King-Emperor was engaged in earnest conversation with the Prince. One could wish that His Majesty had been able to go to India in person, for he has done such valuable work since his accession to the throne for the cause of progress and for the promotion of a good understanding between peoples and communities who were constantly on the edge of a quarrel that he would certainly have done his utmost to establish good relations in India and smooth over sore places. But in his son he has a good representative, and the Prince will, no doubt, be the bearer of a sympathetic message from the Sovereign. Their Royal Highnesses have been entertained to luncheon at the India Office, and special luncheon and dinner parties have been given at Buckingham Palace in their honour. They were enthusiastically cheered when they accompanied the King and Queen to the City last Monday for the ceremony in connection with the new Post Office, but they were excused attendance on Wednesday at the opening of Kingsway. It was after that ceremony, however, that the luncheon party took place at Buckingham Palace as a final token of good will and affection in honour of the Indian visit. The new Viceroy was among the guests. The newspapers are full of notes and descriptions of the tour which will be made by their Royal Highnesses, and an interesting article by Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes appeared yesterday in the "Morning Leader" comparing the different conditions which obtain to-day with those under which the King-Emperor, as Prince of Wales, made his visit thirty years ago. In some respects the older arrangements were better, for it was not until the Prince reached Calcutta that he made use of the railways. His progress in Indian fashion brought him into touch with the people and the country in a way which will be impossible for to-day's Prince as he speeds through the country in the royal train. It is curious how side-lights on the Bengali controversy appear from time to time; that the seriousness of the situation is being recognised is shown from a comment—an editorial note—in the "Pall Mall Gazette" a few nights ago. Whenever possible that [illegible] sneer at the Bengali paper is [illegible] Babu, [illegible] ing that it was expected the [illegible] of loyalty which the royal visit would evoke would do something to counteract the agitation now going on. One cannot help marvelling more and more that millions of loyal subjects should have been goaded to discontent, even despair, at the very moment of the visit to India of the Heir-Apparent to the British Crown which boasts of India as its brightest jewel.

THE MOURNING PROVINCE.

The Speech of the new Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam and the demonstrations of Monday last which took place in Calcutta and throughout the Province afford to onlookers a remarkable contrast, and October 16, 1905, will become memorable in the history of the British connection with India. Never before has so remarkable a scene been witnessed in India as a protest against a Government Order. On one hand the official declaration is that the new order of things is intended to promote the welfare of the people; on the other hand the people are solemnly protesting against the manner in which their moral and material condition is to be improved. Even Reuter, who mentions in his cable of Monday last that public rejoicings and illuminations took place at Shillong, has to supplement his information on Tuesday by an account of Calcutta's demonstration of protest and the laying of the foundation-stone of the Federation Hall of United Bengal. He further thinks it worth while to refer to the fact that no disorder occurred although for months past the people have been expressing their resentment to the partition in stronger and yet stronger ways. The Anglo-Indian Press may well declare that it reflects the utmost credit on the leaders of the agitation that the solemnity of the proceeding was not marred by any untoward event. I find, from conversation with various people this week who take merely the usual unthinking interest in Indian affairs, that the demonstration in Calcutta last Monday has made a great impression here. People begin to realise that the protests of the past months have been something more than mere agitation by wire-pullers, that the people of Bengal are united and serious in their opposition to the partition, and that it was worse than tactless to force so distasteful a measure on an unwilling people at the time when the future Emperor of India is to visit the Eastern Dependency for the first time. This latter feature of the case weighs strongly with those who have not troubled to enter into the rights and wrongs of the question, for no one here desires that their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales should meet with any sign of disloyalty. Of course the unthinking critics here scarcely realise that the opposition to the division of the province is not a mark of disloyalty to the person of the King-Emperor; they look upon it as disloyalty to the King Emperor's representative, and condemn it without taking into consideration the long course of reactionary measures which have culminated in this extraordinary outburst of feeling measures for which Lord Curzon is entirely responsible. Those who do take an intelligent interest in India's side of the question know that the King-Emperor is still profoundly honoured even though the man who stands in his place in India has aroused in Bengal so widespread an indignation in his exercise of official power. They also maintain that the Bengalis are showing the grit they are made of in adopting every possible method of making their voice heard. But these people are a small minority; to most of those who listen to Mr. Gokhale's addresses here—and they are, for generally speaking, favourably disposed towards Indian aspirations—the Russianised administration in India is a revelation; but it will take a good deal more teaching and patient instruction to turn this minority into a formidable weapon in India's service. There is no doubt that the visit of the delegates at this particular moment with elections in several constituencies just taking place and a general election looming large in the future will do much good, and I must repeat that Mr. Gokhale never makes a speech without presenting the Bengali view of the partition with great clearness and effect to the audiences he addresses. And the really serious point about the whole matter is being gradually forced home to British electors, namely that Lord Curzon's viceroyalty has done more than anything else to shake the faith of the people of India in the much vaunted British justice. The heedlessness of Lord Curzon to every method of utterance adopted by the Bengalis and the ineffectualness of an appeal to the Secretary of State and the House of Commons are the very best means that can be adopted to make the people of India believe their interests and desires are entirely overlooked in the administration of the country. The substantial Blue Book just published does nothing more than confirm the belief that in this partition question the Viceroy was determined to have his own way without taking cognisance of the sentiment of the people. In his eyes official wisdom was beyond cavilling critics, and the determination to break down the solidarity of an influential people was pushed to realisation regardless of its effect. The name of Britain may well be discredited in the eyes of those who look for fairness and justice.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CONGRESS CAMPAIGN.

The Congress campaign continues its successful and important work, and the delegates are being received with enthusiasm wherever they go. I have been impressed with the fact that Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Lajpat Rai are perfectly well able to interest the most varied audiences; it matters not whether they are talking to those who take high rank in intellectual power or to a meeting of working men who have little time to devote to an earnest study of Indian questions, the simple, direct story told by the Indian delegates always goes home; it reaches both heart and mind; and, so far as I have seen, there has not been a dissentient voice when the resolutions have been put to the meetings. The working men of Islington, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Federation of Trades and Labour Councils, gave Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Lajpat Rai a most attentive hearing early this week. So enthusiastic were the British speakers who followed the Indian gentlemen that the meeting was prolonged to a late hour. Most hearty support was given to the resolution which dealt with India's aspirations with regard to self-government, and one speaker declared that the Independent Labour Party was prepared "to stump the country" in favour of the claims put forward by the delegates. Mr. Gokhale enforces everywhere the true nature of the Indian administration, the Russianised methods which depend upon "information obtained in the dark," the dependence of higher officials upon reports from [illegible] and upon police investigation. He shows how far these methods have departed from the noble sentiments of the Charter of 1833 and the Proclamation of 1858; he usually deals also with the economic situation in India, and the position of Indians on the Councils. He declares that a seat on the Viceroy's Council is for an Indian a mere farce; as the reading of printed speeches whether by British or Indian members is of no value in reply to vigorous and well informed criticism. He always evokes hearty support from his British audiences when he says that India asks for a real and definite voice in the affairs of her own country. Mr. Gokhale usually speaks first at meetings where more than one Congress delegate is present; if Mr. Lajpat Rai follows him, he deals, as a rule, with an entirely different aspect of the situation. At Islington, for instance, he answered many of the stereotyped Anglo-Indian objections to Indian aspirations, and enlightened his audience considerably on many points on which they were but ill informed. On several occasions a very earnest desire has been expressed that the speeches of the delegates should be available for distribution in pamphlet form; it is possible that the British Committee will see their way to meeting this desire on the part of interested hearers in addition to the full reports which are to appear in "India" every week of the meetings of the campaign and the press comments thereupon. Here are the resolutions unanimously passed at the Islington meeting, and they serve admirably as a type of those submitted to other societies:

I. "That this meeting desires to express its cordial sympathy with the aspirations of the people of India, as represented by the Indian National Congress, for a steadily increasing measure of self-government. It recognises in such a policy the only effective way to the increased prosperity of the people, without which the ravages of plague and famine cannot be checked and the contentment and happiness of the people ensured.

"The meeting is further of the opinion that for enabling Parliament to discharge more satisfactorily its responsibility in regard to the Government of India, periodical Parliamentary enquiries into the condition of India should be revived, and the salary of the Secretary of State for India should be placed on the British estimates."

II. "That this meeting urges the present Government and the Liberal leaders when in power to select for the offices of Viceroy of India and Secretary of State for India men prepared to fearlessly apply sound Liberal principles in the administration of India."

III. "That the preceding resolutions be forwarded to Earl Spencer, K. G., and Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, M. P., the leaders of the Liberal Party in Parliament; to the Prime Minister, to Lord Lansdowne, and to the Secretary of State for India; and also to the Viceroy of India, and the Governors of Bombay and Madras."

Every day the delegates are hard at work; they have little spare time, so closely do the meetings follow one another. This week, for example, in addition to meetings held at Islington, Brixton, there have been gatherings at Boston (Lincolnshire) and at Horsham, in Sussex. Next week the engagements are still farther afield; to some places Mr. Gokhale goes; to others Mr. Lajpat Rai; and occasionally they both appear on the same platform. One can only, once again, wish them the greatest possible success, and believe that good harvest for India will be the result of the careful seed sowing that is now taking place. Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Henry Cotton give continued support to the campaign, and whenever possible they give an audience the experience of ex-officials. Sir Henry, by the way, is this week helping the Liberal candidate for Hampstead who is making a good fight to win the seat for the Liberal Party. The election will be next week, and though Hampstead is considered a safe Conservative seat, everything is possible after Barkston Ash where, last week, the Liberal candidate was victorious, winning a splendid triumph over his opponent who had all possible social influence in a constituency which has always returned a Tory member to Parliament. The tide is running strongly against the Prime Minister; but he refuses to be guided by it.

TOWARDS AN IDEAL LONDON.

Of all the great cities of the world London, the Metropolis of the British Empire, deserves the greatest praise and the greatest blame, and the traffic problem takes rank next to housing as one of the most important and pressing needs of this community of six millions of inhabitants. Every foreigner who comes to London for the first time is astonished and delighted at the power of the man in blue, standing in the middle of the street, whose uplifted arm stays the continuous stream of traffic whether of public or private conveyances, in order that "His Majesty the Baby," or a group of nervous pedestrians may safely cross the road. No one dares to disobey the policeman who controls the traffic; peer and peasant, rich and poor, must needs respect him, and four-in-hand coaches as well as the fussiest of motors are compelled to obey his signal. This is one of the points on which praise may justly be lavished upon the British Metropolis; there are others, but it is not necessary to enter into them here. However, the enthusiasm which visitors and residents feel for the able and effective control of London's enormous traffic serves to focus a terrible weakness which requires a radical remedy. There is no adequate provision to facilitate the traffic; the streets are too narrow for rapid transition, and the uplifted arm of the man in blue—excellent as it may be in its marvellous effect—serves to retard progress to an enormous extent. Of course, without it pedestrians would have no chance of getting across the road; bridges would become a necessity. The recent report of the Advisory Board of Engineers appointed by the Royal Commission on London Traffic showed that at the busy centre of the city where the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange, and the Mansion House form the great landmarks, the stoppage of the traffic means a loss of five to six hours every day between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock in the evening; in the Strand, too, at converging centres three to four hours are lost daily through the necessary stoppages of the traffic. Everyone knows, too, that in Piccadilly vehicular progress is often made during the London season at a mere snail's pace, and there are many other points where the Londoner's patience is sorely exasperated by unavoidable delays. The narrowness of the streets is largely to blame for the disastrous results, and it is certain that [illegible] improvements will be necessary be[illegible] London can rank with [illegible] and other Continental cities [illegible] thoroughfares, well lighted, and properly supplied with means for rapid transit. The slow and antiquated omnibuses are a disgrace to the first city of the Empire, and the sooner they are "improved" out of existence the better.

The trouble has arisen from the fact that London has grown and extended to such an unwieldy size without any definite plan having been followed even improvements have been carried out with a view to meeting local needs rather than as an important part of a definite whole, so that the result is an absence of stateliness and spaciousness, with an ever-present discomfort and delay. But at last London is beginning to see how backward she is, and will, it is hoped, profit by the examples of Continental capitals. London has never been taken in hand and modernised as has been the case with Paris and Berlin, but last Wednesday's ceremony when the new wide thoroughfares of Kingsway and Aldwych were opened by the King accompanied by Queen Alexandra, is the precursor of better things. The new streets are planned upon a generous scale; they are 100 feet wide, and will effectively combine with a great scheme which may someday render progress from north to south, from east to west of the Metropolis both easy and speedy. At present they are only roads, with just a few new buildings already erected; what they will be in ten years' time, if one may believe architectural plans, will be a splendid addition to the grandeur and the convenience of Britain's capital city. It was in accordance with the fitness of things that Kingsway should have been opened by the King in person. This main artery, nearly a mile long, which now connects the busy Strand with the hardly less busy Holborn, supplants a labyrinth of narrow, tortuous, ugly streets flanked by old and unsanitary buildings. Kingsway has required their demolition, and the housebreaker's work in the immediate neighbourhood is not yet finished. Certain historic and sentimental memories have had to give place to Twentieth Century progress, but the result of the work of the London County Council is worthy of all praise.

As the "Patrika's" representative in London I had a most admirable view of the ceremony of the opening, and found myself flanked by enthusiastic French visitors, whose admiration for our gallant King knew no bounds. His Majesty certainly looked exceedingly well; he was in happy mood and seemed very pleased with all that was taking place. He laughed aloud when by turning a small key in a golden ball that stood on a pedestal in the centre of the dais the temporary gates across Kingsway were electrically opened. The Queen, too, was particularly interested in the ingenious contrivance; the gates were some distance away from the platform in the pavillion where the opening ceremony took place, but the electric wire was the Twentieth Century means of conveying the royal will across the intervening space. The Prince and Princess of Wales were not present at the ceremony as it took place on the eve of their departure for India: but there was a large gathering of distinguished people, and the City Corporation as well as the County Council was fully represented. The presence of the French Municipal Councillors added no small interest to the proceedings, and there was great cheering when the King and the Queen stood for some minutes in converse with the President of the Paris Municipal Council. It may be added that the estimated cost of the new thoroughfares is about £6,120,380: but much of this will be recouped from the disposal of building lands: the scheme dates back sixty years, but has been carried to completion by the modern London County Council.

THE ANTI-SWADESHI CIRCULAR.

The following correspondence has passed between the Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose and the Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:—

(From the Hon. Babu B. N. Bose)

Calcutta, Nov. 4, 1905.

Dear Sir,—It was not with some amount of surprize that having regard to Your Honour's well-known attitude towards the student community, I read the Circular about the students which first appeared in the "Statesman." I find that the Circular as actually sent out to District officers is somewhat different from the one published in the "Statesman." Your Honour is aware of the state of public feeling at this moment and the use which the Circular in question may be put to by overzealous officials. I am quite sure that Your Honor does not wish that the students should be dealt with by the police or that the under-graduates or grown-up students should be punished for taking part in public movements with the sanction and authority of their guardians. As considerable misapprehension has arisen in the public mind with regard to this circular, may I be permitted to approach Your Honour for an expression of Your Honour's views on the subjects dealt with in the circular.

(From the Private Secy. to the L.-G.)

The 4th Nov. 1905.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter of to-day's date the Lieutenant-Governor bids me say that he is very willing to give any explanation asked by a member of his Council in regard to public measures.

The circular regarding employment of school boys and students in connection with political agitation, which appeared originally in the "Statesman," was neither issued nor authorised by this Government. Mr. Carlyle has since sent you a copy of the letter on which that document professes to have been based and you have sent this to the Press.

You will observe that that letter (No. 1679, dated 10th ultimo) was a confidential letter addressed to certain Magistrates and Collectors. It was not a general circular. It was addressed only to certain Magistrates from whose districts information had been received that there was indication of the likelihood of agitation on the part of students and school boys and of counter movements on the part of other sections of the community and consequently some probability of breach of the peace. The natural remedy was no doubt to have the police on the alert, to prevent or suppress any breach of the peace. To the Lieutenant-Governor, however, this appeared to mean that the police would be brought into collision with students, and that the latter should be punished in the criminal courts, and perhaps imprisoned in the criminal jails. This is a measure which the Lieutenant-Governor would be very loath to take. He desired to do his best, first of all, to secure that the matter should be dealt with departmentally by the educational authorities.

You will observe that the letter distinctly stated that it was only when an attempt had been made by boys attending schools or colleges to take public action which was condemned in the circular—it was only then that the Magistrate was to take action; and the action which he was to take was to consist in informing the Heads of schools and colleges concerned, of the view which Government takes and of the necessity for their taking departmental action. The object was to prevent the Magistrate from falling back upon the police, until he had done everything which he possibly could do through school and college authorities. You will observe therefore that, if the document which appeared in the "Statesman" is a genuine document, it contravenes the principes of the Government letter on which it professes to be based, in the first place by taking action before school boys or students had made their attempt, and in the second place by placing the matter mainly in the hands of the police.

As I have said the object of the Lieutenant-Governor indicated in the circular was within certain areas, where breach of the peace was regarded as probable, to secure that the matter should be dealt with by the educational authorities, and not by the police, so far as students and school boys were concerned. If students act in the manner indicated the alternatives are to punish them through the criminal courts or to deal with them departmentally; the Lieutenant-Governor prefers the latter if possible. As to the views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the geneal question I am to say that His Honour entirely disapproves of the employment of students and school boys in public demonstrations. These views are clearly enough stated in Mr. Carlyle's letter. As to the Swadeshi movement His Honour has always strongly supported the development of indigenous industries; but he cannot and will not tolerate interference with individual liberty in regard to this matter and will insist on the maintenance of the public peace.

At a place near Koduvayur, in Palghact taluk, the Karanavan of a rich Nayar family was murdered last Friday night. It is alleged that late at night some person or persons entered the room in which he and another man were sleeping, through a hole made in the wall, and murdered the Karanavan. An agrarian dispute is said to be at the bottom of the crime.

The Japanese Government is making efforts to develop trade with the countries of South America, especially Mexico and the Argentine. A commercial museum was recently established in the latter country for the exhibition and sale of Japanese articles, and a report lately received from the museum seems to indicate the popularity of Japanese wares among the people of Argentine, The report says that the demand for Japanese articles has greatly increased as the result of the war; more especially is this the case for silk fabrics for ladies' use. Those fabrics bearing designs which suit the taste of the people are said to fetch very good prices.

TELEGRAMS

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

UNREST IN RUSSIA

London, Nov. 5.

The Railway strike in Russia is ending and the service of trains is being resumed.

Count Witte has informed the strikers that their demands will be granted.

The police have tardily taken measures to end the slaughter of the Jews at Odessa. Bloodshed continues elsewhere. A hundred were killed and six hundred wounded at Minsk.

The resignation of M. Bulyguine, Minister of Interior, has been accepted.

A great Socialist demonstration, organised at St. Petersburg to-day, was abandoned owing to a stern threat from General Trepoff that he would repress any disturbances rigorously.

Sporadic disturbances are reported in the Caucasus in the vicinity of Odessa. Eight factories have been wrecked, and massacres, accompanied by revolting barbarities, have taken place. Eyes have been gouged out, tongues torn out with pincers, and invalids burnt alive.

An official communication declares it to be indispensable for all classes to refrain from mutual friction in order to avoid disturbances which Government must suppress for the protection of Russian citizens without distinction.

London, Nov. 5.

A manifesto of the Tsar convokes the Finnish Diet for the 20th December with a view to the revision of representation and abolishes the dictatorship. Meanwhile four warships conveying ten thousand troops have anchored at Helsingfors.

London, Nov. 6.

The Tsar's Manifesto, restoring all ancient liberties in Finland, has been published at Helsingfors. The Constitutionalists are satisfied, but the Revolutionaries demand further concessions.

London, Nov. 6.

The Revolutionists have proved their control over the masses by countermanding yesterday's demonstration, announcing that they would choose their own day and not one of General Trepoff's choosing.

London, Nov. 6.

For the last fortnight Count De Witte has failed to make the slightest progress with the formation of a Government. The Conservatives shun him; the Liberals distrust him, and the Reactionaries detest him. It is anticipated that a few weeks lull will ensue at St. Petersburg, which the Revolutionaries will employ to perfect their organisation.

London, Nov. 6.

Reports of serious anti-Semitic, anti-Liberal rioting continue to be received from all directions, from Archangel to Tiflis, and Poland to Tomsk, generally following so-called patriotic, otherwise Conservative, demonstrations. The demonstrations are under the auspices of the police, the mobs headed by the Imperial Banner and the portrait of the Tsar. A hundred were killed and wounded at Rostoffondon and the same at Krementchug.

GENERAL

London, Nov. 5.

Mr. Morley has unveiled the National Memorial to Mr. Gladstone in the Strand. The Duke of Debonshire was present.

London, Nov. 5.

The "Observer" states that Britain does not intend to abandon Wei-hai-wei.

London, Nov. 5.

The death is announced of Lord Montagu, causing a vacancy for the New Forest through the succession of the Hon. Scott Montagu.

Sir Trevor Plowden.

London, Nov. 5.

The report of the Committee appointed by King Leopold to investigate the Congo irregularities declares that many of the allegations are unfounded but many abuses exist in the rubber traffic. It recommends that no fresh rubber concessions be given and the strictest supervision be made over the existing concessions. The report makes various other recommendations for improved administration.

London, Nov. 5.

Negotiations for a German-American Commercial Treaty have opened.

London, Nov. 5.

It is stated at Berlin that Germany intends to appoint a Minister to Abyssinia.

London, Nov. 6.

M. Deroulede has arrived in Paris.

London, Nov. 6.

The King has approved of the name of Major-General Scott as Supply Member of the Council in India.

London, Nov. 6.

It is reported from Perth that the Colonial Office has informed the Premier that the clauses of the new Australian Factories Act relating to Asiatics is offensive to the feelings of nations with whom Britain is at peace and must be repealed. The despatch is described as peremptory.

London, Nov. 6.

The Commonwealth Government introduces a bill varying the phraseology of the language test in a manner to conciliate Japan.

London, Nov. 6.

Prince Arthur of Connaught will proceed to Japan, in the second week of January, on behalf of the King, to present the Insignia of the Order of the Garter to the Mikado. His suite will include Lord Redesdale, Admiral Seymour and General Kelly Kenny.

London, Nov. 6.

Mr. Balfour, replying to a deputation of four thousand of the East End unemployed men and women which marched to Downing Street, admitted that the evil was serious. The Government was aware of their sufferings, but it was impossible for the State momentarily to alleviate what was a local problem. The deputation was much dissatisfied with the reply.

London, Nov. 6.

A great demonstration in favour of Universal Suffrage took place in the chief cities of Austria yesterday. Serious rioting occurred at Prague.

London, Nov. 6.

The prospectus of the Bank of Abyssinia has been issued with a capital of half a million. It enjoys important exclusive privileges for fifty years. The Governor of the National Bank of Egypt is the President.

London, Nov. 6.

The Prince has established Parliamentary Government for Montenegro.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Aden, Nov. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt, with the English mails of the 27th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 6 p. m.

London, Nov. 7.

A fresh manifesto has been issued at St. Petersburg, and assures the people that the reforms will be inflexibly carried out, despite the efforts of the enemies of reform, but the Government must have the cor-operation of the pacific majority.

London, Nov. 7.

The Kaiser has presented the Mikado with six black stallions for the Imperial stud.

London, Nov. 7.

King Alphonso has arrived in Berlin on a visit to the Kaiser.

London, Nov. 7.

A deputation from the Missionary Societies working in Ceylon, yesterday waited on Mr. Lyttelton to protest against the Buddhism ordinance. Mr. Lyttelton said that no reason could be advanced for disallowing the ordinance, which was not only supported by the Ceylon Government, but by a large majority of representative persons. There had, he said, been misappropriation and fraud of sufficiently widespread a character to require prompt interference. The ordinance did not identify the Government with any particular religion. He would not give a final answer, but it was not likely that he would be in a position to recommend the King to disallow the ordinance.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN ESCORT FOR MR SVEN HEDIN.

Allahabad, Nov. 7.

Acccording to a Copenhagen Correspondent of the "Pioneer" Lord Curzon has promised to give Mr. Sven Hedin an Indian escort to Tibet, and the assistance of Indian Pundits in scientific observations—a promise which, it is hoped, will be fulfilled by Lord Curzon's successor, Lord Minto.

SOMALI AFFAIRS.

THE MULLAH'S ATTITUDE.

Allahabad, Nov. 7.

Apparently the Somali Mullah has been looting Mijertain Camels and sheep pretty freely of late; and he is also said to have made inroads on the territory of Yasuf Ali of Obbia, so that his operations must have been extending over a wide field. On the other hand he seems disposed to keep on as friendly terms as possible with both Italian and British Governments and has sent a mission to Colonel Swayase requesting the reopening of trade relations. The new Mullah whose first appearance on the scene gave rise to considerable apprehensions, is in the British Warsagly country under observation and happily does not at present shew any inclination to emulate the feats of Mahomed Abdulla.

MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT AND ROYAL RECEPTIOIN.

PROTEST OF THE CORPORATORS.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Correspondence is going on between the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay and the Secretary to the Municipal Corporation regarding the exclusion of the President of the Corporation and of the Sheriff from the honor of welcoming the royal guests on their landing on Indian shores. An urgency Corporation meeting was held yesterday to protest against the insult. 42 Corporators were present and strong speeches were made. The Corporators are said to have deliberately absented themselves from the Viceroy's reception this morning. The tension is reported to be increasing.

THE "JAGADHATRI" IMMERSION.

STUDENTS "MOST ORDERLY."

Krishnagar, Nov. 7.

Yesterday many people from neighbouring villages came here to witness the "bhasan" (immersion) of the images of Jagadhatri, this puja being celebrated here with much eclat. The student community numbering upwards of 500, sang "Bande Mataram" and other national songs in procession, headed by the leading gentry and the representatives of all sections. The whole party, numbering upwards of 1,000, passed along the road and came to the river-side. The sight was splendid. About 7,000 people joined the party. Babu Tarapada Banerji addressed the assembly with eloquence and warmth of feeling. Shouts of "Bande Mataram" rent the skies. When the procession passed, the District Superintendent of Police was pleased to observe that it was most orderly.

CONFERENCE OF GUARDIANS.

Krishnagar, Nov. 7.

At a conference of guardians of school and College boys it was decided that students continued to foster the Swadeshi movement with unabated zeal.

RUNGPUR STUDENTS' CASE.

FINES REMITTED.

Rungpore, Nov. 7.

Dr. P. Chatterjee, Divisional Inspector of Schools, came day before yesterday. He is in frequent consultation with the Magistrate to settle the matter. Out of about 400 students only 32 attended school to-day—24 Mahomedans and 8 Hindus, the latter being the sons of the Deputy Magistrate, School Masters and wards. The Magistrate is ready to remit the fine if the guardians give undertaking that the students would not attend political meetings in future. No guardian except of those who attended school today is ready to give such undertaking. The Technical School boys are attending from yesterday. The Magistrate has issued order intimating fines will be remitted if the boys or their guardians give undertaking not to attend political meetings in future. Great sensation prevails.

THE RUNGPORE STUDENTS.

Rungpore, Nov. 6.

This morning the Technical School Students have in a body stayed away. Dr. Chatterjee, Inspector, Rajshahi Division, who is here, apprehending some danger to the Rungpore Zilla School, has ordered it to be closed. A remission of the fine is anticipated. Police constables patrolled the streets last evening with Regulation clubs.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Temporary P. O.—A combined post and telegraph office was opened at the Sonpur Fair on the 5th November and will remain open till the 19th November 1905 (approximately).

Private Secy. to H. H.—Mr. H. C. Woodman I.C.S., is appointed to be Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, vice Mr. W. R. Gourlay.

The Sylhet Kulaura Railway.—It is said that the Assam Bengal Railway Company Ld., have at last agreed to undertake the construction of this line and may commence work in a short time.

Legislative.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta of his office of Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Alleged Assault.—On Tuesday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Mr. Maximo applied for and obtained a summons against one Mrs. Stuart, on charges of using abusive language and assault.

The Fenwick Bazar Shooting Incident.—The man Sooraj Baniah, one of the two "budmashes," who were shot in the stomach by an unknown European on Dewali night, was discharged cured from the Mayo Hospital on Monday. The other man is still under treatment in the Medical College Hospital. Although a reward of Rs. 100 has been offered, no information as to the whereabouts or identity of the European has yet been obtained by the police.

Education Department.—Babu Phani Bhushan Basu, Inspector of Hostels and Students' Messes, Calcutta, is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, with effect from the 1st November 1905. Babu Rakhal Das Chakravarti, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, is appointed to be Inspector of Hostels and Students' Messes in Calcutta, with effect from the 1st November 1905. Babu Hari Das Banerjea, Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, is appointed to be Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, with effect from the 1st November 1905.

Alleged Murder.—On Tuesday at the Alipore Criminal Sessions, Sub-Inspector Nolini Kantha Chatterjee of the Basirhat Thanna charged one Noymuddy Mollah and his father Abdool Mollah of Baduria before Mr. Pope, the Additional District and Sessions Judge with riot and murder. There was a dispute about some ancestral property between the accused and their co-sharer cousins of whom Meajan Mollah was one. In the morning of the 10th October last Meajan with his servants went to plough a field, part of the disputed property, which was in his possession. The accused with some followers came up in a body, armed with deadly weapons, opposed Meajan and in the struggle Noymuddy struck a mortal blow on the latter's head with the result that his skull was fractured and he died on the spot. The trial is proceeding.

A Heartless Mother.—A Hindu widow, named Panchi, who was working as a maid servant in Tollygunge, has been arrested by the Suburban Police, on a charge of causing the death of her newly-born infant by a rash and negligent act. On Saturday morning the infant was accidentally discovered by a little girl lying among some leaves near a tank in the grounds of Babu Shama Churn Bose, Honorary Magistrate, at Moyapur. The Magistrate immediately requisitioned the services of a nurse who attended to the infant, which, later on, was removed to the Eden Hospital where it died the same evening. The accused had temporarily put up at the house of her mother, and after the birth of the child had, it is alleged, placed it among the leaves near the tank believing that it would be devoured by jackals. The accused is awaiting trial at the Alipur Magistrate's Court

A Sad Accident.—On Tuesday, before Mr. Swan, Joint-Magistrate of Alipore, a Mahomedan lad aged about fourteen years, of Moheshtolla was charged with shooting. It was stated that accused's elder brother had a revolver loaded for a shooting excursion. The revolver was placed on a table in the parlour. The accused not knowing that it was loaded and under the impression that it was empty, took it up and to make fun with their Ooryia gardener as he used to do occasionally, presented it at him and said "well, malli, come; I shall shoot you". Accidentally the revolver went off and severely wounded the man in the right thigh, several pellets passing out at the back. When the case was called on for hearing Babu Issan Chander Sircar, Court Inspector, intimated that the wounded man was lying in a precarious condition in hospital and asked for an adjournment "sine die" till the recovery or otherwise of the man.

A Muktear's Complaint Against a Shaheb.—On Tuesday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. K. Ghose barristar-at-law apneared on behalf of Babu Chandi Churn Bose living in Gangadhur Babu's lane and made a complaint against Mr. George, Superintendent of stamps Calcutta Collectorate and also against a man Jagga Nath, a Jamadar, employed in the Calcutta Collectorate, under the following circumstances. The applicant is an enrolled muktear of the Hon'ble High Court, and has been practising in the Calcutta Collectorate for about 20 years. On the 3rd instant, the applicant submitted a petition to the Collector regarding the conduct of the first defendant and his mode of bad treatment towards him, when he had appeared before him to get some professional information and the Collector was pleased to call for a report of the matter. On the 4th instant, while the applicant was standing at the passage leading from the gate to the Collector's Office to the Court yard, the firs defendant came out, called the second defendant and order him to turned out the applicant. The second defendant did as he was desired. The charge preferred against the first was for using insulting language and against the second for aiding and abetting the first and also using criminal force. The Court after hearing the facts suggested the complainant to ask the superior officer of the defendants in the first instance for redress and to renew the application if refused.

Calcutta Gazette--Nov. 8.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. Weston, Jt Magte and Dy Collr on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magte and Collr of Midnapore.

Mr. C. A. Bell, I.C.S., is appointed to be Magte and Collr Saran.

The services of the officers named below are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department:—

Mr. H. Luson, B. V. Nicholl, A. H. Clayton, F. C. French and Mr. R. B. Bainbridge, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Babu Rakhal Das Chatterjea, Dy Magte and Dy Coll on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Barasat sub-division of the 24-Parganas district.

Babu Satis Chandra Bose, Dy Magte and Dy Coll, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Khulna district.

Mr. C. L. Philip, Asst Magte and Coll Monghyr, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Begusarai sub-division of that district.

Mr. Ram Comal Gupta, Dy Magte and Dy Coll, on leave, is posted to the Contai sub-division of the Midnapore district.

Mr. H. C. Woodman, Asst Magte and Coll, is appointed to act in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Dy Collectors, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offig Magte and Coll of the Patna district.

Mr. W. H. Buchan, Asst Magte and Coll Gopalganj, Saran, is appointed to have charge of the Gobindpur sub-division of the Manbhum district.

Mr. P. T. Rebello, Dy Magte and Dy Coll Gobindpur, Manbhum, is appointed to have charge of the Gopalganj sub-division of the Saran district.

Mr. B. A. Collins, Asst Magte and Coll, Saran, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Gopalganj sub-division of that district.

Mr. S.S. Skinner is oppointed to act temporarily as Addl Dist and Sess Judge of Jessore-Khulna and Backergunge, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offig Magte and Coll of Midnapore.

Mr. H. L. Stephenson, Jt-Magte and Dy Coll, on leave, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of the Ranchi district.

Mr. F. W. Duke, I. C. S., is appointed to act, as Commissioner of the Orissa Division and Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa.

Maulvi Syed Mohamed Abul Hayat, Dy. Magte, and Dy. Collr, Muzaffarpur, is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Champaran district.

The services of Mr.H. C. Gordon, District Superintendant of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The orders of the 22nd September 1905, transferring Mr. St. Quintin Byrne, Dt. Superintendent of Police, Manbhum, to Jalpaiguri, vice Mr. J. E. Bown and appointing Mr. J. E. Bown Supdt. of Police, Jalpaiguri, temporarily to have charge of the District Police, Manbhum, are cancelled.

Mr. J. E. Bown Asst Supdt of Police, Purnea, is appointed to have charge of the Police, Patna City, vice Mr. R. B. Hirst.

Babu Mohndra Chunder Sirkar, Dy Coll. on lave, is appointed to be Specia Excise Deputy Collector, Midnapore.

Babu Ganendra Nath Pal, Dy. Magte and Dy. Collr. Khulna, is allowed leave for three months.

Babu Prasanna Kumar Karfarmah, Dy Mage and Dy Coll, Champaran, is allowed leave for three months.

Babu Satis Chun[illegible] Dy Collr, Gaya, under [illegible] Burdwan, is allowed leave [illegible]

JUDICIAL DEPA[illegible]

Babu Nabin Chandra Nag, Munsif, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Birbhum, to be ordinarily stationed at Dubrajpur.

Babu Bihari Lal Chatterjee (No. 1), Munsif is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of the 24-Parganas to be ordinarily stationed at Sealdah.

Babu Bunwari Lal Banerjee (No. II), Munsif, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Cuttack, to be ordinarily stationed at Puri.

Babu Pramatha Nath Bhuttacharjee, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act an Additional Munsif in the district of Nadia, to be ordinarily stationed at Kushtia and Ranaghat, but for the present to be on deputation to Kushtia.

Babu Kunja Behari Bullav, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Burdwan, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station.

The order of the 11th September 1905, appointing Babu Bepin Behari Sen, Subordinate Judge, Tirhut, to be additional Subordinate Judge in the districts of Faridpur and Mymensingh, but to be on deputation to Saran, is cancelled.

Babu Purna Chandra Chaudhuri, Additional Subordinote Judge, Faridpur and Mymensingh, on deputation to Faridpur, is deputed temporarily to Saran.

Babu Nisi Kanta Guha, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of the 24-Perganas, to be ordinarily stationed at Barasat.

Babu Abinash Chandra Chakrabutty, M.A. B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Arambagh.

Babu Behari Lal Ghose, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as an Additional Munsif in the district of Murshidabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Kandi, Lalbagh and Jangipur, but for the present to be on deputation to Kandi.

Mr. S. Ahmad Hussain Khan, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Saran, to be ordinarily stationed at Motihari.

Babu Lalit Mohan Basu, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Tamluk.

Babu Kumud Kanta Sen, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ortinarily stationed at Satkhira.

Babu Rajeswar Prosad, B.A., LL.B., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Tirhut, to be ordinarily stationed at Muzaffarpur.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Babu Gopendra Kumar Ghose Chaudhuri, Sub-Deputy Collector, Orissa Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Cuttack.

Babu Bijoy Behari Mukerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Muzaffarpur, is transferred to the Burdwan Division.

Babu Bhupendra Nath Ghosal, Probationary Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed substantively pro tempore to the fifth grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Muzaffarpur district.

The Services of the substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collectors named below are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department:—Babus Radhica Mohan Basak, Makunda Lal Ganguli, Hemendra Nath Nandi, Brajabandhu Bhaumik and Dhirendra Nath Sarkar.

MR. FULLER ON TOUR. AT DACCA.

Dacca, Nov. 5.

His Honor Mr. Fuller made his first official entry into his capital this afternoon. His launch anchored off the Sadar Ghat at 2 p. m., and at 4-30 he landed. A shamiana had been erected on the river bank, and at 4 p. m. His Honor was met on the quay by Messrs. Savage, I. C. S., C. S. I., and Mr. Melitus, of the Board of Revenue, the Commissioner, Mr. Inglis, and the Nawab of Dacca. He was then conducted to a shamiana, where an address was presented in a silver casket, on which was engraved the following inscription: "Presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Joseph Bampfylde Fuller, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, by the Mahomedan community of Eastern Bengal and Assam."

Reply to the Address.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied first in English and then in Urdu. The English reply was as follows:—"Nawab Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Mohammad Yusuf, Zemindars and Gentlemen,—I offer you my sincere thanks for meeting me to wish me God speed as I first set my feet in Dacca as Lieutenant-Governor. I cordially return your greeting and pray that under Divine Providence the policy which I represent here to-day may be for the benefit of this city, this country and the people, of whom the Mussalmans constitute so large a share, and also may redound to the glory of His Majesty the King-Emperor, Edward the Seventh.

I much regret that many of the inhabitants of Dacca should have shut their eyes to the real interests of their country, their families and of those who come after them, while keeping their ears open in the direction of Calcutta. May their eyes be opened in no long time. It is to the credit of the Mussalman community that they recognised from the first that the views which have been expressed here by His Excellency the Viceroy should be welcomed by those who had the welfare of this city and these districts at their heart.

I shall gladly convey to His Excellency the message with which you have charged me and I feel sure that it will be a satisfaction to him to know that a scheme of beneficent reform with which he has identified himself is accepted from the outset by a large and influential section of the people whose welfare it is destined to serve.

AT GAUHATI.

Reply to the Address.

Here is the full text of the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller to the address, presented to him on the occasion of his visit to Gauhati, on Nov. 1:—

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice-Chairman and Municipal Commissioners of Gauhati,—I thank you very heartily for this kind and indeed flattering address, which is all the more welcome as it is presented to me at a time when I need a little reassuring. The new Government is confronted with a task of extreme difficulty and complexity. It does not suffice for its success that it should be capable. It has to [illegible] the con- [illegible] and, althou[illegible] are [illegible] it will ultimate[illegible] I [illegible] ceed in doing so, confidence is, as we [illegible] a plant of very slow growth, which r[illegible] not only on our side the stimulating effect of efficiency, but the gentle dew of mutual sympathy between those who govern and those who are governed. We mean to do our best to win this sympathy and in time to make the new Province not only an example of progressive administration, but an institution of which its people, from the highest to the lowest, will be proud. I look forward to the day when Dacca, Chittagong, Gauhati and Sylhet will be as closely knit to one another as Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow and Agra, and when each Assamese and each Bengali while retaining to the full his national individuality, will also be able, when he meets acquaintances from beyond the bordar, to boast that he belongs to Eastern Bengal and Assam.

As regards yourselves I feel sure that the enlargement of your Government will be to your benefit. The change will not, of course, entail, as some think, the immediate withdrawal of the privileges you now enjoy in the way of scholarships, and the reservations in your favour in regard to Government employment in this Valley. On the other hand, your local bodies will share the privileges of Bengal in nominating members to the Legislative Council. And, although I should be very sorry indeed to see the people of Assam lose their individuality, I cannot but think that they will derive benefit from being brought more closely into contact with a larger world.

I wish to take this opportunity of referring to two matters which I believe have been lately the subject of discussion amongst you. The first is the new settlement of this District. The effect of the re-settlement has been to re-adjust the land revenue payments with something approaching to due regard to the quality of the land. Up to date all transplanted rice land in each village of whatever quality has been rated alike. This was obviously inequitable. It is, moreover, notoriously the case that the classification of the villages was very unfair. This has now been remedied; and owing to the unremitting labours of your Settlement Officer Mr. Barnes, to whose ability and knowledge of the country I wish to testify, not only has the revenue payment of each ryot been adjusted in accordance with the value of his land, but by the complete correction of the maps and records the people have been given an up-to-date record of their rights and occupancies. This has been accomplished at a considerable loss to the State; for, so far from these being any increase of revenue to pay for the cost of these operations, the revenue of the District has actually been lowered, and this too although the Gauhati extension of the E. B. S. R. will raise very greatly the value of land in the District. The short-term settlements of the past have been replaced by one for 20 years. It has moreover been decided that any new land taken up during the next 20 years shall be assessed at a low uniform rate, so that it will not be in the power of the mandals, as heretofore, to classify the land, and determine its assessment. I regret very greatly that the new settlement should take effect in a year when floods have damaged a large area of crops. This is hard on those whose payments have been raised; but it emphasises the good fortune of the very many whose payments have been lowered. It brings home to you the value of the concession, practically new to this Province, which has lately been granted with the sanction of the Government of India—that when in any year crops have failed the revenue should be reduced on the holdings that have suffered. Steps have already been taken by Mr. Monahan your Commissioner, and Mr. Jackson, your Deputy Commissioner, to secure the benefit of these orders to ryots who have lost their crop.

The second matter is in connection with the appointment of Assamese to the new office establishments. I have seen complaints that Assamese have been denied their fair share of posts. But to new establishments, which owe their creation to the union of Eastern Bengal with Assam, the people of Eastern Bengal have obviously the first claim; and Mr. Lyon and I have borne this principle in mind in appointing to them. It is true that Assamese had a claim to some posts in the office of the new Board of Revenue; and I know that Mr. Melitus fully recognised this. But I have been told that several men who were offered posts at Dacca refused to go so far from home. You must let me remind you that enterprise is necessary for success.

I sincerely hope that by the time I am next at Gauhati the new water-works, with which the Government is presenting you, will be in full working order. I wish to acknowledge the fact that I am indebted to the Municipal Committee, and in particular to Srijut Manik Chandra Barua and Rai Sahib Bhuban Ram Das for drawing my attention to the defects of the existing installations, and to the facilities which existed for the provision of a purer and ampler supply.

THE CHITPUR TRAGEDY.

SMART DETECTIVE WORK.

Signal success has attended the efforts of the Calcutta Police who have successfully captured the man Kisto Bairagee, who is alleged to be implicated in the murder of the two respectable aged Hindu ladies of No. 140, Upper Chitpur Road. It might be remembered that these two Hindu ladies, who led a secluded life, were found on the morning of the 27th June last strangled to death in their room situated in the upper floor of their house. The iron safes and boxes in the room, which was found in a disorderly condition, had been forced open, and it is said money and property valued at upwards of Rs. 20,000 stolen by some person or persons who had effected an entrance into the house, first by breaking the wooden bars of a window, and then cutting a large hole into a pucca masonry wall, thereby gaining access to the steps leading to the upper apartments. The police investigation showed that this was the work of some professional burglars. The present accused and one Makhan Lall Dey were suspected in the affair. The latter was subsequently arrested and put upon his trial at the Calcutta Police Court, but as there was not sufficient evidence of guilt he was released. As regard Kisto a proclamation was issued against him, but notwithstanding, no clue to his whereabouts was obtainable till on the 3rd instant, when information reached Inspector N. N. Ghose that a man corresponding to his description was being harboured at the house of one Shaik Lukhon, at Bhadreswar, a station on the East Indian Railway. Inspector Ghose at once left Cr[illegible] [illegible]in, and [illegible]eswar was successful in [illegible] Kisto, and also took into custody Shaik Lukhon for harbouring him. At this stage information of a startling character was supplied to Inspector Ghose, who took the two men to Chandernagore, where they were identified to have been implicated in an atrocious murder of a woman committed subsequent to the Chitpur tragedy. The very clothes on their persons were identified to be the property stolen from the house of the murdered woman. Shaik Lukhon on being questioned by the French Police made a clean breast of their guilt, implicating three other men as having taken part in the commission of the murder. One of these three men has since been arrested. Of the remaining two men, one turned out to be the father of one of the accused who, in the first instance, gave information to the Calcutta Police which led to the arrest of Kisto but who has since absconded. It is suspected that the fifth man concerned in the Chandernagore murder case may possibly turn out to be Makhan Lall Dey, who has already been released in the Chitpur murder case. In view of further development in connection with the Chandernagore tragedy Kisto who, it is said, is implicated in no fewer than thirteen murders, and Lukhon have been left in the custody of the French Police who intend prosecuting the case in Chandernagore, the Calcutta Police rendering such assistance as may be deemed necessary.

HIGHER EDUCATION AND MARRIAGE.

Dr. Hyslop has come in for a good deal of criticism, says the "Practitioner," for having dared to say at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association that "the removal of woman from her natural sphere of domesticity to that of mental labour not only rendered her less fit to maintain the race, but her brain degenerated, and initiated a downward tendency to her progeny. The transference of the female population from its proper role in Nature, as caused by the present artificial conditions of society and the exigencies of the age, were responsible for much of the physical deterioration, infantile mortality, and diminished virility of the race." The evil effects of the over-education of women are more manifest in the United States, where the movement began, than here, where it is more recent. Only the other day Dr. F. W. Van Dyke pointed out in the New York "Medical Record" the unwisdom shown in the prevailing courses of instruction for young girls, who are required as a class to do work adapted only for those of special ability. An incalculable amount of nerve energy is dissipated in acquiring abstruse knowledge of no practical service. This cramming process, applied to mediocrity, is the most frequent cause of hysteria, neurasthenia, dyspepsia, and other evils. Dr. Van Dyke admits that higher education is not without its value, and a woman with talent or genius should have it developed to the fullest extent; but the effort constantly being made to force an average ability to keep pace with well-defined talent is pre-destined to failure, and leads to deplorable results.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE GORAKHPUR DEFAMATION CASE.

Exhibit B.

Gorakhpur,
13-9-05.

Dear Sir,

You may perhaps have heard that in reference to the letter I wrote to you about Babu Achal Behari, Sub-Judge, he has received permission from Government to prosecute me for defamation. I am sure the Government has no knowledge of the circumstances under which that letter was written, and that it was against my wishes it was sent to Mr. Tudball; otherwise it would not have given this sanction.

The Tahsildar came to me and told me that you heard certain things about the Sub-Judge which if correct you were of opinion that it should lead to his transfer from Gorakhpur. At the same time he told me that you wanted these facts to be confirmed by a reliable source, after which you should, by means of demi-official, report to the Government for his transfer on public grounds. I at first refused to have anything to do with this matter, but on a subsequent occasion on his pressing upon me that his transfer on public grounds was desirable, I consented to write this letter. In this I have expressly stated the circumstances under which it was written, and that it was to be distinctly understood I was not acting as a complainant, but that this letter was to be taken as a private communication for your individual action if satisfied by further enquiry that the information is correct. The letter is not addressed to the District Magistrate or Collector but to you privately.

On the receipt of my letter you wrote to me, also privately, asking me if I had an objection to your showing it to Mr. Tudball, because it would be making the matter public and it would injure me professionally. A week later you wrote to me that you had sent the letter on to Mr. Tudball. It comes to this that a public official is desirous on public grounds of obtaining certain information, or rather of having it confirmed, and a private individual does this, at the same time he requests that his name be kept in the background but the result is that he is to be prosecuted. I am sure had you anticipated this result you would have adopted the other alternative you speak of tearing up the letter. But the Government has overlooked this aspect of the question which if the case goes on is sure to come out, and private individuals will be careful in future what they have to say to an official, thus letting themselves in for a prosecution. This will seriously hamper the work of District Officers. Under these circumstances I hope you will as you are at Naini Tal explain the matter to the Judicial Secretary and have this order cancelled. Except yourself and Mr. Tudball no one knows the contents of my letter, and all the public are interested in the transfer of Babu Achal Behari, for which no trial or enquiry is necessary.

Yours faithfully,
Alf. Nundy.

A. H. Way, Esq.,
I.C.S.

Snowdon,
Naini Tal,
18-9-05.

My dear Tudball,

I enclose herewith a letter just received from Mr. Nundy, which, if you think proper, might be handed over to Babu Achal Behari for any use he may wish to make of it in connection with his case against Mr. Nundy. I have replied that I am unable to take any steps to get the Government order cancelled. If the second para [illegible] Tahsildar must have given Mr. [illegible] is true the [illegible] Nundy absolutely inc[illegible] Maulvi Ahmad Hussain w[illegible] merly a great friend of Ba[illegible] but the defalcation in the S[illegible] duced him to a state of tempo[illegible] lity, during which he imagined [illegible] persons, including Babu Achal Behari, were hostile to him. The enemies of the latter took advantage of Maulvi Ahmad Hussain's state of mind, and tried through him to get me to take some action which would result in injury to the Sub-Judge.

The following are the facts as far as I can remember of two interviews I had with the Tahsildar during July or at the beginning of August. On the first occasion he told me that certain persons were proposing to present a petition to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, on the occasion of his visit to Benares, asking for the transfer of Babu Achal Behari. I told him to have nothing to do with this plot.

On the second, he told me that the proposal had been abandoned and that Mr. Nundy now proposed to write me a letter on the subject. I said he might do so if he wished. I said this without considering what action it would be necessary for me to take, in the event of such a letter reaching me. When the letter reached me, I was rather puzzled as to what to do with it. I enquired from Mr. Nundy whether he objected to the letter being shown to you. He replied that he did object.

It seemed to me however that there were only two courses open to me, either to tear up the letter or send it on to you. The letter contained serious imputations against your subordinate, and stated that you were ignorant of them. Assuming the latter statement to be true, I decided that it was my duty to inform you of them, and therefore sent the letter to you. A few days later I informed Mr. Nundy that I had done so.

I may note that, while the case against the Tahsildar was pending Mr. Nundy applied to the District Superintendent of Police for permission to appear on behalf of the prosecution. The District Superintendent of Police referred the matter to me, and I refused permission.

If you approve this letter might be handed over to Babu Achal Behari with the enclosure.

Yours sincerely,
T. A. H. Way.

No. 250.

In the Court of C. M. Collet Esq., I.C.S., Magistrate of the 1st class of Gorakhpur district.

Munshi Achal Behari, complainant vs. Mr. Alfred Nundy, accused.

Offence charged under Section 500 I.P.C.

Deposition of Mohammad Ahsan Ullah.

Mohammad Ahsan Ullah, son of Azizuddin, Vakil, Gorakhpur.

I have been practising here since 1886, and am Secretary of the bar library. I have known him (Babu Achal Behari) for about 4 or 5 years. I remember a case Ram vs. Gopi Nath decided by the Sub-Judge. I appeared for Gopi Nath, the case was decided against my client. There were a large number of account books produced in that case. My client never suggested to me that Mathura Dass, had any influence with Achal Behari in that case. I never had any suspicion that the decision was biased.

I know Mohan Lal Gumashta of Muthra Das and a man named Kali Pershad. They are both servants of Muthra Das. I am not so certain that Kali Pershad is Gomastha of Muthra Das as Mohan Lal, as I have sometimes seen him working for the bank. Pleader Narsingh Shahai was more interested in the case than myself. I saw in that case Mohan Lal helping Ram Saroop and to some extent Kali Pershad was helping. I am not quite certain of seeing Kali Parshad in the Sub-Judge's Court. I can not recollect Mohan Lal instructing or talking to Ram Saroop's Vakils. I retained an impression that Mohan Lal was helping Ram Sarup.

Q. Are you on friendly terms with complainant? Witness is unable to say whether he is. Being asked if he is intimate with the complainant witness says he is.

I have invited him to my house at Rawatganj where I gave him breakfast. There were some 40 or 50 persons invited. I asked a Hindu pleader also the day before and get a meal that Hindus Mahomedans and Christians should eat it. On other occasions he was an uninvited guest. I met him in the train. His bags were lying near my house and I asked him if he would like breakfast and he said he would have breakfast with me. I do not remember if on this occasion we had our meals together. On no occasion was there any dancing in my house at Rautpur. There were never any dancing girls there in my house and no song.

Sd. C. M. Collet.

Deposition of Mr. S. C. Read.

Stephen George Read, Advocate, Gorakhpur.

I am Advocate of High Court, N. W. P. and have a fairly good practice in Gorakhpur, I have appeared in some important cases before the Sub Judge. I know M. Achal Bihari well since he has been here. I have appeared before him in some cases. The most important case in which I appeared was Ram Sarup vs. Gopi Nath. I appeared for plaintiff, it was a heavy case. I remember the case of Goppu Lal v. Muttra Das. I appeared for Gappu Lal in Sub Judge's Court. I have no reason whatever in either case to believe that the Sub Judge's decisions were influenced. I have never heard any complaint against his integrity and honesty since he has been here. I appeared for the Court of Wards in the Tamkohi case. An application for injunction was filed in the Court of Sub Judge and he heard arguments on the application. After hearing arguments it was in his power to pass orders. He said "I will consult District Judge and give orders at 2 or possibly 3." He suggested to me that I should apply to District Judge for a transfer. The matter was eventually decided by the District Judge.

Cross-examined.—I appeared in Ram Sarup vs. Gopi Nath. I practically led. Mr. Ajodhya [illegible] a good portion of the work. [illegible] if I cross examined any [illegible] and I argued [illegible] Achal Bihari came to me one [illegible] said he would like me to appear in [illegible] defamation case for him. I said I [illegible] consider and let him know. I never [illegible] his house in connection with this [illegible] I told Mr. Nundy that I might possibly be retained in this case by Government. Mr. Nundy was opening his confidence to me in the case and out of fairness to him I thought it well to warn him. As far as I remember in the Tamkohi case I said to Mr. Way the Sub Judge wishes the cases transferred. Shall I apply? And Mr. Way consented. My memory is however not clear on this point. I saw Mr. Way three times with regard to the case. Once before I went in to court. Once during the course of day, and the following morning at his house, the last after the case had been transferred. I do not remember if I had any talk of transfer with Mr. Way before going to court. I was unable to appear before the District Judge. The petition was filed between 1 and 2 p.m. I was not present when it was filed. I cannot say where and when I saw Mr. Way for the second time during the same day.

Sd. C. M. Collect.
18-10-05.

Deposition of Jai Narain.

M. Jai Narain, son of Bankey Behari Deputy Collector Gorakhpur.

I am a member of the tennis club. I know Mr. Achal Bihari. He is not a member of the club. He does not come in the evening to play tennis. There is no common custom for members to remain in the compound of the bank. After playing as a rule they go home. I have never seen "Maina" prostitute in the Bank garden tennis. I do not know of the members assembling after tennis and drinking. Two or three chairs are put by the tennis court and the players only sit down there for 5 minutes or so to get cool and then go away to their houses. I have been Deputy Collector here for almost a year. Pandit Chiraunji Lal and Syed Aiyaz Ali Deputy Collector, are members, but I believe Pandit Chiraunji Lal has recently resigned being unable to play. I have been a full member since February.

Cross examined—I became a member of the tennis club some three months after my arrival. This was probably in the beginning of February 1905. Near the tennis court there is a house in course of construction, the walls being about one yard high. For the last 2 months work has ceased. When I became a member I saw a tiled roof house standing and was dismantled a month or so after my joining the club. There are 10 or 11 members out of which 4 or 5 only are regular attendants. One of the latter is Babu Bhairo Parshad Vakil, one Lalji a boy of about 22, son of some rais. [illegible] ne Moti Chand son of Mahadeo Prashad and one Jagdeo Prashad, a head accountant or sub manager of Bank. I constantly go when I am in Gorakhpur. M. Aijaz Ali when he was in Gorakhpur used to come. I know Babu Krishna Mohan Rai, as far as I have heard Lalji is a nephew of Babu rishna Mohan. Part of the court can not be seen from one door near the road. The top of the dismantled house could be seen from the road but not the apartment in it. I know Babu Mahadeo Prashad. There is no house to south of Bank. There is a two storied house to the north west of the Bank. I believe that in the upper story was the Office of Deputy Inspector of Schools. In the lower story is the office of Gappu Lal, manager. No one now lives in the upper story, there is no third story. I am a Kayastha. I only eat with my caste. I eat "pakki rasoi" with any one of the respectable castes but "kachi rasoi" only with my own caste. I can not eat with any Mahomedan or European.

Q. If a Kayastha eats with a Mahomedan or European will he remain in his caste?

A. I am unable to say. There is no custom now. People of my caste who return from abroad can eat with me. I can eat for example with the complainant.

This sort of interdining is not regarded with strictness at present.

Sd. C. M. Collect.
18-10-05.

Deposition of Syed Aijaz Ali son of Sarfaraz Ali Dy. Collector Gorakhpur.

I was a member of Gorakhpur tennis club up till April last. I was a member since I joined the district in 1903, I know Munshi Achal Bihari. He was not a member during the time I was a member. I never saw any prostitute at the club. The members sometimes used to meet on days when no tennis was played, about once a month or even longer intervals. As a rule after tennis the members do not eat and drink.

Sd. C. M. Collet.
16-10-05.

Cross examined.

I know Munshi Abdul Rahman. He is a friend of my father's. When I was about to leave Gorakhpur I went to Munshi Abdul Rahman's house, he asked me not to go to a proud person (Maghrur) like Mahadeo Prasad and that we would play tennis amongst ourselves. Why do Deputy Collectors go to his bank? This was all he told me. I left Gorakhpur in April last. Munshi Abdul Rahman told me in the beginning of April or end of March. I went once after that I went to the bank once to play tennis. I went upstairs with Munshi Jai Narain to see Babu Mahadeo Prasad.

I have known Mahadeo Prasad personally. I do not think I found him proud—I should scarcely have visited him.

Sd. C. M. Collet.
18-10-05.

—"Indian People."

THE ALLEGED POLICE ZOOLUM CASE.

Khulna, Nov. 1.

The alleged Police Zoolum case came up for hearing before the local Senior Deputy Magistrate on the 30th of October last. Process fee for 18 witnesses (1[illegible] of whom are residents of this town) was deposited on the 20th of October i. e. 10 days before the date fixed for hearing of the case, but Babu Kunja Behari Mukherjee, pleader for the prosecution, found to his utter surprise that summonses had not been issued and in the consequence witnesses did not appear in Court on the appointed day. Thereupon he filed a petition to the Court, praying for an adjournment, but the Deputy Magistrate without paying any heed to his prayer began to examine the complainant and sent a Purwana to the two prosecution witnesses, [illegible] Nath Sen B.L. and Kunja Behari [illegible] Chakravarty B.L. to appear before him before 2 o'clock and depose in the case. Before the arrival of those two witnesses, he finished taking down the deposition of the complainant and two other witnesses for the prosecution, who were present in Court, and asked the defence pleader Babu Bepin Behari Sen to produce his witnesses. At this stage another petition was filed on behalf of the prosecution praying for the trial of the case under regular procedure instead of disposing it of summarily, inasmuch as from the evidence of the complainant, charges under sections 342 and 143 I.P.C. as stated in the petition of complaint were established "prima facie." This petition also was rejected. A third petition was filed praying for postponement of the case so as to enable the complainant to move the District Magistrate and get his case transferred to the file of some other Magistrate. This petition also was not taken due notice of and the Deputy Magistrate asked Kunja Babu to cross-examine the defence witness, Babu Upendra Nath Sen, whose deposition was taken down in the meantime. But Kunja Babu refused to cross-examine him as he had already filed a petition praying for time to get his case transferred to some other Court. At this stage the two witnesses, who were sent for, appeared in Court, and the Hakim called upon Kunja Babu to examine them. Kunja Babu refused to do so on the ground that no prosecution witness could be examined after the defence pleader had closed his case, as also for the reason that he had already intimated his desire to get his case transferred. After much hot discussion he at last agreed to adjourn the case and granted 7 days' time. The next date fixed for further hearing was 7th November.

The offices directly subordinated to the Government of India at Calcutta, except the issue office of the Paper Currency Department, and the office of the Comptroller-General, will be closed on the 3rd January next, in honour of the Royal visit.

The big village of Tai Sham, near San Ui, China, was roughly handled on the 7th ultimo by a gang of robbers, which numbered more than two hundred strong. They made no secret of their attack, for they came with flaming torches and with uncovered firearms, about 9 o'clock in the evening, and continued at their task till 3 in the morning. More than a hundred houses were looted, and all property of any value was gathered and removed by the bandits. Formerly the inhabitants of the Tai Sham village involved themselves by some means with the local official, and from that date to this have been prohibited from having firearms, or cannons in their possession, and somenow the order seems to have been obeyed. The consequence was that the robbers had everything their own way, and as there was no means of opposing them, they went leisurely about their business. When they had finished they packed their booty together and went off with shouting and laughter. As soon as the robbers were gone the usual gongs were sounded, but though there was a police station within hearing no one stirred, and so the robbers got off scot free.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN JAPAN.

(From a Correspondent).

Tokio, Oct. 7.

A meeting of the Indian students was held in Tokio last week, when it was resolved to give every possible help and informations to Indian shopkeepers and merchants as regards Japan's industries and exports.

We come to know from Japanese paper that India by boycotting the foreign goods is now looking upon Japan's trade. What not can Japan supply? Silk, glassware, porcelain, cement, metal works, matches, pencil, soap, metal wire, nails, needless, pins, gas and oil engines, buttons cigarettes, important manufacturing machines, toys, chemicals, paints, colour, scientific apparatus and everything that can be expected from other civilised nation of the world.

Japan can supply very nice engineering and drawing instruments. I request the students of all the engineering institutions to send orders for them.

We will always be at the service of our countrymen willing to correspond with us for informations, addresses and introductions of Japanese goods and merchants. Correspondents are requested to send the letter always stamped with 10 pice Stamps. Letters to be addressed to the Secretary, Indo-Japanese association, 16 Nishisugacno, Hongo, Tokyo, Japan.

This year there are 31 Indian students in Japan. Out of these students, 16 come from Bengal, 2 from Behar, 2 from N.-W. P., 1 from Panjab, 4 from Bombay and 6 from Nepal. The subjects taken up by them are—applied chemistry, Pharmacy, tanning, Porcelain, glass, mining and metallurgy, Lacquer works, pencil, soap, matches, weaving and dyeing, agriculture, silk and sericulture and technology of arms and explosives and cotton spinning.

We always get letters from India asking information, about educations. So instead of answering all letters separately we will very soon send a complete information as wanted through papers. Special inquiries will receive our attention.

THE ANTI-SWADESHI CIRCULAR.

STUDENTS' PROTEST.

A mass meeting of the students of Calcutta, numbering not less than three thousand and representing all schools and colleges of the city, including even the Medical and Engineering Colleges, was held on Saturday last at 5 p.m. at College Square to consider the anti-Swadeshi Circular published by Government. Besides the students, there were some gentlemen of light and leading present at the meeting. Babu Naresh Chandra Sen Gupta, M.A., B.L., was in the chair.

Babu Sachindra Prosad Basu moved the first reslution.

"That the recent Government Circular, directed against students of schools and colleges, requires us in express terms to desist from serving our motherland—that it is not possible for us either in the present or the future to acquiesce in the above—that therefore, we students of Calcutta in public meeting assembled, do hereby declare that even if the alternative be forced upon us of leaving the official University, we would submit to it, rather than renounce the noble vow we have taken of serving our native land."

It was seconded by Babu Suresh Ch. Das Gupta, a student, Calcutta Government Medical College, supported by Babu Madhab Chandra Chatterjee of the Metropolitan Institution and carried unanimously.

Babu Nrisingha Chandra Chatterjee B.A., of the Presidency College, moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of the students of Calcutta expresses its heartfelt sympathy with the students of Rangpur, who in the discharge of their duties towards the motherland, have been fined and persecuted by the District Magistrate—that it earnestly requests them not to desist from serving their motherland for fear of persecution and to leave, if necessary the official University and join the proposed National University."

The Resolution was seconded by Babu Nalini Ranjan Chatterjee of the Duff College supported by Babu Mohendra Lal Lahiri of the Presidency College and carried with acclamation.

Babu Atul Chandra Gupta B.A., of the Presidency College moved the following resolution:—

"That a telegram from this meeting be sent to the students of Rungpore sympathising with them in their present situation and asking them to stand firm and that these resolutions be published in the principal newspapers for the information of Mofussil students and of guardians."

It was seconded by M. Aminuddin Khan of the Calcutta Madrasa who spoke on behalf of the Mahomedans in general and expressed their hearty sympathy with the meeting.

It was supported by Babu Protap Chandra Roy Chaudhuri of the Sibpore Engineering College and carried unanimously.

Babu Surendra Nath Das Gupta moved the following resolution—

"That a deputation be sent to our leaders informing them of our resolve and requesting them to adopt necessary measures in this connection."

It was seconded by Babu Bireswar Sen Gupta of the General Assembly's Institution, supported by Babu Santosh Kumar Bose of the St. Xavier's College and carried unanimously.

Babu Surendra Nath Das Gupta moved the following resolution:

"That a Committee called the anti-Circular Committee be formed with the students who proposed, seconded and supported the above resolutions as members, Babu Sochindra Prosad Bose as Secretary, Babu Sukumar Mitra as Assistant Secretary, and Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter as Treasurer, to give effect to the resolutions adopted in this meeting.

It was seconded by Babu Sachindra Prosad Bose and duly supported and carried with acclamation.

The meeting dispersed, after a short speech from the chair, with a loud shout of "Bande Mataram."

The Lieutenant-Governor will leave Lucknow on Wednesday next for Agra where he will remain over the Viceroy's visit, returning to Lucknow on the 17th November.

Having survived the dangers of the siege of Port Arthur a small dog, which had belonged to the late General Koudratenko, was brought back to Odessa recently, and presented to the General's widow.

"DIVIDE AND RULE."

("Morning Leader," Oct. 18.)

Two things at least are made clear by the further papers which have just been published on the partition of Bengal. The first is the present impotence of Parliament in Indian affairs. Parliament can, if it would, control the principles of administration in India, but its present attitude is one of abdication. We shall be greatly interested to see how it deals, if it deals at all, with the manoeuvre which has been adopted in the present instance in order to evade its jurisdiction. Mr. Brodrick, it will be remembered, at the close of last session induced the House of Commons to suspend judgment, upon Lord Curzon's scheme for dismembering Bengal, by the representation that he would present papers which would clearly elucidate the whole matter. When, and not until, the matter had been elucidated, the House of Commons would have materials for forming an adequate judgment. But no sooner had the promise been made, and the recess begun, than a date was officially announced in India at which the new regime would begin. That date was Monday—16 Oct. Accordingly Mr. Brodrick redeems his pledge to Parliament by publishing a collection of papers a couple of days before the revolution, of which Parliament is to be the arbiter, is actually carried out. The insolence of the thing is so sublime as to be ridiculous; and, as soon as Parliament reassembles, we hope that it will signify its opinion in something more than the usual manner. But, if it is to do so, there must be no collusion between persons on both sides of the House who have had some official connection with India.

The second thing that the papers make clear is the perfect accuracy of the explanation which Lord Curzon's Indian—and Anglo-Indian—critics have put upon his project. They said, in substance, that he was, for political reasons, though under administrative pretexts, smashing the unity of the Bengalees. Lord Curzon's plea is what the lawyers call, we think a plea of confession and avoidance. That is to say, he admits the allegation, and offers an excuse for it. What he is destroying, he says, is a "system of manufacturing public opinion at a single centre"; and, moreover, there is in his judgment no opposition whatever to his plan except a "sentimental" opposition which "no argument can eradicate and no assurance appease." Such are the terms in which an English politician, after a few years' exercise of authority in India, permits himself to refer to the united opposition of a province of eighty millions of his intelligent fellow-citizens. The abysmal coolness of the observation illustrates the kind of price we pay for the system of autocracy that we keep up in India. But there is no difficulty in understanding how odious to such a temper must be the fearless public opinion of Calcutta, where the wealth, the intellect, and the independence of a united Bengal are at present able to bring to bear upon the Government of India perhaps the only Indian criticism which makes it flinch. What we have to remember is that, while for eight months of the year the lotus-eaters are in Simla, far removed from the toilers of the plains, for four months of the year they are in Calcutta where the voice of the people can make itself heard. The despot would remove this thorn in the flesh. It is "a system of manufacturing public opinion." So he will make a solitude—and call it partition.

After this admission we need not wonder that the partition of Bengal is universally regarded in India as the climax, and the worst, of all the reactionary measures which constitute Lord Curzon's Viceregal record. The pattern is the same throughout, but the colors in this part of the fabric are a little more startling. The same hand as that which destroyed municipal self-government in Calcutta, officialised the Universities, and fettered the Press, now strikes a blow, which it intends to be fatal, at the "intellectuals" of Bengal. The guiding principle is the intolerant self-assertiveness of the overweening despot. Lord Curzon indeed hardly conceals it. We need not enter into the technical details of the discussion upon the relative positions of Lieutenant-Governors and of Governors-in-Council. The point of substance is that, while a Lieutenant-Governor is appointed by the Viceroy, a Governor-in-Council is sent out from home—from the fresh and free air of England. Lord Curzon does not like "a Governor appointed as a rule from outside." What he prefers is "personal touch"—for "what is best for a province in India is not the rule of a Committee, but the rule, or at least the responsibility in the last resort, of an individual." He appears to think that he is championing the position of a Lieutenant-Governor. But in reality he is thinking all the time of the powers of the Viceroy. Such is Lord Curzon's ideal, and it finds its appropriate policy in the method of "divide and rule." Yet it need hardly be said that in Bengal today that method is merely a step towards anarchy. It has no more chance of succeeding than a policy which sought to treat adult Europeans as a pack of unruly children. But it may excite a smile in Russia.

The Port Officer of Calcutta on Friday reported that he had received the first wireless telegram from the Sandheads, reading "P. and O. steamer Oceana sighted at Pilot Station at 8 a. m." The Oceana is one of the biggest passenger steamers that have ever come to Calcutta, and made the voyage from Colombo to Calcutta in the remarkably short time of 70 hours.

Amongst the Native Indian Chiefs who are entitled to receive return visits from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in Bombay, are Nawab Rasulkhanji of Junagadh the Rao of Cutch, the Jam of Nawanugger, the Rana Saheb of Porebunder and the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger. The places where these Chiefs have put up in Bombay having been found unsuitable for the return visits, special arrangements have been made by these chiefs to receive their illustrious visitor in a place worthy of the Royal visitor.

In the sensational civil suit for damages, the Kashmiri Bank, Limited, of Fyzabad vs. Babu Manoharial, Pleader and Chairman of the Municipal Board, Fyzabad, charging the defendant with culpable negligence and deliberate fraud in a professional capacity towards his former client the bank, in the conduct of a case for the latter, the Court has pronounced judgment awarding about Rs. 11,000 besides costs and interest to the Bank. The counter-case Babu Manoharlal vs. the Directors of the Kashmiri Bank, claiming damages for defaming Babu Manoharlal by the allegations in the plaint of the bank case, has been dismissed.

DO NOT BE INFLUENCED.

Never hesitate to say "No" to your dealer if he offers you a substitute for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has no equal on the market for the prompt cures of coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and you make no mistake in buying this medicine. For sale by

ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS
PRICE 1 RE. 2 RS.

HAPPILY SURPRISED.

Many sufferers from rheumatism have been surprised and delighted at the prompt relief obtained by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. A permanent cure may be effected by continuing the use of this liniment for a short time. For sale by

ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS
PRICE 1 RE. 2 RS.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

PLAGUE INOCULATION.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT THE RESEARCH LABORATORY.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, paid a visit to the Plague Research Laboratory at the old Government House, Parel.

Colonel Bannerman, after a brief mention as to the purpose of the demonstration, conducted his Excellency through the various rooms in which the different processes were seen in progress and explained, his Excellency taking the keenest interest in all he saw going on.

The following is a brief summary of what was witnessed by his Excellency:—

Finely minced goat's flesh is mixed with hydrochloric acid in jars and immersed in water at 158 deg. Fahr. for three days when the meat is dissolved by the acid. Acid albumen, albumose and peptone are then formed, and the fluid is then neutralised by caustic soda and diluted with water. The broth is then heated to precipitate phosphates and coagulate albumen, refiltered and distributed in flasks. These are plugged with cotton wool and sterilised in a steam boiler for one hour, the broth being afterwards solidified by the addition of "agar-agar,"—a Chinese sea-weed—of "Chini ghas." The plague germs obtained from hospitals are placed in Pasteur flasks to grow and form "seed stock which is subsequently tested in regard to purity to make sure that no germ other than plague is present. These flasks stand in a dark room for six to eight weeks, during which period the germs grow and multiply in the broth. The vaccine is next tested, a drop from each flask being placed on "agar" jelly, and the resulting growth examined to see whether it is plague and nothing else. Having been tested, the plague germs are killed by heating for 15 minutes at 131 deg. Fahr. so that in the fluid nothing remains but dead microbes and the poison made by them while they were living. The fluid is next protected from contamination by the addition of carbolic acid; this prevents the growth of any living germs that might get into the fluid. A sterilised syphon, with a bulb attachment, is next placed in the flask in such a manner that no germs can gain entrance to the flask; the long-nosed bottles are vacumised and sterilized by heating to 347 degrees Fahr. for three hours. The nose of the bottle is introduced through the rubber diaphragm into the bulb containing the vaccine fluid, its point is broken and the fluid at once flows into the bottle. The bottle is then withdrawn and the point of the nose sealed in the flame and the bottles are kept for ten days before being finally examined. Two bottles from each batch are selected for testing to see whether any living germs are present, two tests being employed, one for germs that can grow in the presence of air (oxygen), and the other for germs that will not grow if oxygen is present: if no, germs are found the vaccine is pronounced fit for use. The necks of the bottles are then filled from the body of the bottles, and sealed of at the root and kept as samples. The sealed bottles are then ready for packing in corrugated paper in specially made boxes.

On return to the perch the Director gave a most lucid description of what had been seen, and described the many improvements which had been evolved as under:—

The company present have all now been round the laboratory and seen how the plague prophylactic was made and he would just like to draw their attention to one or two points in connection with the processes which they had seen. He referred to some recent improvements which had been introduced to make the prophylactic more efficient and safer to use. Firstly, they had succeeded in making a better broth. Dr. Gibson, who was in charge of the broth-making department, had succeeded in making a very much milder broth than had formerly been in use. He thought one of the results of employment of the new preparation was that the reaction that took place in people who were inoculated was very much less than it used to be. Also, by using the new broth they were able to obtain a very much more constant product. With the old broth, sometimes the bacillus grew very luxuriantly and sometimes very scantily; now it grew much more evenly. Then in the "sowing" room they would have noticed the great care taken in estimating the purity of the broth. He should like to say that now they had adopted the method of sowing the plague germs straight from their source right into the broth itself. They had found that if they sowed the plague germs on agar tubes first the germs decreased in strength with great rapidity. So now they did not use the agar. He would also call attention to the room where they had seen the carbolic acid being added to the prophylactic. This, he considered, was the most important part of the whole manufacture. It was on account of the omission of this detail that the disaster occurred in the Punjab. It had been found by the bacteriologists at Kasauli and also by the bacteriologists at Kasauli and also by the bacteriologists at the Lister Institute, in England, that the reason of the accident was that no carbolic acid had been used in the fluid injected. When this was found out Government at once gave strict orders that no vaccine was to be used without the addition of carbolic acid. Then he should like to call attention to the new bottling method. Formerly they used to bottle in the open air, as it were, and there was a chance of germs getting into the fluid. Now the neck of the bottle was introduced right into the fluid itself which was sucked into it by vaccuum pressure. Then again, the bottles now in use had no corks. This was also a great improvement, because with the old style of bottle, with a cork, the inoculator was sometimes in the habit of keeping a bottle that had been partly emptied and using fluid from it again next day. This was a distinct danger to persons being inoculated. Now operators could not do this because there was no cork to the bottle, and in consequence when once it had been opened the fluid had to be used entirely or thrown away. With the new bottle also the operator must sterilise the opening when unsealing it, because to open a bottle the small end was first heated in a flame and then the cold fluid inside was jerked up to the hot part of the glass and the point broke off. Another improvement was the hot oil steriliser. They had now revolved a very simple apparatus by which the inoculation instruments were sterilised between each operation by being placed in hot oil, and this apparatus was supplied to every operator. All these were considerable improvements and they claimed that the prophylactic as now made was absolutely safe to use, and they could send it out with absolute confidence. Before closing he should like to thank the members of the laboratory staff who had waited in the rooms and explained to everybody the different processes, and he should like also to thank his Excellency for coming there that evening, at very much inconvenience to himself, it must have been, at this busy time, to give them his encouragement and assistance.

Mail News.

THE NORWEGIAN THRONE.

It is considered certain in Copenhagen that the throne of Norway will be officially offered to Prince Charles to Denmark, the husband of Princess Maud of Wales, within the next few days. King Oscar of Sweden has shown no disposition to allow a member of his own house to succeed him as King of Norway, and as soon as His Majesty has made a clear pronouncement on this point Prince Charles will be formally invited to become King. It is stated that the Danish Crown Prince has already been informally advised by the Norwegian Government that his son Prince Charles may expect the offer of the throne and that the Danish Government have also been consulted on the subject.

A GRAND DUKE'S DISGRACE.

The "Official Messenger" of St. Petersburg publishes an order of the Tsar, dated Oct. 15, depriving the Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovitch of his military rank. He is also to be deprived of his orders and other honours and to be excluded from Russia. The reason for dismissal is his marriage with Princess Victoria Melita of Coburg, the former Grand Duchess of Hesse, and consequently sister-in-law to the Empress. Among the honours bestowed on the Grand Duke Cyril was a gold sword with the inscription "for valour." presented to him by the Tsar in recognition of his gallant behaviour when the battleship "Petropavlovsk" was blown up by a Japanese mine as she was re-entering the harbour of Port Arthur. The Grand Duke, who was the first officer, and was on the bridge at the time of the explosion, received considerable injuries, but fortunately he retained consciousness and, plunging into the sea, succeeded in reaching a piece of wreckage to which he had clung for 20 minutes when he was picked up by a torpedo boat. When the Tsar learned that the Grand Duke had secretly married the Grand Duchess Melita, the divorced wife of His Majesty's brother-in-law, he summoned him to St. Petersburg for an explanation. The Grand Duke obeyed the summons and admitted that a marriage had taken place. On hearing this the Tsar reproached him for having disregarded his wishes in the matter, and said it was impossible for him to recognise the validity of the marriage. He concluded with the words: "The Grand Duchess Melita is not your wife at all." The Grand Duke Cyril replied with heat and there was a stormy scene. He took the next train to Germany and the following day the Tsar's proclamation announcing his expulsion was published.

ROYAL DIVORCE SUIT.

The Coburg divorce case began on Oct. 16 at Gotha without the attendance of Prince Philip and the Princess Louise. They were represented by their lawyers. After the court had decided to conduct the proceedings in full publicity, Dr. Kunrather, Prince Philip's legal representative, spoke in favour of the Prince's petition, which is based on charges of adultery and desertion. The doctor stated that the wedding took place in Brussels in 1875 and was a love match. The early years of the marriage were harmonious but afterwards disputes arose, attributed to the Princess's growing dislike of her husband. Finally she refused to continue living with the Prince, who there upon gave her full liberty within the limits of reasonable conduct and granted her a yearly allowance of £3,000: afterwards he added an addition of £500 for her stables. The Princess had also an allowance from King Leopold, her father which with her other revenue gave her personal requirements. She lived, however, far above her means and incurred heavy debts. Then some ten years ago she met Lieutenant Mattachieh, whose association with her was well-known to all the world. Princess Louise's legal representative, Dr. Visontai, then stated that the Princess brought a counter-action for divorce, based on cruelty, and added that if the full truth were known matters would assume an entirely different aspect. Before entering the court Dr Visontai had declared to interviewers that he intended to expose at trial the full truth about the immoral influences brought to bear on Princess Louise when she came to Vienna as a young wife. The legal proceedings were at this point suspended for negotiations between the two litigants. Prince Philip offered to grant the Princess £3,000 a year if the divorce could be arranged by compromise, and a telegram to that effect was despatched to the Princess. If she is willing to agree to this arrangement the promised sensational revelations regarding court life in Vienna will be hushed up.

From the Madras Municipal Mortuary Returns it is seen that during the week ending the 27th ultimo the death-rate was only 57.1 per mille, a very great decrease upon the recent terribly high rate, but it is still 15 per mille above the average. Cholera is gradually dying out, but it will be some time before it is eradicated from the city.

The Government of India have sanctioned the formation of a reserve for Native Cavalry, to consist eventually of 208 sowars per regiment, during the current financial year. Transfers will be restricted to a total of 720 men, i. e. 20 per regiment excluding for the present the 26th, 27th, and 28th Light Cavalry. The conditions of service in the cavalry reserve will be the same generally as those approved for the Infantry reserve.

We have always in stock a large collection of Homœopathic Books and genuine Homœopathic Medicines for sale at moderate prices.

KING & CO.
Homœopathic Chemists & Booksellers'
83 Harrison Road, Calcutta.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.
Warranted pure and free from injurious ingredients
NIZAM'S G. & G. CURE
The Specific for Gonorrhœa and Gleet.

Those who are suffering from Gonorrhœa and Gleet are requested to try a Phial of the Yunani Medicine. Instantaneous relief guaranteed by use of a dose, and medical cure guaranteed by two weeks' use. Failing which the price will be refunded.

CURE GUARANTEED, 4 Bottles will do if used according to directions. Each bottle, with directions, containing 8 Doses. Price Rs. 2-8 per phial.

RESULT OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. Certified that I chemically examined the content for a phial labelled Nizam's Gonorrœa Cure and found it to be free from Mercurial and Arsenica reparation, and though it is vegetable preparation it does not contain any poisonous ingredients.

(Sd) ROGER G. S. CHEW, M. D., C. M., M. C. S.,
Consulting Chemist, Analyst to the Corporation of Calcutta.

CERTIFICATES. The Proprietors have certificates from numerous patients and as it does not seem proper to publish the names of the persons suffering from private deseases, their names are no printed but orginals can be examined on application to the undersigned.

S. M. NIZAMULHAQ & SON.
Sole Proprietors Baradri Nawab Wazeer, Delhi,
SOLD: ALL OVER INDIA AGENTS AND DEALERS

AGENTS.—Delhi, Umballa, Bareilly, Ranikhet and other Cities and Towns
CALCUTTA, Butto Kristo Paul & Co., Chinabazar. Md. Siddiq & Abdul Ghania Colootolla. and all Drugs Stores Chandni Bazar.
Special rates for whol esale merchants to be settled by communication with the proprietors

The Word, "Incurable"
HAS BEEN BANISHED FROM THE MEDICAL VOCABULARY SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF
Healing Balm

For it cures Gonorrhœa, Glee and kindered Genito-Urinary diseases that so long defied medical skill.
Is a deadly enemy of Gonococci, the Gonorrhœa-bacillus.
Has not hitherto been known to fail in any cases however complicated.
Removes immediately all complaints about urination
Is equally effective in chronic and acute cases.
Destroys the susceptibility to stricture, retention of urine, pennifistula, and other horrible effects of genorrhœa.
At once removes all agonising symptoms not to speak of itching inflammation and ulceration of the man affected.
Restores, without fail, the vital power, buoyancy and the normal desires

Brings life to the living dead.
MITIGATES THE PENALTIES OF SIN AND BRING SHOPE TO THE HOPELESS

What the Doctors say:—

1 One of theding Medical Journals the "Indian Lancet" says:— "*We have no hesitation in saying that R. Laugin and Co's Healing Balm is a safe and reliable therapeutic agent and one on which medical men and the general public may, without any doubt, depend."

2. Dr. K. P. Gupta, Col. I. M. S, M. A., M. D, F R. C. S, (Edin) S Sc (Cambridge) F. H. D. (Cantab) late Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, etc. says:—Healing Balm is almost a specific for Gonorrhœa and may be safely and strongly recommended for that troublesome and obstinate disease.

3. Dr. B. K. Bose, Surgeon-Major M. D., C. M. I. M. S., etc., says:— , . I have tried Healing Balm in cases of acute Gonorrhœa with success.

4. Dr. U. Gupta M. D. M. C. (Edin) F. C S. (London) etc. says:—I tried R. Laugin and Co's Healing Balm and found it really a very excellent medicine for both chornic and acute Gonorrhœa.

5. Dr. G. C. Bez Borua, L. R. C. P. (Edin,) L. F. P. C. and L. M, (Glasgow. says:—I tried Healing Balm. It is a splendid remedy for the diseases of Genito-urinary tract and it acts like a charm. Its diuretic property is well marked.

6. Dr. Edwin S. Pushong, M. D., P & S London, says:—I have much pleasure in stating that Healing Balm certainly has a most striking effect in Urethral infections. No case will be found to resist its beneficial and specific effect.

7. Dr. S. Chuckrabutty, M. D. Late Asst. in the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital London, says:—I certify with great pl[illegible] Healing Ba has been found efficacious [illegible] cases of chronic and acute Gonorrhœa. The scalding sensation c easp in 24 hours.

8. Dr. R. G Kar, L. R. C. P., (Edin Secrery, Calcutta Medical School, etc., says:—Healing Balm has given me immense satisfaction in cases of Gonorrhœa.

9. Dr. R. A. Fermie L. R. C. P., and S. says:—Used Healing Balm for Gonorrhœa on a number of patients and found it very efficacious.

10. Dr S. N. Chowdhuri, L. R. C. P. (London) M. R. C. S. C. (England) says:—Healing Balm can be confidently recommended to the public.

11. Dr. B. Basu, L. R. C. P. and Late Civil Surgeon, Naga Hill, says:—I feel pleasure to recommend the public to use R. Laugin and Co's. Healing Balm while suffering from Gonorrhœa and Gleet of a chronic character. My experience is based upon observations in more than many hundred cases.

12. Dr. T. U. Ahmed, M. B., C. M., L-S.A., (London), His Majesty's Vice-Consul, says:—"I can recommend this Healing Balm strongly to the suffering public.

13. Dr. R. Newgent, L. R. C. P., & S. (Edin), says:—"R. Laugin's Healing Balm for obstinate Gonorrhœa has been proved to be the only medicine that will effectively cure Indian patients and fulfil what is claimed for it."

14. Dr. R. Monier, M. B., C. M. (Edin) Resident Surgeon, Park Street Government Charitable Dispeasary, says:—Healing Balm was used by me in several cases of G[illegible]a and was found successful.

15. Dr. M. N. Baneri[illegible] C. S. [illegible] S. A. (Londo[illegible] con[illegible]ation and I have [illegible] Gonorrhœa.

16. Dr. M. L. Dey, M. B., M. C[illegible] Resident Medical Officer, Paisley Assylum [illegible] says:—Healing Balm contains some of the [illegible] drugs for the ure of Gonorrhœa and Glee[illegible]

PRICE 2 OZ. PHIAL Rs. 2-8 EACH, 1 OZ. PHI[illegible] Re. 1-12 EACH.

Commission of Rs. 2-8-o, Re. 1-12-o, and As. 8, allowed respectively for a dozen, half-a-dozen, and quarter dozen large phials and Re. 1-12, As. 13 and. As. 6 for dozen, half-a-dozen and quarter dozen small phials respectively. Postage and packing etc extra

EBONY,
OR
The Indian Hairdye,

The most durable hairdye ever discovered, sure to give satisfaction to all grey-haired men. Highly Spoken of by the press and the public.
Price—Each Set with 2 brush s Re. 2-o, Postage etc. As. o-8-o

R. LAUGIN & CO., CHEMISTS,
148 BOWBAZAR STREET, SEALDAH, CALCUTTA

SWADESHI ORNAMENT.

Dear friends don't wast your purse by feeding the goldsmiths for nothing. Now the time has come when we should not waste our money unnecessarily. Instead of wasting our money in that way if it be kept, it will prove very useful in time of need If you are anxious to know as to how you can best please your family without doing that we advise you to purchase our Swadeshi made pure Chemical-Gold ornaments, a complete set of which will cost you less than what is required in only one ordinary ornament of gold. We have got first class certificate from the Indian Industrial Exhibition for the hape and glaze of our ornaments which are just like those of pure gold ornaments. For particticulars see our price list.

K. SMITH & Co.,
Proprietor, P. C. Dass,
No 344, Upper Chitpur Road,
Beadon Square, Calcutta.

5 YEAR'S STANDING
DR. BISWAS'S
ACIDITY PILL.

That well-known an infallible remedy cure ACIDPITY, RADICALLY and MAGICALLY all kinds of DYSEPSIA and INDIGESTION. Its effect is *prompt* and *permanent* It is prepared from harmless herb and indigen ingredients, so it can be safely administered to any patient, even to a pregnant woman. The invariable success of the Pill emboldens me to declare that in case of failure the price should be refunded. Many respectable and leading gentlemen bear testimony to its marvellous effects; from them I mention only the following:—Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, Hon'ble Guru Prosad Sen, Bankipur, Rai P. N, Banerjee, Bahadur, Executive Engineer, Rai Jatindra Mohan Banerjee of Altapole (Jessore), Babus Lalit Mohun Banerjee, Secretary to the Cossimbazar Raj, Tarit Kanti Baksi, Professor, Jubbulpore College, Nilmony De, Deputy Magistrate, Kumar Hemendra Kumar Deb, Sovabazar Raj, and Bhabatosh Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate, Dacca.

Those who have tried all kinds of Allopathic Homœopathic, Ayurvedic and patent medicines and have received no benefit should give a trial to DR. BISWAS'S ACIDITY PILLS. Price RS. ONE per box. Postage and packing extra.

Dr. H. Biswas.
Amrita Bazar Medical Hall
AMRITA BAZAR P. O. (NOVR)

THE
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS.

OUR INCOMPARABLES.

MEYORES is the ideal remedy for the distressing consequences of the folly and excesses of youth. It may be taken with great benefit by ladies during pregnancy and after delivery, and is invaluable to those who have to sustain prolonged mental labour. District and Sessions Judge P. Sinal Esqr., C. S., U. P., writes:—"Your excellent remedy named MEYORES, it was far beyond my expectation that Rs. 3 would do such good to me as Rs. 200 nearly could not bring forth within a year * * stands in the oremost rank amongst such as have hitherto been discovered. Price of MEYORES ONE Rupee per phial. Postage for up to 3 phials FIVE Annas only.

ASTHMA and all lungs diseases are sure to be cured by our well-tried Specific Price Rs 5. As. a radical cure it is unrivalled and unequalled. H. Coondoo Esqr., Hughly, writes:—"Your Specific for ASTHMA has cured my dying wife completely, *"

DIABETES accompanied with burning of the palm and the soles; excessive thirst; urination and Saccharine matter with the urine, will be radically cured by our specific. Price Rs. 3. A. Chatunambais Esqr.; 1st grade District Munsiff, Melure, writes:—"Your specific for DIABETES is undoubtedly a boon to the public * "

HYDROCELE, most obstinate and of long standing will be cured by our specific without interfering with once's daily avocation. Price Rs 5.

Beware of spurious imitations and worthless substitutes of our world renowned specifics. Write only to

J. C. MOOKERJEE AND CO
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS.
Ranaghat, Bengal.

Rare Opportunity.

Why be weak or weakminded, pay nothing.

You have simply to write to the undermentioned address and you will get by return of post an excellent book in English (p. p. 100) post paid. It will answer all your questions relating to your mind and body and will give you rules based on moral principle to guide your *health, wealth and prosperity.*

Kabiraj Manishankar Govindji
Atank-Nigraha Pharmacy,
Harrison Road, Barabazar, Calcutta.

CHYAVANA PRAS
Far Surpasses
COD LIVER OIL.

Its action is unrivalled in nourshing and strengthening the system and eradicating deseases of LUNGS, HEART, THROAT and other ORGANS.

It is a sovereign remedy for Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Phthisis, susceptibility of Cold and other complaints of Lungs and Throat.

It radically cures Nervous Debility, Prostration, Brainfag and similar complaints due to any cause or causes.

It purifies the blood, gives tone to the WEAK CONSTITUTION, corrects the LIVER, creates GOOD APPETITE and makes a NEW AND HAPPY MAN.

J. T. Peters Esqr., S. T. Corps, Umballa, writes:—
"Kindly send me by return post one phial, containing medicine for a month, of CHYVANA PRAS as I feel much better by taking one bottle."

Babu Gouree Sunker Roy of the Cuttack Printing Co. Ld., Cuttack, writes:—
"I am very glad to say that the bottle of CHYAVANA PRAS, which I got from you a month ago, has done me much good. It has checked the COLD and TENDENCY TO FEVER which troubled me, and the SHAKING OF HAND owing to NERVOUS DEBILITY is somewhat less. Please send me another bottle to last for a month."

Medicine for one month's use ... Rs. 3.
ditto for one week's use ... Re. 1.
Postage, packing and V. P. chatges extra.

MANAGER,
Bharat Vaisajyanilaya,
No. 41, Bagh Bazar Street,
CALCUTTA.

Inpian Sketches
BY
Shishir Kumar Ghose,
WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY
the late W. S. Caine, M.P.,
MEMBER OF INDIA.

Mr. Caine says:—I heartily commend to very cultured and earnest man, the contents of his deeply interesting volume of miscellaneous, articles from the pen of SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE, whose metaphysical acumen, versatile talents, pure patriotism, noble character and earnest piety, have endeared him to all Bengal."

In another place Mr. Caine says:—"I do not care to interfere with the author's fresh crisp style—I am simply astonished at the purity of his English."

HERE ARE SOME OF THE CONTENTS OF THE BOOK:
(1) Behari Sardar—A Bengal dacoit
(2) The Conquest of Mars.
(3) Alligator Hunting.
(4) The Battle of the Gods.
(5) The Baboo.
(6) Gonor and his Leopard.
(7) A Foreign Office Story.
(8) An Orthodox Ghost Story.
etc. etc., etc.
Price Rs. 1 as 8 including postage.

WANTED all readers of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* to know that the *Students' Friend* is the only illustrated journal in India approved by the Directors of Bengal and Bombay. The *Students' Friend* is a monthly journal of Education for students throughout the English-speaking world. New Vol. commences from August 1905. Every parent should subscribe for the journal. Annual subscription Re 1 per annum including of postage.

(FANCY POST CARDS) beautiful and attractive big size. Containing the pictures of Raja Ravi Varma and such others printed on photozinco blocks Price—4½as. per 100 or Rs. 2-8 per 1,000.
Apply to:—
T. S. Subramania & [illegible]
32, Armenian Street, M[illegible]

[illegible]R & SONS.
[illegible] and Importers of Harmonium [illegible] American Organs.
[illegible] Churrumtollah Street, Calcutta
THE BEST HARMONIUM OF THE DAY
THE LILY-FLUTE.

The first and the best Harmonium manufactured in this land of India to suit Inbian climate and Indian times.

THE BEST HARMONIUM FOR PLAYING BENGA AND HINDUSTANI TUNES, AND SONGS,
Exquisite tone and tuch, beautiful design and sound workmanship characterize this High Class Harmonium. Full rich melodious orngan tone,
3 Octaves with 3 Stops Rs. 35, (superior Rs. 40)
2 sets of Reds and 4 Stops Rs. 60
FOLDING LILYFLUTE (BOX and TABLE HARMONIUM) combind Rs. 75
Orrpr must accompany Rs. 10 balance by V. P P.
Apply for our new enlarged illustrated Cataloge of Harmoniums of different designs, Organs, Ducen and eraphinas.

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika
Rates of Subscriptions
(In Advance.)
DAILY EDITION.

		Town	and	Mofussil
YEARLY	—	Rs. 20 0	Rs.	25
HALF-YEARLY	—	" 11 0	"	13
QUARTERLY	—	" 6 0	"	7

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.
Back numbers are charged at four annas per copy.

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

		Town	and	Mofussil Rs.	As.
YEARLY	—	—	—	11	0
HALF-YEARLY	—	—	...	6	0
QUARTERLY	—	—	—	3	8

SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS.
Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy.

WEEKLY EDITION.

		Town	and	Mofussil
YEARLY	—	—	...	Rs. 5 0
HALF-YEARLY	—	—	—	" 3 0
QUARTERLY	—	—	—	" 1 12
MONTHLY	—	—	—	" 0 15

SINGLY COPY SIX ANNAS.
Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy.

No advertisement is charged at less than 1 Rupee.
For special contract rates apply to the Manager.
All correspondence and remittances are to be made to the address of

G. L. GHOSH.
Financial Manager, A. B. Patrika.

Printed and published by T. K. Biswas at the "Patrika" Press, No. 2, Ananda Ch. Chatterjee's Lane and issued by the "Patrika" Post Office Calcutta.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta