

Amrita Bazar Patrika

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VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1905.

NO 712

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For Rs. 82-8.



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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 Mofussil gentlemen post free.
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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 in prolonged mental labour. District and Sessions Judge P. Sibal Esq., 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 were likely to bring forth within a year. It stands in the foremost rank amongst such as have hitherto been discovered. Price 3 MEYORES ONE Rupee per phial. Postage for up to 3 phials FIVE Annas only.
ASTHMA and all lung 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 Esq., Highly respected and unequalled. "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. Chaturmubais Esq.; 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 well-known specific. Write only to
J. C. MOOKERJEE AND CO.
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS.
Ranaghat, Bengal.

NITYANANDA AND NALIN KANTI BISWAS.

JEWELLERY PODDARY SHOP.
Rampur-Boalia, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.



All sorts of gold, silver and jewellery ornaments are kept ready for sale, and also made to order at 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, Esq. Asst. Commr. (Habitant), Sylt. Dated 3rd January, 1890.
Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boalia 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 4-2-96. (Sd.) Nil Kant Majumder residency College.

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Homeopathic Medicines
PLEASE COMPARE OUR RATES!
DRAM 5 and 6 PICE
For Guaranteed Genuine Medicines.
Cholera and Family box with 12, 24, 30, 48, 80, and 104 phials of medicines, a guide and a drop conductor Rs. 2, 3, 3-10, 5-3, 6-4, and 11-8 respectively. V. P. postage and packing extra.
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Madan Manjari Pills !!!

PERFECTLY harmless and most wholesome native medicine. These tonic pills purify 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.

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

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Why be weak or weakminded, pay nothing.

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

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WE GUARANTEE TO SUPPLY
Fresh, genuine, and oriental medicines. We receive regular shipments from the celebrated and Best Homeopathic Druggists and Chemists of Europe and America.
Just received per S. S. Persia a large shipment of all medicines and their requisites.
Price at list on application.

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52 Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta
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THE LILY-FLUTE.

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



THE BEST HARMONIUM FOR PLAYING BENGALI AND HINDUSTANI TUNES, AND SONGS, Exquisite tone and touch, beautiful design and sound workmanship characterize this High Class Harmonium. Full rich melodious organ tone.
3 Octaves with 3 Stops Rs. 35, (superior Rs. 40) a set of Reeds and 4 Stops Rs. 60
FOLDING LILY-FLUTE (BOX & TABLE HARMONIUM) combined Rs. 75
Order must accompany Rs. 10 balance by V. P. P. Apply for our new enlarged illustrated Catalogue of Harmoniums of different designs, Organs, Duets and eraphans.

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Dear friends don't waste 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 a first class certificate from the Indian Industrial Exhibition for the shape and gloss of our ornaments which are just like those of pure gold ornaments. For particulars see our price list.

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Gonorrhoea Gleet, Urethritis, Cystitis
Running whites and similar ailments

when there is such a
WONDERFUL REMEDY

KANAKASHAY

In Ayurvedic Sanskrit
It gives relief in a day and
radically cures in a week.
Innumerable Certificates from
Eminent Physicians and
Suffering Patients
Rs. 3 PER PHIAL
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THAT RENOWNED SWAMIR DHAMANADA 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 that

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

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 nervous Debility. It improves the Appetite and promotes Digestion. It cures Acidity, Flatulence and Diarrhoea. It is also a good medicine of Sleeplessness. Kindly send one phial more to complete my cure."

PRICE RS. 2 PER PHIAL.

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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, without which none is genuine.

PRICES
No. 1. to 1, 3 Stops, Single reeds, in box... Rs. 30
No. 3. C to C, 3 Stops, do ornamental case... Rs. 40
No. 5. Double reeds, 4 Stops... Rs. 60
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All orders executed per V. P. P. On receipt of Rs. 5 in advance. Illustrated catalogues free on application to the sole Manufacturer
PAUL & SONS,
LOWER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

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(Great Remedy for Asthma)

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

LARGE SALE: Since we have introduced this formula it has been selling 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 thoroughly convinced 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 valuable remedy in the worst forms of cases. It relieves the chest of congealed Phlegm by expectoration without strain thereby removing all difficulty in Breathing. It is this wonder the most distressing cases

Bottle Rs. 2.

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Chemists,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY



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Bepin Behari Dhar, Jeweller and Poddar

Rampur Boalia, P. O. Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

BABU BIPIN BIHARI DHAR.

Jeweller, Ghoramara, (Rajshahi).

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

Ranaghat
21 May 1904.

Babu Bepsehari Dhar of Rampur Boalia, Rajshahi, is a jeweller of high reputation. His designs are excellent the executes orders with precision, promptitude, and integrity. I had some Rs 500 to Rs 600 worth ornaments prepared by him and had the gold tested by an expert at Calcutta and was to find that his honest as regards the price of gold and rate of labours.

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

Rajhi, the 28th Oct. 1901.
Babu Bepsehari Dhar, jeweller of Calcutta, made several ornaments for me. He also received several orders from me from my friends. In all cases his dealings were honest and straight forward. He is a able goldsmith and his executions are neat. I can safely recommend him to the public.

(Sd.) ANNADACH, GUITA
Dy. Magte.

Boal A

IN CEREBRAL DISORDE
USE OUR WORLD FAMED
KESHARANJAN OIL
THE BEST HAIR TONIC.



KESHARANJAN OIL
It CURES
BALDNESS;
SOOTHES THE
BRAIN
REMOVES
DANDRUFF;
PRESERVES
BEAUTIFIES
AND
RESTORES
HAIR.

FOR THE HAIR
Millions of India's best people use our
WORLD-RENOWNED KESHARANJAN OIL.
It will stop falling hair. 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. 1
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. 1-8 packing and postage As. 7.
A Provision of ten Thousand

Was secured by a Gentleman who was at first dispirited of success owing to his extreme Nervous Debility. He used our RATIBILAS, the great Nerve 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.

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

Sweet Scented ... Rs. 1 0
Lily Scented ... " 1 8
Rose Scented ... " 2 0
Jasmine Scented ... " 2 8

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.

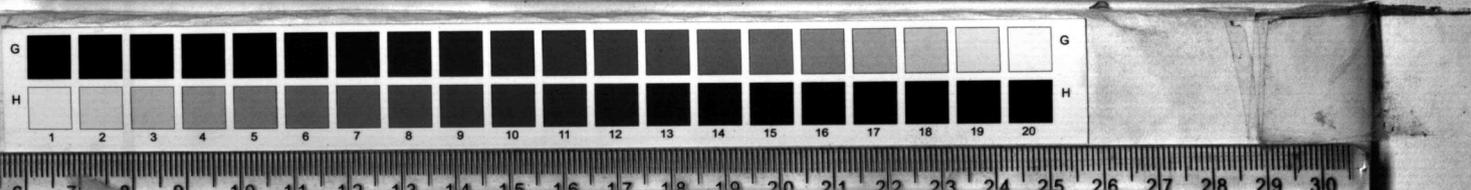
It is a novel and charming preparation composed of the finest Genuine Musk. Otto of Roses, and some other new and valuable Aromatics and Spices for imparting a rich and delicious taste to the Betel. A few grains of this Powder taken with the betel will wonderfully improve its taste and flavour. Betel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

Price per Bottle Eight Annas only.

H. BOSE, Perfumer.

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Indian Empire newspaper "INDIAN EMPIRE"
OFFICE CALCUTTA.



INLAND EMIGRATION.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following Resolution of the reports on Inland Emigration for the year ending the 30th June last appears in the current issue of the "Calcutta Gazette":—

Several amendments in the rules under Act VI of 1901 were made during the year under review with the object of modifying the depot and transit regulations so as to render emigration to Assam less unpopular. It was represented by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner that the rules which provided for supplying emigrants with cooked meals acted as a distinct obstacle to recruitment, and he urged that uncooked food should be offered and facilities given to the emigrants for cooking it themselves. The Lieutenant-Governor consulted the officers of the recruiting districts, and from their replies it appeared that the objection was well founded. Rules were accordingly introduced to give effect to the suggestions of the Assam Administration. It was further brought to notice that the rules relating to the clothing, housing, and transport of emigrants which were suitable for persons recruited by contractors under Chapter III of the Act were not only unnecessary in the case of sardari emigrants but tended to make their recruitment difficult. These rules were accordingly declared inapplicable in most cases to emigrants recruited under Chapter IV and sections 90 and 91 of Chapter V. Anti-cholera inoculation which had never been compulsory was found to have acted as a deterrent to emigration, while it had not produced any marked effect in preventing epidemics. With the concurrence of the Assam Administration it was abolished during the year. Rule 116 provided that emigrants on transit should be halted for eight hours at Naihati. It was suggested that if this rule were modified, a through train could be run from Assam to Goalundo, and the journey to Assam appreciably shortened. The East Indian Railway accepted the proposal and the rules were modified so as to substitute a halt at Asansol for that at Naihati. The opening of a railway line through Palamau rendered it easier for emigrants from that district to be taken to Daltonganj for registration. Sanction was accordingly given to the separation of the districts of Ranchi and Palamau for emigration purposes.

2. In the Resolution recorded on last year's reports, a reference was made to an abuse which had sprung up in the district of Manbhoom of smuggling intending emigrants from that district to adjoining districts in respect of which prohibitive notifications under section 3 of the Act had not been issued, and of despatching them to Assam in accordance with the procedure allowed by section 92. The reports under review indicate that this abuse still continues. The result of measures taken to repress the smuggling of emigrants to Raniganj was that the number of prosecutions for fraudulent recruitment in the Southern Parganas rose from 11 to 24. The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom states that the feature of the year was the spread of illicit recruitment in the protected areas with the extension of the free depot system in the contiguous districts. While the Travelling Superintendent of Emigration expresses the opinion that the practice is not so extensive now as formerly, there can be no doubt that persons are taken from unincorporated districts to depots situated in places outside these areas for despatch as free emigrants, and that in some cases they are passed through as being natives of tributary states. Various suggestions for stopping this practice were under consideration during the year. The most drastic remedy suggested was that prohibitive notifications under section 3 should be issued in respect of the districts adjoining Chota Nagpur, but as it was thought that this would act as an undue restraint upon recruitment, the proposal was not sanctioned. On the advice of the Superintendent of Emigration Calcutta, a rule was framed prescribing that a register should be kept of all persons recruited under section 92, giving details from which they could be traced and laying down that no emigrants should be despatched from places of accommodation until the register had been inspected by an officer of the Government. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that this will help to check the abuse.

3. The unsatisfactory condition of the Inland Labour Transport Fund rendered the reduction of establishments imperative. It was proposed by this Government that the post of Travelling Superintendent of Emigration should be abolished, but the Government of India directed that it should be maintained during the months in which emigration was active. The period of the appointment was, at the instance of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, eventually extended to nine months. The absence of cholera outbreaks at Chandpur, Naihati and Asansol rendered it possible to abolish altogether the cholera hospital at Chandpur and to reduce the establishment at Naihati and Asansol. The cholera hospital at Madhupur being no longer required was also abolished.

4. Twenty-four thousand three hundred and eighty-four emigrants were despatched to the labour districts as against 22,322 in the previous year. Of these 3,100, or 13 per cent., were recruited by licensed recruiters under Chapter III of the Act; 8,108, or 33.2 per cent., by garden-sardars working under Chapter IV, 731, or 3 per cent., by specially employed sardars working under sections 90 and 91, and 12,395, or 60.8 per cent., under the provisions of section 92. The increase in the total number of emigrants does not call for notice, but there is a remarkable variation in the numbers recruited under the different methods authorized by the law. The figures of recruitment under Chapter III are less than half of what they were in the preceding year, while the number of persons recruited under section 92 is almost double. The decrease under the former head is attributed partly to a small demand for labour from licensed contractors, but it must obviously have free labour agents working under section 92. Recruitment under Chapter III in the Southern Parganas and Chota Nagpur is very limited, and in the latter division the contractors did little or nothing except in Manbhoom, and even there the number of their recruits is yearly becoming smaller. The chief centres of recruitment under section 92 are Raniganj, Midnapore, Kharagpur and Cuttack. Recruitment by garden-sardars was somewhat more active than in the previous year, especially in the Southern Parganas and in the Chota Nagpur Division, where 5,344 emigrants were recruited as against 4,300. The increased activity in recruitment was most noticeable in Hazaribagh where it is attributed to bad harvests.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM GAZETTE.—NOV. 11.

REVENUE AND APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

Babu Tripura Charan Mukerji, on the termination of his special duty at Shulong, is posted to the headquarters station of the Bakerganj district as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Mr. F. A. Sachse, I. O. S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Jorhat sub-division of the Sib-sagar district.

Babu Amarendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Srirangaj, Pabna, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Giris Chandra Dutta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madaripur, Faridpur, is transferred to the headquarters station of the Faridpur district.

Mr. F. A. Sachse, I. C. S., Sub-divisional Officer, Jorhat, Sib-sagar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector within that sub-division.

JUDICIAL AND GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Kashiswar Guha Rai is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench at Noakhali.

Babu Nipunji Behari Dutt, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Faridpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Chikandi.

Babu Kamini Kumar Dutta, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at Patiya.

Babu Hemanta Kumar Haldar M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as an Additional Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Dacca and Naranganj, but for the present to be on deputation to Dacca.

Babu Surja Mani De, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Rangpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Nilphamari.

Babu Ramesh Chandra Basu, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Bajitpur.

Babu Jnan Chandra Banerjee, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as an additional Munsif in the district of Pabna and Bogra, to be ordinarily stationed at Bogra.

Babu Birendra Kumar Dutta, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Bakarganj, to be ordinarily stationed at Patuakhali.

Babu Amar Nath Chatterjee, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Noakhali, to be ordinarily stationed at Hatiya.

Captain G. D. Franklin, M.B., I.M.S., Medical Officer, 8th Gurkha Rifles, is appointed, temporarily, to hold Civil Medical charge of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District, in addition to his military duties.

Srijit Radha Nath Phukan, M.A., B.L., Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed Sub-Registrar of Gauhati, in addition to his other duties.

Babu Shukumar Bhattacharjee, Munsif of Haldia, in the district of Noakhali, is allowed leave for 71 days.

FINANCIAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Satish Chandra Ghosh, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Chittagong.

Babu Kali Kishore Talukdar, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Mymensingh.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

The following postings of Sub-Deputy Collectors in the districts of Kamrup, Sib-sagar and Lakhimpur are ordered:—Srijit Syam Lal Chaudhuri from Kamrup—Palasbari tahsil to Kamrup—Chayagan circle; Munshi Didaruddin Ahmed from Kamrup—Gauhati tahsil to Kamrup—Gauhati circle; Srijit Kamal Chandra Bagti from Kamrup Settlement Office to Kamrup—Bajali circle; Babu Devi Charan Rai from Kamrup Settlement Office to Kamrup—Bardeta circle; Srijit Prabhodh Chandra Bardalai from Sib-sagar—Jorhat to Sib-sagar—Jorhat circle; Srijit Rama Kanta Barua from Sib-sagar—Sadr to Sib-sagar—Mariani circle; Munshi Talizur Rahman from Kamrup Settlement Office to Sib-sagar—Golaghat circle; Babu Mahendra Kumar Dam from Sib-sagar—Golaghat to Sib-sagar—Kumargaon circle; Babu Sarat Chandra Lahari to Sib-sagar—Nabira circle on return from leave; Babu Raj Kumar Rai from Manipur to Sib-sagar—Sib-sagar circle; Maulvi Phukan Ali from Sib-sagar to Nandital tahsil; Babu Jagat Chandra Das from Lakhimpur—Dibrugarh to Lakhimpur—Dibrugarh circle; Maulvi Azimuddin Ahmed from Lakhimpur—Dibrugarh to Lakhimpur—Tinsukia circle; Babu Rukmini Kanta Chakravarti from Lakhimpur—Dibrugarh to Lakhimpur—Tengakhat circle; and Babu Dwarka Nath Chaudhuri from Lakhimpur—North Lakhimpur to Lakhimpur—North Lakhimpur circle.

The services of Munshi Faizuddin Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Collector, Sib-sagar, are placed, as a temporary measure, at the disposal of the Manipur State.

Lord Amthill left Madras for Bombay on Tuesday.

Miss Susie Sorabji is engaged on a successful lecturing tour in Canada and the United States on behalf of her educational mission work in Poona.

The Melbourne University Council has substituted the Japanese for the Persian language, in connection with its Oriental scholarship. Commenting on this, the "Australian Review of Reviews" remarks that the study of a language even by a few may lead to a general better understanding of a neighbour. Moreover, in view of the enlarged business with Japan that is sure to follow the study of Japanese is an excellent preparation in advance.

Photographers who wish to exhibit pictures connected with the Royal visit for the inspection of Their Royal Highnesses should send proofs to Major-General Stuart Beatson, C.B., Military Secretary, addressed to the Prince of Wales's Camp, India. Copies should be unmounted and numbered according to a serial descriptive list, the name of the firm also being stamped on the back.

A correspondent writes:—"Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddy, a distinguished graduate of the Madras Christian College, and holder of the Government of India Scholarship, who is now studying at St. John's College, Cambridge, has received the unique honour of being elected Vice-President of the Union Society, by 191 votes against 174 polled for Mr. S. J. M. Sampson. He is also indefatigable in his exertions to promote the cause of India in England. He has joined the Indian Congress deputation to England and is speaking on Indian affairs."

SITUATION IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

The following telegraphic reports from two cotton districts have been received at Bombay:—

Amritsar: Bright; no sign of rain. Cotton picking has partially begun and wheat is being sown. Food-grains and all crops are doing well.

Hissar: Bright; no sign of rain, which is much needed generally. "Rabi" sowings are progressing favourably. "Rabi" crop prospects generally are good.

Multan: Bright; no sign of rain. Mornings are cold and dewy. Wheat is being sown. The outstanding crops are benefiting by the fine weather.

Delhi: Bright; no sign of rain. A small area of wheat has been sown this year.

Agra: Bright; no sign of rain. Cotton is arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore: Seasonable; rain is much needed generally for rabi crops.

Rewa: Bright; no sign of rain. Cotton is arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti: Dewfall is insufficient. Cotton crop is estimated at 12 annas.

Khamgaon: Dewfall is insufficient. Cotton picking is general. Food grains are doing well.

Dhulia: Looks like rain. Cotton crops is estimated at 13 annas.

Broach: Cloudy and sunny. Cotton plants are flourishing and in flower, showing bolls, and bolls reopening. Crop prospects, generally are good.

Viramgaon: Bright; no sign of rain. Cotton plants are flourishing.

Wadhwan: Cloudy, but no rain. Dewfall is sufficient. Cotton plants are flourishing in flower and showing bolls. Crop prospects generally are good.

Dholera: Cloudy. Cotton plants are in flower. Cotton crop is excellent.

Bhavnagar: Bright; no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings are cold and dewy. Cotton plants are flourishing and showing bolls.

Barsi: Drought still continues. Dewfall is insufficient. Cotton arrivals are expected early. Wheat is flourishing and requires fine weather. Rain is much needed generally for "rabi" crops. Its absence causes anxiety.

Hubi: Bright; no sign of rain. More rain is wanted generally. Cotton plants looks well, but fine weather is wanted for weeding. No appreciable damage to crops is apparent so far. Looks like rain. Food-grains are suffering from want of rain, and all crops are suffering from want of rain.

Two milk white lions—a very rare variety—have been born at a menagerie in Iowa, U.S.A.

A woman, sixty-five years old, residing at Clarendon Park, Leicester, has just cut three new teeth.

"I have a wife," said the defendant at the Bloomsbury County Court, when asked if he had any liabilities.

A reindeer has been born in Cook's circus at Edinburgh. It is said to be the only one ever born in the British Isles.

A woman is suing for divorce at Chicago, because her husband compelled her to get up at two o'clock in the morning and play the piano.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

CONFERENCE OF LEADERS.

On Thursday afternoon, at 3 p.m. a conference of the leading educationists and public men were held in the premises of the Land holders' Association in Park Street, to consider what could be done in the present situation in respect of national education. Amongst others we noticed the following:—

Raja Peary Mohan Mukherjee; Dr. Rash Behari Ghose; Sir Gurudas Banerjee K. T.; Babu Rohindra Nath Tagore; Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee; the Hon'ble Bupendra N. Bose; Mr. A. Choudhuri; Mr. J. Choudhuri; Mr. K. N. Choudhuri; Mr. P. N. Choudhuri; Mr. Lal Moran Ghose; Mr. T. Palit; Babu Moti Lal Ghose; Mr. N. N. Ghose; Mr. P. Mitter; Mr. S. P. Singha; Mr. A. H. Ganvavi; Mr. Niranjan Sircar; Or. Suresh Ch. Sarvadhicari; Dr. Prankrishna Acharyya; Mr. B. Chakravarti; Maharaja of Nator; Babu Brojendra Nath Sii; Babu Herombo Ch. Moitra; Mr. C. K. Das; Mr. S. K. Das; Babu Ramendra Sundar Trivedi; Babu Hirendra Nath Dutt; Kumar Manmatha Nath Mitter; Dr. Sarat Mullick; Babu Mohit Ch. Sen; Babu Umesh Ch. Dutt; Kaviraj Upendra Nath Sen; Rai Parbati Sankar Choudhuri; Babu Narendra Nath Sen; Babu Gonesh Chandra Chandra; Mr. A. N. Chaudhuri; Maulvi Abdul Mazid Maulvi Shamsul Huda; Rev. Mr. Nag; B. Romakant Roy; Babu Jogendra Nath Ghose; Babu Chandra Nath Bose; Bal Krishna Kumar Mitter; Babu Subodh C. Mullick; and Babu Dwarka Nath Chakravarti.

Raja Peary Mohan Mukherjee was put to the chair. After a long discussion the following resolutions were put to the meet:—

Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee proposed the last resolution which ran thus:—

"That in view of the present situation the following gentlemen be appointed to form a provisional committee to determine a report within 3 weeks what should be done to provide on national lines for the rising generation:—Sir Gurudas Banerjee, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, Raja Peary Mohan Mukherjee, Mr. N. N. Ghose, Hon. Bhupend Nath Bose, Babu Rohindra Nath Tagore, Babu Hirendra Nath Dutt, Babu Ramendra Sundar Trivedi, Dr. Niranjan Sircar, J. A. Choudhuri, Babu Matilal Ghose, Babu Heramba Chunder Moitra, Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee and Mr. A. Rasool.

Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder condoned the resolution, which was put to vote and carried.

The second resolution was propd by Sir Gurudas Banerjee. It ran as follows:—"That this conference while fully recognizing the devotion and self-sacrifice of the M.A., Premanand and other states, is of opinion that it is desirable, in the interest they are seeking to serve, that they should appear at the forthcoming examinations."

Prominent athletes throughout the country find that the best treatment for sore muscles after severe exercise and work of any kind, is a hot bath ated time, which opens the pores. This led immediately be followed with a ointment of Chamberlain's Pain Balm vigly rubbed into the skin. This liniment removes all stiffness and soreness and has a favourable rub down, as it acts empty and keeps the muscles in excellent condition.

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Dr. Rash Behari Ghose seconded the resolution, which was put to the meeting and adopted.

Mr. A. Choudhuri proposed the following resolution, which was adopted:—

"That the following gentlemen be appointed to form trustees of the fund in aid of the National University: Mr. T. Palit, Raja Peary Mohan Mukherjee, Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder and Babu Kali Nath Mitter."

At the meeting Mr. A. Chaudhuri announced the following donations for the proposed National Council of Education: One gentleman has promised 5 lakhs in cash or an annual income of Rs. 20,000 from immovable property; another has promised 2 lakhs in cash and a magnificent house; a third has promised one lakh in cash. Besides these, a gentleman upon whose word the public can fully rely, has guaranteed an endowment yielding Rs. 30,000 a year. Smaller sums have also been promised but it is difficult to estimate the total amount thus available.

The meeting then separated at 7 p.m.

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

Referring to the appointment of special constables the "Calcutta Weekly Notes," after quoting section 17 of the Police Act, reproduced in our leading article, makes the following observations upon it:—

It will be seen that the appointment of special constables is subject to two very important qualifications even where it is provided that a breach of the peace has taken place or is likely to take place. These conditions are, first, that the person appointed is a "resident of the neighbourhood." By this we understand that the person appointed must be a resident of the neighbourhood where the breach of the peace has occurred or is imminent. The schools and colleges in Bengal are mostly day-schools. Supposing the boys of any school indulge in some boyish freaks at any distance from the school and the residence of the teachers, it would not only be absurd for any Magistrate to resort to the law as is suggested in the Government circular but also illegal to do so. The second important legal requisite is that the appointment can only be made when the police force ordinarily employed for preserving the peace is not sufficient for the protection of the inhabitants and the security of property. We believe the onus with regard to this will rest with the police officer making the application.

Supposing the power so conferred under the Police Act is arbitrarily exercised by a Magistrate, what would be the remedy? There is no doubt a case in 18 W. R. Cr. 67 which would seem to suggest that an order passed by a Magistrate under Sec. 17 of the Police Act is an "executive order" and is not subject to appeal or revision. With due deference we would venture to question the correctness of this decision. Since the above decision, Magistrates have often sought to justify their orders affecting other people's rights and liberties on the ground of their being "executive orders." But His Lordship, the present Chief Justice, has in recent years refused to entertain any such executive plea on the part of Magistrates in any judicial proceeding and has often set aside such orders when it has been shown that they are not in substantial compliance with the law. The recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Maharajah of Jeyapore (Madras) case setting aside an order of the Government in Council, may be said to affirm this principle (see 9 C. W. N. 257). There the Governor in Council had rejected an appeal on the ground of political expediency. The Lord Chancellor held that when legal rights are affected they cannot be barred on consideration of policy or expediency and we expect, that the principle will apply with greater force when questions of personal liberty are concerned. We are therefore, of opinion that if any orders are now passed by Magistrates under Sec. 17 of the Police Act without a sufficient compliance of its provisions, the High Court would interfere under its extraordinary powers conferred by the Charter Act.

But whatever doubts may exist with regard to revision or appeal from orders by a Magistrate under Sec. 17 of the Police Act, they are all dispelled by reference to the terms of Sec. 19 of the Act. This section says:—

If any person being appointed a special police officer "as aforesaid" shall, without sufficient excuse, neglect or refuse to serve as such, or to obey such lawful order or direction as may be given to him for the performance of his duties, he shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such neglect, refusal or disobedience.

We are supported by very eminent legal authority in asserting that if a person is appointed a special constable not "as aforesaid," i. e., not in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 17 and "he refuses to act as such" and is, on conviction, fined for such refusal, it is clear that an application for revision would lie under Sec. 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Court of Revision will be competent to question the legality of the finding, sentence or order.

The proposed building of the Lahore Islamia college will cost Rs. 1,65,000. The committee has decided to offer a prize of Rs. 500 for the best plan.

The Rangoon Municipality is advertising a loan notification inviting tenders for a 44 years' loan of Rs. 1,66,000, and a 30 years' loan of Rs. 6,00,000. The debentures will bear interests at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent annum.

The Maharaja of Alwar has started for Bombay to take leave of the Viceroy.

Mr. H. O. W. Roberts of the U. P. Civil Service died at Lucknow on Tuesday.

Mr. N. G. Priestley, Secretary to the Indian Railway Board, has left Simla, and is expected in Calcutta this week.

Owing to the outbreak of plague in Rangoon the transportation of convicts sentenced to long terms of imprisonment to the Andamans penal settlement had to be practically suspended during the past year, and consequently there has been an influx of this class of prisoners in the Rangoon Jail. Orders have however, now been issued to commence transporting convicts once more.

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, Rs. 1, Rs. 2.

TURTLE FARMING AS AN INDUSTRY.

"C" writes in the "Capital":—

It may be that the marine turtles found on the Indian coast and in the Indian seas may not be as highly esteemed for the delicacy of their meat as the turtles imported into Europe chiefly from the West Indies and including the green turtles that yield the materials for the celebrated soup, on which British aldermen are proverbially fond of feasting, but it is quite correct to say that we have edible turtles of very fair quality that would repay attention of enterprising capitalists, in respect alike of carapace, meat, oil and gelatine. On the coral-reef islands in the Gulf of Man-nar, the Indian Green turtle is largely to be met with. It deposits its eggs on the sandy shore, where it is by no means difficult to gather them. From this species as well as from the Indian hawks-bill turtle, the best tortoise shells are obtained. On the Malabar Coast, the Indian loggerhead turtle is to be met with, largely off the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands. In former years, this species was largely captured, mainly for the sake of its shell, but the shell has no great commercial value. Within the past few years, very few shells have been taken over to the mainland. The Indian loggerhead turtle, it may be mentioned, is a carnivorous creature, living on fishes, molluscs and crustaceans.

Although its flesh is not much esteemed as food, its oil has a considerable commercial value, much of the turtle-oil which finds its way into the market being obtained from the Atlantic species of this genus. As for the hawks-bill, though it does not reach the same size as the other turtles, its capture is very profitable, since it yields the best shell. It is more abundant in the Indian than in the Atlantic Ocean, but is plentiful only in certain localities, where it regularly returns to propagate its kind. We have also the Indian turtle, "Chelonia virgata" which is a herbivorous creature, that feeds on algae. It is allied to the celebrated Green turtle of the Atlantic, and there are those who maintain that its flesh rivals that of its Atlantic relative in flavour. This of course, is a moot point, though what is certain is that the Indian Green turtle's flesh has sometimes been found to be poisonous.

The natives of this country have from remote times turned our marine as well as land turtles to use, consuming the flesh of certain varieties and converting the carapaces of others into combs and other useful substances. For the latter purpose, the shells of the green and hawks-bill turtles are briefly requisioned. There has, however, been no regular industry either in the way of turtle fishing or turtle farming, and to have some idea of what can be done in the latter direction, we have only to refer to the very profitable suppon or snapping turtle farm near Tokio, owned and worked by an enterprising Japanese family. The suppon turtle occupies in Japan the place filled by the terrapin in America and the green turtle in England, and on the farm near Tokio, several thousands of these Chelonians are turned out every year. The farm consists of a number of rectangular ponds, some of them from 25,000 to 50,000 square feet in area, the depth of each pond not exceeding 3 feet, and a plank wall being run all round to prevent the escape of the turtles. The bottom of the pond is covered with soft mud, where the captives may hibernate during the winter, while a low wall of stone above the water, and reaching back to the wall, give the turtles sufficient opportunity to come out and bask whenever they choose to do so. One of the largest ponds is reserved for the male and female turtle laying her eggs. The dug by herself on the bank above the water line first year and second year turtles have to be removed into separate ponds, as turtles have cannibalistic tendencies and the grown up creatures devour the young ones with avidity and without any compunction. The food of the turtles reared in the farm is most carefully selected, certain species of shells, scraps of dried fish, boiled wheat grains and the pupa of the silkworm moth being chiefly given. It is also found that the turtles thrive better if carps and eels are bred in the ponds, and this is said to be because the fish keep the water stirred up and thereby afford encouragement to the turtles to sally forth in search of food, turtles being timid creatures that hardly venture out, except under compulsion, in clear water.

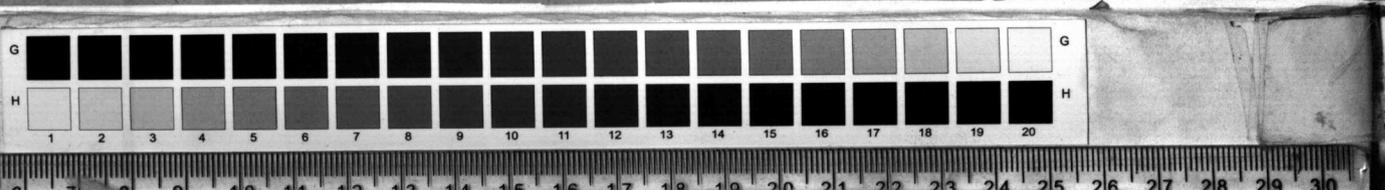
In parts of India and Burma, there is now a considerable industry in pearl and edible oyster-catching operations, although such a thing as oyster culture on scientific lines is virtually unknown here. In Japan they have not only turtle farming, but oyster culture, fish culture, and even the culture of sea weeds, each of these industries being on an extensive scale and improvements being introduced from year to year. It is the fashion nowadays among our friends of the native press and the "ultra" radical platform to wax eloquent about imitating the Japanese nation. The directions I have mentioned are among those in which Indians could most advantageously imitate the Japanese, and I think, as a Swadeshi industry, turtle farming ought to appeal forcibly to patriotic Indians. We may depend upon it that, some day or other, the European will turn his attention to this matter, more especially if the present Swadeshi movement restricts the field of European enterprise in India. For my part, I would feel quite well pleased to find turtle farming on our Indian coast and in our island groups seriously taken up by Europeans, but I see no reason why Indians themselves should not embark upon the enterprise. We may be sure that a little time spent in Japan would enable the intending turtle farmer to study "the bricks of the trade" and come back here and set up his own signboard.

The River police have arrested Toor Uho, Cho Aung, and two other Burmans on a charge of stabbing three natives of India with a dao about the body during a quarrel in Dawbong in Mowla Dawood's rice mill. The wounded men are in hospital.

DO NOT BE INFLUENCED.

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CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19, 1905.

REIGN OF TERROR IN BENGAL.

As we have a ready-made people of Bengal, we have to protect ourselves from the mischievous results of the unarrangeable measures of two unscrupulous Governments.

A more absurd and unreasonable mandate could not be imagined; but rulers of provinces and their senior assistants have the privilege of doing man-silly things.

But the later circulars and orders of the Fuller Government are still more astounding in character. One of them was published yesterday.

At the ruler of the other half of Bengal—the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller—the Hon'ble Herod. He is trying to introduce something like Russian rule in the province entrusted to his care.

The fact is, Mr. Fuller is in a passion. He has betrayed it both by acts and utterances. At Dacca, he is reported to have complained that he did not receive due respect from Hindus.

Just see the ferocious way in which Mr. Fuller means to administer the affairs of his province. The anti-Swadeshi circular of Mr. Carlyle had been issued to many districts in Eastern and Northern Bengal before the partition took place.

This precious document is based upon a mere rumour, and shows the utterly irresponsible character of the new government of which Mr. Fuller is the head.

doing its noble work, namely, it is helping the cause of Manchester, at the sacrifice of the best interests of the country of which Mr. Fuller is the 'Ma. bab.'

Any one who compels another against his wish to buy country-made goods is guilty under the law. Though such offences are not cognizable by the Police, yet it is the duty of the Police to prevent such offences and to bring the same to the notice of the authorities, because, there is every likelihood of such offences leading to breaches of the peace.

So, here is an improvement upon the Carlyle circular. The Police are empowered in the above to interfere with so-called offences over which they have no jurisdiction whatever. It is admitted in the proclamation that though threat or intimidation is a criminal offence, it is one which is not cognizable by the Police.

And then, where is the remedy against the false rumour which the Police have been circulating, namely, that the Government orders people to buy Manchester and not Swadeshi goods? This conduct on the part of the Police is bound to result in disturbances here and there.

The following incredible telegram reaches us from Rungpur:— "A large number of highly respectable persons, consisting of pleaders and other leaders of the public movement, have been appointed as special constables."

Indeed, the reign of law has not yet ceased to exist in the new province neither has Mr. Fuller been able to instil himself as its irresponsible Czar. So, there is yet a remedy for those high-handed proceedings. It is impossible to believe that the popular leaders in Rungpur committed any act which might lead to a disturbance of the public peace.

And why should not Mr. Magistrate Emerson act in this extraordinary manner when the head of his Government has completely lost his own head? This is what our basal-correspondent wired us the other day.

At a monster meeting held to-day in the compound of the Bhukailash Raj Outchery under the presidency of Choudhury Golan Mowla, Zemindar, Habiganj, the District Superintendent of Police and the Senior Deputy Magistrate were present, with a detachment of armed police numbering nearly sixty men, with guns and lathies in the Nawab's Outchery opposite. Special Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors patrolled the streets.

Could a graver and, at the same time, more ludicrous, spectacle be conceived? The chief glory of British rule in India is the freedom of speech which the people enjoy. Even Lord Curzon did not interfere with it when he himself was handled mercilessly at public meetings in all the presidency towns, each attended by thousands of people. But, mark the conduct of his subordinate, Mr. Fuller. He would not allow people to hold public meetings quietly. Fancy the high-handed nature of official interference in the above case.

We do not know why the six thousand people who attended the Barisal meeting were not also sworn in as special constables. If the leaders in Rungpur could be enrolled as such, every public man in the country runs the chance of being similarly humiliated. And yet there is not a more glorious position than what the leaders of Rungpur are in; for, they find themselves in their present situation not for breaking any law but for doing a sacred duty. Every man of light and leading, with a spark of love for his country, will covet this proud position.

Barisal, because the Magistrate reported that some naughty urchins had pelted a few clods of earth at him, and cried 'Bande Mataram.' Could pusillanimity go further? Backergunj had for several years been in a most turbulent state. But no Lieutenant-Governor had ever felt the necessity of calling in the military for keeping the peace in the district.

Then, by a circular, the singing of the national song has been rendered penal! Political or quasi-political meetings have been prohibited in public places. At Rajshaye the poor officiating Bengalee Magistrate was compelled to declare (nat, our 'political movements have the effect of creating disaffection among the people.' The same sentiments were also expressed by Mr. Fuller himself in another circular, utterly forgetting that it is he and his subordinates, and not the leaders of public opinion, who are making the people disaffected. It is impossible for the latter to feel any affection for British rule if they are treated like a race of slaves who have not even the privilege of singing their national, and even their holy and religious, songs. The circulars of Mr. Fuller violate all the terms of the Queen's Proclamation as well as the principles upon which British Government in this country is founded.

Here are a few gems culled from one of the Fuller circulars:— "Mr. Fuller has also been informed that in some places English ladies cannot drive along station roads without risk of insult or annoyance. This serious reproach to the administration must cease absolutely. The police on the beat along the roads should, if needful, be strengthened, and should have orders to interfere in all cases in which rudeness is afforded to Europeans or Mussalmans, taking down names and addresses and if the latter are refused, conducting the offender to the thana."

Now, is an officer who can talk in this irresponsible way fit to rule a province? The Lyon proclamation was issued, because some body had whispered into Mr. Fuller's ears that a false rumour was being circulated against Government. Whether the rumour was true or false, the new Lieutenant-Governor never cared to enquire. Similarly, it was reported to him that "in some places" English ladies could not drive along station roads without annoyance, and he at once swallowed the story and issued a most foolish circular. But which are these "some places?" And what ladies complained, and against whom? This he does not say.

The incident is, of course, news to the people of Eastern and Northern Bengal. They never heard of it till the fiction was embodied in Mr. Fuller's circular. But the most beautiful part of the document is the solicitude which Mr. Fuller shows for the Mussalmans. So, Europeans and Mussalmans are equal in the eyes of the ruler of the new province! We congratulate our Mussalman brethren on their good fortune; but, we think, the more intelligent among them will only laugh at this profession of friendship by Mr. Fuller.

The Doctor in "Gil Blas" knew only one method of treatment for all maladies. It was to bleed the patient. The Hon'ble Mr. Fuller, just fresh from the jungles of Assam, similarly knows only one remedy for the removal of all popular grievances. It is to apply the rod. He does not offer or hear arguments; he does not give or want reasons; his way is to hurl insult and high-handed circulars and proclamations, and then call in the police and the military to enforce them. The Doctor in "Gil Blas" never expected thanks from his patients, for he, as a rule, bled them to death. But, Mr. Fuller will apply the rod and then insist on its being kissed. He would treat the people as human cattle, and at the same time, demand from them "voluntary" addresses of welcome. This, we submit, is a little unreasonable.

THE NEW PROVINCE TURNED TOPSY TURVY.

If we offer a piece of advice to Mr. Fuller, the Lieutenant-Governor of the new Province, it is almost certain, he will take it as a piece of impertinence; yet, we cannot refrain from doing so; for, it is our duty, and a matter of vital interest at the same time. Mr. Fuller may have all the powers of the great Czar himself in that part of Bengal entrusted to his charge; but it is after all, only for a short time, not exceeding 5 years. We are permanent residents of the country, and we may say the count y is ours, for we are bound by ties of allegiance to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

In short, we have an abiding interest in the good government of the country which Mr. Fuller has not. Again, while it is our ambition to deserve the gift of the late illustrious Queen Victoria,—of the full rights of British citizenship, that of Mr. Fuller is perhaps more to play the role of an autocrat than to be loyal to the fundamental principles of government laid down in that Great Charter of India's rights, as well as in various Parliamentary Acts.

So, whether he listens to our advice or not, we must address him as regards the wisdom of the policy he is following in the Eastern and Northern districts. Mr. Fuller ought to realize the fact that he is no longer the Assistant Magistrate he was, when he entered the service, in whom freaks of zid and tendency to display high-handedness might be excusable. He should also be conscious that he is now in an exalted position and must, therefore, control his passions and prejudices and not allow himself to be controlled by them. He should further keep in view the fact that he is not the ruler of a few non-regulation jungle and hilly tracts now but of a most important regulation province inhabited by a civilized and advanced people.

Take, for instance, the latest act of Mr. Fuller's Government, out of a series, forming a gradation, perhaps in a geometrical ratio, of severity and repression; we mean the Rungpur incident. The Magistrate of that district has appointed about 25 highly respectable gentlemen of the place as special constables. Evidently this measure purports to be based on Sec: 17 of the Police Act, which runs as follows:—

"When it shall appear that any unlawful assembly or riot or disturbance of the peace, has taken place, or may be reasonably apprehended and that the police force ordinarily employed on preserving the peace is not sufficient for its preservation and for the protection of the inhabitants and the security of property in the place where such unlawful assembly or riot or disturbance of the peace, has occurred, or is apprehended, it shall be lawful for any police-officer, not below the rank of Inspector, to apply to the nearest Magistrate to appoint so many

of the residents of the neighbourhood as such police-officer may require to act as special police officers for such time and within such limits as he shall deem necessary; and the Magistrate to whom such application is made shall, unless he see cause to the contrary, comply with the application."

The above section is applicable to a case in which, in the first place, an unlawful assembly or riot or disturbance has taken place or may be reasonably apprehended; and, in the second place, where the police force ordinarily employed is not sufficient for the preservation of peace and the protection of inhabitants and property. Now, what took place at Rungpur everybody knows. Some schoolboys were fined for what was taken to be a breach of school discipline. And then they quietly left the school; and their guardians wisely established a new institution for their education. Probably the Magistrate took this as a personal affront. Probably, the ruler of the province felt the same.

Besides the above illegality of the order, viz., that it has been made in the absence of the conditions laid down in section 17, there is also an additional illegality about it. It would seem that, by section 2 of the Act, the police force is to consist of officers and men, that is, of officers and constables. Section 17 empowers the appointment of only special Police officers and not of special constables, designated by the word "men" in Sec: 2. But Mr. Emerson has appointed the 25 gentlemen of Rungpur as special constables, and has thus absolutely gone beyond the law. And the above departure from the law is a self-sufficient proof that the order is not a bonafide one for purposes of preserving and protecting persons and property as mentioned in Sec: 17, but, annoyance, humiliation and trouble to the gentlemen concerned. It seems that considering the gravity of the injury that might be done under the cloak of the Act, the limitation of three months for actions and prosecutions against the doers of such injury, as provided for under Sec: 42 of the Act, is rather unreasonably short.

Then, again, if it be true that the Superintendent of Police of Pabna has issued a notice that "any person or persons convening or collecting any public meeting or assembly or procession within the District of Pabna must apply to the District Superintendent of Police," he has clearly exceeded the authority vested in him by Secs. 30 and 31 of the Act, which authorize him to direct the conduct of assemblies and processions only "on the public roads or in the public streets or thoroughfares, and to keep order, in such roads, streets and thoroughfares as well as ghats and landing-places and such other places of public resort. The Superintendent has, therefore, made himself amenable to an action in the Civil Courts on the part of persons who may suffer by his orders.

The new province has not yet probably been furnished with a Legal Remedy Officer. In olden times before a Civilian could attain to the position of the Lieutenant-Governor, he had to serve for a time as District Judge, which saved the people from serious illegalities in government action. But the civil rights of the people are not gone as yet. The ruler of the new province has perhaps precedents in the practices of many an Assistant or District Magistrate in which the victims quietly bore the wrong.

As regards the old province, Mr. Carlyle issued a circular threatening schoolmasters with this sort of punishment. But we must say to the credit of Sir Andrew Fraser,—in whom the people have a sincere confidence, however they may freely complain against him, for not resisting the Partition measure and not withdrawing the circular absolutely, that the god-fearing ruler almost disavowed any intention of carrying to the bitter end the step meant by his Chief Secretary.

We shall take up the Barisal chapter later on. Suffice it to say, that it is really humiliating to the people to see a ruler engrossed by zeal and passion like what is sometimes exhibited by big and rich persons in litigation against some poor fellow who might have indulged in some real or fancied "impertinence" towards him. The heir-apparent to the throne is in our midst; and this is, indeed, a bad time for a high official of His Majesty's government to quarrel with. His Majesty's subjects because some of their boys sing songs in the streets and lend themselves to support the Swadeshi movement, the principle of which even His Honour of the new province does not and cannot object to. Notwithstanding all that has taken place, we will not take leave of our hope in Mr. Fuller; and we venture to advise His Honour, that the Hindus and Mahomedans of the eastern and northern districts of Bengal are suffering from an almost overwhelming agony of mind, and that His Honour should leave them alone to express their agony by meetings or songs so long as they do not break any law.

MR. FULLER PAINTED BY HIMSELF.

MR. FULLER stands revealed in his true colours before the public. The inner man is out. And what a revelation! Are we awake or are you dreaming? The English have the reputation of being the most cultured and fair-minded people in the world. An Englishman, generally, is the pink of courtesy. The higher his position, the more polite he is. An Assistant or a District Magistrate may now and then lose his temper and behave in an ungentlemanly manner; but, the ruler of a province is incapable of such conduct. That was the popular impression. The manner in which Mr. Fuller conducted himself with the popular leaders at Barisal has rudely shaken this impression.

Ponder for a moment over the situation. The Magistrate of Barisal summoned five leading gentlemen of that town, under the orders of Mr. Fuller. The interview was not thus of their own seeking. They went on board His Honour's steamer fully expecting that they would receive at least a courteous treatment at his hands. They immediately found their mistake. Mr. Fuller, without any ceremony, commenced to administer to them a severe rebuke simply for a Swadeshi circular addressed to the people by the five gentlemen! He did not know them. He and they were perfect strangers. He never enquired as to the motives that had led them to issue the circular. The moment he saw them before him, he poured his vial of wrath upon them.

Let us here quote some of his expressions. He spoke to the following effect:— He was sorry that the partition was made against the wishes of the people. He himself was not in favour of the partition, because it offended their feelings. But he had

not offended them; so, there was no reason why he should be so treated. He was not ill-disposed towards the Bengalis. He liked them and had good Bengali clerks who had rendered excellent services. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, in saying that he hated the Bengalis, told a lie. The conduct of the Dacca people was too rude even for an Anglo to bear.

Mr. Fuller bitterly complains of the rude conduct of the people of Dacca. We shall, later on, examine this accusation. But, pray, in what way did he himself behave towards the leaders of Barisal? Because he fancied that he had not received due respect at the hands of the people of Dacca, he fell foul of some of the foremost men of another district and held out all sorts of threats to them, nay, intimidated them with the presence of Gurkha soldiers, and the prospect of binding them down to keep the peace!

Nay more. The people, he said, were in a "state of mutiny"; because "they had thrown stones at the Collector who was kind-hearted." So, it was "the people" who had thrown stones at the Collector! But, as there are no stones to be found in Barisal, how could they throw them at the Collector or any body else? As the reader is aware, it was some naughty urchins who cried "Bande Mataram" when they saw the Collector and threw some mud at his boat as it sailed along. Because of these boyish freaks, the people of the district were in a state of mutiny!

Nor was this all. Mr. Fuller would revive the dark days of Shaishtha Khan if the Hindus did not mend their ways! He further observed that the Government "were determined to check this state of things at any cost" and that "the Gurkhas were brought in to do it." He also talked of the necessity for "bloodshed," that is to say, he would set the Gurkhas upon the people if they did not obey his orders! And the climax was reached when he forced the five gentlemen, practically at the point of the bayonet, to withdraw the Swadeshi circular which they had issued. "Here is my ultimatum. Will you withdraw the circular or not? Say yes or no." Of course, the gentlemen had no option but to submit to the terms of the irate ruler who could, with impunity, deport them as the Nattu brothers were deported.

Let us here refer to another incident. Babu Ashwini Kumar Dutt was about to explain the Swadeshi circular when Mr. Fuller burst forth saying, "Hold your tongue, please. I am not going to listen to any argument or reply." Indeed, Mr. Fuller's argument or reply is to hurl ultimatums. "Here is my ultimatum. Will you obey my order or not?" And Mr. Fuller closed the interview by offering a deliberate insult to Ashwini Babu. He was half a second late in rising, after Mr. Fuller had left his seat, and the latter addressed him thus: "Stand up; here is another bit of rudeness on your part."

So, it comes to this. Mr. Fuller invites certain gentlemen to his boat. They were thus his guests. And he treated them as if they were no better than dogs and cats! Is Mr. Fuller proud of his achievement? Are his countrymen proud of him? We do not know that is the British custom; but, in Hindu

etiquette, if invited guests are treated with discourtesy, the host comes to be shunned by the "Somaj." Here, let us relate a true incident. A number of Indian gentlemen waited in deputation upon Lord Dufferin, the then Viceroy of India, in connection with some public matter. He lost his temper and used some unparliamentary expressions towards one of the members of the deputation. The gentlemen thus insulted reminded Lord Dufferin that he was under his lordship's roof. The Viceroy at once checked himself, apologized to the Indian gentleman, and then shook him by the hand. Does Mr. Fuller belong to the same nation to which Lord Dufferin belonged? We may state for the information of Mr. Fuller that the picture he has drawn of himself at Barisal has been telegraphed in full to the English press; so that Englishmen at home may see what kind of blessing Lord Curzon has conferred on the people by partitioning Bengal.

LAW ABOUT THE ENROLMENT OF SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

The law with reference to the appointment of special police officers is to be found in Sec: 17 of the Police Act of 1861, Sec: 12 of Act II of 1866 (B.C.), and Sec: 18 of Act IV of 1866 (B.C.), the first two outside Calcutta; and by the last two the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta "may of his own authority appoint special police officers or special constables to assist one Police Force on any temporary emergency." We are now concerned with the provisions of Sec: 17 of the Police Act of 1861, under which a number of gentlemen holding respectable positions in life have been made special constables in Rungpur. Under Sec: 17, great safeguards are provided against any hasty or unreasonable application of the powers conferred on the Magistrate of a district. The section was quoted in full in our yesterday's leading article.

The points, to be noted in regard to the section are:—(1) When it shall appear that any unlawful assembly or riot or disturbance of the peace has taken place or may reasonably be apprehended, etc., etc.

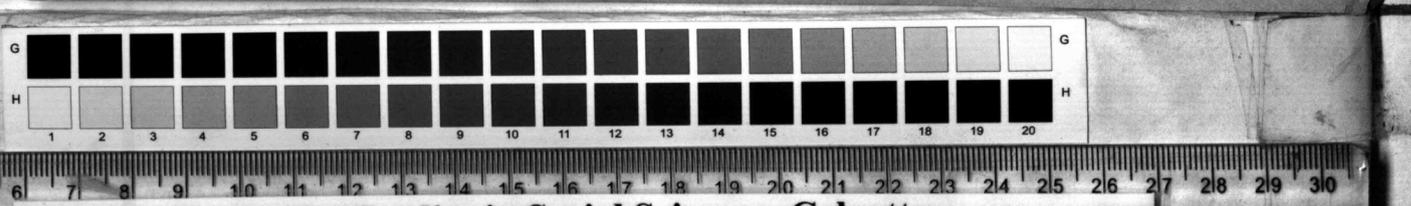
This shows that the Magistrate, before taking action, must be satisfied that circumstances exist justifying his interference with the liberties of private persons, in the way provided in the section.

(2) That an unlawful assembly or riot or disturbance of the peace has taken place or is reasonably apprehended.

(3) That the ordinary police force is insufficient.

(4) That a requisition has been made to the Magistrate by an officer not below the rank of an Inspector.

(5) That the people, appointed as special police officers, are residents of the neighbourhood where the disturbance or the apprehended disturbance takes place. These show that the Magistrate should draw up a proceeding upon the requisition, as provided in para (4) above, and that he should be satisfied upon evidence placed before him, before taking action. Under the ordinary principles of the criminal law, a person, who is appointed a special police officer, would be entitled to challenge the requisition as unnecessary and unfounded, and the evidence as insufficient. He would also be entitled to require such information or evidence to be legally proved, to advance evidence by way of rebuttal, to show that the Magistrate's discretion had been wrongly exercised and to get the order rescinded if necessary. It is outrageous that the Magistrate should be



allowed to harass respectable people in this way, by preventing them from pursuing their ordinary vocations and by forcing them to suffer pecuniary loss of a most serious nature.

Should the Magistrate, upon such judicial enquiry, refuse to rescind his order, we would think that it would be open to the person concerned to move a superior court to have such an order set aside, on the ground of want of jurisdiction or because the provisions of the section have not been complied with.

If a person were to refuse to act as a special constable, he makes himself liable, upon conviction by a Magistrate, to be fined Rs.50 for such refusal (Sec. 19). So the question, of the legality or otherwise of the order, may again be brought up before the trying Magistrate, and any decision come to would certainly be liable to revision by the High Court, even if it be conceded that the original order is not a judicial but an executive order.

It should, as we stated yesterday, be noted here, that gentlemen in respectable positions can be enrolled only as "special police officers", and not as "special constables". As a matter of fact, the expression, "special constables", is not to be found in the Police Act of 1861. As a constable is not a police officer, the Magistrate of Rungpur has committed a gross illegality by appointing 25 gentlemen as "special constables and humiliating many of them to wear the badge and baton of ordinary constables and do many degrading duties. The Magistrate, we think rendered himself liable to pay heavy damages by this outrageous act.

A reign of terror seems to prevail at Rungpur. And as the Executive show no signs of mending their ways but are promulgating obnoxious orders of various kinds, the sooner the interference of the High Court, is sought with a view to test their legality, the better it will be for the liberties of the people and the peace of the district.

So Mr. Fuller has declared open war against the Hindus, because they did not present to him any address. But why did he not tell them so? On the other hand, they were under the impression that Mr. Fuller fully sympathised with them: that he knew, they were in mourning and therefore could not accord him a fitting reception; and that it was for this reason he had generously declined to receive any address "unless it were voluntary". It now appears, he took it very much to heart, that he got no addresses from the Hindus; and, in revenge, he has taken the Mussalman under his protection, and is venting his anger upon the Hindus in various ways. This is the only legitimate inference one can draw from the manner in which he speaks of Europeans and Mussalman, leaving the Hindus severely alone.

The leaders of the country have now serious question before them. They have to protect themselves from the wrath of an irate ruler. He is a perfect stranger to them as they are to him. But it seems he has somehow or other formed a deep-rooted prejudice against them. They must, therefore, take all legitimate means to avert the dismal prospect that awaits them. Let them all combine and sink personal differences. Let them not be intimidated by the attitude of the authorities; for, they are in the right and the officials in the wrong. Let them do their legitimate duties quietly without minding the frowns of the officials, and everything will settle down in due course. It is very much to be regretted that there is no Viceroy in the country just now. Indeed, we are in the midst of something like an interregnum. No wonder therefore, Mr. Fuller is having every thing in his own way.

As the Hon. Mr. Fuller's circular relating to the shooting of "Bande Mataram" it is very curious reading, specially the last paragraph of it. It begins by saying, "Mr. Fuller has been informed that in some places 'English ladies' cannot drive along station roads without risk of insult and annoyance." It goes on to provide against such alleged insult or annoyance by "the police on the beat along the roads" being strengthened and by the suggestion that the police "should have orders to interfere in all cases in which rudeness is afforded (offered) to—oh, gods, and little fishes!!—not English ladies, but to whom, do you think?—Europeans and Mussalman!! 'English ladies' put in, in the beginning of the 3rd paragraph, emerge at the other end as 'Europeans and Mussalman.' The conversion may not be objected to by Europeans, but that Mussalman should be converted into English ladies by a stroke of the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller's pen—may not be considered as a stroke of genius. In the pursuit of further knowledge as to the purport of the aforesaid paragraph, we find a direction to the police for "conducting the offender to the thana." The offence, if it is any, not being "cognizable" as the law stands, the police cannot arrest, and, therefore, they are to "conduct" the offenders to the thana. The original draft seems to have been corrected in somewhat the following way:—"arrest and take them" to the thana,—"no, no, that won't do"; "politely ask them to accompany the Police to the thana"—"no, that's too mild—wait a moment—have got the word—what is it, Lyon?—"conduct"—"con, together, duo, to lead—well, there you are." Sweet seductive measures have failed—in imagination. Reduction of the law, out of council, should be made—into a farce. Non-offenders cannot be otherwise dealt with—they must be conducted to the thana—that's the fullest measure of this Fuller circular.

The Rungpur telegram, published elsewhere, will show what atrocious use the Magistrate of Rungpur is making of the executive authority vested in him. First of all, under the Act he can appoint gentlemen as special Police officers only for preserving the peace. That is the sole object of sec. 17 of the Police Act. But, in violation of both the letter and the spirit of the law he has enrolled them as ordinary constables. He is not yet satisfied. The telegram shows that they are being harassed and humiliated in a most dreadful manner. Fancy that, though holding high position in society they have been compelled to do all the degrading duties of a constable. This proves conclusively the malafides of the Magistrate. The latter has thus rendered himself liable to pay heavy damages. We have not the slightest doubt that the gentlemen, who have been subjected to all these indignities, will at once give a notice or filing civil suits against Mr. Emc.

We think, this is the only way whereby high-handed Magistrates in this country can be brought to their senses. When the Maharajah of Mysensing was maliciously sought to be humiliated by the late H. A. D. Phillips, Magistrate, he brought the latter down on his knees by instituting a civil suit against him, claiming damages to the extent of one lakh of Rupees. This led Mr. Phillips to make an abject apology and escape. Similarly, let all the persecuted Rungpur gentlemen claim Rs. 20,000 each from Mr. Emerson. We need hardly assure these victims of magisterial zoolom that deep sympathy has been evoked for them in every part of the country. Their sufferings will not, however, go in vain; and this proud satisfaction should sustain them in their present trial. Mr. C. R. Das and Mr. K. N. Choudhry start to-day for Rungpur to defend those who refused to serve as constables and against whom process has been issued. The High Court will also be moved to transfer the cases from the file of Mr. Emerson to that of some other Magistrate.

So the Sub-divisional Officer of Madaripur has been transferred to make room for a European, who might be expected to carry out, without demur or hesitation, the programme arranged for by the Fuller Government. What this programme is, the public have not yet been taken into confidence about. Meanwhile the transfer of the Indian Sub-divisional Officer is said to be due to the representations of Mr. Cattel, agent or local manager of Messrs. Landale and Clark, at Madaripur. Perhaps some inkling as to the way the Sub-division is to be governed at this crisis may be obtained from the following incidents at Faridpur. It is said that when Mr. Cattel went recently to the district head-quarters to answer the charges preferred against him by the student whom he had so unprovokingly assaulted in a public street, he and his wife were not only provided for by Mr. Mavistrate Botham with a tent to live in but were treated with great respect and given seats in Court, as if they were distinguished visitors come to watch the proceedings. Strange it is, how human chameleons change their colour. This Mr. Botham, when the address fiasco was at its height, convened a public meeting, and on finding that the sense of the meeting was not in favour of presenting an address to Mr. Fuller, gave up the idea frankly and abided by the public opinion. To find the same man emulating the example of "zuburdast hakim" within a week or 10 days of the above incident is to lose faith in the virtues of constancy and consistency. But the present situation in the ill-fated country, torn as it just now is by dissensions between the ruling and the ruled classes, will perhaps provide many an object-lesson for which we have hardly been prepared.

The reason why Mr. Fuller is so furiously out of temper was, to a great extent, guessed by the people. Now his own words, addressed to the five leaders at Barisal, disclose that reason beyond a shadow of doubt. His Honour personally did not favour the Partition,—he had not received any personal affront from the Bengalis,—personally he liked them, because he had good Bengali clerks who had rendered him excellent service; and so His Honour indignantly complains, why should he be personally so treated—"why 'he' (of all men) should be so treated!" Pray, has there been a single thing said or done which constitutes a personal indignity to Mr. Fuller? The only thing that the people have done is that, when the question of making a demonstration to receive His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the new province was proposed to the people, they said: "It is impossible for us to make any demonstration at this moment when we are in the deepest agony of mind, for an act of Government with which Mr. Fuller's advent at our place is associated—an act the impropriety of which Mr. Fuller himself testifies to". They said nothing to indicate that they lacked, in the slightest degree, in personal respect to Mr. Fuller, or that they were prepared to express any opinion against him personally. But what they said and did was simply natural for any God's creature on earth to say and do. What would Mr. Fuller himself have done if he had been an inhabitant of East Bengal? As a gentleman of high mind and, we believe, of Christian faith, we would have expected Mr. Fuller to have been the last person not to sympathise with the people when they, in effect, said—"Your Honour is coming to us; we are sorry it is impossible for us now to be festive and joyous. Joy and festive mood cannot be manufactured and have no place in minds which are filled with grief." These gave umbrage to Mr. Fuller. We must confess that to the Hindu mind this is absolutely inexplicable. Did Mr. Fuller want the people of East Bengal to indulge in humbug and dissimulation?

At any rate there was nothing personal in the matter. In fact with regard to the situation in which the people are placed, and with regard to their real feeling, if they received His Honour saying—"we rejoice to meet you—the first Governor of the districts parted from Bengal—and welcome you heartily"—if further, they decorated the place visited by His Honour with all the emblems of joy and ecstasy and commemorated his advent by illumination and fire-works, the people would most richly deserve the castigation of Lord Macaulay that they were perfect masters of Hypocrisy, and deceit. And is that what Mr. Fuller an Englishman and Christian wants? We think Mr. Fuller ought to have been proud of the people who said what they felt.

INSPIRE of all the anger expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the new province, we exhort once for all, Bengalis and, for the matter of that all Indians, to stick to the principle of honestly saying what they honestly feel, without fear of favour or frown. After all, is the practice of receiving a Lieutenant-Governor with pomp and show of any vital importance either to the people or to the ruler? There were very many good and venerated Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, counting from Sir Frederick Halliday down to the time of Sir George Campbell, who never wanted any ovation or ceremony, when they visited their districts in their tours, and no ceremony was shown to them and no ovation made. Yet they loved the people and the people loved them. But they were an old race of rulers. Many people are yet living who will recall with pleasure the sight presented by the simple and unostentatious visits of Sir Frederick Halliday, Sir John Peter Grant, Sir Cecil Beadon and Sir William Grey. And now, it has come to this pass that the simple fact that the people find it impossible to make any ostentation in receiving a Governor, is taken as something "too rude even for an angel to hear." Says Mr. Fuller, "he was a man and could not stand it, nobody could." It is a question, however, whether the ruler of a province should not be a little more than an ordinary man.

The other day we published the full text of the judgment passed in the case of a European driver employed on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway by an Indian Deputy Magistrate of Bankura. In that case, the trying Magistrate, while expressing himself fully satisfied as to the grave nature of the accused's crime, sentenced him to the extremely inadequate punishment of one month's simple imprisonment on grounds which, if they were not quite childish, would leave no doubt in the mind that the Magistrate was actuated by some such desire as to do a good turn to the prisoner at the bar. Driver Forsyth was arraigned on a charge of forcibly carrying off a young peasant girl, wrongfully restraining her and offering outrage to her modesty and person. The Magistrate fully disbelieved the defence story and admitted, as plainly as language would admit, the truth and reliability of the prosecution statement, and yet when the time came for awarding punishment, his heart melted and on the curious ground that the man was the son of an ex-Government officer who had incurred expense in his defence, he let him off with only a nominal punishment. Disappointing as this certainly was, the decision of Mr. Justice Richards of the Allahabad High Court in another case of outrage on another Indian girl, by some other European railway employe, is more disappointing still. In this case three Europeans were implicated in an outrage on a cooly woman at Chaura, of whom George Barnard, a driver employed by the G. I. P. Railway Company, was tendered a conditional pardon on turning King's evidence. The other two accused were tried, convicted and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Cawnpur, who issued a Rule on the present accused, Barnard, to show cause why he should not be arraigned for having "failed to make a full disclosure of all that he knew." His lordship admitted that the application for the Rule "was a most proper one" and yet he felt no hesitation in letting him off scot-free. To this conclusion Mr. Justice Richards came, on the following curious grounds:—

"I take into consideration that the law has been vindicated by the conviction of the two accused, and I also take into consideration that it would be impossible for the railway to continue Barnard's services; and I direct that a copy of this judgment be sent to the railway authorities so that they may know that in my opinion George Barnard is totally unfit to be employed by the company. I think there can be no doubt that it is for my discretion whether or not I should direct Barnard to be tried, and in the exercise of that discretion I make no order for his trial. But, as I said before, I consider that by his conduct he rendered himself liable to be prosecuted, and that the application made by the Government Advocate was a very proper one. I discharge the rule."

Now, we ask if this sort of leniency were to be extended, what would become of the vaunted administration of British justice? Is it not, in a manner, putting premium on the most heinous crime man can conceive of as also encouraging the growth of perjury? Barnard was offered a conditional pardon, but he added insult to injury when he broke his faith and kept back facts within his knowledge to circumvent the ends of justice. And the highest Court of justice in the land lets him off—while admitting all this to be true to the letter. We cannot think of a worse case than this.

The case of Amjad Ali, who has just been acquitted by the Allahabad High Court on appeal against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Cawnpur sentencing him to be hanged, for alleged complicity in the Cawnpur riots of 1900, is one which deserves the careful scrutiny and attention of those in this country and in England who are interested in the excellence of British administration of justice. The reader will remember the case of a man alleged to have been Vijayananda Tewari, who was, the other day, similarly acquitted of complicity in the ancient Benares riots. Here, too, as in Amjad Ali's case, the conviction failed because of the weakness of the evidence of identification. The point that comes to the fore, as one goes through the report of the present case, is—how could the Sessions Judge of Cawnpur sentence a fellow-being to be launched into eternity relying on evidence which, in the opinion of two learned High Court Judges, (Justices Banerji and Richards), was quite insufficient to base a conviction upon. Just fancy the irresponsible way in which certain Judges play, as it were, with precious human life. The sight of a Judge so very lightly disposing of the life and honor of a fellow-being is peculiar to India, and as such deserves the earnest attention of all seekers of justice.

MR. FULLER AND EAST BENGAL. ———— A PRAYER. (Special for the "Patrika.") (I)

Stay, stay, thy iron rod aside, Nor crush those helpless men; The mood, thy scornful thoughts deride, From Curzon got its ken.

The Supreme Lord of All-India From whom thy power flowed, A portion of his national idea On those poor men bestowed.

(II) The thought, the speech, the cue he gave, To all his wards free; And ask'd Ind's industry to save, Us as well as thee.

Let them enjoy their little day, Their country's bliss receive; Oh! do not ruthlessly take away, The life thou canst not give.

JATINDRA MOHAN BANERJEE.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) London, Oct. 27. JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.

Switzerland, the playground of Europe, is very up to date in many of its domestic arrangements, and the latest innovation is the publication, bi-weekly, of newspaper giving the names and addresses of those gentlemen and ladies who are engaged to be married. The idea is to supply tradesmen with the information in order that they may secure the custom of the prospective brides.

In England an interesting journalistic novelty is to begin next Sunday, when the "Observer" will include in its ordinary issue a facsimile of its issue of exactly one hundred years ago. This will be continued week by week and as the period from 1806 onwards was dominated by the Great Napoleon, the reproductions will be of great interest.

A BOON TO LONDONERS. Those Londoners who are obliged to use the underground Railway every day have for some time past welcomed the appearance of the Electric trams and required over the gradually disappearing Sndky dirty steam trains. But, according to the "Lancet" this week, the Electrification of the underground brings a further blessing. Not only do passengers travel in comfort, but, instead of the choking atmosphere they have been accustomed to breathe, the air is becoming more and more "oxygenised" owing to the multiple electric discharges which take place on the live rail.

RUSSIA'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM. So critical is the situation in Russia to-day that even the optimistic Mr. Stead writes three long letters to the "Daily News" this week in which doubt and gloom almost quench the hope and brightness of his previous communications. And Mr. Stead's report of what is going on in Russia under his own eyes is more than confirmed by daily, almost hourly, cables as to the increasing gravity of the situation. The dark days of the Russian defeats in Manchuria left the people less moved than to-day's happenings. Strikes and widespread disorder throughout the land are bringing about a veritable famine. So serious is the railway strike that Prince Kholoff, Minister of Ways and Means, was compelled to drive an engine himself in order to accomplish a needful journey. The British Ambassador, too, desirous to start for England on important business—the preliminaries of an Anglo-Russian entente, it is reported—was detained at St. Petersburg for the simple reason that no train westward bound left the Russian capital, Sir Charles Hardinge will be compelled to travel by sea. Some of the Tsar's Ministers, too, have had the Imperial Yacht placed at their disposal in order to reach their Imperial Master as railway communication was suspended; postal facilities are at a standstill; hospital trains with wounded soldiers from the Far East are held up owing to the strike, and for the same reason food is at famine prices. Even the "Times" declares that the people of the Russian capital are panic-stricken, fearing the downfall of the Government and the proclamation of mob law. There is no attempt to veil the real significance of the situation; Russia, as Mr. Stead says, is in revolt, and a plain demand is made for political emancipation from the tyranny of the bureaucracy. To refer again to the "Times" which abjures scare headings and sensational rumours, here is a sentence from a leading article in yesterday's issue: "At present the preliminaries of the French Revolution are repeating themselves with more fidelity than most people thought possible in Russia. The sands are 'uning out, and a catastrophe will not be averted by the methods of Count Witte." One cannot help remembering the fact that while the French Government of the east quarter of the 18th century, awakened to the serious situation, was perfecting its marvellous scheme for popular representation, the gathering storm came nearer and nearer until the Revolution was in being before the people could be appeased. Russia may well take to heart the history of her ally, and the general trend of events all the world over is against autocracy and a bureaucratic regime.

Mr. Stead's long letters have aroused special interest here and carry weight. He is not merely a journalist in search of the sensational; he is a reformer in deep sympathy with those who are fighting the cause of real progress, but he is as ardent an admirer of the personality of the Tsar as he is a hater of anarchy. He declares that the extraordinary reforms of the past ten months far exceed anything which the most sanguine deemed possible only two years ago: religious liberty, a more enlightened policy in Poland, restoration of liberty and endowments to the universities, and to the Armenian schools, and finally a representative Assembly. But, in spite of all this well-meaning and advanced policy, the Tsar finds himself baffled and thwarted in every direction and his acts dogged with misfortune. Mr. Stead draws a parallel between Russia of to-day and Ireland of the Early Eighties and also between Count Witte and Mr. Chamberlain. But he says, "Everything seems topsy turvey in Russia just now. Men hardly know whether they are standing in their heads or their heels."

One of the most serious aspects of the situation is that the Government has lost the moral support of the intelligence without retaining the enthusiasm of the masses. We owe to Russia when it is believed that the little Father and the bureaucrats are as one, and that belief is spreading. Says W. Stead: "A Government which has no friends but its own police and the predatory classes whom the police can let loose on society is a Government in extremis."

A special danger that W. Stead remarks on is the disaffection of the army; he does not credit all the wild stories that are in circulation, but considers that the trouble in the navy and the contempt of the returning soldiers for their officers are ugly facts which cannot be explained away. Of the Cossacks he says that they are becoming more and more the last hope and stay of the arbitrary regime, but even the Cossack is liable to get out of hand for he is certainly not without his legitimate grievances.

These important communications from the English journalist conclude with this wise remark: "If the Government were to show themselves alert to the need for regaining the confidence of the nation there would be more hope; but as yet, they do not seem clearly to realise that Coercion is played out." If Russia is an object lesson to the people of India to keep on working for the recognition of rights, the serious situation in that country to-day ought not to be without its deep significance to the bureaucracy which rules India.

London, Nov. 15.

Mr. Balfour, in a speech at Newcastle, appealed to the Unionists to rally to a common fiscal policy on which they could agree; he himself advocated retaliation, but the Government must have a free hand to help industries. The Unionist party, he said, was unsatisfactorily equipped.

The "Standard" and "Morning Post" regret that Mr. Balfour has not presented a clear issue, regarding the Preferential Tariff and say he is in danger of estranging both wings of the party. The "Times" and "Daily Telegraph" think he has done his best under the circumstances.

London, Nov. 15. The banquet of the Ceylon Association to Sir Henry Blake came off last night. Sir West Ridgway, Sir Montague Ommamney and many Ceylon and Colonial Office officials were present. Sir H. Blake said the cotton and rubber experiments were most successful. He proposed to use part of the pearl fishery proceeds on railway extension.

London, Nov. 15. At a banquet at Windsor Castle last night, the King, in toasting the King of Greece said he was glad to receive King George, who had ruled so successfully, that Greece was now most flourishing. His Majesty said the study of Greece's ancient and glorious language and history in nowise diminishes our sympathy and friendship with the present Greece.

London, Nov. 15. Mr. Gokhale was entertained at a banquet at the New Reform Club last night. Sir A. Cotton and Sir W. Wedderburn were present. A committee was formed to devote special attention to Indian affairs.

London, Nov. 15. The statement that £100,000 has already been paid to the Mansion House unemployed relief fund is contradicted.

London, Nov. 15. The meeting at Vladivostok is due to discontent among the soldiers at not being sent home. Three hundred rioters, mostly soldiers and sailors, were killed and wounded in the first day's outbreak.

London, Nov. 15. Count de Witte's Polish proclamation is almost universally condemned in Russia. People point to Finland where a timely concession has appeased in the country. The "Nord Deutsche Zeitung" strenuously denies the current belief that Germany is prepared to intervene in Poland.

London, Nov. 15. A Council of workmen's delegates at St. Petersburg has declared a general strike beginning at noon to-day and in sympathy with the revolutionists at Kronstadt and Bland. It began punctually at all the great works and all the railways radiating on St. Petersburg, except the St. Petersburg-Moscow line; but the capitalists are cut off from communication with Europe. The strike is rapidly generalising.

Fifteen high officials met Count de Witte to discuss the proclamation of martial law at St. Petersburg.

The Police have begun arresting prominent Polish leaders at Warsaw.

London, Nov. 16. It is reported at Berlin that Herr Stuebel, Director of the Colonial Department, replaces Herr Mumm at Peking, the latter going to Tokio as German Ambassador.

London, Nov. 16. A German committee has been found in Berlin to provide luxuries for 1,800 Japanese prisoners who shortly traverse Germany from Russia.

London, Nov. 16. Baron Hayashi was entertained at a banquet last night by the London Chamber of Commerce. In the speech he made, he said that since the termination of the war the Japanese had resolved to do everything to secure peace. He intended to remain in England many years.

London, Nov. 16. There is some reason to question the duration of the Russian strikes, owing to lack of funds and the extreme distress caused to the working classes.

London, Nov. 16. All accounts from Russia show that a conclusive struggle between the autocracy and the revolutionaries has begun. 59,000 men are now on strike.

A Hooligan outbreak in St. Petersburg is feared every moment, and the situation is so grave that the British Embassy is arranging to send off British single women, governesses, etc., etc., and those choosing to remain will do so at their own risk.

The Union of Professional men has decided to strike to further political aims.

London, Nov. 16. The Government repair ship Assistance, which went ashore at Tsetuan in October, has been floated.

The St. Petersburg Moscow Railway Conference has struck.

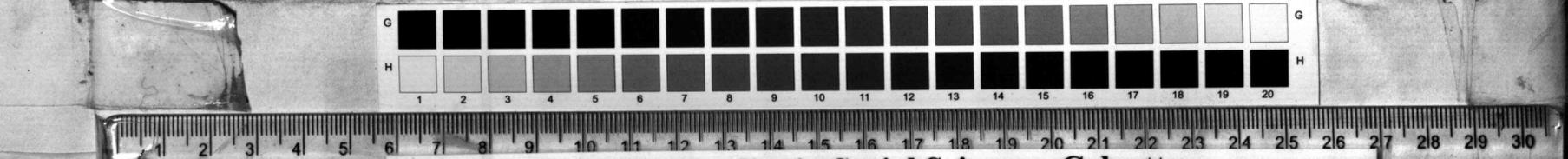
Count Witte has issued an appeal to the factory hands in which he says: "Brothers, return to your work. Pity your wives and children. Do not heed evil counsellors. Listen to the man who loves you and will do his utmost to give effect to the Emperor's solicitude in your behalf. Give us time." Indignation and alarm have been caused in South Russia by two Imperial ukases commending the Governor of Bessarabia, whom the Jews hold responsible for the massacres at Kishineff and elsewhere, and thanking the troops at Odessa for their exemplary conduct during the disturbances.

London, Nov. 17. Advice from Russia generally tend to show that things are becoming worse in the capital and provinces. Apart from Moscow, where the workmen do not favour the strike, but are in sympathy with Poland, there is no sign of the determination of the strikers weakening.

The Council of Workmen's Delegates at St. Petersburg have resolved to continue the strike indefinitely, scoffing at Count de Witte's appeal.

Russians are selling their Russian securities for any price, for foreign gold, which they immediately remove abroad.

London, Nov. 17. The King has given two thousand guineas to the Unemployed Fund and the Prince of Wales has given one thousand guineas. Mr. Sedon suggests that New Zealand shall send a steamer laden with foodstuffs, for the unemployed in England, and invites donations for the same. The Government will defray the freight. He makes similar proposals in regard to Japan.



TELEGRAMS.

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INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

LORD CURZON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 17. Lord Curzon was entertained yesterday by the Byculla Club and complimented by the Bombay Press, native and Anglo-Indian. He said that India was the best place for his work.

ARRIVAL OF LORD MINTO.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

Bombay, Nov. 17. Lord Minto has arrived.

GREAT FIRE AT BOMBAY.

RAILWAY BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Here are fuller particulars of the fire which broke out yesterday morning in the Administrative Office of the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway Company. An official engaged at the Church Gate Station opposite appears to have been among the first to notice that something was wrong, his attention being attracted by a dull red glow seen through the window, and he at once gave the alarm and several fire engines were quickly on the scene. The Chief Officer realising that he had a serious outbreak to cope with strove his utmost to confine the flames to the central block and save the north and south wings. Ladders were placed against the walls and entrances effected from many dangerous and seemingly impassible positions, and water was soon pouring on the flames from both sides of the building. After forty minutes control as effected over the flames. The entire central block building has been gutted. Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter, the Officer commanding the Western Command and Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, commanding Bombay District, were among those present and many other officers were directing their men in helping the police to keep order and acting the part of a salvage corps. Another opportune arrival was a body of Bluejackets from the "Renown," "Hyacinth" and the other warships in the harbour.

The origin of the outbreak is wrapped in mystery. So far nothing definite has been advanced to account for it. The whole exterior of the building was illuminated with coloured lamps the night before and one suggestion is that buttes filled with kerosene oil had overturned and started the conflagration. The Fire Brigade view is that the fire started on the first floor and then spread upwards towards the dome, and it must have been burning for some considerable time before being seen. It had then made such headway that there was absolutely no chance of stopping it. The only thing to be done was to prevent its spreading, and in this the Brigade were eminently successful. It is stated that a night watchman made a tour of the building on Tuesday night at 11 p.m. and discovered no sign of fire. He found some men about the building probably looking after the illuminations and then he turned away. The damage done is variously estimated at one and a half to five or seven lakhs of rupees, but it is not the damage to the building itself which the company regrets so much as the loss of important papers, and documents which it is well nigh impossible to replace.

The interior of the building presents a sad sight. The board room and other rooms in the central block are totally destroyed, the flooring is buckled and will have to be relaid, and in some parts the corridors have given way. Huge masses of debris are lying deep in water. The Engineer's offices in the south wing have suffered practically no damage. In the north wing the majority of the rooms have escaped hurt. The Auditors Department has suffered severely, and arrangements are being made to move that part of the Company's work into temporary premises. The officials met yesterday afternoon and instituted departmental enquiries. They have also made the necessary arrangements for the efficient carrying on of the business of the Company.

A SHOOTING FATALITY.

Poona, Nov. 15.

A sad shooting fatality occurred at Kirkee this morning. Sub-Conductor Hewett, Ordnance Department was engaged as marker on the small arms ammunition factory butts, when short range target practice was in progress. He emerged to examine the target before the tenth round of one man had been expended. The last round was fired just as Mr. Hewett approached the target, and he was shot dead, through the lung and heart. It was a pure accident, as recorded at the inquest held a few hours later. A singular example of the irony of fate was that Mr. Hewett intended attending a choir picnic, at the hour he was shot, with his wife and child, and that he was to have joined his new appointment on promotion this month. He had only recently arrived from England and was a prominent member of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

LETTING OFF A EUROPEAN.

CURIOUS GROUNDS

Allahabad, Nov. 16.

The case of Driver Bernard employed by the G. I. P. Ry. who was one of the three men implicated in the outrage on a coolie woman at Chaura and on whom notice had been served to show cause why he should not be proceeded against, under Section 339 I. P. C., came up before Mr. Justice R. C. Chaudhary. The vakil for the prisoner threw himself upon the mercy of the court and the Judge taking into consideration that the law had been vindicated by the conviction of two of the accused and that it would be impossible for the railway to keep Bernard in its service has discharged the Rule, though the Judge considered that by his conduct he had rendered himself liable to be prosecuted and that the application made by the govt. advocate was a proper one.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

Allahabad, Nov. 14.

Major-General De Brath, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, arrived in India last week. He will permanently carry on his Secretariat duties pending further issue of orders after Lord Minto's arrival.

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Royal Tour.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

AN INVESTITURE.

Bombay, Nov. 14. At an investiture held by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at Government House, Bombay, to-day His Royal Highness conferred the honour of Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, on Steyning William Edgerley, Esquire, C. S. I. and the Fourth Class of the same Order on Herbert George Gell, Esquire, Commissioner of Police. His Royal Highness also conferred the honour of Knighthood on Sassoon Jacob David Esquire and Currambhoy Ebrahim, Esquire. His Excellency was accompanied by the Governor of Bombay was present on the ceremony.

ARRIVAL AT INDORE.

Indore, Nov. 16.

As the Royal train steamed into the Indore station the Prince was seen standing on the platform of his saloon. Under the usual salutes he stepped on to the platform with Her Royal Highness and Sir Walter Lawrence. Sir Walter presented Major Hugh Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E., Major Daly in turn presented the young Maharajah Holkar, of Indore, just sixteen years of age. The rulers entitled to salutes were presented in turn commencing with the Begum of Bhopal, and followed by the Maharaja of Rewa, G.C.S.I., H. H. the Maharaja of Orchha, G.C.S.I., H. H. the Maharaja of Datia, K.C.S.I., H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar, H. H. the Raja of Dewas, H. H. the Raja of Dewas, J. B. H.H. the Maharaja of Samthan, H. H. the Nawab of Jaora, H.H. the Raja of Rutlam, H. H. the Maharaja of Charkhari, K.C.I.E., H. H. the Maharaja of Bijawar, H. H. the Nawab of Baori, H.H. the Raja of Sitaman, H. H. the Raja of Sailana, K.C.I.E., H. H. the Raja of Rajgarh, H. H. the Raja of Jhulna, the Raja of Ali Rajpur, and the Rao of Khilchipur. Then followed the presentation of the leading British officers.

The Guard of Honour was inspected and their Royal Highnesses then drove direct to the historic Residency.

The escort was made up of a squadron of the Central India Horse, then a squadron of Holkar's Imperial Service Cavalry, and another of the Bhopal Victoria Lancers, superbly mounted on Araba. The royal carriage, in which Sir Walter Lawrence sat opposite the Prince and Princess, was drawn by four matchless horses. Then came the Chiefs in order of precedence. The Maharaja Holkar's carriage was a pale lemon with footmen in gorgeous orange; the Begum of Bhopal drove in a closed landau, escorted by sowars in chocolate; the state carriage of the Raja of Rewa was a blaze of silver and blue with an escort garbed in yellow; the Raja of Orchha's horses jingled with bells while the Rajas of Dewas (senior and junior branches) were attended by retainers with gorgeous chowris of peacocks' feathers. Scarcely a house in the sadar bazaar went unadorned. Behind the state troops, many of whom are still armed with old Enfields, who lined the streets, was a dense crowd of townsmen and thousands who had flocked in from the country side to welcome the Heir-Apparent to the Empire and his consort. The reverential salaams, the profound respect manifested revealed none the less surely the deep loyalty of those who had come to gaze upon the person of the Emperor's eldest son and to pay him homage.

Their Royal Highnesses dined quietly at the Residency and there viewed the illumination from the roof of the building. All Indore was ablaze with light from the humblest dwellings in the city to the stately public offices of the agency. The night was one of peerless splendour. The moon shone clear and cold. The sky was of the purest blue, and not a breath of wind stirred in the dry cold atmosphere. Nothing, therefore, marred the picturesque effect of the myriads of tiny butties and Chinese lanterns, while the whole station and city were beautiful and most charming. The best effect was secured in a beautiful lake in the Residency gardens. The surface of this magnificent sheet of water is broken by numerous islets clothed with gorgeous clusters of feathery bamboo and graceful palms. In the still moonlight their delicate foliage was reflected in the deep shadow of the placid bosom of the lake. Now among the trees and round the lake were arranged thousands of little butties and many coloured lanterns, whose soft light was not only thrown into picturesque relief by the dark foliage but reflected with extraordinary brilliancy in the inky blackness of shadows on the water's fringe. From one of these islets, soft music of a half-concealed band, answered the more militant strains of the musicians in the Residency gardens.

DURBAR AT INDORE.

Indore, Nov. 16.

A public Durbar was held at Indore this morning for the reception, by the Prince of Wales, of the ruling Chiefs of Central India. His Royal Highness addressed the Durbar as follows: "Major Daly, will you tell the chiefs of Central India how glad I am to have this opportunity of seeing them as they already know I had hoped to meet some of them at Agra where I should have exchanged visits with them. But owing to the scarcity which has befallen Rajputana, our tour has been changed at the last moment and I have been enabled to come to Indore where by a fortunate chance nearly all the chiefs of Central India have assembled. I wish you to explain to them that I, like all the members of my house, attach great importance to the observance of ceremonial customs and if time had allowed, I should have exchanged visits with the chiefs as I did in Bombay. But time does not allow, and I must count myself fortunate that I am able to see them at to-day's Durbar. My visit here is of a somewhat informal character and I wish you to clearly explain to all present that any omission which arises purely from a lack of time, is to form no precedent nor detract from privileges and customs which I cherish and esteem as dearly as any Chief in India."

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Mirza Shoojat Ali Khan Bahadur, acting Consul-General for Persia, who had come here to take part in the welcome to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, left for Calcutta to-night. He conveyed to

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his Royal Highness friendly greetings of his Imperial Majesty the Shah on his arrival in India and His Majesty's best wishes for the successful tour since his arrival. The Khan Bahadur has received the marked attention of Government befitting his rank. He was with the other three Consul-generals in the reception Shamiana, who were first introduced to His Royal Highness. He attended the levee, had the privilege of private entrance; he had the honor of dining with their Royal Highnesses at the State Banquet and was brought to the special notice of his Royal Highness at the reception, held after dinner. He had private interview yesterday with his Excellency the Governor of Bombay and was cordially received. He was also invited to the state dinner and reception at the Govt. House to meet their Excellencies Lord Curzon and Lord Minto.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

THE PRINCE'S ADDRESS.

Indore, Nov. 17.

In presenting new colours to the First York and Lancaster regiment at Indore this morning, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales addressed the regiment as follows: "Colonel Mayne, officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the First York and Lancaster, I am much pleased to have had this opportunity of presenting you with your new colours. It is just fifteen years ago that I performed a similar ceremony for your 2nd battalion at Barbados. I am proud to think that the colours now carried by both battalions of your regiment have been presented by me. Remember that colours are the emblems of past achievements, that the spirit of loyalty and devotion which they inspire is an incentive to brave deeds. And I feel sure that the gallantry displayed by your battalion in the campaigns recorded on these colours will be maintained whenever you may be called upon to fight for your King and country. Now I commit these colours to your keeping. They will now remain safe and untarnished in your hands."

THE ADDRESS FIASCO AT FARIDPUR.

Faridpur, Nov. 14.

Letters have been issued in the Magistrate's name inviting people to attend at the Collectorate Office where an address is to be presented in the name of the Anjuman Islamiah. It is a self constituted bogus Anjuman of a handful of men, unheard of three days before. The real Anjuman Islamiah is a respectable body who have already refused an address and informed the Magistrate and Mr. Fuller.

THE ADDRESS FIASCO AT PABNA.

Pabna, Nov. 14.

A Mahomedan Deputy Magistrate, is canvassing for a Mahomedan address to the Honourable Mr. Fuller disregarding Government rules. The mahomedans at mass meetings at Debottor Bandorah and Pabna resolved not to present any address. Munsies Anwar Ali and Rohimuddin, Muktars, Jaheedally Khan, Zaminder, Mohuddin Sheikh, landholder, all members of the Anjumania presented a written protest with copies of resolutions carried at the Pabna meeting to the Deputy Magistrate in question, who asked for it and is now trying to ignore it. When the Mahomedans are not unanimous about the address, which also is not spontaneous but exacted by the official influence of the said Deputy Magistrate, the honorable Mr. Fuller, as already ruled, can not accept the said address without stultifying himself. The District Magistrate, the divisional Commissioner, and the Honourable Mr. Fuller should please note it. The address affair has become a grave scandal here. Takeeds are being sent piteously all round without appreciable response. Yet the Mahomedan Deputy is deying public opinion, professing openly against the "Swadeshi" and canvassing briskly for foreign goods most reprehensibly.

ADDRESS TO MR. FULLER.

Rungpur, Nov. 14.

The Joint Secretary, Mohammedan Association, addressed a letter to Mr. Fuller enquiring whether an address will be accepted when proposal for the same was opposed but carried in a meeting.

ADDRESS TO THE HON. MR. FULLER.

Ghoramara (Rajshahye), Nov. 15.

A meeting of the Mahomedans was held last morning. It was presided over by Moulavi Emaduddin, pleader, who considered the question of presenting an address of welcome to the L.G. Munsif Hesaratulla proposed to present an address. Moulavi Emaduddin; Moulavi Soleman, Persian Teacher; Moulavi Amin, merchant; and several others were against the proposal. The majority were in favour of the address.

RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN APPOINTED SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

The proceedings of Mr. Emerson, District Magistrate, appointing twenty-five local gentlemen, including Barrister, pleaders, muktears, zemindar and Mahamahopadhyas, to act as special constables, are characterized as a most oppressive step taken to thwart the Swadeshi movement and insult the leaders of the new institution, as there is no ground of apprehension of a breach of the peace. The remark of the District Magistrate that the conduct of speakers was unseemly, is absolutely false, as both speakers and audience were exceptionally well behaved at all meetings held here. Great indignation has been evoked at this monstrous step.

Mr. Emerson has ordered the following gentlemen to act as special police constables:—Babus Umsh Chandra Gupta leading pleader, quondam Chairman, Municipality with Coronation Certificate of Honour. He opposed the presentation of a Municipal address. Rashbehari Mukherjee, B.L., Satish Chandra Roy, B.L., (Pleaders and Municipal Commissioners) who opposed the Municipal address. Satish Chandra Chakravarty, B.L., (Pleader and Vice-Chairman, Municipality); Prabhakar Kumar Mukherjee (Bar-at-law, and Superintendent, Rungpur National Institution); Rajani Kanta Bhattacharjee, (pleader and quondam Vice-Chairman, Municipality). [All these are leaders of the National Institution.] Joy Chandra Sarkar (Editor, "Rangpur Bartabaha") Mahamahopadhyas Panditraj Jadaravtar Tarkaratna, (Barada Prasad Bagchi (pleader, agent of Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nundi and president Dharmasabha who refused to vote for the

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address), Radharaman Mazumdar (quondam Vice-Chairman, Municipality and District Board, Zemindar, Honorary Magistrate, who refused to vote for the address) Uma Kanta Das, B.L., (pleader and manager, Deshidokan) Harish Chandra Roy (president, Muktear Bar Library), Maulavi Assaf Khan, B.L., (pleader and Joint-Secretary, Mahomedan Association who opposed the address), Rajib Lochan Shome (Secretary Loan Office and Treasurer, National Institution) Harinath Adhikari (draftsman, Engineers Office) Sarat Chandra Mazumdar (merchant), Kunja Behari Mukherjee B.L., (pleader) Keshraj Chappra (merchant), Gopal Chandra Ghose (Head Master, Tajhat School) Monanath Dass (zemindar), Satish Chandra Sironmani (manager, Raja Ashutosh Nath's Estates and Secretary, Swadeshi Bhandar, Mahiganj) and some others whose names are not yet known. Delegates of the Rangpur students, appointed special constables, are unable to attend the Calcutta Students meeting on Thursday.

REIGN OF TERROR AT RUNGPUR.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES MADE TO PARADE.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

Rungpur, Nov. 16.

The Magistrate has assigned various degrading police duties to the twenty-five gentlemen enrolled as special constables. Some of them were compelled to attend the police lines in the morning and to undergo parade for several hours. Others have been made to patrol the town on the ostensible ground of preventing any so-called disturbance by students and promoters of the Swadeshi movement. The conduct of the Magistrate has simply shocked the public. A few have refused to serve as special constables and the Magistrate has issued proceedings against them. Their trial will be held to-morrow. People feel that there is no law or justice in the district.

PROSECUTION OF SPECIAL CONSTABLES AT RANGPUR.

Rangpur, Nov. 17.

This morning the following summons was served upon the gentlemen who refused to act as Special Constables:—"Whereas your attendance is necessary to answer to a charge of Sec. 19, Act V of 1861, you are hereby required to appear in person, before the Deputy Magistrate Mr. S. A. Malek, of Rangpur on the 18th Nov. 1905. Herein fail not. Dated 16th Nov. 1905. (Sd.) Malek, Dy. Magistrate Rangpur." Further prosecution of gentlemen for refusing belt and baton yesterday, might have been ordered under Section 29 of the Police Act. The case has been fixed for Monday. The Magistrate has ordered Moulvi Malik to dispose of the case at once as the example set by these men is bad. Further prosecutions are apprehended.

BARISAL AFFAIRS.

MR. FULLER'S ARRIVAL.

Barisal, Nov. 15.

The Hon. Mr. Fuller reached here at 9 a.m. There were only the officials, and one or two other men at the jetty to receive him. His Honor sent for the five signatories to the appeal for Swadeshi articles. He is alleged to have reprimanded them for this, as also asked them to withdraw the circular issued by them.

The Gurkha Military Police have arrived.

THE L.G.'S DEPARTURE.

CHANGE OF MAGISTRATE AND D. S. P. POLICE FORCE TO BANORIPARA AGAIN.

OPPRESSIONS OF GOORKHAS.

ORDERS TO SHOP-KEEPERS.

Barisal, Nov. 16.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor left for Madaripore at noon. The Magistrate, Mr. Streatfield, has been transferred, making over charge temporarily to Mr. Jack, the Settlement Officer. It is rumored that Mr. Emerson, Magistrate of Rangpur, will be transferred here. Mr. Kemp, the Police Superintendent, has also been transferred. Police force has been sent to Bonoripara again.

The Goorkhas are oppressing the towns people and panic prevails throughout the town owing to the extreme drastic measures. The Police and the Deputy Magistrates are going round the bazar asking every shop-keeper to supply the Goorkhas with whatever they want, even if they don't pay. All objections should be made to the Magistrate, but the people are strictly prohibited either to refuse supply to or oppose them.

INTERVIEW WITH POPULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

Barisal, Nov. 16.

Babus Aswini Kumar Dutt, Dina Vandu Sen, President of the Bar Library, and the 'People's Association, Rajani Kanta Das, Chairman of the Municipality and Vice-Chairman of the District Board, Kali Prasanna Sen and Upendra Nath Sen zemindars, all the five signatories to an appeal to the people regarding the partition and the Swadeshi movement, were sent for by the Magistrate under the orders of Mr. Fuller. They went on board the steamer and were rated by Mr. Fuller. Mr. Fuller spoke to the following effect. He was sorry that the partition was made against the wishes of the people. He himself was not in favour of the partition, because it offended their feelings. But he had not offended them; so, there was no reason why he should be so treated. He was not ill-disposed towards the Bengalis. He liked them and had good Bengali clerks who had rendered excellent services. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, in saying that he hated the Bengalis, told a lie. The conduct of the Dacca people was too rude even for an angel to bear. He was a man and could not stand it no body could. The people, he said were in a state of mutiny. They had thrown stones at the Collector who was kind-hearted. The gentlemen present were responsible for inflaming the mob. The result would be that they would throw themselves 500 years back and be barred from Government service for three or four generations. The Government were determined to check the state of things at any

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cost. The Goorkhas were brought in to do so and the gentlemen would be responsible for the bloodshed that might be necessary. Persons, associated with them, were exciting the mob by saying that salt was purified by bones and that Mellin's Food had spittle in it. The partition, he said, could not be removed. There might be one or two angry speeches in Parliament; but nothing would come out of them. They ought to make the best of the situation. The Hindus, by what they were doing, would force him to go back to the times of Shaista Khan. Referring to an appeal, issued by the leaders, he said that it is a proclamation, and the signatories has no right to issue proclamations which could be issued only by the Sovereign or his representatives. His Honour might issue one such. He then said that the concluding para of the appeal showed that they were organising committees of public safety in villages such as the French did during the Revolution, and that the line "all of you will see that except the stock in trade no fresh consignment of foreign goods may be imported" meant that breaches of the peace might be committed to resist the importation of foreign goods. His Honour asked the signatories either to draw the proclamation or he would at once bind them down to keep the peace. His Honour said they would get no redress in the High Court as it was an Executive order. Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt rose to say a few words by way of explanation, but His Honour asked him to sit down. After Aswini Babu pointed out the concluding para of the appeal, which suggested the foundation of people's associations, His Honor immediately said:—"What you call associations I call Committees of public safety." Babu Aswini Kumar was going to say that the line in question did not mean what His Honour thought as several lines below the appeal clearly asked the people not to use force; but before he could utter a word Mr. Fuller burst forth saying "Hold your tongue, please, I am not going to listen to any argument or reply. This is not a law court."

The Hon. Mr. Fuller also took Babu Rajani Das, the Chairman, to task, saying it was rudeness on his part not to wait at the ghats to welcome the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. The Chairman said it was exceedingly rude, surely; but he could not help as public feeling was decidedly against it. His Honour said it was a weakness on his part. His Honour gave the gentlemen time to withdraw the appeal till 9 this morning. But in a second he changed his mood, and said:—"Here's by utilized matum. Will you withdraw or not? Say yes or no." On this, the gentlemen finding their position extremely difficult, thinking it useless to provoke a ruler who has not common courtesy thought it better to comply with the request and agreed. But this did not satisfy His Honour who wanted a written note from them before 9 this morning. When His Honour finished he rose abruptly. Aswini Babu was half a second late in rising as he was collecting papers from the table. At this, Mr. Fuller angrily said:—"Stand up; here's another bit of rudeness on your part." Mr. Fuller's treatment of the leaders was throughout insulting. Great indignation prevails.

REIGN OF TERROR IN BARISAL.

Barisal, Nov. 17.

What is now being done has a curious ring about it. The police are searching houses, to see if any "Bande Bataram" motto is to be found anywhere. One was found on the door of the boarding house and it was ordered to be removed at once; otherwise the Gurkhas would come. At another door there was a notice to the effect that "Bande Mataram" note papers were to be had there. This too was removed and the same threat about the soldiers was held out. Not only the police but also the Magistrate himself has taken to threatening everybody about the soldiers.

GUARDIANS' AND STUDENTS' MEETING.

Nakalia, Nov. 14.

A large enthusiastic public meeting of guardians of students was held at Bharanga on the 11th instant protesting against the anti-Swadeshi circular. Elderly gentlemen from distant villages attended. It was unanimously resolved that students are perfectly justified in serving their motherland by joining the Swadeshi movements.

BOYCOTT OF COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Dacca, Nov. 15.

The Collegiate School boys have boycotted their school to-day in a body with the exception of a few "Mahomedans as a result of their fines not being remitted. National School starts to-morrow. They badly need co-operation, money and men. Great enthusiasm prevails.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN PABNA.

Pabna, Nov. 15.

License to sing in public streets was refused to-day, under section 30 subsections 2 Police Act. Notice has been issued to-day at 5 p. m. by the Superintendent of Police which runs thus:—"Any person or persons convening or collecting any public meeting or assembly or procession within the district of Pabna must apply to the District Superintendent of Police."

SENSATION AT DACCA.

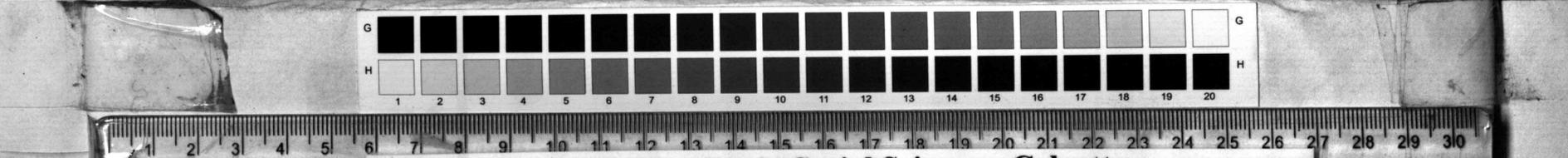
Dacca, Nov. 15.

The Collegiate school-boys struck to-day successfully. Two thousand students of all schools and colleges at a meeting passed the following resolution:—"Considering the present difficulties in matters of education, we the students of Dacca assembled to-day at this meeting and solicit the leaders of the country and our guardians to take immediate steps to start national schools and to found a National University."

STUDENTS' MEETING.

Magura (thro' Jhenida) Nov. 15.

A large students' meeting of the Magur High English School was held yesterday at the school premises protesting against Carlyle Circular. The students declare their determination to continue to sever their connection with the official University. They are ready to join the National University when opened. They sympathised with the Rangpur students and students shouted "Bande Mataram."



Calcutta and Mofussil.

Opening of a Ghat.—The ceremony of opening Pearri Bibi's Ghat at Hugi takes place to-day at 4-30 p.m. Mr. B. De will preside.

Missing of Records.—A box full of Bengal records was missing on the way from Gauhati to Shillong. But after careful inquiry it was found out by the Police to be lying in a jungle near Barapani. Fortunately the box was well packed and the papers inside were not much damaged.

An Application against a European.—On Thursday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chief Presidency Magistrate, a Chinaman obtained a summons against Mr. Palmer said to be an Engineer, on charges of doing a rash and negligent act by throwing bricks and caused mischief by breaking some glass wares.

An Arrah Farewell Dinner.—Her Highness the Maharani Saheba of Dumraon, writes a correspondent, entertained Mr. H. R. H. Cox, the District Judge to a farewell dinner at the Arrah Raj Club House on Wednesday evening. Munsh Siva Saranlal, Manager Dumraon Raj, proposed the health of Mr. Cox most feelingly. Mr. Cox in reply thanked Her Highness as the Manager for their kind entertainment. The party fully enjoyed the dinner and dispersed at about 11 p.m.

Legislative.—At the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday next, the Hon. Mr. Slacks will introduce a Bill further to amend the Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act. The rules of business will be suspended to admit of the Bill being taken into consideration and passed at the same meeting. Mr. Hare will introduce a Bill to amend the Land Registration Act, 1876, and Mr. Carlisle will introduce a Bill to abolish the Calcutta Police Superannuation Fund.

Address to Mr. Fuller and Swadeshi.—A Suri correspondent writes under date the 14th instant:—A largely attended public meeting of the rate-payers of the District Board and the Municipality resolved, notwithstanding genuine loyalty to the British Government, that in the present state of public feeling no address could be given to the L.G. during his forthcoming visit. Copies of the resolution were sent to the District Board and the Municipality. Swadeshi is going on with unabated fervour.

Political Department.—The following officers are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers of the Political States of Serikella and Kharsawan in Chota Nagpur with effect from the date of joining in each case:—Babu Iswari Prasad Singh, Kanungo Babu Sasi Bhushan Dutt, and Babu Upendra Nath Ghose, Kanungo. Babu Upendra Nath Mahanti, Kanungo, is appointed to be an Assistant Settlement Officer in the district of Angul. Babu Upendra Nath Mahanti is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of Survey for the purpose of carrying out the survey of the Angul Government estate in the district of Angul.

Outraging Female Modesty.—On Wednesday Kumar Gindro Narain Deb Bahadur, Joint Magistrate of Alipore, disposed of a case in which one Heramundo Nascar and two other young men of Bishtocore were charged with having attempted to commit an outrage upon a married Hindu girl. The complainant on the evening of the 9th July last went to fetch water from neighbouring tanks. The accused in a body fell upon her and attempted to drag her away after having gagged her. The complainant raised a hue and cry whereupon some neighbours came and rescued her. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced them to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A Divorce Suit.—At the High Court Wednesday before Mr. Justice Saxe, Mr. Given-Wilson of Messrs. Morgan and Co., applied on behalf of the petitioner in the divorce suit of Luttman vs. Luttman and Churchex for an order for fresh writ of summons for the co-respondent, the respondent having been served with the summons. The attorney said that the correspondent was an Englishman, and he had no relatives or friends in this country from whom his present whereabouts could be ascertained. The attorney under the circumstances asked for an order for fresh writ of summons by having a copy of it advertised in the 'Pioneer' and in the 'Englishman,' and also by having the same posted on the notice board of the High Court. His lordship granted the application.

The Chitpur and Chandernagore Tragedies.—Further particulars have transpired in the case in which Kisto Bairagee is alleged to be implicated in the recent murder of two aged Hindu ladies in Upper Chitpur Road, and the subsequent murder of another person, committed in Chandernagore with the assistance of four accomplices, three of whom are also in the custody of the French Police. Two of these men have since made statement that Kisto confessed to them having committed the Chitpur double murder, assisted by Makhun Lal Dey and one Jatindra Nath Mitter, the latter having since absconded and being still at large. The Kotwal of the Chandernagore Police arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday for the purpose of completing the investigation of the Chandernagore tragedy and obtained some of the stolen articles identified to be the property of the victim in the latter case.

The Winter Rice Crop.—The season on the whole was not very favourable for the growth of the crop. The total normal area under winter rice now stands at 30,889,300 acres against 30,782,600 acres reported last year. The actual area under the crop this year is 29,908,000 acres against 30,217,900 acres of last year, which was since revised to 30,127,600 acres. Out of forty-six districts (Howrah and Bally being now dealt with separately), the Southern Parganas and Darjeeling expect an output above 100 per cent., viz., 102 and 103 respectively. The eight districts, viz., Dum, Bankura, Jalpaiguri, Dacca, Pat-Gaya, Bhagalpur and Hazaribagh expect a normal crop. On the other hand, India anticipates a low output of 66 per cent., only. Howrah, Bogra, Noakhali, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Cuttack, Angul, Puri, and Palamau expect between 70 to 80 per cent. Fifteen districts expect a crop of 80 to 89 per cent., and the remaining nine between 90 to 99. According to the estimates of District Officers, the output for the whole Province works out to 88 per cent.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce.—Mr. H. S. Ashton, of Messrs Shaw Wallace and Co., has been elected a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Calcutta Port Trust, to fill the additional seat allotted to the Chamber under the provisions of section 6 of the Calcutta Port Amendment Act, 1905.

Legislative Department.—The Governor General accepts the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur Delaval Youngusband, of the Indian Civil Service, of his office of Additional member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, and nominates Mr. Stanley Ismay, C. S. I., Mr. William Thomas Hall, B. A., LL. B., C. S. I., and Mr. Alexander Cochrane Logan, of the Indian Civil Service and Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Saikunulla of Dacca, to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

All about a Wife.—On Friday before Moulvi Serajul Haq, Police Magistrate of Sealdah an interesting application was made by Shaik Rostom. Complainant stated that he had been married to the daughter of one Asso Bera about 8 years ago. About a month ago, he had brought a wife Ayeshah to his house. On this, a quarrel ensued between the parties. His mother-in-law with the assistance of the other three defendants threatened to do him bodily injury if he would not divorce his wife. On Wednesday last when the applicant was entering a shop, one of the accused saw him and threatened to kill him if he did not send back his wife to the house of his mother-in-law. The court after examining the complainant, ordered the issue of a warrant against Jehangir, who has threatened him, under section 506 I. P. Code (criminal intimidation).

Accident on the A. B. Railway.—An accident occurred on Wednesday in the neighbourhood of Mirsrai on the A. B. Railway. Mr. G. Bergman, Assistant Engineer of the Line was inspecting a bridge on a small light railway, used chiefly for carrying blocks of stone. Whilst his trolleyman were having their mid-day meal, Mr. Bergman mounted an engine, and although the bridge was in an unfinished state crossed it twice without mishap. On trying it for the third time, the engine became derailed, and fell to a distance of twenty feet with the unfortunate officer underneath. Death must have been instantaneous, as the weight of the engine was upon his head and chest. The sad event has cast a complete gloom over the station. The deceased was quite a young officer, and had only been in the country a few months. A fireman who accompanied Mr. Bergman, fell with the engine and was badly hurt. He was conveyed to Chittagunge by the next train to have his injuries attended to by the medical officer.

Alleged Assault by a Shaheb.—On Friday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Nanda Lal Bysack, with Babu Amarendra Mohan Bose, renewed his application on behalf of Radha Nanda Boliar, a clock-maker, against Mr. Dail of the firm of the West End Watch Company, on a charge of assault. The allegations were that the defendant was employed in the firm as a clock-maker. On the 29th September last he had an altercation with the defendant over the payment of his wages. In consequence of this, he left the office room and came out. A durwan followed him and called him back saying, "come and take your wages from the shaheb." Complainant replied that he would not go but the shaheb would beat him. The durwan gave him the assurance that he had no apprehension of being beaten. Still the applicant refused to go. The durwan then dragged him before the shaheb. When the applicant went inside the room, the shaheb is alleged to have shut the door and assaulted him. The court examined some witnesses in support of the allegations and ordered the issue of a summons against the defendant.

A Princess Kidnapped.—On Friday Mr. A. Basul, appeared on behalf of the late ex-King of Oudh, before Moulvi Syad Mohamed Khan Bahadur, Officiating Police Magistrate of Alipore, and applied for warrants against one Lowdon Shah, the father-in-law of the said prince, on a charge of kidnapping. It was stated that on the 16th instant while the prince was away from home to attend the Political Pension Office at Alipore, the accused came to his house No. 10 and 11 Jamtolla Lane, Garden Reach, and took away his married wife Alia Begum, aged about fifteen years in a gharry, after having assaulted a maid servant who tried to oppose him. The Magistrate after examining the complainant remarked that it was very undesirable to drag into court matters between a father-in-law and son-in-law, specially in the prince's family. The father-in-law Lowdon Shah who was present in court brought to the notice of the Magistrate the fact that his daughter, Alia Begum, was now eighteen years old, who being maltreated by the first wife of the complainant, came away or her own accord for protection to his house. The maid servant of the prince also brought a charge of assault against Lowdon Shah. The Magistrate asked the prince to bring his witnesses to make out a case before issue of processes and put off the case of the maid servant till the final disposal of the prince's case.

A Serious Excise Riot Case.—On Wednesday Mr. L. Birley, the Sub-divisional Officer of Barrackpore, was engaged in trying a case in which certain villagers numbering six, of Kristopore, near Dum-Dum, were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting, and causing hurt to the Excise Deputy Inspector, Babu Hira Lal Biswas, the Excise Sub-Inspector, the Head Constable of the Kamardanga out-post, and several Excise peons. It appears that on the 22nd August last the Excise officers, accompanied by an informer and the Police-officer, went to the house of one Prolad Mondal and detected a case of an illicit sale of toddy. Prolad admitted the sale of toddy and showed certain marked piec previously sent by the Excise Sub-Inspector. Some other villagers were sent for to witness the search made in Prolad's 'bari,' and the Excise officers were beginning to put on their uniforms in order to arrest Prolad, when all the villagers combined together to rescue Prolad and to drive away the Excise party, who were chased as far as the main road on which their gharry was standing. The Excise Deputy Inspector and Sub-Inspector were roughly handled, necessitating their removal to the hospital. Babu Probodh Chunder Rai, of the Alipore Bar, appeared for the Crown. The trial is proceeding.

An Unlawful Assembly.—Mr. Robertson, Manager of Tisra garden, has prosecuted some coolies for forming an unlawful assembly to beat him. He says that he was shooting a mad dog but unfortunately the shot injured slightly a coolie girl of about 12 years—daughter of one of the unlawful assembly. The girl was in hospital for some time.

Financial Department.—Babu Ajoy Chunder Das, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-Tax in the district of Jessore, vice Babu Surendra Nath Chakravarti. Babu Hari Charan Bose, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-Tax in the district of Khulna, vice Mr. R. C. Gupta.

P. W. D.—Mr. B. G. Gwyther Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade is promoted to be Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade permanently. Mr. H. Wardle, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is reverted to be Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. Babu Russick Lal Hui, Overseer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the 1st Calcutta Division (Central Circle) to the Orissa Circle.

Assault on a Planter.—The other day, Mr. Huges at Jorehat sentenced a coolie named Jagannath to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for striking a blow with a hoe at the head of Mr. Sanders, Manager of Bokaloia garden. Fortunately the head was not much affected. Mr. Sanders said that a part of the head was swollen, the swelling remaining for 3 days. The hat that Mr. Sanders wore at the time, was smashed by the blow.

A Soldier in Trouble.—The case in which H. Glower alias Gray, a private in the West Riding Regiment stationed at Dinapore, was charged with criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of a bike belonging to the King's Cycle Company at Kilderpore under circumstances already reported, came on for hearing on Thursday before Syed Mahomed Khan Bahadur, officiating Police Magistrate of Alipore, as the military authorities had refused to try the case by Court martial. The Magistrate remarking that the accused being a European British subject should be tried by a European Magistrate, sent back the case to Mr. Bernard the District Magistrate.

Dacoity in Kamrup.—The Advocate of Assam has received reports of dacoity being committed on the night of the 19th of October last, in villages Sondha and Kairora, Nalbari, Kamrup. It is stated, that a gang of 16 men or thereabouts went to Sondha at midnight and breaking into the house of a Marwari merchant seized his wife while she was asleep, and took away all the ornaments she had on her person and threw her in a "nulla." Some of the dacoits then stripped the children of the valuables they had on them, while others assaulted the marwari mercilessly giving him mortal cuts on the forehead with axes, and carried away all the contents of the shop. A Brahmin neighbour of the Marwari awoke during the incidence of the occurrence; but when he wanted to come out of his house to the rescue and opened his door, he was confronted by 6 or 7 of the dacoits who threatened to assault him, in case he dared interference. In the meanwhile, another batch of thieves entered the shop of one Anoo Bepari of Sondha situated about half a mile off the Marwari's shop and carried away two bales of salt and other articles. This awakened the villagers who pursued both the two batches. But the miscreants ran in the direction of Nalbari, and throwing themselves into the Pagladia which is almost fordable swam to the other bank and entered the Railway coolie lines pursued by a complaint with the Nalbari Police, but we are informed that nothing has been done as yet, in the direction of detecting the culprits out, and it is suspected that the Nalbari Police is not strong enough for the purpose. It is said that the railway coolies proceed in batches every day to the neighbouring villages in search of fuel damage the fencing of the corn fields and fell any tree they come across, threatening those with assault who raise opposition to their arbitrary behaviour. All this point some of the railway coolies to be the perpetrators of the crime in whose hands the life and property of the ignorant "rayats" seem to be jeopardised. We therefore earnestly hope that the authorities will make a sifting enquiry into the matter and take such stringent measures as would preclude the recurrence of the kind of mischief noted above in times to come.

WELCOME TO THE PRINCE.

(Special for the 'Patrika'.)

Welcome, welcome, good Prince,
Thrice welcome to thee,
In the land of regrets—
But to witness no glee.

Sorrow and sob th'unhappy and doth ren,
While dismal discontent doth greater grow
From corner to corner, from end to end,
By Sir Andrew's mandate, silent & slow.

Look at the student crew, gallant yet sad,
Terrorised and oppressed in country's cause,
Yet holding aloft the banner bright
Raised by leaders without thought or pause.

But where, alas, these leaders now be,
When fined and logged they bleed at heart,
Cry themselves hoarse for 'Varsity' their own?
Should those who lead, now skulk apart?

Look at the mass—monster hydra-headed,
Aghast, amazed and pained they stand,
With fervent looks to Albion's shores far off
And o'er-head they gaze with up-lifted hand.

Look at the titled crew, with jewels sheen
Quail they all 'neath the gaze Civilian,
Like aspen leaves they shake at slightest nod
And trembling pay from out their Banian.

Thus ruined, if not robbed, doth India stand,
The ghost—the shadow of her former self,
No trade—no commerce, no industry alive—
All dead—all gone—aye, life itself.

Come then, O Prince, come at th' crisis sad—
May your presence prove—a solace—a balm—
Come, future King, come to Banqa's rescue
Heaven w'd bless thee, and the Land be calm.
Nov. 15.
JAYDEB MOHAN BANERJEE.

SCRA S.

The death is announced of Gopi Krishna Deb Barma Bahadur, Prime Minister of Hill Tipperah. He was a brother-in-law of the ruling chief.

Captain J. W. E. Donaldson, R. F. A. Brigade-Major, Bannu Brigade, was shot by a Ghasi on the borders of the Bannu Cantonment, receiving a very dangerous wound, the bullet lodging in his lungs. The Ghasi has been captured.

Yesterday a telegram was received in Calcutta from one of the five Barisal leaders who had been summoned and brow-beaten by Mr. Fuller on board his steamer to the effect that the public need not be concerned about them; that they were all working vigorously and that no repression would daunt them.

The names of the following Indians are prominently mentioned on the Executive Committee of the Curzon Memorial Fund:—The Maharaja of Burdwan, the Nawab of Dacca, Nawab Syed Ameer Hussain, Prince Wasif Ali of Murshidabad, Maharaj-Kumar Sailendra Krishna Deb, Raja Bhubehari Kapur, Rai Bahadur Harihar Gonenka, Khan Bahadur, A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Messrs. R. D. Moha and H. Rustomji, Kumar Mamatha Nath Roy Chowdhuri. The Maharajas of Bikaner, Kapurthala, Benares and Mourbhanj, among the six hundred and odd territorial seigniors in India, are said to support the movement. The public now know what to think of these.

"Max" in "Capital" has not favoured the partition scheme; and here is the latest shot from his gun.—I have always held and expressed the opinion that the Government of India committed a blunder in forcing on the Partition of Bengal in the teeth of the public opinion of the people, and I do not think we have heard the last of that controversy. There is such an institution as a British House of Commons, and the question of the Partition has still to be debated there, and the thoroughly constitutional way of opposing the Partition would have been to send the most gifted, intelligent and trusted leaders of the Native community home to represent their case thoroughly on all its sides. Brodric and Britain were exceedingly ignorant of the whole business. An instructed House of Commons is always on the side of fair play. A deputation such as I have alluded to ought to be sent home yet before the meeting of Parliament. There is no finality in what has yet been done. But if this course is to be followed, let all the insane methods now being practised come to an end. Let wisdom have an innings, and make it possible for all Bengal, Hindu, Mahomedan and European alike to assist each other to obtain constitutional ends by thoroughly constitutional means.

An incident is reported in a vernacular paper which has a humorous side, though we must say, grimly humorous. Recently the Divisional Superintendent of Telegraphs came to inspect the Batajar office in Back argunj. While he was taking his 'khana' appeared to him that a man standing near laughed at him. No sooner did this enter his head than he flung a bound volume that lay near at the man and otherwise assaulted him. The victim reported the matter to Aswini Babu, and a youthful member of the latter's family came to remonstrate with the shaheb, who, instead of being ashamed of his conduct, sought to kick the lad. The news of this outrage spread like wild fire in Barisal and hundreds quickly assembled on the spot, shouting "Bande Mataram," as well they might after the gross unprovoked outrage offered by the shaheb. The latter, however, came to realise that his position after his cowardly assault on two inoffensive men, was not quite a safe one, and fled in the direction of Palardi. There was a storm raging at the time, and the Telegraph Superintendent supposed in that stress of weather his flight would be uninterrupted. But he was mistaken. The crowd followed him still, inspite of his firing at them so many as ten times. When owing this did not dissuade the pursuers the shaheb sought the assistance of Mr. Pereira, the local Sub-Registrar, who appealed to the crowd in the name of the former aggressor and present suppliant. What threats and show of force could not accomplish was now done by gentleness and sweet words. The boys left the shaheb in peace and went their way. The story as it goes is too significant to need explanation on any one point.

One gets tired of repeating the inconvenience and hardship to which people are put on Indian railways. The 'Indian People' of Allahabad has the following on a recent experience of two well-connected boys at the Allahabad railway station:—On last Sunday afternoon two boys, who live in Mr. S. Sinha's house and are under his charge, went to the railway station to see some friends of who were going down to Gaya. They went to the Station Master's office to apply for platform passes. He was not in his office. There was some Assistant or Ticket Collector, who did not give them passes. The train was in by this time and the boys went and saw their friends off. When they were coming out they were promptly detained and required to produce their passes. They had of course none. They were then threatened with arrest unless they paid the fare from Moghal Serai to Allahabad. The result was that one of the boys was detained in custody at the station while the other was allowed to go home to fetch the money. Mr. Sinha was away from Allahabad on a professional engagement, and the boy took the money—two fares from Mogul Serai to Allahabad—after which they were let go. In the receipt in their possession they are charged the fare from Mogul Serai to Allahabad, while the train was proceeding from Allahabad to Mogul Serai. On the receipt it is further stated that they were found on the platform without tickets after the arrival of a train. As one of the boys was sent home to bring the money the Station people cannot allege that they were unaware that the boys belonged to this place and were not travelling by rail. On his return Mr. Sinha was informed of what had happened. He has requested the Station Master "to refund the money illegally obtained from the boys and concerned in the wrongful restraint of the boys and the illegal recovery of fare from them." It is only a minor complaint. More serious are the charges that are everyday brought against railway underlings all over the Empire.

DACCA NOTES

(From Our Own Correspondent. Dacca, Nov. 15.)

STRIKE AMONG THE SCHOOL BOYS. Your readers were informed last the students of the Collegiate School (and not College students, as you have been misinformed) determined not to pay the fines imposed on them for coming to the school barefooted. They applied to the Principal for remission of fines but in vain. So they have absented themselves from the school to-day for the first time. There are some 500 students in that institution, and you will be surprised to learn that only 60 boys were present. The authorities have taken a most curious step to stop all these strikes. A Police force has been placed round the Victoria Park Square to scare away the boys who prevent others from entering the school, but up to this time, they could not find any body. The thing is that the strike is spontaneous, as far as I have come to learn. The rumour of 4,000 students ceasing to attend school has no foundation.

The Principal apprehending a 'similar strike among the College boys addressed them this morning in this fashion:— "Mr. Browning appeals to the sense of honour of the College students who ought to be grateful to the Government for spending Rs. 200 in the average for each boy of the Dacca College annually before they follow the example of the school students and advises them to think over the matter very calmly. Government has so long tolerated the matter leniently but if such behaviour on the part of the students goes on, it will debar the students from attending any University examinations and from getting any Government posts. The Principal is of opinion that the students ought not to interfere with anything political and notes here the authoritative saying of Mrs Annie Besant." With these few words he resumed his seat.

DISTURBANCE IN A JAIL.

Madras, Nov. 16. The Jail riot in Ernaculam, Cochin State, on the 14th, had its origin in certain reforms which are being introduced by the new Superintendent to bring the administration in harmony with the British system. The immediate cause of the disturbance was that hitherto prisoners of each caste were allowed to have their meals cooked by one of their own caste and served separately, thus affording them the privilege of observing their caste scruples. This arrangement enabled prisoners of each caste to make a saving from the money distributed daily for their rations. As this was found objectionable the new Superintendent abolished it, and ordered that the meals for all prisoners, irrespective of caste, should be cooked by a fair caste man. Accordingly the Superintendent went that morning to see the distribution of the meals under the new arrangement. When the meals were served to the prisoners a Christian who is undergoing life imprisonment refused to take his meals, whereupon the Superintendent asked him to sit down, putting at the same time his hand on the shoulders of the prisoner. This irritated the prisoner, with the result that an altercation ensued when some of the prisoners joined their comrades and assaulted the Superintendent brutally with the butt of a carbine which was snatched from one of the guards, inflicting three deep wounds—two on his head and the other on the bridge of his nose, breaking it, and fearfully damaging one of his eyes. The first blow completely levelled Mr. Marshall, the Superintendent, to the ground, where he lay bleeding. The police guard stationed at the gate of the Jail fired on the prisoners, wounding six. Dr. Coombes, a physician who lives close by, immediately repaired to the Jail, and soon other policemen and a nair brigade followed, and the disturbance was quelled. The twenty-six prisoners implicated in the assault have been fettered. The Superintendent is in a dangerous condition.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Simla, Nov. 17.

H. E. the Viceroy arrives at Calcutta on Wednesday at 8-36 a. m. His arrival at Calcutta will be public.

Major Macnab is placed on special duty from 18th November to accompany Lord Curzon on return of his Lordship to Europe. The services of Captains Bakhe, and Lincoln I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Captain Rawlins D.S.O. is appointed Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Camel corps.

Captain Little I.M.S., is posted as Civil Surgeon of Wana.

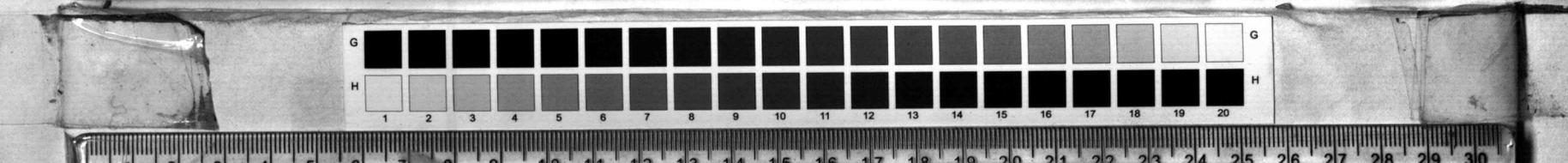
Postal articles with the exception of unregistered parcels may be transmitted by post to Ceylon as value payable postal articles, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender in respect of any such postal article shall not exceed 600 rupees. Major Liddell R.E. goes on leave for 8 months.

A NEW PSALM OF LIFE.

(Reported to be sung at the last Simla Sal.)

Tell me not in mournful numbers
Partition is an idle scheme
For Curzon is dead, if slumbers
And Babus are not what they seem.
Not enjoyment, and not sorrow
Is our destined end or way,
But to rule, that each to-morrow
May find India worse than to-day.
In our India's broad field of battle,
In our high official life,
Be not a dumb English cattle
Be a Curz' in the strife.
Trust no 'Babu' however obedient
Let the past Plassey bury its dead
Part, part your Bengal present
With 'Fraser' within and 'Brodric' o'erhead.
Let us then be up and doing
With a heart for any fate
Still dividing, still taking
Learn to govern and to wait.
DURBAR POET.

The compilers of the 'Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette' evidently intend to be up to date in their notifications. "Leave in India for one month and sixteen days," we are told, "was granted to Captain Nuttal, I.A., from the 16th January to the 3rd March 1903, both days inclusive." Nothing like being precise over details in history. There are, too, other indications in the 'Gazette' to show how the change has affected both ruler and officials.



Viceroy's Farewell.

SPEECH AT BYCULLA CLUB.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 16.

The Viceroy, speaking at the Byculla Club dinner yesterday, said:—Gentlemen,—Three times have the Byculla Club honoured me with an invitation to dinner. The first occasion was when I was leaving India at the end of my first term of office in April 1904. It was when I returned to India for my second term in December 1905, and this is the third, when I am finally departing. I have esteemed this triple compliment most highly. For ordinarily Bombay does not see or know much of the Viceroy except what it reads in the newspapers, which is not perhaps uniformly favourable, and with a Governor of your own you cannot be expected to take as much interest in the head of the Supreme Government as other communities or places with which he is brought into more frequent contact. In respect of Bombay, however, I have been unusually fortunate in my time, for apart from the four occasions of arrival or departure, I have been here once in Lord Sandhurst's and once in Lord Northbrook's time, and again a week ago. So that this is my seventh visit in seven years. Here I made my first speech on Indian shores, and here it is not unfitting that I should make my last. Calcutta did me the honour of inviting me to a parting banquet and so did the Civil Service of Bengal, and I was greatly touched by those compliments. I felt that having accepted your invitation I owed a duty to you, and that I should only become a nuisance if I allowed myself either the luxury or the regret of too many farewells. Gentlemen, it is no exaggeration to say that my several visits to this city have given me an unusual interest in its fortunes. I have seen it in prosperity and I have seen it in suffering; and I have always been greatly struck by its spirit and patriotism of its citizens. There seems to me to be here an excellent feeling between very different races and creeds. Bombay possesses an exceptional number of public-spirited citizens, and the sense of civic duty is as highly developed as in any great city that I know. If there is a big movement afoot you give yourself to it with a powerful and concentrated will and a united Bombay is not a force to be gaisaid. Let me give as an illustration the magnificent success of your reception and entertainment of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Moreover, you have the advantage of one of the best conducted and ablest newspapers in Asia. My recollections of Bombay are also those of uniform kindness towards myself, a kindness which has found active expression on each occasion that I have visited the City, and that has culminated in this splendid entertainment and in the reception that you have just accorded to me.

As to the speech of the Chairman to which we listened just now I hardly feel that I know what I ought to say. He seemed to me to be so familiar with all the details of my administration that I felt that if I ever wanted a biographer it is to Bombay and to the Byculla Club that I must come to first. I have heard his account of what I have done, perhaps, I should rather say, of what I have tried to do, was characterized by so generous an insistence on the best that I could do that a rival orator should be obliged to get up and praise the opposite side of the picture. I know of several who would have been prepared with out a gratuity to undertake the congenial task; only in that case I should not perhaps have enjoyed the hospitality of this gathering. I must, therefore, leave things as they are and content myself with thanking the Chairman for his great and unreserved kindness in his treatment of the subject of his toast.

Gentlemen, I have thus endeavoured to express my acknowledgments of your kindness and I must include in these acknowledgments those of Lady Guzon. Your gracious reference to her presence greatly touched my heart.

Gentlemen, I have expressed my acknowledgment of your kindness. May I also take this opportunity through you of thanking all those communities and persons who from all parts of India have, during the past three months, showered upon me expressions of esteem and great. I think I am justified in assuming both from the quarters from which they have emanated and also from the language employed that this has not been a merely conditional expressions. From a departing Viceroy no one in India has anything more to ask of or expect. His sun is setting, and another orb is rising above the horizon. In these circumstances he receives, unexpected and unsought, from representative bodies and associations, from princes and from unknown humble men, such messages couched in such unaffected language as have crowded in upon me; while he cannot but feel very grateful for all this kindness there may also steal into his mind the comfort of reflection that he has not altogether laboured in vain, but has perhaps left some footprints that will not be washed out by the incoming tide.

Gentlemen, it is almost seven years ago that I stood upon the neighbouring quay on the morning that I landed to take up my new office. Well do I remember the occasion and the scene the hunder, joy with bunting the background of the acclamating streets with their tens of thousands and the setting of the stateliest panorama in Asia.

I do not deny that to me it was a very solemn moment for I was coming here to take up the dream of my life and to translate into fact my highest aspirations. In that spirit I endeavoured to respond to the address of the Corporation and were I landing again to-morrow I would use the same language again. Oceans seem now to roll between that day and this ocean of incident and experience and achievement of anxiety and suffering of pleasure and pain. But as I stood then that morning and the vista spread out before me I said that I came to India to hold the scales even and as I stand here to-night, seven years later, I dare to say all humbly that I have done it, have held the scales even between all classes and all creeds, sometimes to my detriment—often at a cost that none but myself can tell but with such truth and fidelity as in me lay. I further said that the time for judgment was not when a man puts on his armour but when he takes it off. Even now I am fast unbuckling mine, in a

few hours the last piece will have been laid aside. But, gentlemen, the test: Can I survive my own test? The answer to that I must leave to you. Among many others and by your verdict I am willing to abide. Gentlemen, when I came here, seven years ago, I had some idea but not perhaps a very complete idea of what the post of Viceroy of India is. Now that I am in a position to give a more mature opinion to the subject I may proceed to throw little light upon it. There are, I believe, many people at home who cherish the idea that the Viceroy in India is the representative of the Sovereign in much the same way as Viceroys or Governor-General in other parts of the British Empire expect that India being in the East it is considered wise to surround him with peculiar state and ceremonial, while in a country which is not a constitutional colony but a dependency it is of course necessary to invest him with certain administrative powers. No conception of the Viceroy's position and duties could well be wider of the mark. Certainly the proudest and most honourable of his functions is to act as representative of the Sovereign and this act is invested with unusual solemnity and importance in a society organised like that of India upon the aristocratic basis where the throne is enveloped in an awe that is the offspring of centuries and is supported by princely dynasties in many cases as old as itself. The consciousness of this responsibility should, I think, always act both as a stimulus and as a check to the Viceroy;—a stimulus to him to act in a manner worthy of the exalted station in which for a short time he is placed and a check to keep him from inconsiderate or unworthy deeds. But that is of course only the beginning of the matter. The Viceroy very soon finds out the purely Viceroyal aspect of his duties is the very least portion of them and the court life in which he is commonly depicted by ignorant people as revelling occupies only the piece of a compulsory background in his every day existence. He soon discovers that he is responsible head of what is by far the most perfect and considerable of highly organised governments in the world. For the Government of China which is supposed to rule over a large number of human beings can certainly not be accused of a high level of either organisation or perfection. So much is the Viceroy the head of that Government that almost every act of his subordinates is attributed to him by public opinion and if he is of an active and enterprising nature a sparrow can scarcely twitter its tail at Peshawar without a response being directed to masterful orders from Simla or Calcutta. This aspect of the Viceroy's position makes him the target of public criticism to a degree in excess, I think, of that known in any foreign country except perhaps America. I think that in India this is sometimes carried too far when the Viceroy speaks. He is supposed to remember only that he is the representative of the Sovereign, but when he is spoken or written about it is commonly only as head of the Administration and then nothing is sometimes too bad for him.

I only make these remarks, because this seems to me rather a one-sided arrangement and because I think anything to be deprecated that might deter your Viceroy from taking the supreme and active part in administration which, it seems to me, to be their duty to do. You do not want them to be faints or figureheads. You want them to pull the stroke oar in the boat. You want English ministries to send you their very best men and then you want to get out of them not the correct performance of ceremonial duties, but the very best work of which their energies or experiences or abilities may render them capable. Anything, therefore, that may deter them from such a conception of their duties or confine them to the sterile pursuit of routine is in my view greatly to be deplored.

However, I am only yet at the beginning of my enumeration of the Viceroy's tale of bricks. He is the head not merely of the whole Government, but also of the most arduous department of Government viz., the Foreign Office. There he is in the exact position of an ordinary member of Council with the difference that the work of the Foreign Department is unusually responsible and that it embraces three spheres of action entirely different and requiring such an opposite equipment of principles and knowledge as the conduct of relations with the whole of the Native States of India, the management of the Frontier Provinces and handling of the frontier tribes and the offering of advice to His Majesty's Government on practically the entire foreign policy of Asia which, mainly or wholly, concerns Great Britain in its relation to India. But the Viceroy, though he is directly responsible for this one department is scarcely less responsible for the remainder. He exercises over them a control, which is in my judgment the secret of efficient administration. It is the counter part of what used to exist in England, but has died out since the days of Sir Robert Peel with consequences which cannot be too greatly deplored. I earnestly hope that the Viceroy in India may never cease to be the head of the Government in the fullest sense of the term. It is not one man rule, which may or may not be a good thing, that depends on the man; but it is one man supervision which is the very best form of Government, presuming the man to be competent. The alternative in India is a bureaucracy which is the most mechanical and lifeless of all forms of administration. To continue the Viceroy is also the President of the Legislative Council where he has to defend the policy of Government in speeches which are apt to be denounced as empty if they indulge in platitudes and as undignified if they do not. He must have a financial policy, an agricultural policy, a famine policy, a plague policy, a Railway policy, an educational policy, an industrial policy, a military policy. Everybody in the country who has a grievance or a grievance—and how many are there without either?—hunts him out. Every public servant who wants an increase of pay allowances or pension—a not inconsiderable band—appeals to him as the eye of justice. Everyone who thinks he deserves recognition appeals to him as the fountain of honour. When he goes on tour he has to try to know nearly as much about local needs as the people who have lived there all their lives and he has to refuse vain requests in a manner to make the people who asked them feel happier than they were before. When he meets the merchants he must know all about tea, sugar, indigo, jute, cotton, salt and oil. He is not thought much of unless he can throw in some knowledge of shipping and customs. In some places electricity, steel and iron and coal are required for telegraphs. He is supposed to have a special partiality and is liable to

be attached about the metric system. He must be equally prepared to discourse about labour in South Africa or labour in Assam. The connecting link between him and Municipalities is supplied by water and drains. He must be prepared to speak about everything and often about nothing. He is expected to preserve temples, to keep the currencies steady, to satisfy 3rd class passengers, to patronize race meetings, to make Bombay and Calcutta each think that it is the capital city of India and to purify the police. He corresponds with all his Lieutenants in every Province and it is his duty to keep in touch with every Local Administration. If he does not reform every thing what is wrong he is told that he is doing too little, if he reforms anything at all, that he is doing too much.

I am sure that I could occupy quite another five minutes of your time depicting the duties which you require of the Viceroy in India and to which might have added the agreeable finale of being entertained at complementary banquets. But I have said enough perhaps to show that it is no light burden that I am now laying down and that it is not perhaps surprising if seven years of it should prove enough for any average constitution, and yet I desire to say on this parting occasion that I regard the office of Viceroy of India inconceivably laborious as it is the noblest office in the gift of the British Crown. I think the man who does not thrill upon receiving it with a sense not of foolish pride but of grave responsibility is not fit to be an Englishman. I believe that the man who holds it with devotion and knows how to wield the power wisely and well as so much great men in India have done, can for a few years exercise a greater influence upon the destinies of a larger number of his fellow creatures than any head of an administration in the universe. I hold that England ought to send out to India to fill this great post the pick of her statesmen and that it should be regarded as one of the supreme prizes of an Englishman's career. I deprecate any attempt, should it ever be made, to attenuate its influence, to diminish its privileges or to lower its prestige. Should the day ever come when the Viceroy of India is treated as the mere puppet or mouth-piece of the Home Government, who is required only to carry out whatever orders it may be thought desirable to transmit, I think that the justification for the post would have ceased to exist. But I cannot believe that the administrative wisdom of my countrymen, which is very great, would ever tolerate so great a blunder.

And now, gentlemen, after this little sketch of the duties of a Viceroy you may expect to hear something of the manner of fulfilling them. I have been told that on the present occasion I am expected to give a sort of synopsis of the last seven years of administration.

I am sure you will be intensely relieved that I intend to disappoint those expectations. Lists of laws or administrative acts or executive policies may properly figure in a Budget speech, they may be grouped and weighed by the historian but they are hardly the material for an after-dinner oration. Besides which I have been spared the necessity of any such review by the generous ability with which it has already been performed for me by the press inasmuch. However, as all policy that is deserving of the name, must rest upon certain principles perhaps you will permit me to point out what are the main principles that have underlain everything to which I have set my hand in India. They are four in number. The first may sound very elementary, but it is in reality cardinal. It is the recognition that for every Department of the State and for every branch of the Administration they must be a policy instead of no policy i. e., a method of treating the subject in question which is based upon accepted premises either of personing or experience and is laid down in clear language understood by the officers, who have to apply it, and intelligible to the people to whom it is to be applied. It is in fact the negation of a policy of drift. Years ago I remember coming to India and commencing my studies of the Frontier question. I enquired for every one I met what was the Frontier policy of the Government of India. I even mounted as high as members of Council. No one could tell me. I found one view at Calcutta, another at Lahore, another at Peshawar and another at Quetta and scores of intervening shades between. That is only an illustration. But that absence of a policy cost India thousands of lives and crores of rupees. Of course in our attempt to fashion or to formulate policies my colleagues and I may not always have been successful. Our policy need not have been uniformly right. We make no such claim. All that we say is that the policy is now there, not hidden away or enshrined in hieroglyphics but emphatically laid down,—in most cases already given to the world and in every case available for immediate use. There is not a single branch of the administration or external of which I believe that this cannot truthfully be said. I will give you a few illustrations drawn from spheres as widely separated as possible.

Take foreign affairs. The Government of India can hardly be described as having a foreign policy likely of their own; because our foreign relations must necessarily be co-ordinate with those of the Empire. But we can have our views and can state them for what they are worth and there are certain countries in the neighbourhood of our frontier where the conduct of affairs is necessarily in our hands. Thus in respect of Tibet the Government of India have throughout had a most definite policy which has not perhaps been fully understood because it has never been fully stated in published correspondence, but which I have not the slightest doubt will vindicate itself and that before long. Similarly with regard to Afghanistan our policy throughout my term of office has been directed to clearing up all the doubts or misunderstandings that had arisen out of our different agreements with the late Amir and to a renewal of those agreements freed from such ambiguity with his successor. It was to clear up these doubts that the Mission was sent to Kabul as the Amir found himself unable to carry out his first intention to come down to India. And for all the widespread tales that the Mission had been sent to press, roads or railroads, or telegraphs and all sorts of unacceptable conditions upon the Amir from which the Government of India or myself was alleged to have been only with difficulty restrained by a cautious Home Government, there was never one shred of foundation. Perhaps in Persia, a subject which is perhaps better appreciated and is certainly better written about in Bombay than in any other city of the Empire, we have been able to do most in respect of a positive and in-

telligible policy resting upon Lord Lansdowne's statesmanlike and invaluable dictum as to the Persian Gulf from which I trust that no British Government will ever be so foolish as to recede. We have been able to pursue a definite course of action in defence of British interests in Muscat, Bahrain, Koweit and throughout the Persian Gulf. The same applies to Mekran and Seistan and I believe that I leave British interests in those quarters better safeguarded than they have ever before been.

I will not trouble you further about foreign affairs to-night though I might take you round the confines of the Indian Empire and show you an Aden boundary determined largely owing to the ability of the officers serving under my noble friend. Our relations with Sikkim and Bhutan greatly strengthened final settlement of the China-Burma boundary, practically the chief. Neither will I detain you, about the tribal frontier of India, although the fact that I can dismiss this almost in a sentence is perhaps more eloquent than any speech could be. The point is, that the Government of India, the local officers and the tribesmen now know exactly what we are aiming at namely in so far as we are obliged to maintain order to keep up communications or to exert influence in the tribal area to do it not with British troops, but through the tribes themselves. The other day, I saw the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, and asked him if he could sum up the position of the Frontier. "Yes," he replied, "I can in a single word" and that is confidence at Hunza confidence at Chitral, which when I came out to India, I was told by the pundits at home that I should have to evacuate in a year but which is now as tranquil as the compound of the Byculla Club.

Confidence in the Khyber and the Kurram confidence all down the frontier or Baluchistan: Gentlemen, that is no mean feat. I observe that all the persons who have for years depicted me as a somewhat dangerous person and who were kind enough to warn India, 7 years ago, of the terrible frontier convulsions that she was in for under my rule, have found it a little difficult to account for the 7 years' peace that has settled down on the land. Two explanations have however lately been forthcoming. The first is that the tribes were so severely handled by my predecessor that they have not had a kick in them left for me. The second is that having concentrated all my wholly propensities in the direction of Tibet where, however, for some unexplained reason I did not begin until I had been in India for 4 years, I had nothing left for the tribes. I do not think that I need be disturbed by either of these criticisms. I can hand over the frontiers to my successor with the happy assurance not only that matters are quiet, but that the principles determining our action whether as regards tribal militia or border military police or frontier roads and raiders or tribal control are all clearly laid down and are understood. If these principles are departed from, if the Government of India were to go in for a policy of cupidity or adventure then the confidence of which I have spoken would not last a month. Otherwise I do not see why it should not be enduring. We have also for seven years pursued a very consistent military policy, not differing therein in the least from the distinguished men who preceded us but using the much larger opportunities that have been presented to us by recurring surpluses to carry out measures of which they often dreamed but which they had not the funds to realise. I am not one of those who think that the Indian Army is a bad one.

I believe it to be by far the best portion of the forces of the British Crown and certainly such as it has been my duty to ask it to undertake whether in South Africa or China or Somaliland or Tibet has been as good as any in the history of the Empire. We have done a good deal to render the Indian Army more efficient but more effective. We have entirely re-armed every section of it. We have reorganised the horse and field artillery from top to bottom. We have created a new transport organisation. We are now making our own gunpowder, rifles, gun-carriages and guns. We have added 500 British officers and are proposing to add 350 more. We are doubling the Native Army Reserves and all these measures independent of the schemes of reorganisation and redistribution of which you have heard so much, if due attention continues to be paid to the idiosyncrasies of the Native Army, and if it is treated sympathetically, I believe that we shall continue to receive from it the splendid level of service which is its tradition and its glory.

In the sphere of internal politics we have adopted a slightly different method, though with the same end. There we have as a rule not framed our policy without a most exhaustive preliminary examination of the data upon which it ought to rest, conducted by the most expert authorities whose services we could command. Thus we did not proceed to draw up a plague policy until the Plague Commission had reported. Our new famine codes and manuals, the methods by which the Government of India will grapple with the next famine when it comes and the preventive methods which we have been bringing into operation one by one are the result of the Commission over which Sir Antony Macdonell presided. The great programme of irrigation schemes for the whole of India to which we have committed ourselves at a cost of 30 millions sterling in 20 years was similarly not arrived at until Sir Colin Moncreiff's Commission had spent two winters in India. I did not undertake University reform until I had carefully sifted the facts of the case by a Commission upon which the highest authorities had seats. Nor did we charge ourselves with the reform of the police until we had conducted a most searching enquiry into the facts of existing administration in every province by Sir A. Fraser's Commission. Finally we did not propose to create a Railway Board or to revolutionise our railway management until we had obtained the advice of an expert from Home.

Thus wherever possible we have proceeded upon the same plan. Firstly, the ascertainment from the representations of the public and from the known facts that there was a case for reform. Secondly, the appointment of an influential and representative body to go round the country and take evidence. Thirdly, the critical examination of their report accompanied by consultation of local governments and of public opinion. Fourthly, the accomplished reform. I remember very well, the present administration was ridiculed as one of Commissions that were always sitting but whose eggs never hatched out. I held my peace but I set all the harder. Thus was all I wanted

and now I can say that not a single Commission has sat and reported in my time without its results having been embodied in the least possible delay in administrative measures or in legislative acts. If you want to know the educational policy of Government you can find it in the published resolution of March 1904. I recapitulated it in a recent farwelled speech at Simla. If you want to know our land revenue policy it is similarly enunciated in two published resolutions dealing with the principles of assessment and collection which will presently be followed by two others dealing with subsidiary branches of the question.

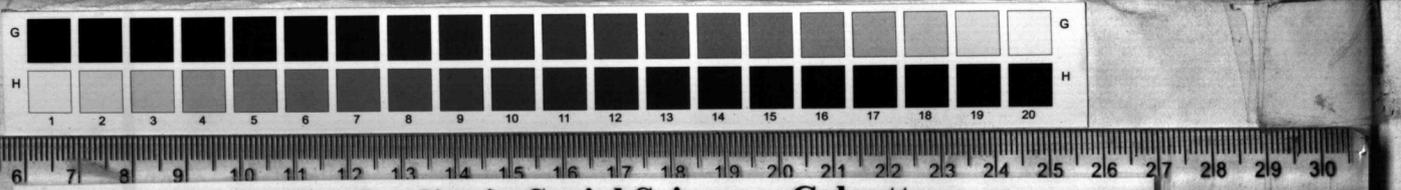
These will then be a corpus or code of Land Revenue Law and policy such as has never previously existed in India and which will constitute a charter for the cultivating classes. If you want to know our fiscal policy it is contained in the published despatch of October 1903. Thus wherever you turn, I think, you will find my claim justified, the case examined, the principles elucidated, the policy laid down, action taken and already bearing fruit.

The second principle that I have held in view has been this. Amid the numerous races and creeds of whom India is composed, while I have sought to understand the needs and to espouse the interests of each to win the confidence of the princes, to encourage and strengthen the Territorial aristocracy, and to provide for the better education and thus to increase the opportunities of the educated classes, to stimulate the energies of Hindu, Mohammedan, Buddhist and Sikh and to befriend those classes like the Eurasians who are not so fortunate as to have many friends of their own. My eye has always rested upon a larger canvas crowded with untold numbers, the real people of India as distinct from any class or section of the people.

But the poor endure. And are with us yet. Be thy name a sure refuge for the poor When men's eyes forget.

It is the Indian poor the Indian peasant, the patient humble silent millions, the 80 per cent who subsist by agriculture, who know very little of politics but who profit or suffer by their results and whom men's eyes, even the eyes of their own countrymen too often forget to whom I refer. He has been in the back ground of every policy for which I have been responsible, of every surplus of which I have assisted in the disposition. We see him not in the splendour and opulence nor even in the squalor of great cities. He reads no newspapers for as a rule he cannot read at all. He has no politics. But he is the bone and sinew of the country. By the sweat of his brow the soil is filled. From his labour comes one-fourth of the national income. He should be the first and the final object of every Viceroy's regard. It is for him in the main that we have twice reduced the salt-tax, that we remitted Land Revenue in two years amounting to nearly 2½ millions sterling, for him that we are assessing the Land Revenue at a progressively lower pitch and making its collection elastic. It is to improve his credit that we have created Co-operative Credit Societies, so that he may acquire capital at easy rates and be saved from the usury of the money lender. He is the man whom we desire to lift in the world, to whose children we want to give education, to rescue whom from tyranny and oppression we have reformed the Indian Police and from whose cabin we want to ward off penury and famine. Above all let us keep him on the soil and rescue him from bondage or expropriation. When I am vituperated by those who claim to speak for the Indian people I feel no resentment and no pain for I search my conscience and I ask myself who and what are the real Indian people and I rejoice that it has fallen to my lot to do something to alleviate theirs and that I leave them better than I found them.

As for the educated classes I regret, it because I have not extended to them political concessions, more places on councils and so on, I have in any way incurred their hostility. For I certainly in no wise return it and when I remember how impartially it is bestowed on every Viceroy in the latter part of his term of office I conclude that there must be something wrong about all of us which brings us under a common ban. I also remember that in a multitude of ways even as regards places and appointments I have consistently befriended and championed their cause. That I have not offered political concessions is because I did not regard it as wisdom or statesmanship in the interests of India itself to do so and if I have incurred odium for thus doing my duty I have no apology to advance. And yet in one respect I venture to think that the classes of whom I am speaking have found in me their best friend. For, I have endeavoured to pursue with them the third principle of action to which I before alluded viz., to be frank and outspoken, to take them into open confidence as to the views and intentions of Government, to profit by public opinion instead of ignoring it, not to flatter or cozen but never to mystify or deceive. I have always held that policies are servants of the public and that policies are not such high and holy things as not to admit of clear exposition and candid argument; for all who care to hear cannot say that I have everywhere been regarded as part of a definite policy for there has not been an act or an aim of Government whose sincerity I have not been prepared to vindicate and to me there is something manlier in treating your critics with respect than in pretending that you are unaware even of their existence. And my last privilege, gentlemen, has been everywhere to look ahead, to scrutinize not merely the hour passing requirements of the hour but the abiding needs of the future. I country and to build for the future. I should say that the one great fault of Englishmen in India is that we do not sufficiently look ahead. We are so much absorbed in the toil of the day that we have the morrow to take care of itself, but it is not to-morrow only but 20 years hence, 50 years hence, and 100 years hence that is the thought that has never left my mind. I have had no ambition to cut gordian knots or to win ephemeral triumphs. I am content that all my work should go that is not fitted to last. Some of it will go of course but I hope that a solid residuum may remain and take its place as a part of the organic growth of Indian society. To leave India permanently stronger and more prosperous, to have added to the elements of stability in national existence, to have cut out sources of impurity or corruption, to



made dispositions that will raise the level of administration not for a year or two but continuously to have lifted the people a few grades in the scale of well-being...

of prosperity, a sense of manliness or moral dignity, a spring of patriotism, at dawn of intellectual enlightenment or a stirring of duty where it did not before exist...

On Friday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which the police, at the instance of Nanda Lal Naskar, compositor, Government of India Press, charged Kali Prosonna Dey, Sonatou Das, Shambu Chander Das and Narsing Das (absconded) pressman on strike...

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL CONS. TABLES AT RUNGPUR. COPY OF DO NO 2385 D. 15-11-05. Of the special constables appointed yesterday Mahamahopadhyaya Jadaswar Tarataratna and Bhawani Prasad Lahiri are absent...

that no meeting in connection with the present agitation is held in any public place. They will, in short, see that nothing is done that might in any way create a breach of peace.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. Includes a color calibration chart with 20 numbered squares and a ruler at the bottom.

CO-RESPONDENCE.

MRS. BESANT AND THE CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE.

To The Editor. Sir,—The anniversary celebration of the Central Hindu College was significant this year on account of the involvement of Mrs. Annie Besant against the partition agreement. The chair on the occasion was taken by Mr. D. C. Baines, Commissioner, Benares Division, and there was a good sprinkling of European ladies and gentlemen. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, Mrs. Besant took upon herself to justify her conduct in expelling the Bengalee boys from the college on the partition day. She spent of the students in this political affair, and pointing to a little Bengalee boy in the corner exclaimed "Look, what can that boy know about the partition?" These remarks of hers elicited loud applause from the European ladies and gentlemen and there was prolonged clapping of hands. The European staff of the Central Hindu College has now so far counted as a social unit in Benares. They have no admission in the European club and are not invited to social parties. Even on large functions where people of all classes are invited as a matter of courtesy they are conspicuous by their absence. We hope however that now that Mrs. Besant has taken on herself to support unjustifiable Government measures they will have better luck. They need no longer seek Indian houses and spend their solitude there. It is clear that Mrs. Besant has an object and that is transparent. She is following in the wake of the Aligarh College and not of the D. A. V. College. The Prince of Wales does not come every day to India and her sensitive and ambitious womanish nature has perhaps been touched by the announcement that H. K. H. will visit the Aligarh College. His Royal Highness will doubtless visit Benares, but a visit to her College is not an item in the programme. Is it, then, this that she is planning for a visit from the Prince in which she knows full well she cannot succeed without official sympathy? Mrs. Besant should, however, remember that she has won her present position through the esteem and good will of the Indians, and the popularity and world-wide fame she has secured is wholly due to her attachment to the people of this country. No mortal, however highly placed, should consider his position safe if he takes to flout public opinion. Mrs. Besant should take her lesson from Lord Curzon's example. His Excellency's position and his merit were infinitely superior to hers. His popularity had reached its zenith during the first four years of his rule, but no sooner he parted company with Sir Walter Lawrence and arrogated to himself the right to thrust measures against the wishes of the people than his popularity began to wane and to-day he stands the most discredited of all Indian Viceroys. It is not too late for Mrs. Besant to mend and we hope Babus Norendra Nath Sen and Hirondra Nath Dutt will send her a friendly warning.

Plain-speaker.

HAND AND POWER LOOMS FOR INDIA.

IMPORTANT TRADE OPINION.

Mr. E. B. Havell sends us a letter on the subject of hand and power looms for India, just received by him from Messrs. Raphael Brothers, well-known firm of loom-manufacturers in Manchester. After referring to a series of experiments undertaken by the firm to produce a loom suited in all respects to Indian requirements the letter says:—"At last we believe we have succeeded and we are therefore making entirely new models which we hope to have ready in about 4-6 weeks' time, so that before the close of the year we shall probably be able to deal with the shoals of inquiries and orders that have come round, some of them as the direct outcome of your recommendation. We know how greatly you are interested in this subject and we therefore deem it advisable to acquaint you with the above circumstances, in order that you may advise those with whom you are in touch, as they will now not wait very long before a domestic loom will be put on the market as near perfection as it is possible to get. We do not think one can conceive anything more simple and easy-running than the method we have fixed upon, and we shall certainly afford you an early opportunity of judging for yourself of the merits of the loom in question. Meanwhile we beg leave to mail you apart a copy of our illustrated catalogue of power looms and preparing machinery. There is at the present time a keen desire on the part of native firms in Bengal to go in for power weaving on a small scale, and we shall certainly do our utmost to encourage the movement, for we are convinced that sooner or later the bulk of the cloth used by the natives will have to be manufactured on the spot instead of being imported from Lancashire. It is bound to come and we may as well face the question now that so much feeling exists in connection with the Partition of Bengal. We have equipped a very small factory for Mr. B. K. Ghose of Chandernagore near Calcutta, and would like you to call upon him and examine our make of power looms; they are built expressly for weaving dhooties, shirtings, etc., and we believe Mr. Ghose is perfectly satisfied with them, at all events we have repeat orders on hand for him at the present time. Doubtless you will be hearing of others who contemplate erecting small factories of, say, 25, 50, or 100 power looms, and if so, you will greatly oblige by mentioning our name, for we know exactly the type of loom suited to the requirements of the Calcutta trade and you will agree that we are by no means dear, seeing that we are to-day booking orders for 50" reed-space looms complete, including all up-to-date improvements at £13-10-0 net, packed and delivered free to Calcutta Harbour."

The Railway Board, accompanied by Mr. Manson, Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, reached Nagpur on Saturday.

The Bhaunagar Medal has been awarded to Evelyn Lloyd Tanner, B.A., Clare College, Cambridge. Mr. Tanner is placed third among the Indian Civil Service probationers in the final list arranged on the combined results of the Open Competition, and the Final Examination, 1905.

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THE SONEPUR FAIR.

(From our Special Reporter.)

Industrial Exhibition Camp, Nov. 11. THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

For the last two years the foremost attraction to the Sonepur Fair has been an Industrial Exhibition, the idea of which originated with Babu Purnendu Narayan Singh senior Government Pleader, Bankipur. As a matter of course Purnendu Babu did not spare any pains to make the institution really useful and permanent and the several District officers of Behar did their utmost to make it a success. The collection of exhibits this year was so numerous and varied that many who have lived life-long in Behar were heard to remark that they never even dreamt that Behar could be the home of so many artistic productions. The exhibition was formally opened by Mr. Hare, senior member, Board of Revenue, who had come all the way from Calcutta for this purpose. In asking Mr. Hare to open the exhibition Mr. Lovings, the Commissioner of Patna, remarked: "I need say a very few words only by way of introduction to these proceedings. This is the second time that an Industrial Exhibition has been held at Sonepur. The first was held last year as an experiment but the interest taken in it was so great and the result in spite of the short notice given so encouraging that it was resolved to continue the experiment this year on a large scale in the hope that the exhibition might become a permanent institution and might be one of the regular features as well as the attractions of these annual Sonepur gatherings. The object of the Exhibition is, as Mr. Lyon told you last year to encourage the development of the indigenous industries of Behar. This is a real Swadeshi movement (loud laughter of ladies and officials) and one that will meet with the sympathy and support of every official and non-official who has the true welfare of Behar at heart. Every district, I am glad to say, is well represented. This year, thanks to the energy of the Collectors of the different districts and of the local committees, and the acknowledgments of the General Committee are specially due to the Secretary, Babu Purnendu Narayan Singh. In this, as in the matter of the Divisional Agricultural Association recently formed he has taken a leading part throughout and here we can realize what an amount of zeal and energy he has thrown into his work and how indefatigable he has been in his efforts to make the exhibition a success. We are fortunate in having been able to secure the presence of the Hon'ble Mr. Hare here to-day. No one takes a greater interest in the welfare of Behar particularly in matters relating to the Patna Division with which he was so long associated. I have great pleasure on behalf of the general committee in inviting him to formally declare the Exhibition open."

Mr. Hare on rising to address said: When I received the invitation of the Industrial Exhibition Committee to open this Exhibition, of which you have just given such an interesting account and which we are about to see, I accepted with much pleasure, not only because it would afford me an opportunity of again visiting this Division in which I have worked so many years and with which I have so many pleasant associations, but because it would afford an opportunity of seeing again my friends who would be glad to accept also because I am much interested in the industrial development of this division. I consider this exhibition a most excellent idea and the Division is much indebted to those gentlemen who have spent so much time and labour on the preparation, the chief among them is Babu Purnendu Narayan Singh. The principal use of such an exhibition is to bring together the buyer and seller, the person who can make something which is useful and attractive and the person who wants that thing and is prepared to pay a fair price for it. Also it helps to inform the man who can make these things which we see exhibited as to what articles are in request and which it will be profitable for him to make and to show him what other people can produce in his own land, and to raise the standard of work in each department of production. I do not propose to detain you any longer with my remarks but will prefer to let you see without delay the articles which are on exhibition. Many of the articles on show are for sale. I will not ask you to buy anything against your wish but I hope and believe you will find many things which will suit your wants and that you and the exhibitors may be contented with the results of this exhibition. I now declare the exhibition to be open."

MEETING OF THE BEHAR LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

In the afternoon some two dozen members met at the Durbhanga Raj Camp. The meeting was presided over by the Maharaja of Durbhanga. The first item of business was to consider the draft rules of the association. A Bengalee Raja proposed that as Bengal had become the name of the new province the old province ought to be named Bengal and Behar, for the status and position of Behar ought to be recognised. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Sachidananda Singh. He said that he would second the resolution with a proviso that this resolution would not be submitted to Government till the legality of the Partition had been settled. He said that by partition Behar had now become a predominant factor of West Bengal and deserved its name to be recognised. A Behari pleader thereupon said that regards being had to the proviso that has been added the resolution appeared to be premature. Babu Gajadhar Pershad supported the contention of the previous speaker and said that the Association had not up to this time expressed any opinion either in favour of or against the partition question and the Maharaja of Durbhanga's last speech reflected the feeling of the members. Therefore it was reasonable to wait till the finality of the partition had been settled. Mr. Sachidananda here rose and said he did not understand the position of Babu Gajadhar Pershad and did not like the position of expediency which he adopted. Behar must assert itself now or never. It

RIVES. WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

If it is a case of cholera or cholera morbus give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and you will have no need of a doctor. It is pleasant to take and never fails to give prompt relief. Why not buy it now? For sale by ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS. PRICE, Rs. 1, Rs. 2.

is to our shame that Behar had always held a subordinate position and never asserted itself. At this stage the Maharaja suggested that if the name was to be changed at all it should be Bengal, Behar and Orissa. Thereupon Mr. Sachidananda said that if the Orissa people did not like there was no reason why they should not make our proposal. The Maharaja's suggestion was, however, adopted by the mover and it was proposed that the name be changed to that of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Behar, West Bengal and Orissa. The resolution was thus passed to a close with a vote of thanks to the Maharaja.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE FRENCH BANK.

ALLEGED FORGING PRO-NOTE.

On Wednesday, the last of the Promissory Note forgery cases, in which were implicated Chander Kanto Bhattacharjee, Girish Chander Ghose, Haran Chander Roy and Profulla Chander Sen Gupta, was taken up before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate. These men have been committed to take their trial in the sessions in the other promissory Notes forgery cases.

Mr. Hume, crown solicitor, assisted by Babu Ashutosh Biswas, conducted the prosecution. Babu Ashutosh Biswas, conducted the prosecution. Babu Ashutosh Mohan Bose appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the defence.

Mr. Hume in opening the case said that a government promissory note for Rs. 9200 was presented at the French Bank and raised a loan of Rs. 6000 on it. The currency notes received were cashed by a man who gave his name as Nagendra Nath Pal. When the French Bank presented the promissory note at the Bank of Bengal, the fraud was discovered. At first a pro note for Rs. 200 was purchased in the name of Surendra Nath Roy. The writing was washed off with a solution and then the body of the note was filled in with the figures Rs. 9200. This pro note was at first presented at the Delhi Bank but no money could be raised on it. Next the note was presented at the National Bank; here again there was failure. Lastly the note was presented at the French Bank, where they succeeded in raising a loan by pledging the note for Rs. 6000. Mr. Hume in conclusion said that if the court tendered pardon to one Sarat Chander Das, he could speak the truth.

Court:—(to Sarat) Will you speak the truth in this matter?

Sarat:—yes, sir.

Sarat was then made an approver and Babu Ashutosh Biswas examined him.

Sarat Chander Das said amongst other things:—I know the four accused. I knew them in connection with a note to get out a government paper from the bank and raise money on it. I Chander Kanto, Profulla, Haran and Sidheswar were in the conspiracy since the year 1900. Sidheswar was a note-writer in the Bank of Bengal and had died since. Haran was an assistant in the Loan department of the Debt Office. Profulla was a note writer. Chander Kanto and Girish were not bank employes. This conspiracy lasted till the fraud in connection with the Allahabad Bank was discovered. In June 1900 Haran and Profulla suggested that as blank G. P. Notes for Rs. 200 were not available, they should buy two notes for Rs. 100 each from the market and get them exchanged at the Bank for one consolidated note for Rs. 200. They said also that they should get the forms written not with the Bank ink but some other ink, which could be easily effaced. Girish brought them to his house at 196 Khurut Road, Howrah. At this time we all went with the exception of Haran to Sidheswar's house. There we consulted and settled that the paper was to be brought in the name of Surendra Nath Roy. In the same month of June, I, Chander Kanto, and Girish brought two G. P. Notes for Rs. 100 each, from Prosad Das Bepura in the name of Surendra Nath Roy. It was arranged that Chander Kanto should personate Surendra Nath Roy, zemindar, Tezpur. Chander Kanto actually personated Surendra. We then went to the Public Debt Office for the proposed exchange. Chander Kanto wrote the name of Surendra. Profulla said referring to the note that those plaques had to be washed and Girish undertook to wash it off by oxalic acid. Girish shook us the paper. The official signature was not used. After that, I, Girish and Chander Kanto attempted at different banks to raise a loan. We left the note with Profulla. I paid him Rs. 200. I saw it altered to Rs. 9200, when Profulla returned it. Rs. 6000 was received from the post. (Here witness gave the details of the share each received)

The court then rose for lunch.

When the court resumed the examination of Sarat Chander Das was resumed.

He continued:—Sidheswar was not paid anything because he had gone wrong in the head. Girish personated Jadu, Nath Dutt and Chander Kanto personated Surendra Nath Roy. Those notes were not taken out from the Bank of Bengal, because Profulla said that the previous fraud in connection with the French Bank had been detected and the Superintendent delivery of the received notes would be handed over to the police. The consultation about these frauds were held at 196 Khurut Road, Howrah, in Profulla's house at Sulkea and also, Girish's house at Sulkea, at 3 Karforna's Lane and 87 Upper Circular Road. It was arranged between ourselves that the notes should be purchased in the name of a member of the rich Roy family of Tajpore who lived in front of my house."

After his examination some more witnesses including Mr. Graves of the Public Debt Office and Sakhi Gopal Bosal were examined and the case was adjourned.

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 Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "We take pleasure in 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, Rs. 1, Rs. 2.

MATRIMONIAL PLUNGES IN THE DARK.

THE ROMANCE OF UNSEEN FINANCES AND BRIDES.

To the cynic who considers matrimony, even under the most favourable conditions, an experiment full of risk, it must seem little short of madness for a man to link his life with a woman whom he has never once set eyes on; and yet the venture has been made more than once with happy results.

It was only quite recently that a young merchant of Amsterdam met for the first time as his wife a lady whom until the moment of meeting he had never even seen. This singular matrimonial romance—by no means unusual in the Netherlands—came about thus. Some years ago the brother of the bridegroom had gone out to South Africa to practise medicine, and had lost his heart to the pretty daughter of a brother physician in Cape Colony. The young people became engaged, and were on the eve of marriage when the doctor fell a victim to enteric fever.

The sad news was transmitted by the girl to the brother in Holland, and was followed by a correspondence between the two, who shared a common loss. As was, perhaps, not unnatural that link of sympathy led gradually to the more tender and intimate sentiment of love; and before two years had elapsed the girl had become engaged to the brother of her dead fiancée, 6,000 miles and more away. After a year's engagement, as the lover in Holland saw no prospect of leaving his business long enough to fetch his bride, the marriage ceremony was performed by proxy in South Africa, and the bride immediately started for Holland to meet the husband whom she had not yet seen in the flesh.

Almost equally strange are the cases in which a man loses his heart to the pictured presentment of a girl who is an absolute stranger to him. Of romances of this kind many stories are told, not a few of which have had a tragic termination.

A good many years ago a man fell hopelessly in love with the portrait of a young lady, the daughter of a wealthy Lancashire merchant, which he saw on the walls of Burlington House. He sought out the artist and from him learnt that the original of the picture which had ensnared his fancy was staying at the time in the West-end with an aunt and, after surmounting many obstacles, he obtained an introduction to her. As Fate would have it, however, his love awakened no response at all in the girl, who met his proposal with an uncompromising "No"; and when his attentions became troublesome she packed up her belongings and went home to Lancashire and to other places the love-sick man followed her, but the maiden was relentless; and at last, in despair, he returned to London and ended a life which had become valueless to him.

In another case a scion of an old French noble family was so captivated by a fair portrait which was exhibited at the Salon that, with infinite trouble, he traced the girl who had sat for it, and found in her the daughter of a small farmer who was affianced to the young artist who had painted her. An honourable man would have retired from the pursuit under such circumstances, but not so this impulsive young aristocrat, who made such persistent love to the girl that he completely weaned her from her lover.

The artist, furious at being supplanted, promptly challenged his rival to a duel, though he knew he was pitting himself against one of the deadliest shots in France; and, as was almost inevitable, he fell shot through the heart, while the maid, troubled by no qualms of conscience, rewarded the victor with her hand.

It is a relief to turn from these tragedies of Cupid to the stories in which all has ended happily. In a recent case, known to the writer, a young Englishman, who had emigrated to Australia, found a charming wife in a young lady-friend of his sister in England, whom he never met until a month before they were made one for life. The sister was, and is, a governess in a London suburb, and in her letters to her distant brother frequently spoke in warm terms of the prettiness and sweetness of a girl-friend, also a governess in the same school.

The brother's interest in this young lady was so stimulated that he asked for her photograph, so that he might judge for himself of her charms; and the pictured face sent to him played such havoc with his peace of mind that he wrote to the girl forthwith and asked her to become his wife. He had to write many another letter, however, before he received the answer that made him the happiest man in Melbourne; and one day last spring the bells of a certain church in the north of Yorkshire, where the girl's home is, were set ringing a joyful peal, and the young emigrant led to the altar the girl who had thus romantically won his heart at the other side of the world.

A SHORT STORY. JUGGLING WITH MATRIMONY.

By Walter J. Mowbray. "It's very wrong of me," she said, "to let you put your arm round my waist in this disgraceful manner."

"It's little enough," pleaded the man. The girl looked doubtfully at the darkening sea. She was but a girl, despite the prefix to her name.

"My waist—or the concession?" she inquired. The man dug a vicious heel into the yielding shingle.

"The concession," he replied savagely. Besides, who is there to see us in this solitude? Even the dusk has merged into darkness."

The girl knit her pretty brows in an effort of thought. Before them stretched the limitless sea. Behind them towered a great grey rock. On either hand lay a broad sweep of unoccupied shingle. Darkness enveloped them, and the possibility of discovery was proportionately small. But Mrs. Lucian had her scruples. Moreover, she inwardly marvelled at the man's audacity in thus totally disregarding the laws and commandments incidental to matrimony.

"It is not a question of discovery," she reproved. "Wrong is not right until it is found out, Mr. Searle."

The man laughed; but there was little mirth in the laugh. "Well," he said defiantly, "we're at the seaside, anyhow. That fact carries with it a certain degree of license, as everyone will admit."

The girl leaned back. But the man's arm never moved. "Do you think Mr. Lucian would admit such a thing—in our case?" she inquired sweetly. "Besides, are you not resolving up into a mere question of geography?"

The man opened his eyes.

"Oh, come!" he protested. That's much too strong a term! and if you will insist on reminding me of—of your husband, Laura—well, all I can say is that he ought to be ashamed of himself for sending you down here alone and never helping to give you a jolly time!"

The girl smiled. "I could wire for him?" she suggested dreamily. "It would be so nice to see you two shake hands."

Once more the offending heel crashed into the shingle. "You needn't trouble," he said, gloomily. "I'm going back to town in the morning."

The girl sat up. "So soon!" she exclaimed. "I thought you had another week! I hope you've not had bad news, Mr. Searle?"

The man was silent. He did not quite know how to answer her. "Would you care?" he asked suddenly. "Does it matter to you whether I go or stay?"

The girl leaned back again. There was an almost imperceptible tightening of the arm about her waist. Clearly she had not noticed it, for the man was not rebuked.

"Of course it matters," she responded, with a charming assumption of innocent surprise. "We've been such good friends, Mr. Searle. I'm almost ashamed to confess it, but I've scarcely missed my husband since you and your friend met us on the pier ten days ago. You've been awfully kind, you know."

The man frowned. He was beginning to fight anew the seismal battle that had been going on for days. He had always lost, and he had now determined on retreat. Yet, with an astonishing lack of generalship, he actually intended to notify the enemy as to his plans.

"Well," he said doggedly, "I'm going away because I'm a fool—that's all! I never thought twice about any woman in my life till I met you. And now I'm on the rocks, like the rest of mankind, I shall never love any other woman. And you, are out of reach. That's why I must go."

The girl sighed sympathetically. "Is it really so bad as that?" she murmured. "Yes," he said, "it's as bad as that. This is our last evening, Laura."

She sighed again. "What a silly boy!" she said, "to fall in love with a married woman!"

The man bit his moustache savagely. "You didn't own to being married till you'd been out for three whole days together," he reminded her. "The mischief was done then, and it was too late."

The girl leaned towards him till her wavy brown hair caressed his cheek, and set his pulses beating. Yet it was only her way of apologising. Some temperaments are so sensitively sympathetic that the diffusion of sweet consolation becomes an absolute necessity. But every strain has its breaking point. With a sudden movement he bent down and kissed her squarely on the lips. She uttered a little startled cry that was not too audible, and feebly struggled to release herself. But the next instant she was again still. It seemed so cruel to be unkind on this very last night of their sweet association. Yet she owed something to herself nevertheless.

"What do you think my husband would say to such a proceeding?" she protested, breathlessly.

The reply was not audible. He felt relieved at this, and supplemented it with another. "That 'his' look-out!" he said, sturdily. "He shouldn't be fool enough to make such a thing possible!"

He looked down suddenly. The girl was quietly laughing! Was she making a fool of him? The possibility sent a hot flush to his brow, and he was on the point springing to his feet and tragically bidding her a long and reproachful farewell, when he saw her do a curious thing. She deliberately withdrew the plain gold band that encircled the third finger of her left hand and tossed it in the sea. The action made him gasp. But the girl only laughed.

"It bought it on the way down," she said. "It wasn't worth much."

The man stared at her in blank bewilderment. "I—I don't understand!" he blurted out. The girl nodded.

"You see," she said, "girls have a good deal to put up with when they come down alone to the seaside. Every man seems to—and he has the right to accept them and—take all kinds of liberties with them. So Dora and I hit on a plan to avoid this annoyance. We just bought wedding rings and posed as married women. It worked all right till we met you. Then, somehow, we wanted to hide it, but couldn't. The fellows we had dismissed gave the game away, and we had to stick to the deception."

There was a tacit confession in the speech which the man did not fail to observe. The incredible arm tightened again. And this time there could be no mistake about the action.

"Then there isn't any Mr. Lucian!" he cried beginning to laugh in his turn.

The girl shook her head regretfully. It was now the man's duty to offer consolation. "Never mind!" he murmured, warming to his work. "We'll soon remedy that misfortune."

The process of consolation lasted for half an hour, and was apparently conducted on the plan of Mendelssohn's exquisite songs. Presently the man looked up.

"I wonder where Tom is!" he said thoughtfully. "Listening to Dora's confession," she replied, with the promptness of conviction. "Is he, too, returning to town to-morrow, Mr. Searle?"

The man resumed his former occupation. "I've changed my mind," he said. "But, I say, Laura, we must remember this rock. There's not a soul in sight!"

And this they certainly did. As the sun dipped down into the sea, they turned up with astonishing regularity throughout the ensuing week. And when, a year later, they revisited the spot and found another couple there before them, they were in no way perturbed as elusive as the renowned Mrs. 'Arris, or that mythical hero of a modern ballad who was so pathetically implored to "come home," and whose recent decease has evoked such universal rejoicing, he is now ably represented in the flesh by the husband of Laura Searle. And Tom and Dora think they cannot do better than follow so excellent an example.



AN OPEN LETTER TO CONGRESS LEADERS.

You must have noted that the country in general has grown almost impatient of your tinkering Congress politics. It seems to have realized that the most successful of your Congress cannot secure permanent good for the country simply by a policy of what it calls "begging".

I do not say that you should give up Congress altogether. Far from it. For, it is the Congress that has been mainly instrumental in bringing about the unity which has made political agitation in this country possible. Unity of hopes and aspirations among infinite diversities of race and creed is the fundamental condition of political regeneration of this vast country.

Let not your inveterate faith in what you style constitutional agitation and the supreme righteousness of the British Parliament blind you to the new epoch that is slowly yet steadily dawning upon your poor mother-country.

If in this attempt you fail, your failure will be only temporary, and it will give you success for harder contests. Make the Congress, therefore, the gymnasium of the Nation, where an Indian can meet an Indian, where he can freely walk and jump and run and fall and get up again; where he can think and try, where he can learn and teach the lessons of self-help rather than of dependence.

Uluberia Notes

Thanks to Babu Jogendra Nath Mitter, a reconciliation has at last been effected between the manager of the Fort Gloster Jute Mills and the large number of mill-workers who struck work. About 100 clerks belonging to the various departments of the mill were thrown out of employment during the last fifteen days.

There is now pending in the court of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Uluberia a case of rioting in which a clerk employed in the Fort Gloster Jute Mill at Bowraah figures as the complainant and a large number of mill-workers as the accused.

The Garbhwanipur students' case is otherwise known here as a case of "Bande Mataram". It has, strictly speaking, not developed as yet into a regular case.

A monster meeting in connection with the Swadeshi movement was held at Bowraah, day before yesterday. About six thousand persons representing all classes of the community attended.

Let not your inveterate faith in what you style constitutional agitation and the supreme righteousness of the British Parliament blind you to the new epoch that is slowly yet steadily dawning upon your poor mother-country.

LARGE SUNSPOT.

Anyone possessing a good average eyesight and a piece of suitably darkened glass will find it quite an easy matter, writes a home contemporary, to see the large sunspot which at present adorns face of the sun.

The present outburst takes its place among the greatest yet recorded, "naked-eye" spots being of only exceptional occurrence. Yet this is the fourth such group seen this year.

A popular idea which needs some modification is that the appearance of a large sunspot, such as the present, implies an immediate change in the terrestrial atmospheric conditions. This conception is far too sweeping in its conclusions.

The confirmation of the existence of a more detailed connection—if such confirmation be possible—including days, or weeks, or even years, will have to await the results of the judicial discussions which are now being carried on in our solar physics and meteorological observatories.

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DR. PAUL'S PHTHISIS INHALATION. A New Remedy for Consumption. All consumptive patients know that Dr. Paul's "Phtisis Inhalation" kills the specific germs (bacilli) of Consumption and thereby induces prompt and radical cure in the early stage of the disease.

Dr. Hem Chandra Dutta, M. B., Medical Officer, Bhagawan Doyal Singh's Dispensary, writes:—"I have tried your 'Phtisis Inhalation' in several cases of consumption with satisfactory results, and have found that before the formation of cavities in the lungs the 'Inhalation' is highly efficacious."

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M. Kunhi Kaman, V. P. P. Esq., Sanskrit Pandit of the German Mission High Institution and landlord of Telcherry was suffering from chronic dyspepsia for a long time. His appetite was gone. Whenever he took even an ounce of cow milk, there was an acute pain and rumbling noise in the lower abdomen.

Dear Sir,—The phial of Sudha Churna which I brought from you, has done me immense good. I, a dyspeptic patient for a long time, could not take without experiencing an acute pain and rumbling noise in the lower abdomen even an ounce of cow milk.

That medical is to be had of the Manager BHARAT VAISYAJANILYA, 41, Baghbar Street, Shyambazar, Calcutta.

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