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

VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1905.

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NOTABLE UTTERANCES AT THE
NATIONAL GATHERINGS OF
DECEMBER, 1904.

CONTENTS, -Indian National Congress Sir
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Presidential Address. The Social Conference, H.
H The Geakwar's Inaugural A'dress. The Hon.
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Chandavarkar's Address. Indian Ladies' Conference.
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Conference. Mrs. Morison's Presidential Address
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sey's Speech. H E Lord Lamington's Speech
H. E. Lady Lamington's Speech. Sir Pherozesha
Mehta's Speech. Temperance Conference. S
Balchandra Krishna's Address, Mr. Samuel Smith'
Speech.

Speech.
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tion and landlord of Telicherry was suffering
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was gone. Whenever he took even an ounce of
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noise in the lower abdomen. He was also suffering
from piles, and his weight was much reduced.
He tried all sorts of medicines, but derived no
benefit from any of them. At last he wrote to us for
a large phial of Sudha Churna, and after usign
t for a mouth and a half he has got much benefit,
and has written the following letter to us:

a large phial of Sudha Churna, and after usign t for a mouth and a half he has got much benefit, and has written the following letter to us:

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 no take without experiencing an acute pain and rumbling noise in the lower abdomen, even an ounce of cow milk. But after taking a phial of your Sudha Churna, ca now easily consume sixteen ounces of milk a day without feeling any uneasiness, I am glad to say that there has been steady and remarkable increase of my appetite ver since I have been taking your valuable Sudha hurna which also aids a good deal the excretary ctions impaired by piles. I would like to an i weight of my body was only 98 lbs. before taking the medicine, but is has now increased to 104 lbs.

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Ornaments worth Rs. 100 win get a the cost.

Obar 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 butitoo highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was compiled with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst. Commr, Habiganj, Syll et Dated 3rd January, 1890.

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more orders very soon.

Ranaghat
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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.

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Was secured by a Gentleman who was at first dispaired of success owing to his extreme Nervous Debility. He used our RATIBILAS, the great Nervine Tonic, for 4 weeks and made himself strong enough to undergo the proper medical examination. The Doctor who first gave a very wrong opinion about his health pow 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.

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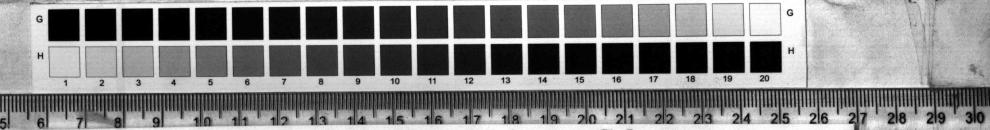
It is a novel and charming preparation composed of the finest Genuine Musk. Otto of Roses, and some other new and valuable Aromatics and Spices for imparting a rich and delicious taste to the Betal. A few grains of this Powder taken with the betel will wonderfully improve its taste and flavour. Betel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

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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

A meeting of this Council was held on turday at the Council Chamber in Writers' Buildings, the Hon Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal presided. STUDENTS AND "SWADESHL" THE CARLYLE CIRCULAR.

Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar asked the following questions: Referring to the recent circular about the students, I would recent circular about the students, I would ask for the fillowing information, viz:—

(a) Were there any cases in the mofussil, prior to the issuing of the circular, where students had been charged with any breach of the peace either in connection with the Swadeshi movement or the anti-Partition agitation? If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of such cases with their results? (b) Did Government consult any educationists such Government consult any educationists Government consult any educationists such as Sir Gurn Dass Banerjee, Dr. P. C. Roy, the Rev, Mr. Wann, the Very Rev. Father Lafont, etc., before issuing the circular? If so, did they approve or disapprove of any such repressive measure? (c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether working for the Swadeshi movement by any class of people can simply by reason of their number constitute an unlawful assemble within the meaning of Section 17 of Act bly within the meaning of Section 17 of Act V of 1861? And if the acts of persons so W of 1861? And if the acts of persons so working are unaccompanied by any use or show of force, violence or disturbance, could such acts furnish any lawful basis for appointment of special Police officers under the said section? (d) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it considers the sring by any class of people, of any song to be an offence unless such song is either obsence, libelious or seditious? (e) Will the Government be pleased to explain how the teachers can be legitimately held responsible for anything done by the students outside their schools and beyond the school hours? And will the Government be pleased to consider whether the employment of teachers and professors as special Police officers is not likely to lower the prestige, dignity and efficiency of the educational service and thereby materially affect the education of the country? (f) Will the Government be pleased to state twhy the circular has not been made applicable to Calcutta, where the student community are more actively working for the Swadeshi movement than probably anywhere else? (g) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the state of things at Rangman? If so, will the Government be pleased been drawn to the state of things at Rang-pur? If so, will the Government be pleased to state what was the precise offence commut-ted by the students there and under what law or authority has the Magistrate there fined nearly 200 boys with rupees five (Rs. 5 each? To what department is such fine, if realised, to be credited? (h) Having regard to the actual views of Government as recently to the actual views of Government as recently explained by the Lieutenant-Governor, and in view of the fact that the circular has actually been misconstrued and misapplied in some cases, will the Government be pleased in the interests of public peace and tranquillity to withdraw the circular altogether, leaving such matters entirely in the hands of the Educational Department in the hands of the Education in the hands of the Educati

matters entirely in the hands of the Educational Department without any intervention either by the Police or by the Magistrates,

The Hon. Mr. Carlyle said: (a) there were few cases reported to Government in which students have actually been guilty of a breach of the peace in connection either with the Swadeshi movement or the anti-Partition agitation. Government, before issuing the circular, had also received information, that, in many parts of the mofusil a state of things existed under which students by picketing and other devices had coerced a large number of people to abstain from buying what they pleased and tradesmen from importing or selling what they pleased. Government is not prepared to lay on the table the ment is not prepared to lay on the table the confidential reports it has received on the subject. (b) Government issued the circular in consultation with its advisers in the Educational Department. cational Department. (c) Government is not prepared to express an opinion regarding cases vaguely and hypothetically put. But it is obvious that the assembly of any class of people in large numbers to put pressure on any section of the community may easily lead to a state of things which would end, unless properly controlled, in a serious breach of the peace. (d) Songs though neither obscene, libellous, nor seditious, may be sung in such a way or under such circumstances as to give reasonable offence and endanger the public peace. (e) Government cannot acpublic peace. (e) Government cannot ac-the view that teachers are not responcept the view that teachers are not responsible to exercise an influence over their pupils for good outside their school. In the opinion of Government, the employment of teachers and professors as special Police officers is not likely to lower the prestige, dignity, and efficiency of the Educational Service. It is a service which may be exacted from all members of the community, from the highest to the lowest. (f) Government is in a position in Calcutta to take immediate steps to suppress nuisances. The circular has been communicated to the Commissioner of Pelice, who has been instructed cular has been communicated to the Commissioner of Pelice, who has been instructed if necessary, to take steps in accordance with the spirit of the instructions contained in that circular. (g) The Hon. Member is well-aware that Rangpur does not belong to this Province. (h) The Lieutenant-Governor is not presented to withdraw the circular. There not prepared to withdraw the circular. There is now no excuse for any misunderstanding of the circular. It is for the District Magistrate to see that the liberty of the community is not interfered with by any section thereof; and the circular simply advises him to secure the assistance of the educational authorities in dealing with students and school-boys.

school-boys.

The Hon. Mr. Chaudhurl:—(a) Is it a fact that the circular issued by the Chief. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, providing for the punishment of school-boys for taking part in politics or in the Swadeshi movement and for the enrolment of teachers as special constables as a safeguard against school-boy disturbances, was forwarded to all the District Magistrates in Northern and Eastern Bengal about three days before the said districts of Bengal were proposed to be severed from the Bengal Administration? Was the same circular forwarded by the same officer at about the same time to the

SORE MUSCLES.

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

PRICE, Me. T. Ra. 2.

District Magistrates of the remaining portion of Bengal? (b) If there be any district in Bengal where the circular has not been forwarded, will the Government be pleased to name them? (c) Which are the districts where the Government anticapated or was nformed that different sections of the peopie were likely to come into conflict, and and the Government ascertain how far the information, if any, was based upon facts?
(d) Since the issue of the circular to Mofussil Magistrates, is it not a fact that the Director of Public Instruction and the Commissoner of the Presidency Division in Bengal were deputed to consult some leading educa-tionalists in Calcutta as to the policy of the circular and that they unanimously condemn-

The Hon. Mr. Carlyle: The circular referred to in the question was issued to all districts of Northern and Eastern Bengal shorty before the Partition with the consent of the Government of Assam. It was issued about the same time to a few District Ma-gistrates in other parts of Bengal. The Government is not prepared to give any information as to the districts in Bengal, to which the circular has not been forwarded. which the circular has not been forwarded, nor as regards the information it obtained before the issue of the circular. It is not correct that the Director of Public Instruction and the Commissioner of the Presidency Division in Bengal were deputed to consult some leading educationalists as to the policy of the circular and that they condemned it.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND "SWADESHL."

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND
"SWADESHI."

The Hon. Babu Ambica Charan Muzumdar. Does the Government approve of any
of its servants inciting people either against
the Swadeshi movement or against the agitation or against the Partition of Bengal? If not will the overnment inquire wh here are not officers who are actually doing so, or in case the Government is not willing to make such an inquiry, will it be pleased to issue a circular forbidding all public servants from working against either of these movements and enjoining them to an atti-

tude of perfect neutrality?

The Hon. Mr. Carlyle said: Government has no reason to believe that any of its offieers are taking any improper action against the Swadeshi movement, or against the agi-tation in connection with the Partition Bengal; and there is no occasion for an

inquiry or for the issue of a circular.

A NEW BENGAL BUDGET.

The Hon. Asif Kadar Saiyid Wasif Mirza, of Murshidabad: Owing to the reent Partition of Bengal and the creation of he new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, is it not necessary to prepare a new Budget for the Western Province of Bengal for the year 1905-1906? If so, will the Government be pleased to state when such a Budget would be prepared and laid

before the Council?

The Hon. Mr. Shirres: The Provincial budget is merely a consolidation of the district budgets, and the districts which have been transferred to the new Province have taken their budget allotments with them. It will not be necessary to prepare a new Budget for 1904-06.

THE RAMPUR BOALIA WATERWORKS. The Hon. Mr. J. Chaudhuri: Will the Government be pleased to state how much out of the provisions made for the Water works of Rampur Boalia and the drainage works of Rangpur in the Budget for 1905-1906 has been appropriated to the works referred to a list not the case that the Sanitary Engineer submitted his report on the said water-works and the drainage works in June last, and if no money has been allotted yet for the works referred to above, will the Government state its reasons for the non-appropriation of the budget grants for the purpo es referred to?

The Hon. Mr. Shirres: The places referred to are now included in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and all papers ferring to them have been transferred the Government of that Province. THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

The Hon. Mr. Chaudhuri: It is stated in the Lieutenant-Governor's letter of the 6th April, 1904, regarding the Partition of Bengal, that the Lieutenant-Governor was then maturing a scheme in consultation with the Board of Revenue for associating its members more closely with himself in the administration of the province. If any such acheme has been matured, will the Government be pleased to publish it for public in-The Hon. Mr. Carlyle: The Lieutenant-

Governor has matured a scheme in consulta-tion with the Board of Revenue for associat-ing the Members of the Board more closely with himself in the administration of province. He does not propose to publish any information as to the details of the scheme which introduces no changes of principle into its administration. THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC

INSTRUCTION. The Hon. Mr. Chaudhuri: Is the Government in a position to state whether a Member of the Indian Civil Service is to succeed Mr. Alexander Pedler on the latter's retirement from the office of the Director of Pubment from the office of the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal? Is the office of the Director of Public Instruction to be abolished and an Educational Secretary appointed in his place to discharge his duties? Is the Government aware that a scheme for the conversion of the Educational Department into an executive department of the Bengal Government was contemplated by Sir George Campbell and then abandoned, having been called into question in Parliament? Having regard to this fact does the Government intend to revive a similar

The Hon. Mr. Gordon: The answer to the first question is that the Hon. Member is referred to the answer given by the Secretary of State for India to Mr. Hugh Secretary of State for India to Mr. Hugh Law's question of the 3rd August, in which it was stated that he was aware that the Government of Bengal did propose to appoint a Member of the Indian Civil Services to succeed Mr. Pedler temporarily as Director of Public Instruction in March next. An officer of the Education Department has been already selected for appoint-

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 meritori ous 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

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ment as Inspector of Schools, so that at the end of two years he may be fully acquainted with the details of the administration of the Department and qualified for the Directorship. The answer to the other questions is that Government does not in-Public Instruction and appoint an Educa-tional Secretary in his place, or to convert the Educational Department into an Exe-cutive Department of the Bengal Govern-

CHOTA NAGPUR LANDLORD AND

TENANT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Slacke moved for leave to introduce a Bill to further amend the Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act. The object of the Bill was, he said, to make a purely formal and verbal amendment in Section 164 of the Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act (Bengal Act I of 1879), which was introduced by the Chota Nagpur Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1903 (Bengal Act V of 1903). The intention of Section 164 was to make all entries in records-of-rights relating to Mundari Khunt-Kattidari tenancies onclusive evidence; but it had been represented to the Government that the words used in the section were not wide enough to give full effect to that intention, and it was considered desirable to legislate so to remove all doubt on the subject.

The motion was put and agreed to.
The Bill was then introduced and read in
Council, and on application to the Hon'ble
the President the Rules of Business were suspended to admit of the Bill being taken into consideration and passed at once.

The Hon. Mr. Slacke then briefly ex-

lained the reason for urgency in cassing he Bill at one sitting, and moved that the Bill be taken into consideration and passed.

The motion was put and agreed to. LAND REGISTRATION ACT AMEND-

MENT BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Hare moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Land Registration Act, 1876, and in doing so, explained. the necessity for the amendment. The procedure prescribed in the Land Registration Act, 1876, for the maintenance of registers had been found in practice to be too minute and detailed; and this regulation of detail stands in the way of the introduction of such improvements as experience has shown to be useful and advisable. I has shown to be useful and advisable. It was therefore proposed to amend the Act so as to give a greater latitude in regard to the form in which some of these registers may be kept, by empowering the Board of Revenue to introduce such changes as may from time to time prove desirable. It was not proposed to make any alteration in regard to the information or particulars which are required by the Act to be ecorded, the sole object of the present proposals being to take power to make the record of these details in a manner different from details in a manner different from these details in a manner different from that at present prescribed in the Act. The opportunity was taken to make some further amendments in the Act which experience has shown to be desirable.

The motion has put and agreed to, and the Bill introduced and read in Council.

CALCUTTA POLICE SUPERANNUATION

FUND BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Carlyle moved for leave to ntroduce a Bill to aboish the Calcutta Police Superannuation Fund. The object was to abolish the "Calcutta and Subarban Police" constituted by Benperannuation Fund," al Act I of 1890, it being considered un-esirable that deductions of any kind should be made from the pay of the lower ranks of the Police force. The payment of pensions and gratuities will, on the abolition of the Fund, be taken over by the Government, as in the case of the District Police and any balance of the Fund outstanding will vest in the Government to be applied in that

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill introduced and read in Council.

COURT OF WARDS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Hare moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Court of Wards Act, 1879. The object of the Bill was to make various amendments in the Court of Wands Act, 1879, for the following purposes namely:—(1) To facilitate the investmen of Trust Funds in loans to Wards Estates (2) to provide for the prompt ascertainment of the liabilities of wards' properties and speedy adjudication of claims against them;
(3) to remove all doubt as to whether employees of the Court of Wards are public ser-vants; and (4) to declare that persons whose property is managed by the Court under the second clause of Section 11 of the Court of second clause of Section 11 of the Court of Wards Act, and co-owners whose state or tenure is managed by the Court under Section 95 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, are "wards" for the purposes of part VII, and Sections 60 and 6 A, of the Court of Wards Act, so far as regards such property, estate or tenure. The Hon. Member explained the proposed changes in the law.

proposed changes in the law.

The Hon. Mr. Chaudhuri wished to remark

The Hon. Mr. Chaudhuri wished to remark that in future, when it was proposed to introduce Bills of such a technical character, the ipportunity would be seized to circulate copies of the Bill to Hon. Members, say, a fortnight before.

The Hon. the President said he believed that was the desire of all Hon. Members, and that course would be followed.

The Bill was then introduced and read in Council, which will meet again on the 2nd of December.

QUESTIONS DISALLOWED. The following questions sought to be put by the Hon. J. Choudhury at Saturday's meeting of the Bengal Council were, how-ever, disallowed under Rule 10, which runs

"The Lieutenant-Governor may disallow any question without giving any reason therefor other than that, in his opinion, it cannot be answered consistently with the public interests; and in such case the question shall not be entered in the proceedings of the Council."

Here is the question about the Wellington Square meeting on the 16th October:

Square meeting on the 16th October:—

Is the Government aware that on the 16th October last i.e. the day fixed for the Partition of Bengal a Mahomedan demonstration was got up in the Wellington Square in which Dr. Ross, the Principal of the Calcutta Madrassa and the Moulvies of that college took part and where according to the reports in the "Statesman" and the "Englishman" pro-partition and anti-Swadeshi speeches were delivered and finding that the audience were not agreed on these questions the meeting was declared to be a religious one?

eligious one? (a). Reports have been in circulation in Calcutta that this meeting was held under the auspices of Government and some contributions were made for confectioneries distributed at the meeting by the Police Commissioner out of public funds. Is there any foundation for such reports?

(b). Did Dr. Ross or the Moulvies take part in the meeting with the sanction or knowledge of Government?

(c). If not, will the Government, in view

of the standing orders of Government, that its officers should not take part in any political movements, enquire into the matter and warn Dr. Ross and the Moulvies of the Calcutta Madrassa from taking part

in political meetings?

Here is the question about a circular issued by the Mahomedan interary

VIII. Has the attention of Government been drawn to a political circular issued by the Mahomedan Literary Society and published in the "Statesman" of the 8th inst. in the name of Mr. A. F. M. Abdur Rahaman fourth ludge of the Brand or the Procedure Rahaman fourth ludge of the Brand or the B man, fourth Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court, Moulvi Syed Mahomed Khan Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, Shamsul Ulma Velayet Hossein, teacher of the Calcutta Madrassa, Shamsul Ulma Miraa Ashraf Ali, teacher in the Hughl College, all of whom are officers of the Government.

(a). Does the Government approve of Mr. A. F. M. Abdur Rahaman and the Mouivies above named issuing political circulars of the kind and taking part in political circulars of the kind and taking part in political circulars of the kind and taking part in political circulars of the kind and taking part in political circulars of the kind and taking part in political circulars of the kind and taking part in political circulars of the kind and taking part in political circulars of the circular circulars of the circular circul cal controversies?

(b). Does the Government approve of political pensioners like Shahebzada Buktyar Shah taking part in political matters such as issuing the circular above mentioned? (c). Is it the policy of Government that its judicial, magisterial and educational officers may take part in political when they support political measures, but not otherwise or is it the rule that such Government officers should remain neutral with regard to all political controversies? Here is the question about the transfer

Here is the question about the transfer of Pabna, Bogra and Rungpur:—
"In the letter of the Bengal Government to the Government of India, dated 6th of April, 1904, regarding the transference of the districts of Pabna, Bogra and Rungpur to the new province it is urged as a reason for such transfer that "the character of the country itself has profoundly a reason for such transfer that "the character of the country itself has profoundly affected the character of the people and has given rise to a special class of problems." Will the Government be pleased to state what is meant by this and what are the special referred to problems?

STUDENTS AND THE "SWADESHI," AT MYMENSINGH.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Mymensingh, Nov. 17. Verily, a reign of terror has been estab-lished here. Every day a posse of cons lished here. Every day a posse of constables, armed with clubs are seen parading the streets in the bazar. Whenever a purchaser is seen, these peace-keepers cohect round him and ask him to purchase whatever he likes. The recent Lyon circulars have not been able to deter the Swadeshi workers from doing their duties in a peaceful manner and it appears that the new Magistrate Mr. L. O. Clarke is now in temper Vesterday he called Babu Anath temper. Yesterday he called Babu Anath Bandhu Guha and asked him if he was aware of the contents of the recent circulars. Babu Anath Bandhu was equal to the eccasion and flatly told that the leaders and guardians had advised the boys to do their work peacefully and persuade intending purchasers by entreaties to use country made goods. As far as political, quasi-political made goods. As far as political, quasi-political meetings were concerned our studenthad been asked to join them without neglect to their studies. Mr. Clarke asked Babu Anath Bandhu to take notice of the conduct of those boys of the Mrituujoy school of which he was the sole proprietor. Babu Anath Bandhu enquired of the reason why and the Magistrate promised to lot him know that in a moment; immediately after he left, Babu Anath Bandhu got the following letter. I append a true copy of it.

"Babu Anath Bandhu Guha. "On 4.11. S. I. Tarini Charan Mukherjee of the Kotwali noticed a knot of boys col-lected round a purchaser in the Barabazar. On going there and telling the purchaser (a Head constable) to buy what he p.eased and to take no notice of the boys, one of the latter remarked that the brother-in-law of Manchester has come. His name is Nripendra Roy son of Babu Upendra Koy,

"Kula Chandra De and Jotindra Kumar Bose are reported together with Nripendra as being the ring-leaders in the picketting and boycott movement.

(Sd.) L. O. Carke."

It appears that S. I. Tarini Charan Mukherjee of the Kotwali station has reported that those boys are students of the Aritunjoy school and the new Magistrate wanted to know what punishment d.d Anath Babu mete out to them and further threatened that if those were not students he would

proceed as Magistrate against them.
Yesterday the Magistrate forwarded another letter to Babu Shayma Charan Roy, pleader, who happens to be the Secretary of the local City College. Below is its true

copy.
"The Secretary, City College, Mymen-

"On 6-11-05 one Sitanshu Sen of the 2nd year class of your City College is reported to have attended a meeting near the Gouripore Cachery and to have read out a resolution connected with the "Swadeshi"

"Jotindra Kumar Bose also of the City College is reported to me as being a ring-leader in the picketting and boycotting agi-tation in connection with the "Swadeshi" movement. Please inform me what steps you have taken to put a stop to your boys participating in these matters and how you have dealt with these particular boys.

"Please let me have an early reply.
(Sd.) L. O. Clarke."

Only a few days ago it was notified by a proclamation over the signature of the Chief Secretary of the new Province that no Chief Secretary of the new Province hat no change in the laws of the transferred Districts would take place. Pray, could the authorities point out any section of the Penal Code under which "reading ut a resolution and "being ring-leader in picketting and boycotting agitation" is an offence The authorities of the new Province nay be pleased to remmber that we are stil within the jurisdiction of the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court and it will be for the 'Ion'ble Judges to decide what constitutes iftence High Court and it will be for the Ion'ble Judges to decide what constitutes affence and what does not. So long we are under the protection of that Hon'ble C urt no amount of circudars will be able to deter us from doing what is not illegal under the existing codified law. These "circularised laws" might have served the purpose in the jungle of Assam but they will hardly do in the plins of Bengal, The Anti-Swadeshi Circulan

Berhampere, Nov. 15. The District Magistrate of Murchidabad forwarded a copy of the above circular to Babu Boikunta Nath Sen, as a member of the Board for the management of the Berhampore Krishnanath College to which the gentleman replied as follows:-

A. E. Hallifax Esqre., Magistrate, Murshidabad.

Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt yesterday of your letter dated the 7th instant, in reply to my enquiry in connection with your circular memo No. 1790-99 dated the 31st ultimo forwarding copy of the circular addressed to you by the offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal dated the 10th ultime.

Reading the circular a copy of which has been forwarded to me by you, by the light thrown on the subject by the letter of the Private Secretary to H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in reply to Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose's letter dated the 4th instant, I beg respe P.D. was a confidential and not a general one and was addressed to certain Magistrates and was intended to be acted upon only where there was a likelihood of a breach of the peace for agitation by students and school boys on account of counter movement on the part of other counter movement on the part of other sections of community. I am not aware of any counter movement in this district by any section of the community likely to cause breach of the peace, so I believe the arcular in question has no application to this district. It further appears to me that Krishnanath College of Berhampore is an institution which is solely and exclusively maintained by the Maharaja of Cossimbazar without any grant-in-aid from Government without any grant-in-aid from Government and therefore the circular in question has

no application to it.

3. I beg further to submit that the principle underlying the circular is a direct encroachment on the rights and privileges of educational authorities in respect of discipline to be maintained in educational institutions, and on the legitimate authority and natural right of the parents and guardians of students and school boys with received to their training and conduct outside regard to their training and conduct outside the school and college premises after school hours, developments of their faculties and

the school and college premises after school hours, developments of their faculties and feelings and sense of duties, in short the formation of their character.

4. The employment of school boys and students for political purposes has been condemned by the circular on the grounds that it is absolutely subversive of discipline and in the highest degree injurious to the interests of the boys themselves: I begrespectfully to submit that any participation of advanced college students in political meetings or demonstrations, beyond the college hours and outside college premises cannot be considered as "absolutely suoversive of discipline." In non-Boarding institutions the Professors and teachers or the Head of the Institution or the Managing Board cannot be expected to watch over the students after the college hours or outside the college premises. Besides I maintain, with every deference for the opinion expressed by Government, that political education though not a part of the university curriculum, ought to be considered, ander existing circumstances, as necessary to enable the students to study History and sity curriculum, ought to be considered, ander existing circumstances, as necessary to enable the students to study History and Political Economy in a beneficial and efficient way. Severance and dissociation of study of history and political economy, including the general economical condition of the country, seems to me to be incompatible with consistency and sound principle and any lover of eductaion and well-wisher of the country would like to see our youths. the country would like to see our youths, when leaving their colleges fully equipped with sound knowledge of historical, political and economical matters affecting the

(a) As regards the injury to the interests of the boys themselves, I venture to submit that the parents and guardians of the students certainly ought to be given credit for their anxiety and care to look after the interests of their children or wards, they ought to be considered more directly responsible for the interests of the boys than our benevolent Government and therefore the Government can very safely therefore the Government can very safely relieve itself of any anxiety for the interests of the students, if they take any part in political movements and demonstrations, with the permission and approval of their parents and guardians.

5. In the second paregraph of the surrous and second paregraph of the second pare

parents and guardians.

5. In the second paragraph of the circular a new offence, not recognised by the penal laws of the land, has been sought to be created and District Magistrates have been authorised to see that "necessary disciplinary action is taken or punishment awarded by the educational authorities."

If the directions contained in the said paragraph be enforced discipline cannot be maintained by the heads and teachers of institutions, or those connected with the graph be enforced discipline cannot be maintained by the heads and teachers of institutions, or those connected with the management. The threat held out in the 3rd paragraph of the circular is, I venture to submit, who degrading to a body of men who expect better treatment from the hands of the Government, I beg respectfully to urge that unless the existing law is changed appointment as special constables can only be made arbitrarily by violation of law. I regret extremely and beg to entering the said provision in the circular.

6. I beg, however, to inform you strict discipline would be observed of college and school hours within the land school premises, and no students to be permitted to break the law or interior with individual liberty. Self-respect mands and a sense of duty justifies an giving expression to my personal views.

giving expression to my personal view

An interesting report on the Khorasan, apears in the Gazette The report runs to about 30 pa complete Gazette of India will be ed in Calcutta from the 25th ins further notice.

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Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23, 1905.

UTTER INDIFFERENCE REGARDING THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

THE Prince and the Princess of are in our midst. The advent of their Royal Highnesses should be hailed with joy from one end of the country to the other. This should be the talk of whole India, and every other topic should sink before it. That was exactly the case when the present King-Emperor, as heir-apparent to the British throne, came out to this country. Several months before his arrival here, Bengal was thrown topsy-turvy and convulsed in a manner never before witnessed.

There is, however, absolutely no stir this time in the capital of the Empire or in any

time in the capital of the Empire or in any part of Bengal, said to be the most advanced province in India, though the Prince with his consort is expected here in a few days. Is not this very significant?

The real situation, however, need ut be concealed any longer; and we deem it our duty to place it before the public, as the responsible authorities seem to be living in a fool's paradise. Apparently they are so blind as to be incapable of detecting the signs of sullenness which are visible in the faces of all, and so ignorant of the state of the public feeling as not to know the seething discontent that prevails in ing discontent that prevails in the land. They are evidently labouring under the impression that as soon as their Royal Highnesses arrive in the city, the inhabitants of Bengal will, to a man go mad with joy and accord the to a man, go mad with joy and accord the same grand and enthusiastic reception to them which they accorded to the Prince's august father. It should have occurred to the prince's accorded to the Prince's accorded to the Prince's august father. them that, however anxious the people might be to greet the Prince and the Princess with a warm welcome, certain circumstances have made it impossible for them to do sc in a way befitting the exalted position of the distinguished guests.

Need we enumerate these circumstances

Need we enumerate these circumstances? We believe there is not one official in the land, Mr. Risley included, who will deny the genuineness of the deep feeling evoked by the partition measure of Lord Curzon If there was any doubt about the matter at any time, it was dispelled by the unprecedented demonstrations that were held not only in Calcutta but all over Bengal on the 16th of October last. The people were bowever gradually settling people were, however, gradually settling down and diverting their attention to the development of the industrial resources of the country, when a bolt from the blue was hurled at them, in the shape of the anti-Swadeshi circular of Mr. Carlyle.

The above document made it quite clear that, the Swadeshi movement, instead of being welcome, was looked upon with alarm by the authorities, and that in order to kill it, a clever daying had been planted manual namely to clever device had been planned, namely, to clever device had been planned, namely, to frighten the leaders of the country by harasing the students through the Police and the Magistracy. In short, the alarming idea dawned on the mind of the public that there were responsible officers of Covernment who were such deadly enemies of the Bengalis that they would not allow them even to revive their peaceful arts, and industries! The revelation again threw the people into wild excitagent.

Sir Alexer Fraser came to realize the position to some extent, and offered an explana-tion. This, however, did not quite satisfy the public, though many thought that, even if the Carlyle circular were not withdrawn, it would not do much harm. Scarcely had the ple reconciled themselves to the new or of things under "atrocious Fraser," as the "Indian Daily News" had it. when there appeared on the scene "the ferocious Fuller," to quote the same paper, and the "insane Emerson," to stagger whole Bengal by their arbitrary, illegal and high-handed acts. The outrageous nature of their proceedings may better be imagined than described. ings may better be imagined than described. If the ruler of a province and his District Officers entertain the notion that, as executive authorities they are supreme in the land,—that they may commit illegalities with impunity,—and that even the High Court cannot meddle with their executive orders, do they not introduce absolute anarchy in the country? And both Mr. Fuller and the Rungpur Magistrate Mr. Emerson are not only under the impression that they are above all law and judicial courts, and that there is no cemedy against their executive orders all law and judicial courts, and that there is no remedy against their executive orders or acts, but, in the belief that they are thus safe-guarded. they have sought to strike torror into the minds of the people by flooding the province with circulars and proclamations of a most dangerous character and by openly humiliating the popular leaders, trampling the first principles of law and the ordinary rules of ctiquette and courtesy under foot.

Mr. Fuller thus complained to the leaders of Barisal whom he had summoned to his presence:—

"The conduct of the Dacca people was too rude even for an angel to bear. He was a man and could not stand it,—nobody could." But what has been his own conduct and that of the Magistrate of Rungpur, towards the people of this country? It was far worse than rude. The people of Dacca simply did not appear than rude. The people of Dacca simply did not appear in his presence to make profound salams to him. Hereby they did no harm to him. But he actually interfered with the liberty of a number of leading men when he compelled them, at the point of the bayonet as it were, to withdraw a certain innocent circular which to withdraw a certain innocent circular which they had issued. He offered criminal intimidation to them when he quartered a number of Gurkha soldiers at Barisal and threatened to make them responsible for any bloodshed that might take place owing to What out employed for suppressing riots. What outrages have been committed at Rungpur, we all know. Surely, these unjustifiable and unwarrantable acts are not calculated to promote the feeling of loyalty in the minds of the people

promote the feeling of loyalty in the minds of the people.

What may happen when their Royal Highnesses come to Bengal, we cannot say precisely. All that we know is, there is no joy in their hearts. And it is, therefore, not possible for them to join in any joyous demonstration that may be held in honor of the advent of these august personages. The leaders, it is seedless to say, are most anxious to show their loyalty to the personages who represent the paramount authority of the British Empire. Unfortunately a large number of them have bound themselves by a vow to remain is mourning till a certain period owing to the partition of Bengal.

yet remove the sullenness of the people by adopting certain measures, one of them being, of course, the withdrawal of the measure which has convulsed Bengal in an unprecedented manner. But is the Govern-ment prepared to do this? The whole difficulty may be removed if Government could see its way to confer a Governor and Council on Bengal to which she is entitled by law.

RULE BY GURKHAS.

Mr. Fuller, who holds the position of the Nawab Nazim of East Bengal and Assam, is reported to have tood the leaders at Barisal that "the Hindus, by what they were doing, would force him to go back to the times of Shaistha Khan." We hope, he will; for, in those days the people had full liberty even under a despotic government, and cujoyed the privilege of using arms. Their trade and industry were in their hands, so that they were left free to achieve such a grand development as "rice sold at eight maunds to a rupee in the capital at Dacca." If Mr. Fuller wished to go back to those times, the cruelties of Tartar despotism would, simply, be tempered and compensated by the freedom and abundance of the Mosle. In rule. With all their faults, the Nawabs were a great people, who despised meanness of every kind, including that of speech, and who never insulted respectable people. MR. FULLER, who holds the position of

ness of every kind, including that of speech. and who never insulted respectable people after having invited them to their presence. It is, therefore, a great relief to learn that at least one half of Bengal is again going to get back the blessings of Moslem rule, uniter which Shaistha Khan was succeeded by Juswanta Sing, a Hindu, as Viceroy under the Moghul Emperor.

But to be serious. Fancy the notion of Mr. Fuller. Because a few naughty urchins had cast some mud at the boat of the District Magistrate, Barisal was, in His Honour's

trict Magistrate, Barisal was, in His Honour' trict Magistrate, Barisal was, in His Honour's opinion, "in a state of mutiny." Only a decade ago this district rendered itself notorious by many a gunshot murder. But even then, the authorities would have made themselves the laughing-stock of the country if they had declared that a mutiny was apprehended there. Then, if the throwing of a few clods of earth at the District Officer by some little boys constituted a state of mutiny, just consider the means adopted to suppress it!

When the people break out into turbulence bordering on revolt, martial law is proclaimed. But the remedy applied by the new Lieutenant-Governor tor removing "a state of mutiny" is worse than that. For, even when martial law is declared, some show of a trial by court-martial is allowed. But what Mr. Fuller has done is to let loose one hundred armed Gurkhas among the disarmand the Derival because come children

hundred armed Gurkhas among the disarm ed people of Barisal, because some children had taken into their head to throw a little

mud at the boat of the Magistrate!

Nor is this all. The Magistrate, in his turn, not only summoned before him eleven active members of the Swadeshi movement, but is alleged to have intimidated them with the is alleged to have intimidated them with the dismal prospect that their names had been given to the Gurkhas who would pounce upon them, even if they held public meetings in private places. This is the version of at least two of the eleven gentlemen, who were thus summoned by the Magistrate.

So, henceforth this the Gurkhas who will deal with persons who, in the opinion of the Barisal authorities, are likely to bring about disturbances by trying to promote the cause

Barisal authorities, are likely to bring about disturbances by trying to promote the cause of the Swadeshi movement. But, is Mr. Fuller aware that the Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes furnish the Magistrate with ample means of dealing with cases of disturbance or apprehended disturbance? Mr. Jack, apparently under the direction of the ruler of the new province, gives up his position as Magistrate of Barisal and surrenders it to the Gurkhas! Is this not a most monstrous arrangement? This way of upsetting law and constitution would make a responsible Magistrate in any civilized country guilty of gross dereliction of lized country guilty of gross dereliction of duty on many a serious count. The Gurkhas in the meantime are having

a jolly time of it in the town of Barisal.

Of course, they have not yet entered any private house or committed any serious private house or committed any serious outrage upon any person. But, some of them have been openly accused of having robbed shop-keepers of their goods and refused to pay their price. But the real mischief is the terror which their presence has created in the minds of the people, not only of Barisal but of the neighbouring districts as well. These Gurkhas, who are as pitiless as bull-dogs, are dreaded like the very devil. And one hundred of them have been fastened upon the inhabitants of Barisal fastened upon the inhabitants of Barisal

absolutely for no fault of theirs. The rumour travelled like wild fire that, Mr. Fuller had with him hundreds of Gurkhas more, whom he would quarter at the headquarters of Faridpur. And a correspondent writes us to say that it was for this reason that there were we continue with the continue of the conti that there were no coolies available when His Honour landed at the steamer ghat of that town, so that his things had to be carried by Police constables and police offi-

The latest information from Barisal is that a "Moyra" (confectioner) having been oppressed by "Gurkhas, sought redress at the hands of the Magistrate, but got none. Indeed, who knows to what excesses might these Gurkhas go if one of them were punished by a court of justice for his wrongdoing? For, like bull-dogs they do not recognise or obey their masters. Anarchy and chaos thus prevail in Barisal, where peace and order obtained before the appointment of Mr. Fuller as Lieutenant-Governor. Surely, the latter has no reason to be proud of this state of things. The latest information from Barisal

THE ALLEGED PROPOSED GOVERN-MENT PROCLAMATION.

WE cannot vouch for the accuracy of what we are going to relate below: We publish the story simply to amuse the reader. It is said that in order to calm the public mind, which was powerfully agitated by the Swadeshi movement, the Government of India wanted to issue a proclamation. For this deshi movement, the Government of India wanted to issue a proclamation. For this object, Mr. Risley, it is said, was asked to furnish notes. Why, of all men, this officer was selected to do this work, is not quite clear. Possibly he has very little work to do and does not know how to kill time; possibly he is considered the best man to bolster up a cause which is fundamentally wrong; or possibly he never shrinks from promulgating the most astounding propositions such as stagger reason and humanity. However, that is neither here nor there. Some of Mr. Risely's notes fell into the hands of a certain person who has sent them on to us without disclosing his identity; and we publish them here as they are:

Notes by Mr. Risher.

(1) The Partition of Bengal is a beneficent measure, because it has, at once, like the wand of a magician, converted Mr. Fuller, who was only a Chief Commissioner, into a Lieutenant-Governor.

(2) The studente who shout "Bande Mataram" ought to be punished, because why should they cry "Bande Mataram" when they have many other things to do? For instance, they may jump or swim; run or lie down; take their dinner or comb their hair; in short, it is possible to enumerate innumerable things that they can do without let or hindrance. Since they have the privilege or opportunities to do so many things, they have no business to shout "Bande Mataram". Therefore, it is clearly established that those who shout "Bande Mataram" should be punished as the cry has the effect of hurting the tympanum of Englishmen.

[N. B.—One of the circulars of Mr. Fuller is said to have been founded upon this suggested.

is said to have been founded upon this sug-

is said to have been founded upon this suggestion of Mr. Risley.]

(3) Nothing is so agreeable to Government as the development of the indigenous manufactures of the country. This agreeableness, however, disappears, and disagreeableness takes its place, when the industrial development of India prejudicially affects the interests of Manchester, Cheshire and other British mercantile centres. Nothing helps the growth of the indigenous manufactures more than a determination on the part of the people to develop them, so far as this is possible. It is, therefore, wrong to encourage the Indians, when they want to devote their energies to such a purpose. Therefore, "picketting," even when no force is used, should not be tolerated, for it helps the development of indigenous industries.

[N. B.-Mr. Carlyle, it is said, based a

[N. B.—Mr. Carlyle, it is said, based a portion of his anti-Swadeshi circular upon this suggestion of Mr. Risley.]

(4) There is, however, a difficulty in punishing the boys who shout "Bande Mataram" or do picketting. For the law has no hold upon them; secondly, they are too many and it is difficult to locate the offence and find the guilty parties. So, what should be done when school boys picket or shout "Bande Mataram" is to fine them all without enquiring whether they are really guilty or innocent. If they refuse to pay fines, expel them from the educational institutions to which they might belong. It may sometimes be necessary to flog them in the presence of a District Magistrate or a Subdivisional Officer if their Head Masters refuse to fine them.

fuse to fine them.

[N. B.—It will be remembered that Mr. Fuller sought to give effect to this suggestion

at Madaripur.]
(5) Government has always declared that (5) Government has always declared that it is for the development of indigenous manufactures of the country. To prove that Government is sincere in its declaration, let the guardians of the boys who cry "Bande Mataram" be rewarded with titles of honour or honorary Government posts. Let them, in short, be appointed "special countebles"

constables".

[N. B.—The Rungpur Magistrate has strictly followed this direction.]

(6) It may be contended that, if appointed special constables, the Indians, who there there is treated, may consider are thus treated, may consider themselves punished rather than honoured. themselves punished rather than honoured. But there is no fear of that. The Indians are exceedingly foolish. To get the title of Raja they will spend a lakh of rupees if need be; yet the so-called "honour" only beggars and enslaves them. To get an honorary magistrate hip they will lick the dust off the feet of the Magistrate, although the office means trouble, xpense and slavery to them. They do not see how these honorary magistrates are scolded by District Magistrates, as if they were no better than menial servants. They do not see that as Honorary Magistrates they have to send their own people to jail without remorse. Just see what fools they are. The Bengalis are said to be angry because of this partition and of some other measures of this partition and of some other measures and circulars of Government. But how many of them have resigned their seats on the Council, on the Senate, on the Boards as well as on the benches of Honorary Magistrates? They are, therefore, likely to be highly flattered if they are honoured with the office of Special Constables. For there is not much difference between them and the holders of other honorary offices under Government. under Government.

WE offer a warm and cordial welcome to His Excellency the new Viceroy. We pray that he would give us the opportunity of regretting his departure from this land after his five years' rule is over, with as much sincerity as we now greet his advent. We welcomed Lord Curzon and called him a "saviour" from honest conviction. But his departure has been a relief.

ARE the people outside Rungpur to condole with the sorrows of the special constables, newly enrolled in that district, or to congratulate them on their good fortune? If we congratulate them, it may be thought that we are unfeeling brutes who being themselves free do not realize their troubles and humiliation. But, as a matter of fact, is not their position glorious? The humiliation is not theirs alone but of the authors of their sufferings too. The whole world would cry shame upon the latter, but feel keenly for the former. But why are our Rungpur friends enrolled as special constables at all? Did they commit any criminal offence? Were they even accused of any crime and put on their trial therefor? Nothing of the kind. The plain fact is that they are sought to be humiliated, because they associated themselves with a good movement calculated to benefit their country—because they did not choose, like because they associated themselves with a good movement calculated to benefit their country—because they did not choose, like so many cattle, to submit to the high-handed order of the Magistrate requiring them to pay fines imposed upon their school-going children and wards, for uttering "Bande Mataram". In short, they are made special constables, because they supported the Swadeshi movement and refused to vote an address to Mr. Fuller. They have earned as much a place in history as those who put them in their present position. This is the first time in the annals of British rule in India that executive authority has been used in this atrocious manner. This is the first time that a few unthinking officials have committed the blunder of punishing people whose only crime was to promote peaceful industries without exceeding the bounds of law. It is quite true Cowan blew away law. It is quite true Cowan blew away forty-nine Kukas from the mouths of cannon, but his bea was that he had punished people with m he considered to be

would do in the in heaven, there is no doubt that the present conduct of the local authorities win only serve the good cause better which brought them into trouble.

Africa the above was in type we learnt from a telegram published elsewhere that all the special constables at Rungpur had been discharged. In the meantime an important judgment of Wilson and Porter, J.J., bearing judgment of Wilson and Porter, J.J., bearing on the question of the appointment of special constables has been unearthed by the learned Editor of the "Calcutta Weekly Notes" and published in the present number of the journal. Elsewhere is published an extract from the judgment in question which leaves no room for doubt that the Magistrate of Rungpur was not justified in interfering with people's rights and liberties in the way he did, and that his proceedings are open to revision by the High Court. It is also clear from the judgment that one can refuse to obey judgment that, one can refuse to obey the order of a Magistrate and serve as a special constable without committing any offence, when he is enrolled as such without sufficient justificais enrolled as such without sufficient justification in law or facts. From this point of view the Rungpur gentlemen were perfectly justified in throwing back to his face, the illegal order of the Magistrate, whereby they were directed to serve as special constables. The vaunt of Mr. Fuller that the High Court cannot interfere with the executive orders of himself or his subordinates thus proves to be a mere idle threat. Indeed, the judgment in question takes away all the terror which this engine of oppression carried with it. In short, Magistrates cannot humiliate people in the way Mr. Emerson did without committing gross illegality. We very much wish the Rungpur special constables were not discharged by the Magistrate; for, then the whole case would have come before the High Court and the outrageous conduct of the Magistrate would have formed the subject of severe comment at the hands of the learned Judges. In the meantime, we trust, all the humiliated gentlemen will seek redress in civil courts by instituting suits against Mr. Emerson for heavy damages. tion in law or facts. From this point of

Judging from the account supplied to us by our Rungpur correspondent, it seems, the Magistrate of Rungpur broke law at every step in getting the 25 gentlemen enrolled as special constables, and now that he has realized the true situation his tongue has protruded one cubit out of his mouth, as the Bengalee adage goes. It seems that several of those who were disgraced in this way had nothing to do with the ostensible cause, which was availed of for the purpose of utilizing this terrible engine in the hands of the executive authorities, to create terror in the minds of the promoters of the Swadeshi movement. What happened would appear to have been as follows: On the 1st of November, when the Queen's and the people's proclamations were read, a public meeting was held over which Babu Annada Persad Sen, a local Zemindar, presided. Of the speakers who took part in the demonstration, one was a local Barrister, three were Hindus and one was a Mussalman. The special constables were appointed on the ground that they had associated themselves with this meeting of November 1, and used expressions calculated to lead to a breach of the peace. JUDGING from the account supplied to us

WE shall presently see how many of those who either did not attend the meeting or were not present at Rungpur when the meeting was held, were appointed special constables, and how some of those who had taken a prominent part in the meeting were exempted. Before doing this we should narrate one or two incidents which, we are told, very much exasperated the Magistrate. It is allowed that The Bengalis are said to be are supported by the Bengalis are said to be are supported by the Bengalis are said to be are supported by the Bengalis are said to be a supported by the Bengalis are said to be a supported by the Bengalis are said to be a supported by the Bengalis are said to be a supported by the Bengalis are said to be a supported by the Bengalis are said to be a supported by the Bengalis are said to be a supported by the Bengalis are said to be a supported by the Bengalis are said to be a supported by the Bengalis are said to be a supported by the Bengalis are said to be a supported by the Bengalis are said to be a supported by the Bengalis are supported by the Bengalis ar the time. On another occasion, it is further alleged, some boys also shouted "Bande Mataram" from inside a hired carriage which was following the tandem of the Magistrate who was driving at the time. the Magistrate who was driving at the time. Yet on a third occasion, while he was in the bazar, he heard a similar shout of "Bande Mataram" from a few school boys. It has, however, never been alleged by the local authorities that the school-boys had used violence to any body or sought to create a disturbance anywhere.

A rew days later, notices were served all of a sudden on nearly two dozen gentlemen on the ground that, in consequence of their joining or taking part in the meeting of the 1st of November, there was an apprehension of a disturbance. Strangely enough, the president of the meeting, Annada Babu, and the Mussalman speaker were not served with such notices; on the other hand, among the special constables were Babu Baroda Prosad Bagchee who was in the United Previnces on the 1st of November, Babu Radha Raman Mozumdar, who had, since the last 3 months, been bed-ridden with a fractured leg, Babu Rajonee Kanta and three other pleaders who had not then returned from their native villages. None of them had anything to do with the meeting and yet they were sworn in as special constables. A rew days later, notices were served all

Some of the gentlemen, owing to their illness or old age, wrote to the Magistrate that they should be exempted from active duties. Thereupon the following insulting letter was written to them by the District

Superintendent:—

"Special Constable, Rungpur.

His application to the District Magistrate
of 17-11-05. Informs him that so long as he behave properly and uses his influence in the right direction, he will not be called upon to perform an duties.

for Supdt of Police Rungpur 17-11-05 Thro' S. I. Kotwali.
To special constable for information and

S. I. Kotwali P. S. 18-11-05."

S. T. Nahmad

It will be noticed, even the word "Babu" was not put before their names. Last Friday Mr. Emerson came to realise the unjustifiable nature of his action. He sent word to a number of his victims, begging

them to pay him a visit. When they went he was most anxious to make up matters with them. He said that, he had never meant to insult them; on the other hand,

(a) December Court day:—(1) Hura Lai in England, people considered it an honour if they were enrolled as special constables. He condemned the tone of the letter of the Police Superintendent and apologised for his rudeness. Lastly he is reported to have said: "Let us forget and forgive all that has occurred. I shall wipe out all that has been done. Let us now part as friends." has occurred. I shall wipe out all that has been done. Let us now part as friends." Of course, all this is very well, but we hope Mr. Emerson will make due reparation for the humiliation and wrong to which he subjected all these gentlemen. From a telegram published elsewhere, it will be seen that all the special constables have been formally discharged. So there was apprehension of a serious disturbance only 4 or 5 days back, but it disappeared as soon as notices were served on the Magistrate!

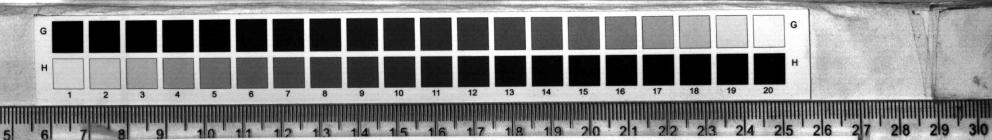
We have much pleasure in announcing that the total subscription to the National Fund has amounted to Rupees Ninety-six thousand and odd. Considering that ware committees for the town and working committees for the mofussil have not yet been organized, we consider the total to be encouraging, specially when we remember that the amount represents the spontaneous gift of practically a small portion of Calcutta only—the donations from the moffussil being as yet necessarily confined to a limited number of persons. The different committees will, we hope, be organised in about a fortnight's time and the immediate use to which the money will be allocated will be determined in about 2 or 3 weeks' time. We feel that after these organisations are completed the contributions will very soon amount to a very high figure. In the meantime we request our countrymen to send in time we request our countrymen to send in their contributions without any further loss

So, after all Lord Curzon had to leave India, as at one time of his life he will have to leave this world. It is one of God's irrevocable laws, that every man has to leave this world, willing or unwilling, at one time of his existence. It is said, Lord Curzon wept, as dia Alexander when he had no more worlds to conquer; Lord Curzon wept because he had no more partitions to make. Rumour says, one consideration consoled him when leaving this country which he loved so well. They were the achievements of the Rungpore Magistrate and of Mr. Fuller at Barisal and at Madarupur. The Rungpur Magistrate first ined a large number of schoolboys whom he had never seen, who were never put on their fined a large number of schoolboys whom he had never seen, who were never put on their trial and who had committed no offence, that is, broken no laws of the land. Then he appointed 25 of the most respectable citizens as special constables. The Hon. Mr. Fuller not only ordered a number of boys whom he had never seen or even heard their explanations, to be fined and flogged, but insulted five of the eading gentlemen of Barisal on hoard his steamer and these tends. flogged, but insulted five of the leading gentlemen of Barisal on board his steamer and threatened the city with bloodshed. Lord Curzon was proud of these achievements, for nowhere in the British dominions could a parallel to these be shewn. When, therefore, Lord Curzon heard of these achievements he swelled with the proud satisfaction that he had not worked in vain in India. And thus consoled, he wiped his tears and boarded the ship which carried him to his own country.

His own country-did we say? He leaves India almost in a state of anarchy. Export-ers of British goods to India will receive him ers of British goods to India will receive him as one of their deadliest enemies. The Prime Minister has lost every confidence in him. The most powerful man in England, Chamberlain, and he, never agreed. He quarrelled with Mr. Brodrick, his official superior. He quarrelled with Lord Kitchener, the most popular man in England. It is impossible for him to enter the Liberal ranks and play the part of Vicar Bray. Though the "Times" praised him, get a welcome of a kind word? We understand that for the last three months he never ventured to open an Indian paper conducted by a native of the soil. Of course, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is going to have statue for him, but it will be erected at the cost of some "apke-wastes," and that is nothing.

Ir will be remembered how one of the reasons advanced against the partition of Bengal was that it would set the hands of the clock of progress backward and that some of the fairest and most advanced disthe clock of progress backward and that some of the fairest and most advanced districts in Bengal would come to be treated as part of a non-regulation province. At that time this view was controverted by the authorities with the assurance that instead of the advanced districts losing their individuality, the backward portions of the new province would be brought up to the standard of the former. Two incidents, which took place at Dacca during the first visit of Mr. Fuller to that city, will, however, tell the world how the apprehensions of the people were not so unfounded as the authorities took such pains to predict they would after all prove to be. During his inspection of the Dacca Collectorate, we are assured by a correspondent, when only the higher officers were permitted to be present, His Honor gave it as his opinion at the "Suddur kist" should not be accepted up to the last day, as had always been the practice. Again, on learning that the road-cess and rent were received by separate chalans, so that in default of the payment of one, both would not be liable, Mr. Fuller directed that both should be received in a combined chalan. The result of this would be felt not by a few agitators but by the ted that both should be received in a combined chalan. The result of this would be felt not by a few agitators but by the mass of population, so that even the peasant would understand how very fruitful the partition is destined to be in inconveniences and shortcomings, to which, living under an enlightened administration, he has been a stranger very many years. We place these minor points before the public and hope they will clearly understand what benefit they are likely to derive from the partition of Bengal.

Ir will be remembered that Ifr. Fulles gave the five leaders of Barisal, whom he summoned to his presence, an ultimatum. It was whether, or not they would immediately withdraw a leaf-let bearing their signatures in which certain expressions were used which, in his opinion, might lead to disturbances. Babu Ashwinee Kumar Dutone of the five, sought to explain the transming of the expressions, but Mr. Furstopped him in a peremptory tone. The let was written in Bengalee, and Mr.



has not the reputation of being a Bengalee yet he thought nimself quite competent to understand drift of the leaf-let; for, he not now the ruler of half of Bengal? The leaders had no option but to agree to withdraw the leaf-let as they were threatened to be bound down if they slused and to write to the following effect to Mr. Jack, the present officiating Magistrate of Barisal:—

"We beg to state that as His Honour the L. G. of Eastern Bengal and Assam is of opinion that our appeal of 21st Kartik contain certain expressions which may lead to breaches of the peace, we do hereby with araw the same."

Thereupon the Magistrate issued the following notice:—
NOTICE.

The signatories to an appeal headed "the Partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi movement" dated the 21st Kartic, which was circulated recently, having understood that it contained disloyal and inflammatory expres-sions, have withdrawn the same. The letter of withdrawal contains the signatures of the following:—Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt, Dinobundhoo Sen, Rajani Kanta Das, Upendra Nath Sen and Kali Prasanna Guha. Therefore, wherever the said appeal may be found in this district it will be confiscated by Government and sent to the District Superintendral

> By onder, (Sd.) J. C. Jack, District Magistrate, Barisal, 14th November.

It will be seen how grossly have the signatories to the leaflet been misrepresented by the Magistrate. They never said or admitted that the leaflet contained disloyal or inflammatory expressions. What they stated was that, as in the opinion of Mr. Fuller, there were certain words in the appear which might lead to a breach of the peace, they withdrew the accument. Nor is this all. The Magistrate, we are informed, summoned eleven other gentlemen of Barisal before him and when they came, he held out a most extraordinary threat to them. We have got the statements of two of them, and here they are. Babu X. says:—

"Being called by the officiating Magistrate, Hr. Jack I went to see him at his house. He was talking with Mr. Penry Monon Bose, (Settlement Officer) standing at the steps of his verandah. When I saluted him he asked my name and then called me nearer and dressed me thus: - "You are one of the inflammatory speakers. I have given your names to the Gurkhas. I advise you to leave the station, at teast for a fortnight. You know the circular that no meeting will be allowed to be hed in any public place and although you can held meetings in pri-vate places, they become public as soon as the crowd comes to the street, and mind you, if anything happens in the town whe-ther you are present or not in those places, the Gurkhas will treat

you as they like and they will treat you in a way which will not be liked by any of you. I will not be responsible for any outrages committed by the Gurkhas." Danu Y. says:-

"Standing on the verandah Mr. Jacked "What is your name?" "Oh! 'et me see your appearance. (Saying this Mi. Jack took a lantern and looked at me from head to foot). "Where is your house?" live in the town." "Leave the town for fortnight? I have given your name to the forthight? I have given your hade to the Gurkhas. They win overtake you and oppress you. Do you understand me. You will be held responsible for disturbances that will take place in the town no matter whether you take part in it or not." going to say something he marked:-"I do not like to speak with man who spreads absolute sedition."

We are extremely loath to believe that a District Magistrate, who is in the osition of a "ma bap," could threaten people in this way, and we would be glad to publish his contradiction if he sent one. At the same time not only does the information come from the parties themselves, but, when Mr. Fuller could point to his Gurkhas to intimidate the five gentlemen in his mer, where is the wonder that a ubordinate of his would sten only a sten further

nate of his would step only a step further and tell eleven others that they are marked men and that their names have been given to the Gurkhas who are as blood-thirsty as

bull-dogs?

MR. FULLER's lecture to the five leaders of Barisal made two points very clear; first, he is frankness itself, and secondly, he was actuated not by the highest of motives but by the pettiest of feelings, namely, wounded vanity, when he poured out his vial of wrath upon a number of gentlemen whom he had invited to his own steamer. Of course, no man is absolutely free from vanity, but the higher the position of the man the more should he be free from that vice. A Lieutenant-Governor has no need to feel aggrieved if he is not salaamed in the way a District Police Superintendent feels. And then, those who have vanity try to conceal this human weakness of which every man is ashamed. Mr. Fuller, however, does not make the least attempt to do so. On the other hand, he displays it like a child. But it is a great mistake on the part of officials m India to nourish this vice. Mr. Fuiler ought to have east it aside as soon as he became the ruler of Assam. Of course, he can now administer a slap with impunity to a man who does not salaam him; but a time is sure to come when he will be shorn of every shred of power that he now possesses and when nobody would salaam him. Would he not then feel him elf very miserable over the "rudeness" he now complains of? Unhappy is the lot of the man who living in the midst of inconse and adulation here, finds himself ignored in his own country. Lord Curzon did not advance one step without being salaamed by others while he was the Vicerov of India; but, very few will even nod to him in England!

OUR Madaripur correspondent wires to

"No visit of Mr. Fuller." The above, we fancy, means that Mr. uller did not pay his threatened visit to nat Sub-division for the purpose of flog-ing the school boys to please one Mr. attel. From the telegram of our Pubna spondent published elsewhere it seems,
Honour is not quite on the war-path
now. We have no doubt he will
by cool down when he gets used to ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDC-E GLISH TOPIUS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

London, Nov. 4.

LORD MINTO'S HOPE. go forth from these shores hoping to further as best I can the happiness and the confidence in each other of men of different nationalities, races. and

-From the new Viceroy's speech at a farewell dinner given in London, on October 30, 1905.

"WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?"

Yesterday, amid the congratulations of officialdom and of his personal friends, the new Viceroy left London for India. Lord Minto was accompanied by Lady Minto and Minto was accompanied by Lady Minto and their three daughters; and the distinguish-ed people who stood on the platform waving farewells as the train moved off gave vent, almost like schoolboys, to long and hearty cheers. It was a brilliant scene; the royal waiting room had been placed at the disposal of the party, and among the earliest arrivals was the Duke of Connaught. The Prime Minister sauntered up a few ninutes before the departure of the train; the Indian Secretary and Mrs. Brodrick were present; the India Council and the India Office were strongly represented and Anglo-Indians mustered in full force.Of others present I can only mention a few names, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, the Duchess of Bussleuch, Lord Tweedale, Lord Strathcona, Sir Frank Younghusband, Sir Antony MacDonnell, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree. Just as the Viceroy was about to enter the special saloon which had been attached to the ordinary Continental express, Col. Kitching of the Salvation Army, handed him a letter from Commander Booth-Tucker, wishletter from Commander Booth-Tucker, wishing Lord Minto a prosperous term of office. It was a small incident, but it shows how remarkably the Salvation Army has outlived the abuse of its earliest days, and, its good work being recognised by the King and the Queen, it was a significant feature that His Majesty's representative in India should receive the "Godspeed" of the army which fights the evil that attacks the Empire at its heart.

Lord Minto will now be the observed of all observers, and none will be more in-terested in his career in India than the peoterested in his career in India than the people whose destiny he will sway. It seems probable, as has already been noted, that India is likely to have, under the new Viceroy, a period of quiet. He timself said as much at the dinner to which he was entertained last Monday evening. A keen sportsman, with a special liking for racing, the new Viceroy drops easily into sporting similies; one misses the grandiloquent periods of the ex-Viceroy, but cannot help feeling a regret that Lord Minto's first and last speeches in England since his appointment to the highest office under the Crown have not been couched in more lofty terms Still, the best must be hoped from his directional street in the same than the same time. simplicity. Here are the words of his speech last Monday which give the key to his policy; "My racing days have taught me that many a race has been won by easing the horse in his work." If he can ease the people of India of some of the grievous burdens that have been laid on their shoulders during recent years and show consideration to their hopes and wishes, Lord Minto will earn their true gratitude A. reprieve from the excursions and alarms to which they have of late been subjected will be welcome. The new Viceroy has a great opportunity ready to his hand of winning back the confidence and affection that have been alienated to so large an extent during the past regime. Beginnings are hopeful; in wishing the new Viceroy a successful career in India, one may hope that the promise of the beginning will be justified in

OTHER DEPARTURES FOR INDIA. It is a curious coincidence that the Pan-jabi delegate of the Indian National Con gress, Mr. Lala Lajpat Rai, travels back to India by the same steamer as the Viceroy. The P. and O. "Victoria" will have on board the representative of the official world and an able representative of the best aspirations of the people. Will they come into contact? All friends of India will hope that the Congress delegate may have an opportunity to present to the new ruler of India a side of the question which varies from the official view. One cannot help remembering that when Lord Lansdowne left England to take up his duties as Viceroy in India there was on board the same steamer a noble champion of the people of India, none other than your former honoured Correspondent, William Digby. During the days when nothing but sea and sky met the gaze of the passengers on board that steamer, the two men—the highest official and the most self-sacrificing advocate of the Indian people—had long talks together. In the friendly exchange of ideas the Viceroy came to appreciate the devotion of Mr. Digby to the cause which lay so near his heart. He gauged his wonderful influence and personality, and honoured his staunch adherence to his convictions. He realised that Mr. Digby was not "so black as he had been which varies from the official view. One rence to his convictions. He realised that Mr. Digby was not "so black as he had been painted," and, later on, there was just a consternation in certain quarters when it was found that the unflinching opponent of the system of government in India had actually been invited to be a guest of the Viceroy. Lord Minto might do much worse than listen to the story that Mr. Lainat Rai could tell him about that Mr. Lajpat Rai could tell him about the condition of the people of India and their aspirations with regard to a voice in the nanagement of the affairs of their country; e could not fail to recognise in the Panjabi delegate a man who is sincere, as he is able, in his desire to render service to his fellow in his desire to render service to his fellow countrymen. Mr. Lajpat Rai has won many riends during his stay in England, and all have been impressed by his clear statement of the case from the Congress point of view; in America, too, although his stay was brief, he rendered good service to the cause for which he was sent, and I doubt not that it will eventually be found that the quiet, unassuming, but convincing work of Mr. Lajpat Rai will have won the people of India also many true friends.

After Viceroy and Congress man comes the motorist. Though he has no political influence, the motorist has within his grasp the power to be of no small service to India. He is independent of railways and though he must needs keep to the roads he is able to

is independent of railways and though he must needs keep to the roads he is able to see more of the real state of the country than the traveller who is obliged to patronise the train. The names of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Glidden, of Boston, U.S.A., are familiar to many as motorists who have already travelled twice round the world, principally by motor. They calculate the distance travelled

that they have visited twenty-four countries.

They are not the type of motorists who glory in long distance runs completed at the highest speed; they merely use their motor as the most satisfactory means of seeing the old world and the new. They declare that by means of it they gain a much clearer and better idea of any country they visit and of its inhabitants than if they were restricted to railways. India is to be their next objective. They leave London to-day, and intend to cover some 5,000 miles in India. Starting from Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. Gildden hope to reach Peshawar, Darjeeling, Madras, and Ceylon, and visit all the important cities within those limits. It goes without saying that travellers, determined to make acquaintance with the people of India at first hand in this way, are sure of a hearty welcome and of true oriental hospitality.

PARTITION AND BOYCOTT their car to be 25,100 miles, and claim

PARTITION AND BOYCOTT.

Yesterday I had an interesting talk with an ex-Bengal civilian who has recently retired from one of the most important positions in that service. Naturally our conversation drifted on to the burning question of the hour, the partition cheme. Scarcely any Bengali Patriot could be more vehement in his condemnation of the scheme than was this Anglo-Indian. "Absolutely unnecessary," was his comment, and he unnecessary," was his comment, and he deeply regretted the ferment into which the province has been thrown through the determination of Lond Curzon to carry the scheme through. Having been closely associated with earlier enquiries and reports, the ex-Civilian was fully aware of the significance of the move which brought the present Lieutenantmove which brought the present Lieutenant-Governor from a far away province into the position of the head of the Bengal administation. Not being fully informed by past experience of the needs of the province he was called upon to rule, the new Lieutenant-Governor could be counted upon to faithfully carry out the behests of the Viceroy. "No people are more easy to rule than the Bengalis," declared my friend, "even though some turbulent spirits in the towns may give a little trouble." He laughed at the idea that the Lieutenant-Governor was overburdened the Lieutenant-Governor was overburdened with his duties, and drew attention, as the "Patrika" has done, to the fact that he finds "Fatrika" has done, to the fact that he finds time to preside at meetings and distribute prizes at schools—functions which, though pleasant enough, do not come within the four corners of his duty. These he can do, but the pressure of his responsibility is too great for one man's shoulders! Nonsense! This is, substantially, the sum of the destructive or ticism of an experienced Bengali official

substantially, the sum of the destructive or ticism of an experienced Bengali official.

This week the article on "Indian Affairs" appearing in the "Times" is devoted to "Demonstrations, Friendly and Hostile," and the writer draws a striking contrast between Simla and Calcutta. The former behaved to the departing Viceroy just as it should; the latter has made itself ridiculous through an agitation exciting the fiercer passions of the people and inciting them to race hatred. While the "Statesman" publishes figures showing the effect of the boycott the sapient writer in the "Times" loftily declares that its impending failure is apparent to its promoters. who have been compelled to take extraordinary methods to bolster it up. But Mr. Theodore Morrison, writing in the "Outlook," states that "no movement of recent years has revealed each power of united action on the part of the Indian people, and never previously have the educated classee exercised so viously have the educated classee exercised so direct an influence upon the mass of the population." Mr. Lovat Fraser, writing to the "Observer," states that the movement is working with unexpected force in Western India. Other writers are waking up to the fact that the result of the movement, whether it collapse speedily or not, will be to the undoubted advantage of Japan and America.

LIVERPOOL AND THE CONGRESS

DELEGATES. Liverpool, in coster parlance, "did itself proud" over the Congress Campaign; it stands forth as the one city in England stands forth as the one city in England which has officially recognised the work of the delegates. Through the instrumentality of the Liverpool Branch of the Famina Union—a Branch which puts to shame the parent organisation in London—meetings were organised which have proved remarkably successful. As is well known, no doubt ably successful. As is well known, no doubt in India, Mrs. Blair, daughter of Mr. W. O. Bonnerjee, is the moving spirit of the Liverpool Branch, and what Mrs. Blair under the most spirit of the control dertakes she carries through with most worthy energy and perseverance. The meetings began on Saturday last, continued on Sunday in various places of worship, and finished by a regular field day on Monday, including a reception by the Lord Mayor. Sir Edward Russell is the President of the Liverpool Branch of the Famine Union, and on Saturday evening he gave a reception to the delegates in order that the reception to the delegates in order that they might come into touch with those citizens of Liverpool who take a practical interest in Indian affairs. Sir William Wedderburn accompanied the delegates and did good service to the cause by his conversations as well as speeches. The reception given by Sir Edward and Lady Russell was very larging attended, and in addition to several gely attended, and, in addition to several addresses during the evening, the pleasant talk on Indian matters, the question and answer made by and given to interested individuals, did much to enlighten the prevailing ignorance with regard to India. But Sir Edward Russell's hospitality did not exhaust the list of social events in the proexhaust the list of social events in the programme; the Union itself gave an At Home on Monday morning and the Lord Mayor's reception took place in the afternoon. Unfortunately an attack of influenza prevented Mr. Lajpat Rai from attending some of the meetings, but he was able to be present at the more important ones, and, together with Mr. Gokhale has brought away a most fareast ble capital of the real interest of many vourable opinion of the real interest of many Liverpudlians in the hopes an fears of the Indian people. Dr. Aked, the well known Minister of a large Noncomformist Church in the City, presided at the evening meeting in Hope Hall. Dr. Aked's Church set a notable example to other Christian Church a notable example to other Christian Churches some years ago in starting an Indian Reading Circle, and it will not have been forgotten that one of Mr. William Digby's memorable addresses under the auspices of the Liverpool Famine Union was given on a Sunday evening in Dr. Aked's Church. the Liverpool Famine Union was given on a Sunday evening in Dr. Aked's Church. Since that time Dr. Aked has been so seriously ill that his life hung by a thread; he is only able to do a tith of the work be formerly undertook, but he was determined that nothing short of absolute physical inability should prevent him from taking part in the welcome which Liverpool gave to the Congress delegates. The success of the flaverpool meetings makes one regret the Liverpool meetings makes one regret that other large cities have not entered with tre same practical heartiness into the work of the Congress representatives.

From Liverpool Mr. Gokhale journeyed to claim from Liverpool Mr. Gokhale journeyed to definition that "Cambridge and opened a debate at the glory Cambridge Union Society on the proposighest tion that "This House would welcome the introduction in India of government on more popular lines." Many interesting speeches were made, and there was really a spirited debate. Mr. Gokhale spoke for and of forty-eight minutes, and skilfully led up to his climax that India had outgrown the stive. system of government which put practically all power in the hands of individual men. The leader of the opposition was Mr. E. G. Selwyn, of King's College; he based his arguments on the fact that India was not ready to government. guments on the fact that India was 19t ready to govern itself. Popular government, he contended, was not a panacea for all wors, and the only way to carry on the administration in India was by a benevolent autocracy.—Just the usual official state ment. Sir E. T. Candy took part in the ment. Sir E. T. Candy took part in the debate and stated that everyone who had any experience of India desired that the people should be more and more associated with the Government of the country, but he deprecated undue haste. Mr. R. M. Pattison, of Caius College supported Mr. Gokhale, and other interesting and amusing speeches were made. The result of the division gave the Indian detegate a substantial Victory, the numbers being for the motion, 161; against, 62; majority, 99.

Last night an enthusiatic meeting took place in North Lambeth under the "ægis" Labour and Progressive Association of that district. Several Parliamentary candidates supported the veteran Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, among them being Mr. C. J. O'Don-nell and Mr. E. H. Pickersgill. Mr. Go-khale won the close attention of his hearers

whale won the close attention of his hearers and made a forceful speech. Sir William Wedderburn presided, and lantern views were again pressed into the service.

It may be mentioned here that two dinners of interest and importance are announced. The first will take place on Saturday. November 11, when Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Professor Goldale are to be entertain. November 11, when Mr. Dadabnal Naoroji and Professor Gokhale are to be entertained by the London Indian Society at he Holborn Restaurant; the second will be given on November 14, when the New Reform Club will entertain Professor Gokhale, and Sir Henry Cotton will preside.

SCRAPS.

We are glad to learn that Master Satya Sunder Deb, who went to Japan two years ago to learn porcelain making, having passed his final examination there, is expected to arrive in Calcutta on board the "Bharata", on Thursday next at 3 p.m. His services would, with profit be utilized by the leaders of the country in some way or other.

A Correspondent of the "South Indian

A Correspondent of the "South Indian Mail" reports the following to that paper: "A respectable female of this town seems to have launched a complaint against our Sub-Magistrate in the Court of the Joint Magistrate for having abused her when she presented a complaint in his Court. In that complaint she had cited all the pleaders (who were then in the bar) as her witnesses. After this unpleasant citation the Sub-Magistrate has framed charges under the Legal Practitioner's Act against two pleaders for their not attending the Court to conduct their client's cases in one or two conduct their client's cases in one or two occasions a year and a half ago in 1904. A breach of trust case which has been sub-sequently filed in his Court against one of the above pleaders for an offence alleged to have been committed 3 years ago (even the civil remedy barred) is pending." So, such is the way justice is administered in

Since 1879 the sun has been hotographed daily at three observatories in the British Empire, viz., at Greenwich, at Mauritius and at Dhera Dun in India. Last February the largest spot appeared on the sun that had over been photographed in India. It had been predicted by astronomers that the year 1905 would be a period of maximum for sunspots and the great spot of last February seemed to indicate that the prediction would be fulfilled. But during the summer the surface of the sum remained in a state of the sum of the summer that the first summer that the summer that t remained in a state of quiescence, until three weeks ago when a spot appeared rivalling in size even that of last February this was the second largest spot that has been observed since 1879. Three days ago a whole chain of spots broke out across the sun and can now be seen encircling it like a belt. This phenomenon has never been witnessed before.

The recent lock-out in the Government of India printing press, and the grievances of the compositors on the Bengal Government establishment would show that time has come for the members of the pro-fession to establish some such agency that might represent their case when the necessity for it arises. We are glad to find that Babu Jitendra Nath Gupta, of the "Patrika" Press has circulated the following among his brothern brethren in town:—'In view of the grave situation to which so many hundreds of my brethren have been put by what is admitted on all hands to be pure zid and want of consideration on the part of superiors and employers, it has become imperative that we should all put our shoulders to the wheel and even at the sacrifice of some of our comforts prepare ourselves to form a Compositors' Guild and raise sufficient money for a respectable Fund from which might be met, in emergencies, the cost of maintaining our position and prestige. Such a guild and such a Fund are to be found in every country where the art of printing has made any headway. If we had a Fund like what I beg to propose, there would have been no difficulty in arranging matters in connection with the present unfortunate situation and maintainpresent unfortunate situation and maintaining the families of those whose earnings have so summarily been stepped. I humbly believe that every compositor who holds a stick will agree with me in this and fully realise not only the gravity of our position but the undoubted benefits that are to accrue from the scheme. What would be required is to form a central committee with proper office-bearers who might then approach every member of the craft in every part of the province, if not of the Empire with a view to the collection of donations to form the Fund and small subscriptions to allow the work to go on. In conclusion I believe you will kindly be In conclusion I believe you will kindly be pleased to moot this proposal before the compositors and begin operations immediately for which I have no doubt the Father in Heaven will surely bless you and yours." We think Messrs. A. K. Ghosh, A. C. Banerjee and the other gentlemen who helped the compositors during their recent troubles would move in the matter. The proposal made in the above, appears to us to have been called for by the circumstances though which the compositors in Government employ have passed. ment employ have passed.

A CURIOUS DIVORCE CASE.

A Native Cook the Co-respondent

In the divorce suit of James Goudie vs. Margaret Florence Goudie and Hossen Bux reported yesterday, Mr. C. O. Remfry, irstructed by Mr. R. Remfry, appeared for the petitioner. In opening his case, said that this was the husband's petition for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of the misconduct of his wife with the co-respondent, who was in their service in the capacity of a cook. The petitioner's suspicions were aroused by the conduct of his wife with their cook, and on his taxing her she admitted her relations with her servant, and he turned her out of the house. There was one child born of the marriage who had he turned her out of the house. There was one child born of the marriage who had since died, and shortly before the separation the respondent gave birth to twins, but in regard to them the petitioner denied paternity. James Goudie, a mechanical engineer, examined, said he was married to the respondent on the 30th May, 1903, at St. Thomas Church, Free School Street, and they resided in various places, their last place of residence being No. 27, Gungadhur Baboo's Lane. The only child orn of the marriage was dead. The co-respondent was a cook in the house. There was a quarrel between them. In October, 1904, he left Calcutta with his vessel and returned in the middle of January, 1905, when he he left Calcutta with his vessel and returned in the middle of January, 1905, when he heard from the nurse, Elizabeth Francis, that his wife had misconducted herself with the co-respondent. He immediately taxed his wife, and she confessed her guilt, urging that the co-respondent had drugged her with a pan. He then turned his wife out of the house. On the 18th November, 1904, his wife had twins, but judging from the complexion of the children and for other reasons he was satisfied that he was not the father of these children.

Mr. John Grover Newmen, in wheel the

sons he was satisfied that he was not the father of these children.

Mr. John Grover Newman, in whose house the parties lived, stated in his evidence that one morning Hossein Bux, the cook, came to him and fell at his feet, and made a confession in the course of which he admitted his misconduct with Mrs. Goudie. Witness asked the co-respondent if he had given Mrs. Goudie a pan with any drug in it. The man denied having done so and called witness's attention to an incident that had happened in the beginning of the year, in February or March 1904 when Mrs. Goudie got up one night and went down-Goudie got up one night and went downstairs to his godown where he was sleeping and asked him to come upstairs as there was a snake in her room, and she rished him to come and kill it. From that time he had been sleeping in her sitting-room, as she said she was frightened to sleep in the room alone. One morning after this as she said she was frightened to sleep in the room alone. One morning after this in the early part of the morning, she called him into the bedroom. After hearing the cook's story witness spoke to Mrs. Joudie about it, and told her that he would have to inform her husband. She then pleaded very hard with him not to do so. When the husband's steamer came in he told him all he knew. The nurse Elezabeth Francis was also examined. His Lordship was satisfied that the evidence was conclusive and granted a decree nisi with costs.

THE GORBHOWANIPORE "BANDE MATARAM" CASE.

From Our Correspondent

Uliberia, Nov. 19.

I gave you an account in my lot letter of what is known here as the Grahowanipore "Bande Mataram" case, which threatened to develop into a regular criminal case. The executive head of the district and the Sub-divisional executive officers moved heaven and earth to collect evidence which might implicate some could be supported. which might implicate some students of the Gorbhowanipore School in a criminal charge, but unfortunately no such evidence was forthcoming and the woman whose Manchester cloths are alleged to have been scattered by the boys, told the District Magistrate that she had never have been scattered by the boys, told the District Magistrate that she had never made any verbal complaint against the boys before the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Uluberia prior to the Magistrate's arrival there; the District Magistrate however thinking that the people of the place had managed to gain the woman over to their side, saw the head master of the Gorbhowanipore School and asked him to punish the boys who were concerned in the affair. But the Headmaster of the school met the Magistrate with the reply that no student had gone out from his school at the time of the alleged occurrence, and he accordingly decliped to punish any boy. The headmaster's—utterances seem to have offended the Magistrate who seemed to think that the people of the village had made a combination to save the offenders from the consequences of a criminal action. This incident, however has, I understand, led to the appointment of three new thowkidars in the village whose salaries, I am told the people will have to pay. A further declaration has been made that if this arrangement should not act as a check upon the conduct of the people the leaders would be made special constables. I also understand that the Director of Public Instruction will be communicated with, with the object of having the Government grant-in-aid of the school stopped.

To meet the convenience of passengers travelling in higher classes in connection with the next Congress and Conferences, we are glad to note that the O. and R. Railway authorities have set up a temporary Waiting Room at Kashi Station. So far

so good. Many and various are the methods resort-Many and various are the methods resorted to by Chinese smugglers of opium to get the drug either in or out of the Colony, but one that was exposed at Hongkong the other day had the distinction of being extremely uncommon. Sergeant Garrod had hoarded licensed junk No. 223 in search of goods that he suspected to be on board, and, while waiting for the Chinese to bring them up from the hold, went to stroke one of some kittens that were in a basket on deck. To his surprise he found that the little animal was thickly smeared with a stickly substance, which, on examining more closely, he found to be opium. Other kittens on board had also been treated in a similar manner so that they were the means of concealing a fairly large quantity of the drug. The owner of the junk was convicted, and ordered to pay a fine of \$200 or go to gaol for three onths.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

An Exhibition.—An Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition is to be held at Silchar on January 8th to 11th 1906.

Supreme Council.—The additional members of the Viceroy's Council will assemble in Calcutta before the 15th December.

Railway Board.—Mr. N. G. Priestley, Secretary, to the Indian Railway Board, has arrived in Calcutta, and has assumed charge

Serious Ry. Accident.—A rather nasty collision occurred on the East Indian Railway last Friday between a down goods train, due to the latter having overshot the station (Taljhari on the Loop Line). The engine of the up goods was turned over, ten wagons were derailed, the driver killed; and the jack and fireman were slightly injurea.

purious Coin Case.—On Tuesday before Mculvi Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Sealdah, the case in which one Shaik Kutub Ali, a woman named Bauni Bibee and one Ahmed, were prosecuted for having some base coins in their possession, was called on for hearing. The case was partly gone into and adjourned. into and adjourned.

Legislative.—The Lieutenant-Governor nominates Mr. Leslie Pittendrigh Shirres, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments, and Mr. Syed Shurfuddin to be Members to the Council of the Lieutenat-Governor of Bengal The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Edward Albert Gait of his office of Member of he Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal

No Address from Darjeeling.—No extensive preparations are to be made for the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Darjeeling. No addresses are to be presented and the decorations, which will be few in number, and subscribed for by the public, will not be elaborate. The Railway Station will be decorated with flags, bunting and foliage and Mackenzie Road will be lined on both sides by troops.

"Swadeshi."—Such is the name of n "Swadeshi."—Such is the name of an excellently printed Magazine devoted to Indian arts, agriculture and commerce, published from 90 Beadon Street. The various articles in the first number before us give promise of usefulness. And in wishing it long life and prosperity, we have no hesitation in recommending it to the notice of all persons who are interested in the growth and development of indigenous industries.

A Missing Husband.—A man of the Chamar caste, accompanied by his wife, arrived the other day from Lillocah, in quest of employment in Calcutta. Proceeding to Kidderpur, the wife and husband missed each other. The woman wandered away to Bhowanipur where, on Friday mirning, she was found in a godown in a condition necessitating her removal to the Slambu Nath Hospital, where she is detained under treatment. No trace of her husband has been obtained.

Mada Salt.—A Madrasi gentleman, Mr.

K. Sambasya now stopping at 10-2
Sobharam Bysacks has intends bringing a big consignment of two sorts of Madras salt, offering each bag ontaining 2 Bengal Maunds at Rs. 4-7-3, deliverable at Koilaghat Calcutta. The price includes the price of the gunny bag, the duty, etc. The samples are A Missing Husband .- A man of the Cha-

gunny bag, the duty, etc. The samples are lying at our office, open to inspection by the public. We have used the salt and are in a position to say that it can very well serve

Alleged Indecent Assault.—On Thursday before Moulvi Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Sealdah, the case in which a young man named F. D'Costa stood charged with having committed an indecent assault on a girl Agnes Montero, 6 years old, was resumed. Babu Behary Lall Chander for the defence addressed the court and said that in every criminal case there must be some sort of motive. In this case no motive was attributed and that element was wanting, Judgment is to be delivered an Monday next.

New Books .- Mr. C.E. Buckland's "Dic-New Books.—Mr. C.E. Buckland's "Dictionary of Indian Biography" is said to be almost ceady for publication. It will contain lives of about 2,000 persons, European and Indian from the time of Clive to the present day. The first volumes ("Bengal in 1756-57") of the Indian Records Series, which Mr. Murray is publishing for the Government of India, are also shortly to appear. These volumes are edited by Mr. B. C. Hill, Officer in charge of the Records of the Indian Government, and of the Indian Government, and will contain a selection of pub-lic and private papers dealing with affairs in Bengal in the times of Siraj-ud-

The Girl and the Hydrant.-Sunday evening in Waterloo Street, a small girl got her hand jammed in a hydrant to which the house is attached for watering the street. The girl had put her hand into the pipe in search of a marble, and as she was wearing metal bangles, all efforts to with wearing metal bangles, all efforts to with draw the hand were fruitless. Several methods were tried but all proved fruitless Inspector Hamilton of the local thana sent to the Municipal Waterwork stations, but they refused to send a man to unscrew the pipe. Eventually a local private plumber was sent for, but ere he arrived, by the aid of some soap and oil the unfortunate girl was able after nearly two hours' tortune to take out. after nearly two hours' torture to take out her hand, leaving her bangle behind.

A Visit.—Sir Roper Lethbridge, K. C. I. E., will be paying a visit to Calcutta early

Double Murder.—The "Bankura-Darpan" to hand reports that Nitai Kalu, a substantial man of Dhuapara, who had inveterate litiguous habits, while mounting watch over paddy in the field along with a servant of his, was murdered by some unseen hands. His servant also share the same fate. Police investigation is proceeding.

cretary to the Indian Railway Board, has arrived in Calcutta, and has assumed charge of his duties.

Orematorium.—The crematorium which is being erected in Calcutta by the Municipality is now far advanced towards completion and, according to the contract, should be ready by the end of December.

A Petition.—The signallers and sooking clerks employed on the Darjeeling Timbla yan Railway have submitted a petition to the General Manager of the line in mnection with their pay and prospects. It is to be hoped that it will receive the 'a.'er's kind attention.

Serious Ry. Accident.—A rather nasty collision occurred on the East Indian Railway last Friday between a down goods train, due the first and solven and so Ghosh and Sorat Rumar Bosu. The Magistrate after examining the four complainants informed Mr. Mitter that he would take time to consider the matter, and then pass the necessary orders. The complainants have at the same time been also charged the Police with having assaulted and obstructed public servants in the execution of their duties. The last cases are pending before the same Magistrate before the same Magistrate.

before the same Magistrate.

The late Mr. G. L. Garth.—At the High Court, before Mr. Justice Worlfroffe, Mr. Sinha, instructed by Mr. Westmacott, brought on an application on behalf of the defendant in the suit of Larmour vs. Eggar for an order for transfer of the various suits pending in several mofussil courts against the estate of the late Mr. G. L. Garth, or in the alternative for a stay of the suits on the grounds. of the late Mr. G. L. Garth, or in the alternative for a stay of the suits on the grounds that an administration suit is pending in this Court. The application was opposed by Mr. B. C. Mitter, instructed by Mr. H. G. Ghose, on behalf of a creditor, Nobodip Chunder Shah, on the ground that there are two defendants in his suit, and that having regard to the difficulties raised it would be necessary for him to prove his claim. The stay of the proceedings involved considerable expense, delay and inconvenience in bringing his witnesses from Dacca. His Lordship upheld the objection and made an order against all the creditors except as against Mr. B. C. Mitter's client. He was also allowed his costs to be added to the amount of his claim. The Court, however, directed that having regard to the pendency of the administration suit no execution should be taken out against Mr. Garth's estate.

Inquests.—On Tuesday afternoon, Mr.

Inquests.—On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. D. H. Kingsford, officiating Coroner, with a jury, held an inquest touching the death of Behary Kahar who had died while under treatment in the Many Hametal. treatment in the Mayo Hospital. Evidence disclosed that as usual the deceased had At midnight he complained of pains in the stomach. At dawn on the following day he was found unconscious. He removed to the Mayo Hospital, where expired. Deceased was never known to take opium. The "Post-mortem" disclosed that death was due to Septic Pneumonia

accelerated by opium poisoning. The reret of the Chemical Examiner showed
that opium had been found in the contents of the stomach. The jury returned
a verdict of death from Septic Pneumonia.

—Another inquest was held on the body
of Kanye Lall Mondal who had met his
death from a fall. Evidence went to show death from a fall. Evidence went to show that Sunday last, the deceased had some dring in a house of ill-fame, which he had been visiting for the last two months. He had brought his five-year old child with him. him. While trying to leave the house he slipped from the stair case and sustained injuries on the head. In the next morning he was removed to hospital, where he expired. Post-mortem disclosed that death was due to fracture of the bone of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The next inquest was held regarding the circumstances attending the death of a gunner named Ram Kawal Panday employed to the bone of the bone of the purpose of the purpose of the bone of ployed on the Port Trust Railway who had died by having his hand jammed between the buffers of two wagons. Post-mortem examination disclosed that the death was due to shock. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The Benares Municipal Board have thought it desirable to have an Engineer from England on the terms on which present incumbent who has resigned was

His Highness the Nizam has granted two scholarships of Rs. 75 each to the best candidates at the Entrance examination of the Poona Engineering Class, provided one is a Mahomedan.

The Quetta-Nushki Frontier Railway 83 miles in length, has been completed and open-ed for public traffic. The Line forms the first link in a future railway connecting India with Russia via Siestan.

The Report on the working of the Income-tax in Burma during the three years, 1902-05, just issued, shows that the net revenue continued to increase, the verage for the three years under report being Rs. 12,51,098, as compared with an verage of Rs. 11,23,938 during the preceding triennium. The exemption of incomes below Rs. 1,000 per annum had but a com-paratively slight effect on revenue. The Government Resolution says that while the increase affords satisfactory evidence of the increasing prosperity of the lower portion of the province, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that there are indications that Mandalay is not sharing in the general increase of wealth.

Calcutta Vital Statistics.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 11th November was 488 against 467 and 421 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 29. There were 33 deaths from cholera, against 42 and 26 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 1. There were 21 deaths from plague, against 14 and 6 in the two preceding weeks. There was I death from small-pox during the week against 1 in the previous week. There were 13 deaths from tetanus against 23 in the previous week. The mortality from levers and bowel-complaints amounted to 159 and 53, respectively, against 132 and 49 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29.9 per mille per annum, against 32.3 the mean of the last five years.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

The London fund for the relief of the Russian Jews, including America remittances, amounts to £124,000.

The St. Petersburgh workmen have addressed an appeal to the soldiers to strike and disobey orders and join the struggling people.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE KING.

King Edward's general health is excellent. His Majesty is very cheerful. He has received numerous sympathetic messages, including one from the London County Council.

Council.

London, Nov. 18.

A Gtrman torpedo boat collided with the cruiser "Undine" near Kiel and sank. One officer ad thirty two-men are missing.

London, Nov. 18.

The "Times" dwells upon the great services in the past and the fair promise of the future in India through Lord Curzon's efforts, but it deprecates his allusion in his Byculla speech to the controversy which resulted in his resignation. "It may be," the "Times" says, "that Lord Curzon has the support of most of the Indian army, but can it be supposed that this declaration will smooth the path for Lord Minto? It does not seem to us that the words which impair Lord Kitchener's position as head of the army can easily be justified.

London, Nov. 18.

London, Nov. 18.

Count Witte's appeal to the workmen has been received with universal decision. The ukase to the peasants is regarded as yielding to threats and not as a spontaneous concession.

London, Nov. 17.
The death of the Count of Flanders is The Grand Duke of Luxemburg is dead.

Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein sailed in the "Ormuz" for Colombo. Thence she will go to Burma.

The French Cabinet has ordered the Commander-in-Chieft, General Brugere, a flort-night's arrest for publishing an account of an interview with the Minister of War to which he was summoned for refusing to salute a General who was implicated in the informing

London, Nov. 17.

A ukase of the Tsar orders measures to facilitate the redemption of lands by reasants, the redemption tax which the peasants now pay to be abolished in 1907.

London, Nov. 17.

The Powers have presented the Porte with a final Note on the subject of financial control in Macedonia, as arranged.

London, Nov. 17.

Drives Charles and Privoss Mand of Den London, Nov. 17.

London, Nov. 17.

Prince Charles and Princess Maud of Denmark will enter Christiania on the 25th instant. There will be great rejoicings. Every coast town in Norway sends vessels to accompany the men-of-war bringing Their Majesties from Copenhagen to Christiania.

London, Nov. 17.

London, Nov. 17.
The German Bundesrath has approved Bill providing six additional crusiers and eight divisions of torpedo destroyers, both of greatly enlarged dimensions, in accordance

greatly enlarged dimensions, in accordance with the lessons of the war.

The Duke of Connaught sails for South Africa on December 23rd accompanied by the Duchess and Princess Patricia. They return in March via the East Coast.

The Kaiser has directed Prince Henry of

Prussia with the Flagship to escort the Norwegin warship conveying Prince Charles to Christiania. It is probable that a British

warship will also be sent.

London, Nov. 18.

Mr. Gokhale to-day addressed the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Indian economic questions.

London. Nov. 20.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Tokio says the Anglo-Tibetan treaty has been signed. It is believed that England acknowledges Chinese sovereignty over Tibet, in return for which China pays an indemnity

London, Nov. 20 Prince Leopold, of Battenberg, who has been wintering in Egypt, has sailed in the Ormuz for Colombo.

London, Nov. 20.

Korea and Japan have signed a Convention tansferring Korean Diplomacy to Tokio and providing a Japanese Governor-General at Scout. Japan promises when Korea is sufficiently developed to restore her diplomatic rights.

London, Nov. 20.

Three hundred and sixty-eight people of the poorest men occupied the lodging-house of Glasgow where the fire occurred. The 39 who perished were jammed together and suffoctated. Several heroic rescues were made by the firemen.

London, Nov. 20. A Zemstvos Congress, representing 39 zemstvos and 39 municipalities, have met at Moscow, the Liberal leaders attending and the speakers emphasizing the anomaly of the freedom granted in the Imperial manifesto and the Government's repressive

Iondon, Nov. 20.

The noted Hottentot leader Witboi has been killed while attacking a German con-

THE RETURNING RUSSIAN

PRISONERS.

TROUBLES SETTLED.

London, Nov. 21.

The troubles with the two Russian transports at Nagasaki have been settled, and the Japanese police have withdrawn; but torpedo boats are still watching. One transport with 1,200 men has already sailed.

London, Nov. 21.

King Edward has gone to Castle Rising,
Norfolk, to stay with Lord Farquhar. Shooting commences to-day.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW VICEROY.
ADDRESS TO LORD MINTO. Bombay, Nov. 18.

After saying good-bye to Lord and Lady
Ourzon, Lord and Lady Minto received the
Municipal address. In reply, Lord Minto

Ourzon, Lord and Lady Minto received the Municipal address. In reply, Lord Minto said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I value all the more sincerely the cordiality of your welcome to me as your incoming Viceroy in that you associate your words of greeting with so grateful an appreciation of the public services of my ancestor Lord Minto whom, after a lapse of nearly a hundred years, our King has appointed me to succeed in the administration of this mighty Indian Empire. Arriving, as I did yestenday, in the midst of the fascinating scenery and colouring of the East, to be received by the Corporation of this great city of Bombay, it is impossible not to look back with wonder and admiration on the history which so many great names nave helped to make since the Governor-General of Bengal and his staff landed from the little trigate "Modeste" in the surf boats of Madras. It has been a history built up by great soldiers and statesmen, from wnom we have taken over the magnificent inheritance, the consolidated result of their labours and devotions—an inheritance the perpetuity of which British statesman, Indian Princes, and British and Indian troops will together proudly guarantee. And now that the storms and struggles of the early days are past, it is to united strength and united patriotism that I, an administrator about to take up the reins of office, look for assistance in furthering that sense of security and rest throughout the length and breadth of India, so indispensable for the development of her internal resources and her over-sea trade, for the careful consideration of her vital necessities, and the general happiness of her people. I thank you sincerely, Mr. President, for your kind expressions towards Lady Minto and my family. The women of India will, I know, find a sympathetic friend in Lady Minto. I assure you we are both very grateful for the welcome you have extended to us, and we look ferward to the land of th

ame escort to Government House.

MR. FULLER AT FARIDPUR. NO PUBLIC RECEPTION. Faridpur, Nov. 18.

Mr. Fuller arrived here by special train at 4-40 p.m. The public, both Hindu and Mussalman, were conspicious by their absence. The Judicial and Executive Officers, sence. The Judicial and Executive Officers, with a number of ministerial officers, the Government Pleader and the four Mahomedan organizers of the bogus address were present at the station. No Hindu or Mahomedan Zeminder attended despite coaxing and cajoling. Only Serajuddin Choudhury, uncle of Nawab Salimulla, was present. Barring a few Government khas mehal tenants the entire route was deserted by people As the goolies had also absented themselves, the luggage of the Governor had to be carried by constables. No street decorations worth the name, and no demonstration. The whole scene was one of deep mourning.

and no demonstration. The whole scene was one of deep mourning.

DEPARTURE OF LORD AND LADY CURZON.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Lord and Lady Curzon arrived at the Apollo Bunder at 8 o'clock this morning, having driven over from Government House by way of Queen's Road, Princess Street, and Esplanade Road, escorted by the Husand Esplanade Road, escorted by the Hussars, Horse Artillery, and the 33rd Light Cavalry. Their Excellencies Lords Ampthill and Lamington, as well as Lord Minto and Lady Minto and daughters also drove down to see Lord and Lady Curzon off.

LALA LAJPAT RAO IN BOMBAY.

Yesterday night Bombay, Nov. 19.

Yesterday night Bombay was fortunate to hear Lala Lajpat Rao. More than 5,000 people attended. Dr. Deshmukh presided. Lalaji dwelt chiefly on the present condition of India and his western experiences. He said that he and Hon. Mr. Gokhale appealed to the English audiences. They never believed that a handful of Englishmen are going against 30 millions. He exhorted to make England feel by constant agitation and take a firm stand: He said! "We must try ourselves." He touched upon "Swadeshi," expressed full sympathy, and earnestly urged to stick to it firmly and face any opposition boldly because we don't do thereby any illegal act. He said: "Our students must be given different education whereby they may earn their own bread and be good and useful citizens." He deprecated the present education and appealed most pathetically to his brethren to do their best to regenerate their motherland.

The speech in Hindi was most impressive Bombay, Nov. 19.

The speech in Hindi was most impressive and heard with rapt admiration and enthu-siasm. Alimahomad Bhimaji and Page thanked him for his best advance suitably thanked him for his best advance suitably. Dr. Deshmukh summarized his views and showed full sympathy for the National University. Meeers. Bose thanked them both on behalf of Bengal. Messrs. Joshi and Marathe supported. Three cheers were proposed for the guest who was garlanded and the meeting was over.

Thanks are due to Swadeshi Vastu Pracharini Sabha for convening the meeting.

THE BENARES EXHIBITION.

Shivala, Nov. 19. The Committee have at last given their consent to the proposal made by His Honour Sir James LaTouche in choosing H. H. the Maharaja of Benares to open the ensuing Industrial Exhibition in connection with the Indian National Congress. It is understood that H. H. the Maharaja, who has been in-

PREPARATIONS AT PABNA
COMMISSIONER'S CONFERENCE.
BURNING DOWN OF ARCHES.
SENSATIONAL ATTEMPT TO IMPLICATE
STUDENTS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Pabna, Nov. 19.

The L.-G's arrival is awaited with great augments. Uncoward developments, as at Barisal, are anticipated, and all are making ready to confront the situation. His Honour will land at the Bajitpur steamer ghat at will land at the Bajitpur steamer ghat at most entirely to the mined not to present any address or second weather elsewhere.

TELEGRAMS

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

any reception. Arrangements for a Dur-bar at the landing ghat to-morrow morn-ing are being made, and Dy. Magistrate bar at the landing ghat to-morrow morning are being made, and Dy. Magistrate AnoH 'Annyphous upperfly Aq pepecy [Iselfow] out most 'sispumus uspenious well-liselfow out and super out sure and the students. the affair. SPECIAL CONSTABLES DISCHARGED.

The special police constables have been discharged to day.

REFUSING PRESS MESSAGE. Mymensingh, Nov. 20.

An important message sent to you to-day refused by the telegraph office.

ACCIDENT TO HON. RAHIMTOOLA.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola bas
met with an accident and has been cousidrably injured.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

London, Nov. 20.

Ten thousand unemployed to-day paraded the West End and held a meeting in Hyc Hyde Park to demand relief works. There were many banners with violent inscriptions. An overwhelming police force was present but the men were mostly the picture of spiritless misery. The proceedings were most orderly.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY.

The ratifications of the Russo-Japanese Treaty will be exchanged at Washington on November 22nd.

WRONGFUL DISMISSAL SUIT. Rangoon, Nov. 20.—The Chief Judge and Mr. Justice Fox to-day disposed of the appeal of Joseph Thales, late a clerk in the Public Works Secretariat, who sought to recover Rs. 5,000 from Government as compensation for wrongful dismissal from the public service. Their Honors rejected the appeal as being barred by limitation and upheld the decree of the Judge on the Original Side, who dismissed the plaintiff's suit.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Bombay, Nov. 20. Nov. 20.—The Chief Mr. Justice Fox to-

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

The Governor of Madras and Lady Ampthill left Bombay to-night at 8-20 for MadDISCHARGE OF SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

BADGES ETO TO BE RETURNED.

BADGES ETC TO BE RETURNED.
Rungpur, Nov. 21.

The following was served on the special constables yesterday:—"D. O. No. 2406 of 20-11-05.—As the town still continues quiet and as there is no further apprehension of any breach of the peace, the special constables are discharged with the approval of the District Magistrate. Belts, batons and appointment certificates to be returned to R. S. I.—(Sd.) M. A. Luffman. S. Police, Rungpur."

SYMPATHY WITH THE RUNGPUR

SYMPATHY WITH THE RUNGPUR LEADERS. THEIR GRATITUDE.

Rungpur, Nov. 21. The gentlemen who were appointed special constables acknowledge gratefully the numerous letters and telegrams from various parts of Bengal. They do not think, they are worthy of the honor thus shown to them.

FIREWORKS FOR INDIA.
Allahabad, Nov. 21.

No less than 400 cases of fireworks have been sent out to India, at the present time by one London firm alone, each case weighing well over a hundred-weight. THE "PIONEER'S" DEFINITION OF

LOYALTY.

Allahabad, Nov. 21. To be a conspicuous loyalist, according to the "Pioneer", one must be the first man to sin addresses of welcome to Mr. Fuller. CONFERENCE OF STUDENTS AT MADARIPUR.

MADARIPUR.

Madaripur, Nov. 19.

A grand conference of the students of 15
Hifh Schools as held to-day under the pre
sidency of Babu Kali Prosanna Das, Head
Master, Madaripur. Several resolutions were
adopted, one being to form a permanent union amongst students of this sub-division and
another supporting the National University.
Great enthusiaem prevailed. Over one
thousand students attended.

SWADESHI MEETING AT ALLAHABAD. Allahabad, Nov. 20.

A Swadeshi meeting was held yesterday afternoon in Dr. Govinda Chandra Bose's house at Atudeonia. About 200 ladies assembhouse at Atudeonia. About 200 ladies assembled to take part behind the purdah and their vow to abjure foreign goods was most invigorating. Babu Ramanand Chatterjee wesided. The meeting commenced and dispersed with national songs, shouting "Bands Materiam" and blowing conches.

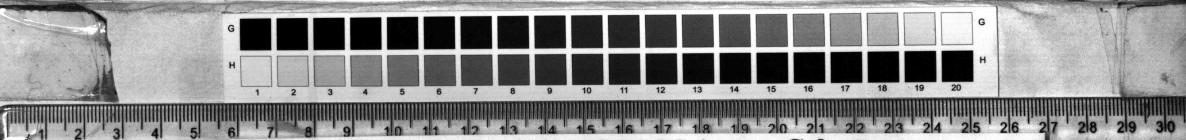
A MASS MEETING IN VIZIANAGRAM.

A mass meeting of the citizens and stu-Industrial Exhibition in connection with the Indian National Congress. It is understood that H. H. the Maharaja, who has been invited to join a garden-party at Agra to be given in honour of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, will be hack here in due time to open the Exhibition by the middle of December next.

PREPARATIONS AT PABNA
COMMISSIONER'S CONFERENCE.

INDIAN WEATHER.

Local rain has fallen in South India Rain s reported from one station in the interior of Burma, the chief amounts being Maymyo, Cuddalore, Negapatam, Wellington, and K daikanal half an inch; and Madura Tennevelly, quarter of an inch. The soon current is still weak and confirment entirely to the south of Madra rain in South India is again likely,



High Court: --- Nov. 21

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Brett and Bodilly.) ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN.

Mr. Pugh with Babu Dasarathi Sanya moved on behalf of one Kheman Sahi and 5 others for the transfer of the case the petitioners from the file of the District Magistrate of Muzaffarpur to some other Magistrate of Muzaffarpur to some Magistrate. The facts are shortly these Magistrate. Sometimes last Mr. Meyrisk, Assis tant manager of Mohnal Indigo Factory filed a petition of complaint against the petitioners and others alleging that on the day previous when he with some factory servants went to Bakri Mouza for making appraisement of some crops and when he was returning from there on his way the petitioners and others formed an unlawful assembly, surrounded Mr. Meyrick, assaulted him and thereby committed offences under sections 147 and 323 L.P.C. Babu Sheonandal Lal, Deputy Magistrate in charge after recording the examination of Mr. Meyrick, issued summonses against the petitioners to answer a charge under section 147 I.P.O., and fixed 19th October for the hearing of the case. On 24th September a jemadar of the above factory laid an information against 30 persons including 4 of the petitioners regarding the same alleged occurrence in respect of which Mr. Meyrick complained before Babu Sheonondal Lal. The police after making an investigation reported the case in O Form (true) and that the accused persons had absconded. The police report having been in the ordinary course submitted before Babu Sheonandal Lal, he on 30th September passed the following order: "Six men named by the complainant Mr. Meyrick have been summoned on complaint. As this is the same case order will be passed regarding the rest hereafter." Thereafter Mr. Hezlete, the District Magistrate of Muzaffarpur, on the same police report and on the same day passed the following order: "Issue warrant, bail Rs. 150 each, returnable by the 18th October." On 18th October. Babu Sheonandan Lal recorded the following order: "Takid for a Form and put up ing order: "Takid for a Form and put up on the 30th instant. The witness must be on the 30th instant. The witness must be sent up on that date or application for summons filed before that date. Accused on same bail." On the following day the following order was again recorded by Babu Sheonandan Lal: "This refers to the case sent up by the police and which is fixed for the 31st instant. The complainant and witnesses are absent. Put up with the police case on 31st. Accused present to give Rs. 100 bail each." give Rs. 100 bail each."
On 31st October Panchanan Sahi and other

against whom warrants were issued by Mr. Hazlete and who had been summoned before the Magistrate in charge, moved the Sessions Judge, praying that the record of the case might be sent for and a reference be made to the High Court with a recommendation that the order of Mr. Hazlete issuing warrants arguest them be made in the court with the order of Mr. that the order of Mr. Hazlete issuing warrants against them be set aside, but the Bessions Judge in the first instance sent for the record but eventually on 1st November refused to interfere. After the Sessions Judge was moved, Mr. Hezlete on 31st October withdrew the case against the petitioners to his own file by the following order:—

"The case is taken into a file with connected police case Put up on 7th November with that case after decision of motion before Bessions Judge." On the application of the petitioners the case was adjourned to 23rd instant.

Hezlete in his chamber on the 31st October before the case was withdrawn by Mr. Hezlete to his own file."

Learned counsel urged that Mr. Hezlete had not cognizance of the case and could not interfere after Babu Sheomandan Lal had is ned warrants against the matrix. is ned warrants against the petitioners and he by withdrawing the case to his own file interfered unduly. Further the order of Mr. Hezlete for such withdrawal was in contrarection to the provisions of section 528 Cr. P. C. In conclusion counsel submitted that inasmuch as Mr. Hezlete interfered unduly and withdrawn the case to his own file after Babu Sheonanden Lal took cognizance of it, it was desirable in the ends of justice that the petitioners should be tried by some other Magistrate.

Magistrate.

Their Lordships issued a rule calling upon the District Magistrate of Muzaffarpur to show cause why his order dated 31st October which appeared to have been passed under section 528 Cr. P. Code transferring to his own file the case against the petitioners and which case was then pending before Babu Shoundan Lal should not be set aside on the ground that the Magistrate had failed to the ground that the Magistrate had failed to comply with the provisions of section 528 Cr. P. C. inasmuch as he had not given any

reason for the transfer of the case.

Mr. P. L. Roy then moved on behalf of the rest of the accused in the above case and obtained a similar rule on the same ground,

JUSTICE WILSON'S JUDGMENT IN A SPECIAL CONSTABLE CASE.

One Gopinath and nine other servants of the Dowager Maharani of Burdwan were enrolled sometime in 1886 as special constables. On Inspector Tims' petition that Gopinath and several others should be appointed special constables to preserve peace, Mr. Ourrie, Magistrate of Cuttack granted the application. Thereupon the Calcutta High Court was moved and Justices Wilson and Porter observed as follows:—

Mr. Currie's order upon that petition was this:—'Eight constables are already at Tikri, and eight more have been ordered down. Send this to Probhat Baboo (this gentleman was a Subordinate Magistrate) to see what Gopinath Paryah is doing. It might be well, considering the general aspect of things, to appoint Gopinath and some others of influence as special constables for a month. Send up some names."

The Lagranter of the cated that disturbance One Gopinath and nine other servants of

This led to a report from Mr. Tims, the Police Inspector, who stated that disturbance had already been created by Gopinath and his men with the other side, and that a case mas before the Deputy Magistrate; that there are "several other men of Gopinath scattered about in the different villages of Kujong with a view to realize rents from the ryots, and also obstruct the men of the said manaand if they attempt to do so there will edly be some serious disturbance comwith a view to prevent the disturbance with a view to prevent the disturbance comwith a view to prevent the disturbance committed in the peace, it will be advisable that powing men be enlisted as special

Police under sec. 17 of Act V of 1861, as the ordinary Police posted is not sufficient to preserve the peace." He then gave a list of ten names beginning with Gopinath. Of these Gopinath and two others are servants of the Maharanee, two are what are called jimmadars claiming to hold under her. It would seem from a document which we shall have to refer to later, of the 26th January 1886, that a sixth was from the same place. Of the other four, it does not appear what they were. The first-mentioned five are the Petitioners in the first of the petitions before us.

That is the section under which the men have summoned; the fact is that they refused to serve as special constables when ordered to do so. The facts and the charge have nothing to do with one another, no single point of connection, and this was at once admitted on behalf of the Crown upon the argument. We accordingly quashed the proceedings which are the subject of the first of the petitions before us.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AT Police under sec. 17 of Act V of 1861, as the

The Deputy Magistrate, Probhat Chunder Chatterjee, already mentioned, supported this recommendation, saying.—"From what I have seen on the spot during the last six days, I have every reason to apprehend a breach of the peace at Kujong. The ordinary bys, I have every reason to apprehend a breach of the peace at Kujong. The ordinary Police posted here is not sufficient to preserve peace." Upon this Mr. Currie on the 16th January made an order appointing the two men named special constables. At this point, Mr. Currie's connection with these transac-

The power to enlist special constables is conferred by sec. 17 of Act V of 1861 which is 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 for preserving the peace is not sufficient for its preservation and peace is not sufficient for its preservation and for the protection of the inhabitants 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-officers for such time and within such limits as he shall deem necessary; and the Magistrate to whom such apsary; and the Magistrate to whom such application is made shall, unless he see cause to the contrary, comply with the applica-

In the first of the petitions now before us, the first two Petitioners expressly say (para. 20) that they "have been informed and verily believe that Mr. Currie, in order to deter them from collecting rent on behalf of the said Maharanee, and your other Petitioners from paying to her rents which are due to her," passed the order suggesting the appointment of special constables. Mr. Currie's explanation is this:—'I finding the ordinary police force stationed at Kujong to be insufficient for the purpose of preserving the peace, called for a report whether it would not be well to appoint special constables. In the first of the petitions now before us, not be well to appoint special constables. He then said that on the receipt of the re-He then said that on the receipt of the report, he appointed the special constables. And he adds, "I verily believe that as the men of the said Dowager Maharanee are attempting to establish her possession in the said estate of Kujong by force, that it would be impossible to preserve the peace in and about that estate without a special police force being amployed there."

force being employed there."

We assume all the Magistrate here says about the necessity for additional Police about the necessity for additional Police to be perfectly correct. But he does not deny the Petitioner's allegation as to his motive in suggesting that the particular man Gopinath and others of influence should be made constables, and when we read the order of Mr. Currie in which the suggestion was made with the petition upon which it was founded, there is really no doubt about the matter. It is clear that the only legitimate object for appointing special constables is to strengthen the ordinary police force by the addition of suitable persons to their number, when the Sessions Judge." On the application of the petitioners the case was adjourned to 23rd instant.

The petition made before their Lordships contained the following allegations:

"That Mr. Meyrick, the complainant in the present sace is on friendly terms with Mr. Barely, the head manager of Mohnal Factory who is also on friendly terms with Mr. Hezlete and Mr. Meyrick, saw Mr. Hezlete in his chamber on the 31st October the case was adjourned to 23rd the ordinary police force by the addition of suitable persons to their number, when the ordinary force find themselves too few to meet an emergency, and that in a case of dispute as to proprietary rights, it is an abuse of the law and an act of oppression to appoint the active men on one side as special constables, in order to prevent their asserting their alleged rights, and so to give an advantage to the opposite party.

The ordinary police force by the addition of suitable persons to their number, when the ordinary police force by the addition of suitable persons to their number, when the ordinary police force by the addition of suitable persons to their number, when the ordinary police force by the addition of suitable persons to their number, when the ordinary police force by the addition of suitable persons to their number, when the ordinary police force by the addition of suitable persons to their number, when the ordinary force find themselves too few to meet an emergency, and that in a case of dispute as to proprietary rights, it is an abuse of the law and an act of oppression to appoint the active men on one side as special constables, in order to prevent their asserting the persons to their number, when the ordinary police force in the inclusion of dispute as to proprietary rights, it is an abuse of the law and an act of oppression to appoint the active men on one side as special constables, in order to prevent their asserting the dispute as to proprietary rights, it is an abuse of the law and an act of oppression to appoint the active men or one side as speci

ables would seem to have been transmitted to the local police-officers, and recorded at the Police-office. Then follow a series of transactions which are extremely irregular, and not altogether easy to follow. It is stated in the first of these petitions, and not denied that on the 25th January, one of the petitioners in the first petition, Ram Krishna was arrested by the Police, and detained in custody till he executed a recognizance to appear before the Magistrate the next day. On that day we find a report from the Court Sub-Inspector to the Joint Magistrate, in which he says that "out of the six men away from Tikri who were appointed special conwhich he says that "out of the six men away from Tikri who were appointed special constables, one man Gopinath was released on bail to appear within four days before Mr. Tims. Now, one Ramkrishna Balabantra has been produced. I solicit necessary orders regarding his appearance before Mr. Tims;" on which Mr. Inglis, the Joint Magistrate, made an order, "To find Rs. 100 bail to appear before Mr. Tims within four days." The arrest of Ramkrishna by the Police was absolutely illegal. The taking of recognizances from him and from Gopinath to compel their appearances before Mr. Tims was absolutely illegal. And in Ramkrishna's case at any rate Mr. Inglis responsible, for he gave the order.

The next proceeding appears from the diary of Mr. Tims, the Police Inspector, under date the 4th February. He writes:—"This day, at 11 a.m., Ramkrishna Balabantra. Sadanand Patnaik, Ram Sardole Singh, and Jogendra Mohunty came to Tikri together and appeared before me. I have explained to each of them the order contained in D. O. No. 3. of January 1886, and when I offer. and appeared before me. I have explained to each of them the order contained in D. O. No. 3, of January 1886, and when I offered each of them their appointment certificates, belts, and batons, the whole of them totally refused to receive, and went away by saying that they will never do the duty of constables." He adds that he has reported this to the District Superintendent for his and the Magistrate's order. The District Superintendent on the 6th February wrote an instruction to the Court Sub-Inspector, "Show Magistrate and ask for summons. Upon which Mr. Inglis, the Joint Magistrate, made an order, "Issue summons, sec. 173, to persons mentioned." The precise details of Gopinath's alleged offence do not appear, but this much is clear, that his, like the others' consisted in refusing to serve as a special constable. Thereupon the five petitioners in the first of the petitions before us were summoned to answer charges under sec. 173, Indian Penal Code; and at the time of the application to this Court the case stood upon the file of the Joint Magistrate.

Sec. 173 of the Indian Penal Code makes it a similar of the summer that the sec.

file of the Joint Magistrate.

Sec. 173 of the Indian Penal Code makes it a criminal offence, punishable under the section, "for any one intentioally to prevent the serving on himself or another of any summons, notice or order proceeding from a competent public servant, or to prevent the affixing of such a document, or to remove it when affixed, or to prevent the lawful making of a public proclamation."

That is the section under which the men

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AT

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Pabna, Nov. 20.

A MAHOMEDAN HARANGUE.

No stone seems to have been left unturned by the party in favour of according a reception to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to win supporters to their cause. Maulvi Ma jum Ali, who is an Honorary Magistrate at Shajahadpur in the district and happens to be here, preached in the Musjid compound near the courts yesterday in the afternoon. Some 75 Mahomedans responded to the call to prayer, even though the event nad been announced by the beat of drum. Haranguing this microscopic audience of his co-reli-gionists, he appealed to their feelings as against the Hindus and exhorted them to repair in large numbers to the landing ghat to do honour to His Honour.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S

ARRIVAL.

The telegraphic messages I have already sent will furnish your readers with the chief meidents in connection with the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to this town. I need not recapitulate those facts here. But I cannot omit from this parrative some unples cannot omit from this narrative some unplea sant happenings that cannot but detract from the gennineness of the reception given to His Honour. First, the reception was a purely Mahomedan affair and a very tame one too. Maulvi Eskander Ali, Dy. Magistrate could not make the show a success despite all his vigorous attempts. Besides some petty landholders and head. pite all his vigorous attempts. Besides some petty landholders and local shop-keepers and excepting Maulvi Majiruddin Chowdhuri and Abdul Bateed of Dulai no Mahomedan of the higher classes attended the Durbar that was got up in honour of Mr. Fuller. The Mahomedan public, true to their feelings and sympathies, kept offi; only a few ignorant villagers and day labourers from among the town population repaired to the ghat to see town population repaired to the ghat to see

the "tamasha".

The Municipal Commissioners of this town had at last the good sense and could muster courage enough to wash their hands clear of this trumped-up affair. With the solitary exception of a Mahomedan Commissioner none attended the so-called Durbar at the landing ghat. The Chairman was not invited when invitation letters were issued on the 19th and when it was pointed out some friend that the omission was likely to prove fatal, the authorities hastened to rec tify the blunder by issuing an invitation letter at the eleventh hour. This insult was offered on purpose and the Municipal Commissioners acted very nobly in staking their all on this point of honour. The Chairman was their mouth-piece and representative and the whole body took an affront at the insult offered to him

Now as to the genesis of the Mahomedan demonstration. Maulvi Eskander Ali, Dy. Magistrate, set to work as openly as possible to get up a demonstration and the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner supported him in his endeavours. It is said that it was these two high Governmen officials who launcaed him on this affair. He entered heart and soul into the business and, both officially and unofficially exerted his influence to win his co-religionists over to his side. He induced some second-rate Zemindars of his own persuasion to join his camp and co-operate with him. Through their influence some other petty landholders were got hold of and the result was the reception of this morning. He had himself given shelter under his roof to some of the Muffacil Mahomedans who were brought expressly from their villages to swell the crowd

pressly from their villages to swell the crowd of worshippers.

The Hindus were conspicuous by their absence all along the line. Except those who have the official harness on and a few others the Hindu gentry of this district have set a very good example and deserve well of their country. There are no big Zemindars here as at Barisal or Mymensingh; but yet there are some. The Kumar of Sitlai (not Sitili as in my telegram) is one of the latter. This Kumar, who is a minor had resolved to despite the mandate of the Commissioner to make common cause with his fellow countrymen, did not attend at the ghat. But his absence was noticed at the ghat. But his absence was noticed and he was sent for by the Magistrate from there. There was no option left then but to go and I understand that the young man actually shed tears when thus compelled to act against his conscience. act against his conscience.

The address of the Mahomedan Association, Pabna, is a colourless one and contains some set phrases and stock prayers. All con troversial points have, be it said to the ho-nour of the members of the association, been avoided. But the claim that they have put

avoided. But the claim that they have put forward regarding their representative character is not tenable. They are a more handful and they have never been recognised by the Mahomedans of the district as their representatives or spokesmen.

In reply to them His Honour told them that he would see that they were enabled to participate in the general advancement of the province; but they must be more educated to deserve and claim their fair proportion. Under the new Local Government His Honour hoped the new province would get on, and in his Urdu reply he said that Dacca and Calcutta would in a few years be competitors on equal footing in the same field, and to call oneself a citizen of Dacca then would be as glorious and honourable as a citizen of Calcutta now-a-days. The New Province would rise in importance in a few Province would rise in importance in a few years and be better than Calcutta itself. One years and be better than Calcutta itself. One prominent feature observed was his Honour's smiling countenance. It seemed as if his Barisal mood has shaken off and an era of smiles and affability has dawned for the people of the districts yet to be visited.

After the Durbar was over, His Honour received the gentlemen present on board the Yacht (Soonamukhi). There will be a garden party this evening in the compound of the Judge's Court where tents have been pitched for the purpose.

The students of Belgrade University, who have decided to strike, affixed a placard to the doors with the inscription: "To let, a the roomy building."

Calcutta Gazette.

November 22.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. F. Lyall, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Palamau.

Mr. S. R. Hignell, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum, on being relieved of his appointment as Offig Dy Commissioner of Palamau.

Babu Hara Krishna Mahanti, Dy Magte and Dy Collector, is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Cuttack

The services of the officers named below are placed at the disposal of the Govern-ment of India-in the Home Department:— Babu Kamal Chandra Dutta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave. Maulvi Abdul Aziz, Dy Magistrate and Dy. Collector, on leave.

The Probationary Deputy Collectors named below are posted to the head-quarters stations of the districts mentioned against their names:

their names:

their names:—
Babus Chuni Lal Mukherjee, Bankura, Phanindra Nath Mukherji, Bhagaipur, Maulvi Syed Naziruddin, Patna, Babus Suresh Chandra Sen and Jatind. a Mohan Chattopadhyay, 24-Parganas.
Babu Amal Krishna Mukherjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Midnapore, who has been appointed to be a Probationary Deputy Collector, is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Bankura district.

Mr. J. E. Bown Assistant Survivious

Mr. J. E. Bown, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Police, Patna City, is transferred to Manbhum.

Babu Annada Prasad Biswas Rural Sub-Registrar, Serampore, Hooghly is appointed to act as Special Sub-Registrar of Hooghly.

Maulyi Abul Khair Muhammad Isaque, Dansty Macietrate and Paputy Collector. Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Purnea, is allowed leave for one month. Babu Charu Chunder Chatterjee (No. 1), Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. Barasat, 24-Parganas, is allowed leave for

Babu Hari Pada Banerjee, Special Sub-Registrar, Hooghly, is allowed leave for one

Babu Baikuntha Nath Roy Special Sub-Registrar Hazaribagh is allowed an exten-sion of leave for six months on medical cir-

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Basanta Kumar Pal, Munsif of Sat-khira, in the district of Jessore, is allowed leave for two months and one day. SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE. Babu Satamanyu Mukerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Nadia, is transferred to the Kushtia sub-division in that district.

Babu Susil Kumar Gangooly, Sub-Deputy Collector, Chuadanga, Nadia, is transferred to the Kushtia sub-division in that district.

Maulvi Syed Reza Karim Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Collector, Godda, Sonthal Parganas, is transferred to the Rajmahal sub-division in Maulvi Mohamad Sahabuddin Khan, Sub-

Deputy Collector, Madhipura, Bhagalpur, is transferred to the Godda and division in the Sonthal Parganas district.

Babu Mohini Mohan Senapati, Sub-Deputy Collector, Balasore, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Sambalpur.

Babu Jotindra Nath Sirear, Sub-Depúty Collector, Monghyr, is transferred to the Presidency Division.

Presidency Division.

Mr. F. Hollow, Sub-Deputy Collector,
Bhagalpur, is transferred temporarily to the
head-quarters station of the Purnea district.

Babu Bejoy B'hari Mukerji, Sub-Deputy
Collector, Burdwan Division, is posted to the
head-quarters station of the district of

The services of Maulvi Amjad Ali, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the

disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors named below are posted to the divisions mentioned against their names:—Babu Sukesh Chandra Deb Roy, Burdwan: Babu Sishir Kumar Kaviraj, Patna; Babu Hara Mohan Patnayak, Orissa; and Maulvi Mahomed Fazlur Rahman, Patna.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major B. C. Oldham, I.M.S., is appointed, to be Civil Surgeon of Patna.

Major B. C. Oldham, I.M.S., is appointed, to be Civil Surgeon of Patna.
Captain C. R. Stevens, T.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Bhagalpur, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Cuttack, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th September 1905.
Captain A. C. MacGilchrist, I.M.S., Officiating Civil Surgeon, was posted to Jalpaiguri on the afternoon of the 5th October 1905.

The services of Captain C. A. Lane, I.M.S. ivil Surgeon, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home

The Kalimpong mela is to be held at Kalimpong next Wednesday and Thursday. The Hon. Mr. Justice Moore, of the Madras High Court, delivered judgment on Wednesday last in the suit brought by Janan Khan, a merchant, against the B. I. S. N. Company for damages to the extent of Rs. 15,000 owing to the loss of an elephant which was consigned by the plaintiff from Penang to Madras, in April, .04, by the steamer "Zamansa," and which was drowned in the Madras Harbour while being lowered on to a raft over the ship's side. The suit was dismissed with costs.

The Congress Committee have done well in definitely deciding to have temporary sheds at the Rajghat plateau instead of putting the delegates in tents and thus have removed all risks of exposure. At present it is proposed to arrange accommodation for 500 delegates on the grounds of the Congress. A big Dharmsala in the neighbourhood within three minutes' walk from the Congress grounds has been secured. Thus the Committee will not be put to any expense on account of carriage-hire, a great saving caused considering the paucity and wretched condition of Benares carriages.

Mme. Merelli, the companion of the absconding bank clerk, Jean Gallev, in his flight to Brazil, has been examined by the Magistrate who has charge of the case. On being brought into court, she handed to the magistrate a voluminous manuscript purporting to be the history of her life, and describing her debut in journalism on the staff of "La Froude" and on the stage in the cafes of Montmartre. The "history" thennarrated her first journey to South America with a wealthy Chilian, a trip to London, and her meeting and adventures with Galley, whom she declares she believed honest until the arrest at Bahia.

News of the Day

The double line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Khandwa to Itarsi, a distance of 1101 miles, has been opened for public passenger and goods traffie.

A Police Station Officer, two constables and an accomplice have been condemned for manslaughter to terms of imprisonment varying from eight months to two years at

A correspondent writes to a Rangoon contemporary: It may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to bear that recently a young man named Solomon, supposed to be a Jew, was admitted as a hoongyi into one of the Rangoon kyaungs. He only remained for three days, however.

In a faction fight which took place among a number of Pathans on Monday night in Rangoon six men were injured, four of one party and two of the other. None of the wounds were dangerous, but were sufficiently severe to necessitate the removal of the men to hospital where they are now under treatment.

The Bombay mill operatives have approached their employers with a proposal to work until 7 o'clock each evening, provided they get the same remuneration they had when working till eight. This arrangement is to have effect all the year round, whether electric light is used or not. The masters consented to take the matter into careful consideration at a meeting as early as possible, the hands in the meantime working until six in acordance with the agreement which terminates on December 1st.

The particulars of the capture of a gang of swindlers at Jetpur by Mr. Pherozesha Manenkji, Police Superintendent of the Gondal State recently to hand, report that it was very hard to arrest such "pucoa badmashes." The facts are these: On the 7th August 1905, a daring theft was committed in bungalow of Mr. M. A. Turkhad mitted in bungalow of Mr. M. A. Turkhad and property to the extent of Rs. 2000 was carried off. The Gondal Police tried very hard to detect the theft but to no purpose till at last a clue was obtained to the effect that the diamond ring of Mrs. Turkhad was sold by the thieves through a Lohana Mulji Devkaran of Jetpur to a merchant who took the ring to Bombay. A detective of the Gondal Police followed him and brought him had with a promise that of the Gondal Police followed him and brought him back with a promise that he
would be released in case he disclosed the
matter. The merchant told every thing
and informed the police that the said
Lohana Mulji Devkaran of Jetpur keeps a
brothel and gives refuge to thieves who are Kolis and receive silver ornaments in exchange for their booty from the said Lohana Mulji. The thieves were thereupon arrested and they all are taking their trial. It is said that the same thieves committed thefts from the bungalows of Mr. Shanker Pandit and Mr. Stanley.—"K. T."

The Bill further to amend the Burma Municipal Act of 1898 will be introduced at the next meeting of the Burma Legislative Council. This will have been drafted in order to insert in the Burma Municipal Act, 1898, some additional powers which the Panagara Municipal Compatitor which the Rangoon Municipal Committee have applied for. The new Section 111a inserted by Clause 2 of the Bill will enable officers specially authorised by the Committee in that behalf to enter places and buildings where goods are sold and inspect weights and measures a sed therein. The amendment effected by Committee in the section of the Bill provides a penalty for the Bill provides a penalty for the suffer such inspection or to produce weights and measures when requested to do so by the officer authorised under the new Section of the substitute a new clause so as to make it clear that power to prescribe standard weights which the Rangoon Municipal Committee titute a new clause so as to make it clear that power to prescribe standard weights and measures includes power to make use of such standards compulsory and also to confer on the Committee power to make byelaws for preverting and detecting the use of false or defective instruments for weighing weights and measures in markets, bazaars, shops and stalls used for retail sale Section 111b, clause 2 of the Bill, will enable officers specially authorised by the Committee in that behalf to enter places and premises where the illicit slaughter of animals is suspected. Section 114a inserted by Clause 3 of the Bill will enable the Committee to require buildings or lands to be more efficiently drained. The Health Officer of the Rangoon Municipality at present experiences great difficulty in compelling owners to drain properly their houses and the land surrounding them. It is considered that powers similar to those contained in Sub-Section (1) of Section 306 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, would meet the difficulty and the new section has accordingly been drafted on the lines of that section.

The train built for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is composed of such long carriages that it as doubtful whether they would pass though tunnels or sharp single and S. curves, especially on the Sind-Peshin line between Sibi and Quetta. So the longest of all the cooking carriage—was sent on a trial trip between Jhelum and Peshawar and Sibi and Vuetta to practically test the tunnels. The result has been satisfactory. The carriage was nearly 80 feet long.—"Railways".

A Tanjore correspondent: wfites:—Mr. J. R. Martin, Mail Guard, South Indian Railway, detected a serious theft in the mail train from Madras on the 14th instant. Railway, detected a serious theft in the mail train from Madras on the 14th instant. A German gentleman, named Constant Braszenger, was a passenger in the first-class of that train from Madras to Tuticorin. At Alapakam, the Guard noticed a shutter of the lavatory of the first-class carriage open and a native seated there with a large Gladstone bag, a box of cigars and certain other articles. The Guard at first thought that the man was the gentleman 'boy,' and passed on. At the next halting station, however, the Guard had reasons to suspect him, so he still kept a close watch on the man in the lavatory, in consequence of which he was unable to escape. At Mayaveram the gentleman, who had awoke from his sleep, raised an alarm. The Guard asked him if he had a boy with him and the answer returned in the negative confirmed the suspections about the man With the help of the Railway Police at Mayaveram and that of the Carriage Examiner at that station the door of the lavatory, which was bolted from inside,' was forced open and the man arrested and all the property of the gentleman recovered from him, which in value was said to amount to thousands of pounds. On a former occamion this Guard detected a similar serious that.

The Calcutta University.

ADJOURNED SENATE MEETING The adjourned meeting of the Senate was held at the Senate House, College Square, at 11 a.m. on Saturday. Mr. A. Pedler, Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided and there was a good attendance.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

The meeting proceeded with the adjourned discussion of the draft regulations relating to the appointment of Professors appointed by the University. Of the nine regulations, rules 1, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 were accepted as they stood. Rules 2, 3 and 5 were amended. the amendments being proposed by Babu Deva Prosad Sarbadhicari.

The amended rules now read as follows:—
The Senate shall likewise found and endow Professorships on particular subjects from funds specially given or bequeathed for the endowment of such Professorships, or if it think fit accept endowments of such Professorships made by individual or corporate donors.

3. The Senate shall appoint and, subject to the conditions annexed to the tenure of any Professorship, have power to dismiss the Professors of the University, and shall, in the same manner, appoint Assistant Professors, prescribe their duties and remuneration, and

have power to dismiss them, if necessary.

5. The Senate shall from time to time make regulations flxing the fees, if any, to be paid by the students attending the classes of Professors and Assistant Professors and the money collected in fees shall be the property of the University.

UNIVERSITY READERS.

The rules relating to the appointment of University Readers were then discussed. Rule 2 was amended but the other six rules were accepted as they stood.

The amended rule now reads as follows:-2. The appointment of Readers under Section 1, and the determination of the subjects of their lectures shall be made by the Senate on the recommendation of the Syndicate, the recommendation of the Syndicate, the recommendation of the subjects by the Synlicate being made after consultation with the Readers. The appointments in the case of readerships from funds which are provided by the Government shall be subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council.

UNIVERSITY LECTURERS. The rules relating to the appointment of University Lecturers were next discussed. Four of the Rules were amended and the

the rour of the Rules were amended and the other five were accepted as they stood.

The amended Rules now read as follows:

2. The Heads of Colleges affiliated to the University shall from time to time submit to the Registrar the names of Professors in their respective colleges who are prepared to deliver lectures on and conduct classes for deliver lectures on and conduct classes for research or advanced work for post-graduate courses of study in Arts or Science. Any five members of the Faculty of Arts or the Faculty of Science conjointly shall have the power to submit to the Registra the name of a candidate for the same purpose.

3. The Syndicate shall consider the names

so submitted and shall proceed to recommend to the Senate Lecturers for the various post graduate courses of study. In recommending Lecturers for the various courses the Syndicate shall have regard to (a) the qualifications of the applicant, (b) the desirability of multiplication of the state of the applicant, (b) the desirability of the course of the applicant, (c) the desirability of the course of the applicant of the course of the application of the applic avoiding an unnecessary multiplication of lecturers on the same subject, and in the case of science subjects, (c) the equipment for advanced practical work, which can be

provided.
7. University Lectures and classes for advanced work or research shall be open to all Graduates of Indian Universities, and to such other person as may be permitted by the Synd.

9. The fee for a con. of University Lectures shall be determined by the Syndicate, and the money collected in fees for any particular course shall be the property of the college to which the Lecturer delivering the course belongs, where the Lecturer is a Professor of a college, and to the Lecturer him-

eelf in any other case.

INSPECTION OF AFFILIATED

COLLEGES.

The points to be reported on at an inspec-tion of affiliated colleges in Bengal next came up for consideration. After some discus came up for consideration. After some discussion the draft points were approved with certain modifications, two points one relating to a report on the efficiency of the teaching and the other to the keeping of a visitors book, being entirely omitted.

STUDENTS' HOSTELS AND MESSES.

The most important item on the agenda paper, namely, the general rules regulating the recidence of students in hostels and

nesses then came up for discussion.

Babu Deva Prosad Sarbadhicari moved:

"That the consideration of the points to be reported on at an inspection of affiliated colleges in Benga, be postponed till the report of the Inspectors appointed to inspect colleges be received."

The Rev. Father Lafont seconded the motion which after some discussion, put and

Mr. C. Russel proposed that in order to abbreviate subsequent discussion the Senate should, before proceeding to consider any amendments, agree to adopt the following principle:—"That it is desirable that each allowed should have its own masses. college should have its own messes; each mess being limited strictly to the students of a single college."—He said the first attempt to regulate the conditions of residence for students was made in 1900, when Government drew up set of regulations which provided for the appointment of Superintendents, the keeping of registers, and various matters relating to organization and discipline. These rules had been completely discovered in all college means. and discipline. These rules had been completely disregarded in all college messes and there was a lack of supervision and control which was generally recognised as indicating an unsatisfactory state of things. In November, 1904, the Lieutenant-Governor invited all the Principals of Calcutta colleges and one or two leading. Indian gentlemen, Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee and Sir Guru Das Banerjee among them to discuss Guru Das Banerjee among them to discuss the question of the revision of these rules. At that conference a resolution was passed which was very nearly, word for word, the resolution he was now suggesting the only proviso being the words "if it was practicable." There were certain difficulties raised at the time as to the practicability of introducing a system of this sort, but these difficulties, which were purely financial, were solved by the Government of Bengal, which undertook to remove them. A scheme was worked out by which Government agreed to hire a certain number of houses and sub-let them to colleges. It had now been shown to be a practicable scheme and was working with greater success than anybody anticipated. The proposed rules represented an attempt to greater success than anybody anticipated. The proposed rules represented an attempt to introduce into this University some of the worthier elements of English education. He did not see why a real University should be regarded as impossible for them—a University should be regarded as impossible for them.

sity with a real life of its own and not a mere machine for turning out graduates. This was a step back, also, toward the old Hindu system, in which the relation of teacher and student was one of the most vital features. From the point of view of college discipline it ought to be a step in the right direction.

The Rev. E. M. Wheeler seconded the motion.

Babu Heramba Chandra Moitra strongly opposed the motion. He warmly defended the present system under which students rented houses, collected and paid the rent and made their own arrangement with regard to messing and fellow-boarders. These mess were at present self-supporting institution in respect of all pecuniary matter but if Mr. Russel's proposal was adopted the entire financial responsibility would be thrown upon the unaided colleges. Suppose, he had accommodation for 100 students only and got 107 students, he would then either have to get a place small enough for saven students or he would have to less seven students. or he would have to lose them. Then again there was the question of caste. Suppose he had students of different castes who did not associate with one another. What was he to do with these boys? Was he to provide separate accommodation for each? He appreciated Mr Russel's motives in putting forward this motion, but he would ask them to realise the situation so far as the unaided colleges were concerned. The rule was one the rigid enforcement of which would not only entail hardship on the Principals of colleges but also on the poorer students. He was not against the principle, but the ruie seven students, or he would have to lose was not against the principle, but the rule was unworkable and the only effect of it would be to limit seriously the range of education. He moved the following amendment: "That the word 'while' be 'nserted before the words 'it is desirable' and that for the words 'each mess." for the words 'each mess . . . single college' the following be substituted, "when the Principals of two or more colleges agree to exercise joint supervision over a mess, students of that college mess be allowed to live together in that mess."

The Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose

seconded the amendment.

Mr. Ratcliffe thought that discussion might be curtailed if a compromise were agreed upon. He suggested that Mr. Russel's proposition should be modified into a formal statement of the Senate's desire to adopt as far as possible the "one mess one college" system, without prejudice to particular amendments that might thereafter cular amendments that might thereafter be moved and that Mr. Heramba Chandra Moitra's amendment should thereupon be withdrawn. This suggestion having been Moitra's amendment should thereupon be withdrawn. This suggestion having been accepted, Mr. Ratchiffe urged that the Senate should, in framing the rules, not attempt to establish the "one mess one college" principle without qualification. The old system upon which the messes were run, as described by Mr. Moitra, was in a sense rooted in social and family custom, and it would be well for the Senate to bear in mind that an alien system, even one so excellent would be well for the Senate to bear in mind that an alien system, even one so excellent in its proper place as the English residential system, need not be so good in its results as the indigenous system, duly regulated by means of the co-operation of the Principals. It was good to work towards the creation of a "coilege force" to give each college its own corporate life and tradition, but it was essential that the endeavour to attain this end should be accompanied by liberal and sympathetic treatment of the social traditions represented by the territorial groups in the messes and the poor students' custom of management.

management. stimes and the main thing was to stime inciples. At present it was with the utmost difficulty that they could get students together after college hours. The only way to get the unity of the colleges realised was to get the students of each college to live together. They had to strengthen not only the bond between teacher and student, but, what was more important, the bond between student and

important, the bond between student and college.

Mr. Russell then considerably modified his motion, so that it now read as follows:

—"That it was desirable that as far as practicable each college should have its own

Babu Heramba Chandra Moitra accepted the modified motion and withdrew his

The modified motion was put and carried. The meeting then adjourned "sine die."

A SEPOY TRAGEDY.

On Sunday a tragic affair occurred at the Bank of Bengal when a sepoy of the guard committed suicide by shooting him-self. The deceased was a private in the 16th Rajputs stationed at Fort William, which regiment came to Calcutta on trans fer from Ranchi on 27th October last. appears that he came with a squad of other sepoys under a jemadar to do guard duty at the Bank of Bengal.

On Sunday at noon he was on guard in full uniform armed with a Lee Metford rifle and with 10 rounds of ammunition in his pouch, at the Treasury gate of the Bank, when suddenly a report of a firearm was heard. Private Bungi Singh, who was on guard at the main entrance, ran up to the spot and found the deceased lying on his back, stone dead, with a bullet wound in his stomach, his rifle lying close at nand, while his shoes were off. This is held o indicate clearly that the more committed or indicate clearly that the man committed suicide by placing the butt of the gun on the ground with the barrel facing his stomach, and then employed his toes to pull the trig-

On examination the bullet was found to have entered his stomach, passed through the left shoulder, and after making a large hole in the wall behind, had dropped on e ground in a flattened condition. The barrel

DACCA NOTES.

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

MR. PRINCIPAL BROWNING. The Collegiate school boys left the school

in a body, day before yesterday. Previous to this, the Principal, in consultation with the Magistrate, had ordered the Head Master to draw up a list of the 'obstinate' boys together with the names and addresses the fethers and guardiens. If there of their fathers and guardians. If there were any relations in the school of any Government servant their names and designations were also to be noted. This course of action presaged the actual issue of a "notice" to parents and guardians of the Collegiate school boys. Here is the circular which has, after all, been launched:—

"A Combination having been entered into by the boys of the Dacca Collegiate school to absent themselves from school, and in certain cases, to refuse payment of the school dues, notice is hereby given to parents and guardians of the very serious consequences that will ensue to their sons and wards if this attitude is maintained. This opportunity is therefore given to such parents and guardians as disapprove of the parents and guardians as disapprove of the combination to order their sons or wards to resume immediate attendance. Steps have been taken to ensure boys attending school from molestation, but should any parent or guardian fear such, he should at once communicate with the Headmaster, first paying all dues, if any, on behalf of his son or ward."

ward."

I don't know if Mr. Browning has got "Bande Mataram" phoboea, but it is ertain that he hankers after "salam," like his master, satrap of the province. His "salam" hunting was established beyond doubt the other day when he took to task a boy of the 4th year class for not having saluted him when passing by. Outsiders, and students of other institutions are not allowed within the four walls of the Dacca College. WANTED-A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

There is almost a unanimity of opinion about the establishment of a National University. But while some are of opinion that the students and institutions should wait till the University comes into being, others are for getting the schools and the Jagan-nath College disaffiliated from the Government University just now. The National School has been started, but as the pre-mises, where it has been established, could not accommodate all the students that have come away from the Collegiate school some asked the Jubilee school authorities to enlist them on their rolls. This the Head Master refused to do, remarking that he could allow them to attend the classes as could allow them, to attend the classes as ex-students, and that when the National University is established they would all be formally taken in. On this all the students of the school walked out of their respective classes. The Principal of the Jagannath College starts for Calcutta to-night for positive information about the National University. Other local institutions owned by private passonages are only waiting—ave. by private personages are only waiting—aye, eagerly waiting—for the National Univer-hsity—Babus Brindaban Dhar, B. A., Head Master, Pagose school; Dinabandhu Majumdar, Head Master Imperial Seminary; Jagendra Kumar Guha Thakurta B A., Head Master Ulilla Institution. Jagendra Kumar Guha Thakurta B A., Head Master, Ukil's Institution; many junior pleaders of the local bar, and a few retired teachers have undertaken to take the classes of the national school, for the present.

FATHER AND SON. The father is an 'upkewaste' member of the Provincial Civil Service, the foster-child of a high official as rumour would have it. The son is a student of the Dacca Collegiate school and has been fined for having attended school without shoes. Father insists on payment of fine. Son resists. Father persists further. Son is firm as a rock. Father metes out to him a severe thrash. Son remains unswerving and declares with great indignation that he is a cruel father, and that the affectionate arms of a lakh of fatherly people are outstretched towards him. What more?

SALAM INCIDENTS.

The District Superintendent of Police of ment of fine. Son resists. Father

The District Superintendent of Police of Dacca was driving his tandem through Bungla Bazar where a constable was on duty. The constable did not salute the D. S. perhaps through oversight. After driving about twenty yards from where the constable was on his standing, the D. S. stopped his tandem and asked the constable for his name and number by which time the constable came to recognise the D. S. and saluted him in the usual way. A similar event happened on the 17th in the lar event happened on the 17th in the Dacca College. The Principal was going at 12 o'clock to his class when the students who were standing in the verandah saluted him. But one of them did not salute through oversight. The Principal came up to him and asking him why he had not saluted him allowed him 10 seconds to answer and work according to his wishes. Upon this the student said, "Sir, I am morally bound to salute you, but if you desire to exact salam from me I will not." The Principal, angry at his answer, returned to his office and sent for the student in The Principal, angry at his answer, returned to his office and sent for the student in question after a short time. On the arrival of the student the Principal asked him to beg his pardon and also made him promise that he would salute him in future. The boy acceded to his wishes.

We have reported before that a horrible case of murder occurred at Miani in the Adwana Mahal of the Porbandar State. have entered his stomach, passed through the left shoulder, and after making a large hole in the wall behind, had dropped on e ground in a flattened condition. The barrel of the rifle appeared used while one bullet was found missing from the pouch. No reason can be given for the suicide except that he may probably have gone off his head as sepoys sometimes do. Colonel Pryor and Lieutenant Payton, both belonging to his regiment, were down on the spot and assisted the police in the enquiry. The deceased was a young man and has only been about one and a half years in the service. The body has taken to the morgue for "post mortem."

Case of murder occurred at Miani in the Adwana Foujdar on 30th. ultimo, that the son of the Patel of Miani about 8 years of age was missing. An enquiry was at once set on foot and the Fauj der reported the matter to the Superintendent of Police who forthwith hastened to the spot for enquiry. The police in their enquiries to trace out the perpetrator of the heinous crime, and succeeded in finding out the culprit who turned out to be a female relative of the Patel, Rudi by name, and who did this out of an old spite she bore against the Patel's family. She has confessed her guilt and is taking her preliminary trial at the F. C. Magistrate's Court.—"K.T."

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 ALI CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS PRICE, Re. 1, Rs. 2.

THE "BANDE MATARAM" CASE.

THE "BUCKLAND" STEAMER INCIDENT.

charjee, a parcel clerk in the E. I. R. office, stood charged with having used criminal force towards Sergeant Boyles, who was on duty on board the Ferry Steamer "Buckland" and also with having refused to obey land" and also with having refused to obey orders duly promulgated by a public servant, was resumed. As the case was called on, Babu N. L. Dey, who appeared for the defence, rose and submitted:—"Your Honor, I have been instructed to call some witnesses for the defence; but having given my best consideration to the evidence adduced by the prosecution, I have advised my client not to call any witnesses. The witnesses he has got are certainly not of witnesses he has got are certainly not of such a character as the court can safely rely upon. I don't think that I shall be rely upon. I don't think that I shall be justified in taking up Your Honor's time by examining them. It beg to cast my client entirely upon Your Honor's vercy and to take the liberty of submitting to Your Honor that my client belongs to a respectable Brahmin family and has now all his life before him. If he is sent to jail, it will mean perhaps ex-communication from his caste and the entire ruin of all his pros-

The Court observed that under other circumstances it would have dealt with the accused severely but after what Mr. Dey had submitted, it would pass on him a such highter sentence than it would otherwise have done. But in a case of this nature, have done. But in a case of this lature, the sentence must be one of imprisonment. His Worship further said:—"It is a matter in which public order is concerned. I do not think that any sentence that I may inflict upon him, will make him lose his appointment or in any way injure his prospects."

After this, the Court questioned the accused as to what his employment and monthly pay were. Accused said that he was employed as a parcel clerk. E.I.R., and

employed as a parcel clerk, E.I.R., and was getting Rs. 10 as his monthly salary but from this month, he was to get Rs. 15

a month.

His Worship then recalled Sergeant Boyies and examined him as to the difficulties he had experienced in arresting the accused. Sergeant Boyles and a European constable, who was also examined, said that the latter had been mobbed by a lot of Indian neonle who surrounded the carriage in which the accused was being taken to the thana, and raising the shout of "Bande Mataram" they attempted to receive the prisoner. attempted to rescue the prisoner.

The Court addressing Mr. Dey mid that it was very wrong to use the expressions "Bande Mataram" in doing unlawful

The Court then sentenced accused to suffer ten day's rigorous imprisonment.

After passing the sentence, His Worship called Mr. Dey, who was about to retire from the court room, and told him that if the sentence passed on his client all at all hurt him, in reference to his employment, his client should make a representation of the facts to his employers and that the Magistrate himself would see that the accused did not lose his appointment.

The following is an extract from the judgment of the court:— The Court then sentenced accused to suffer

The following is an extract from the judgment of the court:—

"The upper deck was full and no other passengers were permitted access to it. It also appears that when being taken under arrest to the thana, he shouted "Bande Mataram," a crowd assembled and assaulted Sergeant Guillon and rescued accused who was however recentified. The assa being was, however, recaptured. The case being called on, 20th instant, Mr. N. L. Dey for the defence states that he does not desire to call witnesses and that the accused regrets his misdeed throws himself on the mercy of the court."

The accused was then removed from the dock and the crowd which had collected in the court-room dispersed.

MR. S. M. MITTRA AND THE SAHITYA

Mr. R. Trivedi, hon. Secretary of the Sahitya Parishad, writing from Calcutta on September 28, has sent us the following letter with reference to Mr. S. M. Mitra's writings on the partition of Bengal:

"In the Times Weekly Edition" of September 8, 1905, you published certain extracts from a letter from Mr. S. M. Mitra, M.R.A.S., writing as a representative of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, a Bengali literary society established in Caucutta. Mr. Mitra approves of the scheme for the partition of Benga! As the secretary of the Sahitya Parishad, permit me to state that Mr. Mitra's views are not in conformity with those of the Parishad, which gave him no authority to be its spokesman on the partition of Bengal. I may add that at a numerously attended public meeting convened by the Sahitya Parishad on February 6, 1904, a resolution was unanimously passed disapproving of the partition of Bengal, on the ground that it would be prejudicial to the growth and development of the Bengali language and literature, and a copy of the resolution was duly forwarded to the Government of Bengal."

Mr. Mitra replies from 62, Cornwall-gardens, in a letter dated October 21:

"Mr. Trivedi says that the Parishad gave me no authority to be its spokesman on incomparent of the second of the parishad gave me no authority to be its spokesman on incomparent of the second of the parishad gave me no authority to be its spokesman on incomparent of the second of the parishad gave me no authority to be its spokesman on incomparent of the second of the parishad gave me no authority to be its spokesman on incomparent of the second of the parishad gave me no authority to be its spokesman on incomparent of the second of the parishad gave me no authority to be its spokesman on incomparent of the second of the parishad gave me no authority to be its spokesman on incomparent of the second of the second of the parishad gave me no authority to be its spokesman on incomparent of the second of the second

Mr. Mitra replies from 62, Cornwall-gardens, in a letter dated October 21:—

"Mr. Trivedi says that the Parishad gave me no authority to be its spokesman on he partition of Bengal. I never said that I represented the views of the Parishad on the partition of Bengal. In August, 1904, the Parishad requested me to frame rules for a sound system of transliteration of Arabic and Persian words into Bengali characters. In July last I was asked by the Parishad to try to affiliate it with the Royal Asiatic Society. I took immediate steps and interviewed the secretary and one of the vice-presidents of the Royal Asiatic Society on the subject. Mr. Trivedi, in his letter of August 7, 1905, wrote to me:—Please accept my cordial thanks for your kind letter of July 21, and for the great interest you are taking for promoting the interest you are taking for promoting the interests of the Parishad.

"I shall presently call a meeting of our council, and will formally appoint you our representative for promoting our interests in America and Europe.' I have not seen the Parishad's resolution of Rebruary 6, 1904, to which Mr. Trivedi refers. It would have been better if he had sent to you a conv of that resolution, to enable your readers to judge whether the partition of Bengal is really 'prejudicial to the growth and development of the Bengali language,' or, as I think, such an administrative measure may do more good to the Bengali language, or, as I think, such an administrative measure may do more good to the Bengali language, or, as I think, such an administrative measure may do more good to the Bengali language, or, as I think, such an administrative measure may do more good to the Bengali language, burns and Soott are not less Enrolish authors because Scotland, in a sense, is separated from England. In fact, it was the separation that brought about the intellectual eminence of Edinburgh."

MATRIMONIAL PLUNGES IN THE DARK.

THE ROMANCE OF UNSEEN FINANCEES AND BRIDES.

ACCUSED SENT TO JAIL.

On Monday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which a young man, Bhut Nath Bhattacharjee, a parcel clerk in the E. I. R. office, stood charged with having used criminates stood charged with having used criminates with a woman whom he has never once set eyes on; and yet the venture has been made eyes on; and yet

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 con.

This singular matrimonial romance—by no 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

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. It was, perhaps, not unnatural that this link of sympathy led gradually to the more tender and intimate sentiment of leve; and before two years had elapsed the girl had become engaged to the brother of her dead fiancee, 6,000 miles and more away. After a year's engagement as the away. After a year's engagement, as the lover in Holland saw no prospect of leaving his business long enough to fotch 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 ensalved his fancy was staying at the time in the West-end with an aunt and, after surmounting many obstacles, he ing 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 lovesick 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. ecome 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 infinita trouble, he traced the girl who had sat for it, and found in 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

the girl that he completely weahed her from aer 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 Chinid to the stories in which all has

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 brief in a young lady-friend of his sister in Ingland, whom he never met until a month of the perfect they were made one for life. The ister was, and is, a governess in a London suburb, and in her letters to her distant prother frequently spoke in warm terms of he prettiness and sweetness of a girl-friend, also a governess in the same school.

The brother's interest in this young was so stimulated that he asked for photograph, so that he might judge for self of her charms; and the pictured sent to him played such havoc with peace of mind that he wrote to the girl forthwith and asked her to become his wife. 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.

MONSTROCITIES.

Mr. T. C. Rajam Iyengar Writes:-A twin was born to one Baslingamma husband Lingappa) of Ark ray village Kan

(husband Lingappa) of Ark ray village Kan kauhalli, Taluka of Bangalore District in June 1902, and the children are exhibited by the parents in the city of Poons.

On the 9th October 1905 I had been there with some catables in my pocket to give it to the children. They are two separate children each of them have their organs sparate. They are connected back to back. At the lower part of the back near the sacial bones a branch bone begins from the left-side of the spinal column of the one and connects the left side of the spinal column of the other; the connecting is inclined diagonally.

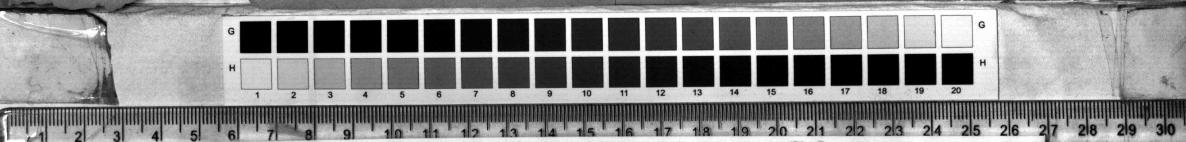
spinal column of the other; the connecting is inclined diagonally.

The urinary canal and the rectum are common to both the children, however. The urinary canal is between the legs of the one and the rectum is almost between the four legs but slightly inclined to the other child's body. None of them have sexual organ. The urinary canal is similar to that of a female child and therefore the parents call there girls and they have given arents call them girls and they have given names as such.

Their thoughts are different appetites are different; their pulse beats are different, one is fairer than the other; one is more intelligent than the other; one is better developed than the other; and the better developed one is less intelligent.

The parents were poor originally and they have become well-to-do now. They are marking about Rs. 50 per month that is what they say. They are occupying Hoon-diwala Jog's house in Budhwar Yett., Poor na city.

My friend Dr. N. M. Paranspe was alwith me and we both made these obsettions. This is one of the nature's eccelecties, and nothing is impossible under



THE CONGRESS DELEGATES.

GREAT DEMONSTRATIONS AT LIVERPOOL.

RECEPTION OF DELEGATES.

By Sir Edward and Lady Russell.

The Local President of the Indian Famine
Union is Sir Edward Russell, and in connexion with the visit to Liverpool of the
delegates of the Indian National Congress,
Sir Edward and Lady Russell on Saturday evening (Oct.28) gave a reception at Wors-ley House, Croxeth Road, for the purpose off introducing the Hon. G. K. Gokhale, C. I. E. (member of the Supreme Legisla-C. I. E. (member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India), and Sir William Wedderburn (Chairman of the Indian Famine Union). Mr. Gokhale's co-delegate, Mr. Lajpat Rai, was prevented from attending owing to indisposition. The guests were numerous and representative. During the evening several addresses bearing on India, its needs, and its government, were delivered

dia. its needs, and its government, were delivered.

Sir Edward Russell observed that there were two things quite certain about Indian affairs in this country: one was that few of them knew anything about them, and the other was that a vast proportion of them were ashamed of their ignorance. At the same time, that ignorance was very difficult to repair, and all they could hope for was that there would be opportunities such as they had that evening of hearing men like Mr. Gokhale, who belonged actually to the nation. His own feeling was that what they really wanted was not a slipshod and surface acquaintance with India, which would enable them to go about dogmatising with very little in their dogmas, but satisfactory and authentic information to turn over in their minds and enable them to watch and intelligently follow such debates as took place in Parliament and elsewhere in reference to Indian affairs. Every Englishman and every Briton had a great desire that our rule in India should be just and philanthropic, and should be most improving in its character for the country. We

intheir minds and enable them to watch and intelligently follow such debates as took place in Parliament and elsewhere in reference to Indian affairs. Every Englishman and every Briton had a great desire that our rule in India should be invent and improving in its character for the country. We had a duty committed to us, and it would be cowardice at this stage to retreat rest, and it would also be a great mistake for the people of India. We must take care that we knew enough about the Indian people to enable us to inspire our states, men with the best policy for the benefit and improvement of the whole country. Applause.)

The Hon. G. K. Gokhale, in the course of a well-delivered and most interesting address, thanked Sir Edward and Lady Russell for having given him the opportunity of explaining the present-day position of Indian affairs. He had, he said, come to England on behalf of a body called the National Congress of India, consisting of representatives from all parts of India—men who had received a high degree of education and were interested in the affairs of their country, and who wanted to bring their combined judgments to bear upon the problems of the day. Those men met once a year, during Christmas time, a some important place. They considered the burning questions of the day, and they me badded their views in the shape of resolutions which they laid before the Government of the land, their object being to see that the foundations of British rule in India was offered to its work by the officials, who had not sucked to the surface of the foundation appeal to the people of Great Britain absoluted to the people of the surface of the course of time India dould arrive at the foundations of British rule in India was offered to its work by the officials, who had only the problem, and they would govern India they and a choice which was noble. They considered the burning destination of the day in the problem, and the problem of the day in the appeal to the people of Great Britain absolutely necessary if the state of things was to be remedied. When the statesmen of this country first had to decide on what lines they would govern India they hade a choice which was noble. They said they would do their duty by the people of India as though India was a some trust handed over to them by Providence, and which was a some trust handed over to them by Providence, and which make them in course of time capable of self-government and place them self-government and place them a footing with themselves. This licy was enunciated in an Act of Parnt known as the Charter Act of 1833 liament known as the Charter Act of 1833 and twenty-five years later Queen Victoria enunciated a policy on all fours with the other, which was that India was to be uled for the benefit of the Indian people, and everything was to be open to the people without distinction of creed or colour. England was entitled to great credit for having introduced into India so many of the appliances and inventions of modern Western civilisation, but these were only to be recivilisation, but these were only to be regarded as means to an end, and not the end itself. The achievements did ot entitle Englishmen to any just sense of satisfaction. They had been one hundred years in India—surely time enough in which to have brought India into line with their have brought India into line with their other dependencies? Japan came under Western influences only forty years ago, but whilst Japan had been helped on by the whole weight of Government, India had had one whole weight of Government thrown against it. Therefore they found that the progress achieved in India had been very halting, very slow, and very disappointing. For instance, in the matter of education, four vilages out of every five in India were four vilages out of every five in India were still without a school house, and seven children out of eight were growing up in ignorance and darkness, and with all the moral helplessness that followed. This was because the finances of the country were managed not for the sake of the Indian peo menaged not for the sake of the Indian people, but for the sake of other interests.

Scoret agents, confidential reports, the shadowing of individuals, were part of the Government's methods, and there was no provision whatever for the people of the country to exercise any control over the administration. Everything that affected the people was settled by the officials in the dark. In theory there were two men expected to exercise control over Indian affairs—the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India. The latter, however, knew nothing about India, and to repair this deficiency he was advised by a Council of ten men, composed of retired Anglo-In dian officials. Consequently, when an appeal went from India to England was simply a case of appeal from present officials to past fficials. In the control of Parliament existed only in the two fronts because as a result of the under the two fronts benches

bry, because as a result of the under-ding between the two front benches

India was to be kept out of party po-the Parliamentary control at resent n absolute sham. In any event, how-listance of 6,000 miles, especially

roblems of India were continu-

ously changing. The plea of the National Congress was that there must be some provision for the exercising of control over the official bureaucracy whih governed India. Things were going from bad to worse, and unless England bestirred herself, and took the position of India into consideration, it would be too late. Their contention was a that any control on the actions of the official bureaucracy, to be effective, must be on that any control on the actions of the official bureaucracy, to be effetive, must be on the spot. Nearly half the net revenue of India was spent on the army, which was not required for Indian affairs, but was maintained in order to extend England's dominions in the East. Large salaries were paid to the people who governed the country. There were 2,400 offices which had a salary above £600 a year, and of these only sixty were held by Indians, who eccived comparatively small salaries. From 60,00.,000 to 70,000000 of people in India did not know what it was to have their hunger satisfied even once in a year. It had been loop to 70,000000 of people in India did not know what it was to have their hunger satisfied even once in a year. It had been estimated by an English newspaper that during the last ten years 20,000,000 of people had died of starvation. This represented a sum of preventable human misery which was truly appalling, and he asked whether the people of England could continue indifferent to India whist this terrible tragedy was being enacted? During the last twenty years the death-rate in India had been steadily rising, whereas in England it had been steadily falling. If they divided those twenty years into four parts of five years each they found that in the first period the death-rate was 24 per 1,000, whilst in England it was 20 per 1,000; in the second period the death-rate of India was 28 per 1,000, whilst England's had dropped to 18; in the third period the Indian death-rate had increased to 30, whilst in England it had fallen to 17; and in the fourth period India's rate of mortality went up to 32, whilst England's came down to 16, where it stood to-day, whereas India's had now gone up to 34. These figures

what Mr. Gokhale had said as to the evils of the official system. Regarding the heavy death-rate, the speaker pointed out that thert was always plenty of food in the country during the worst famines. The reason the people died was because they had neither the money nor the credit wherewith to buy the food which was offered for sale. For this poverty of the people the wasteful military expenditure was largely responsible. Sir William expressed the hope that the next Government would sent out to India as Vice roy a good sound Liberal who believed in the Liberal motto: "Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform," and suggested that the Executive Council should be composed half of Indians and half of Englishmen. (Applause.)

Englishmen. (Applause.)

Mr. W. H. Lever proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Goldhale and Sir William Wedderburn.
Mr. Allan Bright, M. P., in seconding, said he regrected that the salary of the Secretary of State for India was not on the British Estimates, so that the Government's conduct of Indian affairs might be kept under better control. (Applause).

The resolution of thanks was cordially adouted.

Sitanagaram Station on the North East line of the Madras Railway which was primarily opened for locomotive purposes, has now insufficient traffic to justify its retention as a station. In the circumstances reported by the Agent and Manager, sanction has been accorded to the closing of the station, which is situated between Kistna Canal and Bezwada Stations.

An exciting story of adventure was related to Mr. Constantine in the Colombo Police Court, by a young Tamil cooly woman who had arrived in Colombo from Tuticorin. Just after she landed the woman said, a Tamil man met her on the road, and spoke to her as to where she was going. She told him that she was in search of some kangany, and the man reluxteered to take her to him say. that she was in search of some kangany, and the man volunteered to take her to him, saying that he lived at Mariakadde. Another Tamil woman and a man, also fellow-passengers, joined her, and all three followed their guide. After walking for a long distance, he stepped at a tavern, and took the man and the woman to the back of the building, where he got them to stay for a few minutes. He returned to the young girl and asked her to follow him. Suspecting nothing she obeyed, and when they had come to a place where there was no one on the road, the guide struck her, and snatched all her jewellery and run away. She raised a hue and cry, when some men of Kirillapone, jewellery and run away. She raised a hue and cry, when some men of Kirillapone, where this happened, took her to the Inspector, who after a diligent search, succeeded in arresting the culprit, and also traced the jewellery which was in the possession of another man. A third man, who was alleged to have had a hand in the matter, was also produced in Court. The culprit admitted his guilt, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The other two men were discharged. EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.

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preparation, and though it is vegetable preparation it does not contain any poisonous ingredients,

(Sd) Roger G. S. Chew, M. D., C. M., M. C. S.,

Consulting Chemist, Analyst to the Corporation of Calcutta,

as it, does not seem proper to publish the memes of the persons suffering from private deseases, their names are no pricted but originals can be examined on application to the undersigned.

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OPINION OF THE PRESS

THE London Overland Mail makes the following temarks on the treales "SNAKE: SNAKE BITES AND THEIR TREATMENT.' A curious and deeply interesting book on SNAKE, SNAKE-BITES AND THEIR TREATMENT. Thas been published at Calcutta which out to attract much attention. It gives a carefu explanation of the measures edopted by Indian public-charmers for preventing death from sinskeroison; and unfolds the scientific basis of the ceatment. The writer an Indian gentleman of schoalrship and ability who in his earlier years, associated with snake charmers, and became thuy. Apeso nallequainted with their modes of catching and treating snakes. He tells us much that is interesting of the species and habits of those raptiles: but, of coure, the subject of most absorbing interest is that of the poison, and the methods of its extractions from the human body. There is nothing occult in the operation; the whole process is strictly scientific, and hased upon minute ovservation of the movement of the poison in the veins, and its effect upon the blood. The writer frankly states that Europeans might have I arnt the art long since, had they not assumed that the snake-charming fraternity were mere on att in the snake-charming fraternity were mere on the state of the poison can at times, be extracted as an inky pot with the tip of a pen-knife. Various processe have to be resorted to according to the circumstances of particular cases, the attempt to describe which would be absurd in a ahort article. Attention is called to the book in the hope that; the author's the armee may be verified, to wit—that no one need the from snoke bite, if the emedies we had a light the from snoke bite, if the emedies we had a light the same and the same a 5 YEAR'S STANDING

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