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VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1905.

NO 72

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Millions of India's best people use our WOLD-RENOWNED. KESHRANJAN OIL. It will stop falling hair

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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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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

St. Andrew's Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Caledonian Society commonly known as the St. Andrew's Dinner came off on Thursday evening Among those present were His Excelle cy the Viceroy H. H. the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, members of the Viceroy's Council and many English, Scotch and Irish gentlemen. Mr. D. M. Hamilton occupied the chair. As usual a number of after-dinner speeches were made, some of which may prove interesting to our readers.

MR. D. M. HAMILTON'S SPEECH.

Your Excellency, Your Honor, Sir Fran-

Your Excellency, Your Honor, Sir Francis Maclean, and Gentlemen,—It is our proud privilege this evening to welcome a countryman as Viceroy and Governor-General of India,—and in our welcome we, of course, include Her Excellency Lady Minto and her daughters. Lord Minto has elsewhere held high office wedges the Green

where held high office under the Crown, and he there so discharged the duties of that office that His Majesty's Government in looking round for a successor to Lord Curzon, decided that the man best qualified to discharge the still higher duties of the Viceroyalty of India was our countryman. He has come from the far West to the distant East; from a land still fresh with the dews of youth, to a land som fresh with the dews of youth, to a land hoary with antiquity, and covered with the dust of ages; from a land where the problems are few and simple, to one where they are many and complex—the land which is still described as the open book that no man can read, the child's puzzle no one can understand. His Excellency will find here problems requiring the exercise of the highest statesmanship as well as the most delicate tact, but we are sure that gifted as he is with a full share of that sagacity for which our country is distinguished, he will prove both a blessing to the land we live in and a credit to the land of his birth.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

Speaking in the Chamber of Commerce three years ago, Lord Curzon "dipt into

the future, far as the Curzon eye could see, saw the vision of Calcutta, and all the wonders that would be." He saw Calcutta enthroned as the Queen of the East, and his recent telegram to the Corporation shows him to be still indulging in the same day dream. Well, gentlemen, I take it that the Government of India's letter of the 18th July last was the announcement of the birth of the infant Queen, and with regard to that announcement I should like to say a word or two. In the first place let me say that it must be a matter of the greatest satisfaction to all Calcutta, to know that Government intend to require no less than 2,000 acres of land in the suburbs to take off the surplus population. It is however, I think, a pity that Government should contemplate the possibility of reselling that land, and so prepetuating the cause of the very evil from which we are now trying to escape, for there is not the shadow of a doubt but that the cause of the congestion of the city is private ownership in the city lands. What has happened is this: from the time of Job Charnock downwards, private individuals have been allowed to acquire land which ought to have been acquired generations ago for the people of the city. That land has been passed on from one generation of landholders to another, each in turn squeeezing more money out of it, and more people into it, than his predecessor, until at last the people of the city, for the sake of their own health, have to buy back for fabulous sum the property which they themselves have created. Gentlemen, this is law, but it is neither equity nor commonsense, and no scheme of City Improvement is complete which does not provide that law and equity shall eventually coalesce. Land in Calcutta has not yet reached the value of land near the Bank of England or in Piccadilly, which I see has lately changed hands at the rate of four to eight lakhs a cottah, but if India gets her chance, and if ever the vision of Lord Curzon, is realised, there is no saying what the value of land in Calcutta may yet be. It may be difficult to recall the past, but we can hold on to the future; therefore, I say, let Government hold on to the land they are now acquiring, and acquire more, in carefully selected areas, and not share with those who neither toil nor spin, the profit created by the people of the city and which ought to go to the reduction of taxation. To give an idea of what this profit amounts to, I may mention that in the last ten years the annual value of the land of Calutta has increased by 40 lakhs of rupees the equivalent of a capital value of 1,000 lakhs, and this enormous profit, which has been created by the taxpayers of Calcutta, has been appropriated by others. It is to a fund of this nature, rather than to the taxation of the people or their industries, that Government should look for the cost of the city improvement.

LAND VALUES.

I also think that Government might with advantage consider the remedy for overcrowding which is now being introduced elsewhere, in cities similarly situated. I refer to the taxation of urban and suburban land values. Bills, both for England and Scotland, authorising this change in the system of rating, have this year passed the second reading in the House of Commons, and that under a Conservative Government. The system has been approved by no less than five hundred municipalities in Great Britain, including London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen. It is already in force in two hundred municipalities in Germany, also in America, and

A PROMINENT PUBLISHER ENDORSES CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY. Mr. Leon C. Streeter, proprietor of the forcester, Cape Colony, "Standard," says: For the past seven years, or since we have en in South Africa, Chamberlain's Cough medy has always been kept in our house.

My wife has found it to be invaluable the children and croupy symptoms have leared with astonishing but pleasing raunder its influence." For sale by be mists and storekeepers price 1 Re.

in New Zealand and other colonies. It is see that he keeps the door unlocked. The not a new tax; it is simply the rearrangement of an old one, but it has this important effect, that it at once increases the Bengal with a new scientific agriculture ing, we witness the curious spectacle of the great city of Calcutta, backed by all the powers of Government, standing trembling before a handful of landholders. Under the other system, the landholder does the trembling. I hope, therefore, Government will leave the removal of the property of the proper leave the way clear for a social and financial reform of the first importance, which will both cheapen and hasten the improvement of the city. I should also like to voice the general feeling of disappointment which is felt at the smallness of the dowry which her revered parent proposes to settle on the infant Queen. It works out only about 25 rupees per acre per annum. How can the young Queen grow in beauty and adorn herself on such a beggarly pittance?

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

No mention of Calcutta would be com-

plete without a reference to its port. Two years ago, when the Luff Point Commission sat, we were promised all sorts of good things if only the scheme did not come off. Well, gentlemen, the scheme has not yet come off, neither have the good things.
We were promised wonderful coal loading appliances which were to fill steamers while we waited; both we and the steamers are still waiting. We were promised wonderstill waiting. We were promised wonderful dredgers which were to scoop out channels by the mile, and remove bars on a Saturday afternoon. The dredgers are still in the future; the Melancholy crossing is still melancholy; still there is the same "moaning of the bars" when ships put out to sea. We have heard of miles of new jetties, and while no less than two have actually been sanctioned, and old one slips into the river. We have the "City of York" making the record run from Liverpool to Calcutta in 24 days, an instead of welcoming her with open arms, we give her the cold shoulder, and tell her to wait four days for a jetty; and such is the fate of two-thirds of the Liners now coming to Calcutta; and when we lift up our voices and complain, we are told of the jetties which have been vacant for 69 days; when we complain of our steamers being struck, we are told of the hundred steamers which have not stuck. Gentlemen, the arguments of the Port Commissioners are like those of the Port Commissioners are like those of the darkie who stole the turkeys, "Your Worship," said he, "for every man who saw me steal dem turkeys, I can produce a hundred who didn't see me"; and while Calcutta hobbles along, blind and lame, never seeing beyond her nose, Bombay has already commenced the construction of her magnificent new docks which will give her magnificent new docks which will give her over three miles of new quayage, give her over three miles of new quayage, and leave Calcutta miles behind. Calcutta's ambition is measured by a dock entrance of sixty feet. Bombay is not satisfied with a dock entrance of less than a hundred feet. Gentlemen, so far as the ports are concerned, if Calcutta is to be the Queen of the East, Bombay bids fair to be its Empress.
Might I suggest that the Port Trust constitute itself a second Job Charnook?
PARTITION AND SWADESHI.

Leaving Calcutta we pass into Bengal where we come face to face with the twin is now an accomplished fact, and I therefore need not say much regarding it beyond expressing the opinion that it is more likely to prove a blessing than a curse, for, if it means anything at all, it means that one of the most fertile parts of India, which has hitherto lain dormant, will now be developed, and so add to the wealth of the country. If may be that individual interests will to some extent suffer; it may mean that some trade will pass from Calcutta to Chittagong; it may also mean that social relations will, to some extent, be affected, but if we are to weigh the interests of the Empire against the interests of the individual, there can be no doubt but that partition will be an economic gain to the country As regards Swadeshi, there is Swadeshi and Swadeshi. There is a Swadeshi which means the love of one's own country, and there is a Swadeshi which means the hatred of another man's. One contains great possibilities of good, and is wort of of every elcouragement; the other is au evil pure and simple. I am told that our Bengali fidiends look upon me as disciple of Swadeshi; so I am, and so I dareses is e cry Scotchman here to-night. Some time ago I read in the "Pioneer" that the Ben-galis look upon themselves as the Scotch-men of the East, but it was not until I had read the great appeal for funds to build Swadeshi mills, that I was able to trace the family connection. When I read, "It is always painful to part with money, but we must do it sometimes in emergencies," then I recognised a brither Scot, and as a brither Scot they will perhaps give me a word of hearing. They want to find the key to the success of the Swadeshi movement. They will find it in the "Bande Mataram," "Mother land is the Seat of Life, the Giver of Wealth, the sole Nourisher and Upholder" Therefore, the only way to solve the Swadeshi problem is to take more out of the mother, and not out of their European brethren. Motherland is the source of all wealth, manufacturing as well as agricultural, and manufacturing industries rise and fall with the produce of the land; therefore, the man who holds the land of Bengal, holds the key to his country's wealth, and it is for the people to

Can be cured by commencing at the first symptoms to use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Thousands have used this remedy during the past year, and we have to learn of a single case where they were not pleased. For alle by All chemists and storekeepers price 1 Re. 2 Rs.

supply of building land, in and around the city, with the ultimate result that rich and poor get better and cheaper houses, and congestion tends automatically to disappear. Under the existing system of rational poor get better and cheaper houses, and congestion tends automatically to disappear. Under the existing system of rational poor get better and cheaper houses, and congestion tends automatically to disappear. Under the existing system of rational poor get better and cheaper houses, and congestion tends automatically to disappear. Under the existing system of rational poor get better and cheaper houses, and congestion tends automatically to disappear. Under the existing system of rational poor get better and cheaper houses, and congestion tends automatically to disappear. factures; every rupee not so taken will cause Swadeshi to linger and languish; every rupee of rent taken from the ryot without a substantial increase in produce, is a tax on Swadeshi manufactures, for it curtails the rvot's power of purchase; every rupee of royalty on coal is a tax on Swadeshi for it adds to the manufacturing charges and to the cost of the "deshi dhotie." When and to the cost of the "deshi dhotie." When the zemindar lives for the ryot, as well as the ryot for the zemindar, both will then live for Swadeshi. And what shall I say regarding the other Swadeshi, the light which is darkness. We have seen poor simpletons burning their "dhoties," in the belief that by destroying their property they were enriching their country. We have seen them trying to destroy the trade of Europe, not knowing they were also destroying their own, for when the trade of Europe is destroyed, Europe cannot afford to buy India's products, and India's markets are therefore curtailed. We have heard the orator shouting that he now had Government by the throat, not knowing all Government by the throat, not knowing all the time that he was also throttling his country. May India be saved from protec-

I ask you, gentlemen, to rise and drink to the "Viceroy and The Land we Live in." VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman, Your Honour, Sir Fran-cis Maclean, and Gentlemen,—

I must is the first place thank you for

I must is the first place thank you for the reception you have given to-night to the toast of my health, and for the wel-come you have so heartily extended to Her Excellency Lady Minto and my family. To-night is the first opportunity I have had of meeting a Calcutta Assemblage, and at the outset of my career in India I feel that it is impossible to overrate the value to me of the cordiality with which you have received me on my taking up my residence

I have come, as your Chairman has said, from the Far West to this Distant East—from the Dominion of Canada—with all its growing strength and future promise, to the great responsibilities and mysteries of India, to an administration full of problems interwoven with the traditions of the past and the aspirations of the future.

and the aspirations of the future.

I have been but a very few days amongst you, and I am grateful to your Chairman for the insight he has given me in such e o quent terms into the public questions and the public opinion of the day of which I have so much to learn, and which I am already well aware that his broadminded and philanthropic energy has so largely influenced and directed.

But gratlemen our patron Saint whose

But, gentlemen, our patron Saint, whose festival we are met to celebarte would hard-ly, I think, advise me as yet to attempt to

ly, I think, advise me as yet to attempt to follow your Chairman across the political peat-hags over which he moves what such practical skill. My acquaintance with St. Andrew has, I may say, been somewhat intimate. I have rarely failed to accept is offers of hospitality, and the social circles to which on the 30th of November, he as annually introduced me, I have found to be of a somewhat monorphizing the attention of for haggis monopolizing the attention of the guests and excluding the consumption of those political dishes supposed at other times to be so palatable to the canny Scot.

And on the 30th of November I personally feel totally unable to dissociate myself from feel totally unable to dissociate myself from the teachings of good St. Andrew. I feel only that I have done amongst you his even ing as a brither Scot, and looking around me, I cannot but think that our Chairman, me, I cannot but think that our Chairman, or His Honour, or Sir F. Maclean or possibly this whole powerful Scottish triumvinate have sent round the fiery Cross—for surely this is a gathering of the clans devoid I am afraid, of the prospective plunder of old days, but simply a gathering of Scotsmen in a distant land who feel that they are justly ground of the group from which are justly proud of the race from which they spring—who have met together to shake each other by the hand to talk to the old north country, and the homes ar away amongst the banks and braes of Bonnie Scotland.

Mr. Chairman you have done me the honour to couple with the toast of my health that of the land we live in—a land we have at present made our home—a land to which

at present made our home—a land we have at present made our home—a land to which our ancestors devoted their best abilities and which we must endeavour to serve to the best of ours—a land peopled with a diversity of races, of different creeds,—whose wants it is our duty to study, and whose future welfare must be our dearest

Gentlemen, Your Chairman is not a greater believer than I am in the necessity of rest and security for the development and happiness of the people of India. That development and that happiness I hope with him will be the base of India's future his tory, but we must never forget, no country can afford to forget, that the security of such a base can be guaranteed only by the strong arm that defends it.

Mr. Chairman as the years go by, and as we severally wander back to Scotland, we well repeat to ourselves Scott's beauta

Breathes there the man with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said,— This is my own, my native land,
Who's heart has ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he has turned,
From wandering in a foreign strand.
and I hope that we may look back on india, not as a land of regrets, but as a land
where we have worked earnestly and loyally
and with some success for the good of her
neconle

YOU TAKE DESPERATE CHANCES WHEN YOU NEGLEOT A GOLD.

It should be borne in mind that every cold weakens the lungs, lowers the vitality and makes the system less able to withstand each succeeding cold, thereby paving the way for more serious diseases. Can you afford to take such desperate chances when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds, can be had for a trifle? Sold by

All chemists and storekeepers price 1 Re

A CASE OF REFERENCE.

This was a reference by the Sessions Judge of the 24-Perghunas who disagreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury referred the case to the High Court under the pre-visions of section 307 of the Code of Crimithe case to the High Court under the previsions of section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure with a recommendation that the accused persons might be convicted under sections 14 and 304 read with section 149 of the Indian Penal Code. The case for the prosecution was that on the 12th of April last two persons named Hakimdila and Munshi were ploughing a plot of land which they held under one Kali Pode. While they were thus engaged the accused persons Herastulla and seven others, with a number of men about 40 or 50 in all, came armed with lathis and opposed the ploughing. The Panchayet and the Daffadar of the village had already arrived at the place having been previously informed, and it was alleged that when the Panchayet interfered he was threatened with assault. Close to the place where the two men were ploughing some 4 or 5 other persons were sitting, one of whom named Abbas Sheik, was a peon of Golam Mowla, the purchaser of certain Brahmattar lands in the locality, portions of which were alleged to have been claimed by the party of the accused. The accused persons and their companions were said to have come up and attacked Abbas and the other persons near him. The two ploughmen, however, escaped unhurt. Abbas received serious injuries and died in a short time. Three others were more or less seriously wounded. The learned Sessions Judge in charging the jury observed:—"It now remains for you gentlemen of the jury to decide whether the case has been found against any or all of the accused before you. One fact in the case is patent and that is that the story put forward by the prosecution, viz, that the land was being ploughed by Hakimulla put forward by the prosecution, viz, that the land was being ploughed by Hakimulla and, Munshi, while Abbas and the three Kamars were sitting and looking on, is false. If Hakimulla and Munshi were false. If Hakimulla and Munshi were ploughing, how is it that they were not beaten and how is it that Abbas and the three Kamars were beaten? No, the story probably is that Golamulla's men were ploughing the land, as they had done on the previous day. This is admitted by the Public Prosecutor. It is for you to consider, gentlemen of the jury, whether this glaring falsehood told by all the prosecution witnesses vitiates the whole of their evidence to such an extent that you cannot give credence to it. If you hold this view, then of course you will find the accused not guilty." view, then of courcused not guilty."

The jury unanimously found all the ac The jury unanimously found all the accused persons not guilty of any offence. The Sessions Judge accepted the verdict in respect of five of the accused whom he acquitted but referred the cases of the other three to the High Court as stated above.

Babu Bankim Chunder Sen appeared on behalf of the accused and Mr. Douglas White for the Crown.

Mr. Douglas White read the charge to the jury and portions of the evidence when

the jury and portions of the evidence when their Lordships wanted to know what evi-dence there was as to possession of the dis-puted land.

Babu Bankim Chunder.—My lords, in this case possession is not disputed. The defence admits possession of Kali Pode but contends that the occurrence did not take

place there.

Brett, J.—It seems there he hady been another trial in this case.

The Vakil.—Yes, my lord. In the previous trial six persons were convicted before the Sessions Judge and their appeal is now pending before your Lordships.

Brett, J.—Mr. Douglas White it seems to us that the real facts have been concealed in this case. Surely we ought to have some thing before us to disturb the verdict of the jury.

Jury.
Mr. Douglas White.—Yes, my lords, the seems to be some mystery about the case.

Their Lordships Mr. Justices Brett and Mitter presiding over the Criminal Bench on Friday disposed of both the reference and appeal and delivered one lengthy judgment acquitting all the accused in both the cases.

> A "BANDE MATARAM" CASE. DEFENDANT FINED.

On Tuesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which the police prosecuted a young man, named Habu Nath, for being drunk and disorderly and assaulting a constable and also for escaping from the lawful custody of the police, was called on for hearing. The case for the prosecutions was that the constable arrested the defendant for drunkenness. The latter assaulted him and shouted "Bande Mataram" and a number of young men and students came assaulted the policeman and rescued the prisoners. A warrant was issued and the defendant surrendered. Babu issued and the defendant surrendered. Babu Tarak Nath Sadhu appeared for the defence and submitted:—"Your Honour, I shall be brief. I plead guilty. Your Honor, the words "Bande Mataram" are brought into requisition in every such cases. The defendant never uttered them and the Court must take this with some salt." The pleader further said that the man was drunk and did not remember what actually happened. The court then examined the constables and said, addressing Tarak Babu, that some words must have been said otherwise why should the people come there and rescue the accused. Accused was fined Rs. 75, in default to suffer four weeks' imprisonment. A STUDENT WHIPPED IN COURT.

In connection with this case a student, named Janaki Nath Dutt, was arrested on a charge of having assaulted the constable and rescued Habu, the accused in the above case, from the lawful custody of the police. He was also placed on his trial Mr. Moses appeared for the defence and called some witnesses. After the examination of the witnesses the court sentenced the accused to a whipping of 15 stripes in court.

It is stated that the Shah of Persia contemplates the bestowal offdecorations upon Mr. A. H. Gleadowe Newcomen, President of the recent Commercial Mission to Persia.

Subscriptions to the proposed Medical College to commemorate the Ryal visit to the United Provinces, now amount to over seven lakhs of rupees, and it is hoped that the remaining three lakhs will be obtained in time to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to ask the Prince to lay the foundation stone. The site for the proposed building is an elevated piece of ground within a stone's throw of the most thickly populated portions of the city.

tions of the city.

RANGOON NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondents)

Rangoon, Nov. 15.

THE BENGAL STEAM NAVIGATION

THE BENGAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The first steamer of the Company, which arrived lately from Hongkong and soon to be named "Unity", started on her first voyage from Rangoon to Chittagong on the 15th instant when great enthusiasm prevailed at the wharf. The steamer was practically overcrowded and though the older companies have reduced their rates considerably passengers—mostly Mahomedans—were to glad to secure their passage by this steamer on payment of Rs. 12 the usual fare.

EARTHOUAKE IN BURMA.

EARTHQUAKE IN BURMA. Slight shocks of earthquake were felt here at about 2 a.m. on the 13th instant. No damage is reported. The shock seems to have been felt in the interior also, specially in Kyankhan.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

The Rangoon Government Press has become a scandal in the town. People are getting dissatisfied with the present management. The officiating Superintendent is reported to have been following blindly all the strict rules in force in the Government. of India Press, for which the compositors went recently on strike. The Press people having had a sad exprience of a strike very lately, do not intend to go in for it, but preparations are being made to represent their grievances to the Local Government. The orders passed by Mr. Hewett, on the India Press strike, were wired to a press employe who has, in his turn, informed his colleagues of the real situation in India. The press employes, it is said, are now being much oppressed. The amount of fines now realized monthly has increased by leaps and bounds.—The case in which Mr. L. Fleur, Head Draftsman, stood charged before the Criminal courts for receiving brides has been dismissed, but strange to say Mr. Bishop did not stop there and is now keen for dismissing him from the service.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

Rangoon, though remote from Bengal, is not at all backward in espousing the cause of India. Several public spirited gentlemen have opened shops in the town to supply the public with indigenous goods. Of these the one started by Babu D. N. Palit, M.A.B.L., an advocate of the local bar, is worth special notice as his object is to supply goods without profit. Much requires to be done amongst the Burnans, who have not yet learnt, what is going on in all India to promote the Swadeshi cause. The leaders should send out speakers to the important-cities of Burma and have the Hoongyis to take up their cause and instruct the people to use indigenous goods as far as possible. Burmans are not yet so much anglicised as other Indians are—their necessities are limited, hence the Swadeshi cause, if preached in Burma, will attain success more easily than in any other Province. THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

COCHIN JAIL "EMEUTE."

that Mr. Marshall, zealous to in order and system into the jail, ran counter to the wishes of the convicts, by getting six caste men to cook for all them, and by insisting cu all convict together in one common dining first man who objected was a because it personally mattered to him, but because he, being a life convict, was set up by others, under the impression that no serious punishment could overtake a lifer. The convict rose from the place where he was seated, to protest, when Mr Marshall putting his hads on his shoulders, pressed him back into his sitting position. The convict resenting wis, aimed a blow at Mr. Marshall. On seeing this the constable or warder near Mr. Marshall fired off

Marshall. On seeing this the constable or warder near Mr. Marshall fired off his carbine—blank catridge—in the air, when the convict promptly disarmed him and knocked Mr. Marshall down and clubbed him on the face with the butt-end of the carbine, and seriously injured both eyves, and broke his nose. The convicts, then in a body, started stoning the police, and Dr. Combers, hearing the disturbance from his residence close by, appeared on the scene, when he found that the jailor and the warder had fled, and the police could not fire bail catridge, as the ammunition box was locked, and the jailor had the key with him, and he had bolted. Dr. Combes promptly broke open the ammunition box, distributed the cartridges, and when the constable fired, two or three of the convicts were hit and were being cowed, when the Nair Brigade men with the Dewan and others, came to the rescue. Dr. Combes, with much courage and presence of mind rescued Mr. Machall. The Dewan is ex-officio. Inspector-General of Prisons in Cochin, and his report on the emeute is awaited with much eagerness by the Resident. Dr. Combes deserves much 'kudos.'

Three recent murder cases, says a Delhi correspondent, two in the city and one in the district, have been successfully prosecuted to conviction. One of these was of an unusual sort in this part of the Punjab. The Mahomedan owner of a village had for some years been rack-renting and otherwise bullying his Jat tenants, with the result that prolonged friction at last culminated in the deliberate murder of himself, his nephew, and a servant in broad daylight by a party of Jats armed with hatchets and bludgeons. Nine of the murderers were arrested after some smart and energetic work by the Police, and their trial has recently taken place. Five men have been sentenced to death, two to transportation for life, and two were acquitted. The case excited considerable local interest, and a punitive Police post has been imposed on the village for a year.

EVERYBODY USES CHAMBEHLA!N'3
COUGH REMEDY,

"Mothers buy it for croupy children railroad men buy it for severe coughs and elderly
people buy it for la grippe," say Moore Bros.,
Eldon, lowa, U. S. A. "We sell more of Cham
berlain's Cough Remedy than any other kind.
It seems to have taken the lead over several
other good brands." For sale by*

All chemists and storekeepers price 1 Re-

THE

Amria Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3, 1905. MR. FULLER'S DOINGS:—HINDUS AND MUSSALMANS.

The policy adopted by the rulers of divided Bengal is a policy of distrust of the people with a seeming exception in favour of the Mahomedans, to seduce them from the side of the Hindus, who are, therefore, more in evidence in the active propagation of the Swadeshi movement. No other theory could explain the policy of lawless repression that has been set on foot. Surely, the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller cannot console himself with any assurance that the Mahomedans are really opposed to the Hindus, simply because a few Mahomedan addresses have been carefully manufactured for his reception. Yet he tries his best to induce a section of the Mahomedan community to the fond belief that his rule will be a rule for the Moslem. "Divide and rule" must now be an old game which the people of Bengal have thoroughly understood. An enquiry instituted into the genesis of the Mahomedan addresses so far presented to His Honor, shews that Hindu and Mahomedans are still one and undivided, although a few Makomedans might have been led into a snare.

Will the Government be able to find incode

although a few Makomedans might rave been led into a snare.

Will the Government be able to find cread for the millions of Mahomedans, for whom their Hindu brethren are trying their head and heart to make bread cheaper by developing the industries of the country? Will the Government be able to persuade the Mahomedans to believe that, as asserted by the medans to believe that, as asserted by the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller at Barisal, no employment would, in reality, be given to the Hindus for three or four generations? The Bengali, whether Hindu or Mussalman, is intelligent enough to understand that Government can not make bread cheaper for the Mahomedans who are mostly noon and the Mahomedans who are mostly poor, and that Government can not possibly provide sufficiently wide employment to the Mahomedans

sufficiently wide employment to the Mahomedan community.

As soon as the high hopes, raised in the breasts of the Mahomedans during the present tour of His Honor, turn out to be a mere hoax, those of our Mussalman countrymen who listened to the whispers of others. will quickly understand that in the Swadeshi movement alone lies their true salvation.

Such being the case, Russian methods of administration are bound to fail in Bengal for the simple reason that the people of the province are not disaffected Nihilists of Russia. Their confidence in British justice

Russia. Their confidence in British justice should remain unshaken, inspite of these vagaries; and this confidence should enable them to endure the hardships in the hope of getting redress in the near future. Re them to endure the hardships in the hope of getting redress in the near future. Repression never succeeds in any place, much less in a country where the heave such confidence in ultimate justice. If the rulers lieve that this reign of terror would never of Bengal could anyhow make the people becease but would be strengthened by the approval of the higher authorities here as well as in England, such methods could perhaps strike terror and oblige the people to give up the Swadeshi movement. But, in spite of all their tactics, the authorities will never be able to create such a beht, in the minds of the people.

Thanks to the candour of Mr. Fuller, he has been thoroughly understood by the people. He knows only one method and that is to apply the "chabuk". The "chabuk". "may only frighten the savige and the unrule but not the cultured and lawabiding Bengali. His Honor has another weapon in his hand. It is to invite people and then to intimidate them. But the remedy for this lies in the hands of the people themselves. If they keep themselves aloof, Mr. Fuller cannot come to their houses, whin

themselves. If they keep themselves aloof, Mr. Fuller cannot come to their houses, whip in hand, and pour visus of threat or abuse

upon their heads.

It is a pity that some of our Zemindars should be frightened out of their wits by the unjust orders or the threatening attitude of the ruler of the province. Of course, it is their bounden duty to show him every respect so long he behaves with them properly. But they should protest and stand on their rights if they were asked to do anything unworthy of their position. It is well-known that, though Rajah Promoda Bhusan of Diglapattia sent his carriage to the ghat at Rajshaye, Mr. Fuller did not use it in a pet because the Rajah, who was ill, could not come personally to receive him. It is said that the Rajah thereupon sought a "private" interview with His Honor; but Mr. Fuller, it is alleged, asked him to come to the railway platform at Julpiguree for this private interview! We cannot vouch for the correctness of this statement; for aught we know it may be a pure myth. All the same, we are pained and astounded to find it reported in our telegram columns that the Rajah, though ill, had actually to go all the way from Dighapattia to Julpiguree for an interview with Mr. Fuller! Now, do our Jemindars, who hold such a prominent place in the country, think that they can secure the respect of the authorities or of their countrymen by such conduct?

The treatment accorded to the Maharajah of Dinajpur is still more shabby. It is well-

countrymen by such conduct?

The treatment accorded to the Maharajah of Dinajpur is still more shabby. It is well-known, that, he had to forsake his countrymen for the sake of Mr. Fuller. The Maharajah's best friends advised him to respect the feelings of his countrymen by not joining in any festivity during His Honor's visit to Dinajpur,—at a time when the whole Bengali nation was in mourning. Some of them suggested to him that Mr. Fuller would be generous enough to excuse him if he gali nation was in mourning. Some of them suggested to him that Mr. Fuller would be generous enough to excuse him if he frankly stated the circumstance, that stood in the way of his receiving His Honour properly, although he was most anxious to do so. He, however, acted up to his own judgment and gave a magnificent reception to Mr. Fuller. Indeed, he spent a large sum of money in this connection and did his best to please the ruler of the province and his entourage. And what is his reward? Here is what our special correspondent at Dinajpur wires to us on the subject:—

"The Commissioner called the Maharajah and Hari Mohan Babu and threatened them saying that they were playing a double game, viz., they were giving the Lieutenaut-Governor reception openly, but furthering the cause of the Swadeshi movement covertly."

The ruler of the province sent for five ading gentlemen of Barisal and treated tem like so many coolies. One of his Com-issioners now sends for a highly respected missioners now sends for a highly respected Maharajah, whose hospitality, he and his Chief have at the time been enjoying, and charges him with playing a double game,

helping the Swadeshi movement. They are thus not ashamed of openly crying down this movement! Now, after such treatment, publicly meted out to some of our highest men by the highest officers of Government, the best tning for our people is to eschew all officials connection. Why should they go to the officials at all, when they could be humiliated by the latter in this gross manner? Let them pay their taxes—let them obey the laws—and let them keep to their own houses, and spend their lives quietly, loving God and their fellows in the way their forefathers used to do.

Mr. Marindin, the Commissioner of Rajsshaye, however, found a tough customer in Babu Rakhal Das Sen, Vice-Chairman of the Dinajpur Municipality. Mr. Fuller, we are told, declined to see Rakhal Babu, because he had not gone to the station to receive His Honor! This trait in Mr. Fuller's character is, no doubt, very amiable, but then, he must remember that he is not a child but the responsible ruler of a province. Well, this punishment apparently was not considered sufficient enough. So, if Mr. Fuller did not see Rakhal Babu, Mr. Commissioner Marindin was commissioned to do so. And how Mr. Marindin sought to threaten him in various ways will have been found in the telegraphic account published yesterday. Babu Marindin sought to threaten him in various ways will have been found in the telegraphic account published yesterday. Babu Rakhal Das's reply to Mr. Marindin's threats was, however, most dignified and to the point. He said in effect that he would not do anything which is illegal but that he would not do anything which is illegal, but that he would do everything, in support of the Swadeshi movement, which is sanctioned by law. Nay, he would go to the length of proclaiming Swadeshi circulars by beat of drum if thereby he did not violate the law, even though the authorities might not like it. Yes, this should be the attitude of all. So long the law is on our side we need not long the law is on our side, we need not be cowed down by the high-handed acts of indiscreet and short-sighted and short-

HOW PEOPLE ARE LOSING FAITH IN BRITISH CHARACTER.

WE must confess we are aghast at the attitude of the responsible rulers of the country. The Indians have always asso iated certain characteristics with British-character. They have always believed that though Englishmen are a free people, they are slaves to law, constitution and order. It has ever been their firm conviction that, as a rule, it is not possible for an educated Englishman, entrusted with resopensible duties, to commit petty-minde or illegal acts; and that if any of them ever did it, his countrymen would come forward to restrain him. But this faith in Englishman has received a rude shock. Indians see with surprise that even Englishmen in ruling positions are acting like blind partizans, trying, in their unreasoning fury, to nip a most necessary and innocent movement in the bud, and resorting to violence in the name of law and order for putting it down. The spectacle is one which is most dishear-

The situation is this. It is quite evident that strenuous efforts are being made to crush the Swadeshi movement; but the authorities cannot openly cry it down for they have not yet arrived at that stage. So, what they are doing is to assert in their public utterances and circulars that they are advocates of "Swadeshi," but are, at the same time adopting methods which are tance, assuming, without producing any evidence, that the Swadeshi promoters are forcibly compelling cloth merchants to give up selling or buying Manchester cloths, they decide and that it is the duty of the Government to protect the latter. And upon this mere assumption they irsue a pro-clamation in which they say that, as it has been brought to their notice that oppres sions are being committed upon the sellers and buyers of Manchester goods, they have directed the poince to proclaim by beat of drum that any one suffering from this sort of oppression will receive protection at the hands of the officials.

Now, such a proclamation ought to have. been based upon incontrovertible facts. But not a single case of the alleged sort of oppression was brought to light and incontestibly proved. Armed with such an order from Government, what do the police do? They proclaim that, it is the inten tion of the Sarkar that Manchester, and not India-made, cloths should be used by the people! Nay more. Information has reached us from various places that it was proclaimed by beat of drum that those who yould not buy Manchester cloths would be sent to jail for six months! Of course Government will indignantly deny all connection with such lawlessness and attri-bute it to individual vagaries; yet, such must be the inevitable result of a method which has to be worked out by an illiterate and generally corrupt police,

Now to another method. Officers hold ing high positions under Government have written letters to scores of our Zemindars in re the Swadeshi. As we have seen many of these letters with our own eyes we can vouch for their correct ness. These letters generally contain the same sentiments and are couched in almost the same language, though coming from different quarters. Well, the writer generally begins with professions of friendship for the Zemindar addressed and then adroitly refers to the Swadeshi movement in some such terms: "It has been brought to my notice that you have issued a circular among your raiyats ordering them not to use Manchester cloths at all. I am further informed that you have imposed heavy fines upon those who disobeyed your orders. I hope, my information is not correct, but, if you have really issued such a circular, you must withdraw it. I am, of course, an advocate of the Swadeshi movement, when it is conducted in a proper way; but, we cannot tolerate force of any kind," is

Need we explain the effect of these offici al effusions upon the Zemindars? To our knowledge, at least half-a-dozen of them, when addressed like this, denied having ever issued any such circular. Yet they were accused of having done so, without any enquiry whatever, by some of the highes officers of Government! And it must be plain to the commonest comprehension why they were addressed in this manner. Well, the Zemindars were made indirectly to understand that they must not have anything to do with the Swadeshi movement, which Gov-ernment, in its heart of hearts, did not like. This is the only construction which can be

put upon this sort of gratuitous advice.

If the Zemindars were really oppressing their raiyats in the name of the Swadeshi movement, the remedy lay in the law courts. Indeed, the raiyats are not illiterate boors, they are now, sometimes, too strong for their Zemindars. Why then write such clandestine letters to intimidate them? One Zemindar, having replied to such a letter that his raiyats were free to buy foreign or homemade articles, as they chose, was compelled to proclaim this fact among them by beat of

But the most mischievous method is the cry, if not of murder, at least of disturbance and disorder, rais 2 against the promoters of the Swadeshi movement. It was at first asserted that the student community were "picketting" and using force. What they, however, did was to adopt the policy of "falling at the feet", that is to say, to appeal to their countrymen, with folded hands, to give up the use of foreign articles. They were horribly misrepresented and charged with having committed breaches of the peace. Though not a single case of disthe peace, though not a single case of disthe peace, though not a single case of dis-turbance was preferred against them by any one. They, however, abandoned the so-called picketting to appease the authorities, and the proper course for the latter was to let them alone. What they, however, did was, as we all know, to issue circulars, pen-alize the words, "Bande Mataram", enrol the leaders of the country as special constables and introduce Gurkha and punitive police rule in Barisal! In short, they did every thing in their power to convince the people that the Swadeshi movement was an eyesore to Government.

Indeed, all that is vile is attributed to

the Swadeshi movement. A beggar woman was run over by a tram car, and the "Eng lishman" attributed it to that movement. The responsible authorities are no less pre judiced. In their opinion the Hindus are oppressing the Mussalmans because the for-mer are for the "Swadeshi", and the latter against it. Now, it is not at all clear why the Mussalmans should be anti-Swadeshiwallas, when the Jolas, who belong to their community and are starving, and who form the bulk of our weaving class, will immensely benefit by the movement. Having thus assumed that the Hindus would break the heads of the Mussalmans, the local authorities have been creating that impression in the minds of the latter, and trying to keep them aloof from the Swadeshi movement.

Another false and mischievous cry is to the effect that assaults upon Europeans are

increasing owing to this movement. In this way every hing possible is being done to discuss way by which the people could secure explanations of official doings has harm the movement. For ins- been most arbitrarily closed against them. members to represent them in the Legislative Council; but the Council itself has been abolished! The new Lieutenant-Go vernor, again, has sealed his ears against the protestations of the two Hon'ble members. Indeed, he vouchsafes no reply to their communications. They are now in the Bengal Council, which also gives no answers to disagreeable questions. Test cases in courts of justice will not succeed, as has already been proved; and pleaders working for that object will have their heads broken. This is the nice situation created for us within a month and a half of the partition of Bengal. Who will deny after this that the last measure of Lord Curzon is full of blessings?

Curzon is full of blessings?

Now, if the Bengalees had the least knowledge of all this, they would never have shouted "Bande Mataram" or openly preached the Swadeshi cult. They now see their mistakes; they see that there are officials who are capable of committing acts which they believed, they were incapable of. This experience has taught them a valuable lesson, which is that they must change their mode of work.

change their mode of work. If the Police announce by beat of drum that people must purchase "belati" things, we may naturally take it for granted that it is done at the instance of the Magistrate. They may also take it for granted that the Magistrate, who can issue such on order, is also capable of denying its authorship, if pressed hard. Such being the case let us expose such proceeding at least in the columns of newspapers. Officials who are honourable will feel very much ashamed of such doings: those who do not have it perhaps gloat over it. But in either case the Police announcement does not harm us, for we are not bound to pur chase "belati" things.

LORD MINTO, LORD CURZON AND DESPOTIC ADMINISTRATION.

From one point of view Lord Minto is the reverse of what Lord Curzon was. The latter delighted not only in unusually long speeches but also in fine phrases. His successor is a man of few words, and speaks to the point in a business-like way. Lord Curzon began with liberal promises and ended by breaking all of them. Lord Minto has, up to this time, given no indication of his policy, and has, in this manner, avoided committing himself in any way. The contrast is most striking in another respect Lord Curzon was fond of pomp and page antry, and had all the elements of the Great Moghul in his character without the

ment of aggressive imperialism, and made every one he came across, feel that he was in the presence of an immensely superior man. Lord Minto, on the other hand, judging from his Canadian career, is a cultured nobleman of high breeding, whose habits are simple, and who is courtesy and kindness personified.

This contrast between the character of the late and of the present Viceroy was on no occasion more keenly perceived than at the ceremony at which Lord Curzon made over charge to his successor. It was at Bombay that this important function was held. Lord Curzon was yet the Viceroy of India when Lord Minto reached the shores of Bombay, and accepted his hospitality. He knew, however, that in a few hours he would merge, like any ordinary Englishman, in the forty millions of his countrymen, and that the authority which had enabled him to play the Great Moghul, would be transferred to his guest. Yet by his acts he showed that he was the master and that Lord Minto was scarcely his peer. We very well remember what a fuss was made when Lord Curzon took over charge of office from Lord Elgin; but the function was of the shabbiest character when Lord Minto had to pass through the same ceremony.

Nor was this all. The practice usually is

when Lord Minto had to pass through the same ceremony.

Nor was this all. The practice usually is for the out-going Viceroy to hand over his portfolio personally to the incoming representative of the sovereign. But a new and striking departure was made in the case of our new Viceroy, namely, Lord Curzon left the ceremony of investiture to a subordinate—a member of his Council! Indeed, it was after the departure of Lord Curzon that Lord Minto had to go to the Secretariat for the purpose of assuming the Viceroyalty.

the Viceroyalty.

We do not know how all this struck the European residents of the country, but we must confess it caused pain and surprise to the Indian community, for they were not accustomed to this kind of thing. The people here attach great importance to old tradihere attach great importance to old traditions and associations, and they could not but regard the investiture of the new Viceroy by a member of his Council, and not by his predecessor in office, in the light of something like a slight offered to Lord Minto. They were led to this conclusion by another incident. In his farewell address at the Bombay Byculla Club, Lord Curzon, alluded to his resignation and had an indirect fling at Lord Kitchener, knowing very well that the latter and Lord Minto were good friends. Even the London Times' was disgusted with Lord Curzon for this unhappy allusion and remarked that, "this declaration will not smooth the path for Lord Minto." It was thus quite clear that Lord Curzon never car-

remarked that, "this declaration will not smooth the path for Lord Minto." It was thus quite clear that Lord Curzon never cared for the feelings of his successor. As for Lord Minto, his lordship showed a true nobility of heart by not only disregarding the whole affair, but even driving down to see Lord and Lady Curzon off.

The reason why we have given prominence to this matter is to show the character of the administration introduced and developed by Lord Curzon as Viceroy. It was imperialistic from beginning to end. It was the one-man rule, trampling public opinion absolutely under foot. It can be easily conceived that when Lord Curzon could not shake off his superior airs in his dealings with his august successor, even at the moment when he was about to be divested of all powers, in what imperious way must he have behaved towards the millions whose destinies were completely in his hands. We would earnestly request Lord Minto to mark this fact, for, if there is blank despair and seething discontent in the land, it is the tother release.

content in the land, it is the to the content in the land, it is the to the content in the land, it is the to the content is not an evil. When, however, the despot is heartless and regards the fellowbeings under his charge as children or human cattle, his administration does not or human cattle, his administration does not prove a blessing but a curse. To the misfortune of the people of this country, the policy of the late Vicercy gave birth not only to one great despot, but to several unsympathetic despot-lings; and it is the latt, who have created alarm and consternation in the land and brought discredit upon British rule in this country. Lord Minto's first work, therefore, is to restrain them. We would specially implore His Excellency to acquaint himself with the doings of the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller, in an impartial and dispassionate spirit, and to take such steps as he may deem fit, should he be convinced of the fact that tens of millions of Hindus, entrusted to the care of the newly created Lieutenant-Governor are not receiving that protection and justice at his hands to which they are entitled under the laws and the constitution of the country.

titled under the laws and the constitution of the country.

Truth to tell, the people in the new province are in the most distressful condition possible. The situation, previous to the appointment of Mr. Fuller as ruler of the province, was as follows: It was the District Magistrate who occasionally committed oppressions upon the inhabitants of his district, and the latter would then seek redress at the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor. But to whom could the people apply for protection were the Lieutenant-Governor himself to take the place of a high-handed Magistrate? Mr. Fuller is making no secret of his prejudice against the Hindus. He says he is only a man and has no control over his passions. He is openly telling the Mussalmans that he is theirs alone, and that he has discarded the Hindus. And what he professes he is putting into practice. He and his subordinates are publicly insulting the Hindu leaders under a sense of imaginary wrong. Some of his proceedings are highly illegal. He and his subordinates are publicly insulting the Hindu leaders under a sense of imaginary wrong. Some of his proceedings are highly illegal. His subordinates, either under his instructions or of their own motion, are committing various acts of oppression. The result is, the people are gradually losing all faith in British justice. As Lord Minto is the only party who can control Mr. Fuller, we trust, His Excellency will be pleased to advise him to put some restraint upon himself, when he presents himself before the Viceroy early next week, for his acts are not only making the people miserable but are discrediting British administration itself. We have been emboldened to make this appeal to His Excellency, because, some of his public utterances show that he has a sympathetic heart and that he wishes well of the people of this country. This is what his lordship said in his speech at a farewell dinner at London, on October 20, 1905:—

"I go forth from these shores hoping..... to further as best as I can the happiness and the confidence in each other of men of different nationalities, races and creeds."

Would Mr. Fuller mark these words? It will be seen that His Excellency proclaims that he would make no race distinction

whatever, between the different races composing the Indian nation. But what is this subordinate of Lord Minto doing? He is publicly preaching that he would give appointments to Mussalmans, though they might fail in examinations, to the exclusion of the Hindus! May we thus ask His Excellency to note how he himself is preaching one thing and how one of his lieutenants is preaching some thing quite different?

His Excellency also expressed the same sentiments in his reply to the address of the Bombay Corporation:—

His Excellency also expressed the same sentiments in his reply to the address of the Bombay Corporation:—

"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 ength and breadth of India, so indispensible 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."

His Excellency's St. Andrew's Dinner speech was also characterized by similar lofty sentiments. Lord Minto freely admitted, "it is our duty to study the wants." of the people, "whose future welfare must be our dearest aim." Again, his lordship said that he was a "believer in the necessity of rest and security for the development and happiness of the people of India." "That development and that happiness," he hopes, "will be the base of India's future history." What we beg humbly to submit is that, the first duty of Lord Minto is to make the people happy and contented. For, such is the desire of the Kiag-Emperor. The heirapparent to the throne of the British Empire made this very clear in his speech at Bombay. Here are His Royal Highness's words:—

"I have inherited from my father and

"I have inherited from my father and from our late beloved sovereign, your first Queen-Empress, a love for India and Indians."

Indians."

Lord Minto is thus commissioned by his great master to show by his acts this "love for India and Indians." As the representative of the King-Emperor he has no help but to feel as ardently for Indians as His Imperial Majesty and his illustrious heir, now in our midst, feel. And the best way that Lord Minto can show his love for the Indians is by protecting them from the tyrannical acts of his subordinates. Above all, the new Viceroy has to please himself and his God. And what can be more pleasing to him and his Maker than to earn the gratitude of the millions whose absolute protector he is?

At Thursday's St. Andrew's Dinner, above

the gratitude of the millions whose absolute protector he is?

At Thursday's St. Andrew's Dinner, above referred to, Mr. Harmtton who presided, alluded to the Swadeshi movement, and, in a clever way, sought to prejudice the ears of the Vicercy against it. We are extremely obliged to His Excellency that he made no pronouncement upon it but kept himself clear of all politics. We have not the slightest doubt, Lord Minto will, in due course, come to see that, the so-called rowdy element in the movement is practically a myth, and that the object of the Swadeshi is purely to give an impetus to the indigenous industries of the country. Among a population of 80 millions there must be some rowdy characters, but their number is simply microscopic. The movement is in the hands of racters, but their number is simply microscopic. The movement is in the hands of the best of our people, and to associate it with rowdyism, because of the boyish freaks of some street-arabs, is to libel the whole Bengalee nation. We shall deal with Mr. Hamilton's speech in a future issue. All we need say to-day is that it is full of fallacies, so far as it relates to the Swadeshi movement.

Mr. Fuller as an Angel.—As an angel His Honor may be shortly dismissed because he does not exactly claim to be an angel, but only something approaching it.
So far as approaching the character of an angel goes, Mr. Fuller claims it not only for himself but also for his hieutenant at of love for the children who were si songs while he was passing by in a gharry, Mr. Emerson summarily condemned twenty-five respectable gentlemen of Rungpur to bear the badge and baton and to undergo the humiliation of acting as common paharawalas learning their drill.

Mr. Fuller as Man and Christian.—His Honor emphatically claims to be a man. For, was it not the highest pitch of humanity on his part, to set on a company of ruffianly Gurkhas at the people of Barisal simply because they were chaing and fretting at the partition of their country, which measure Mr. Fuller fully knew to be wrong and unjust. Further, he loves the Bengalees; and as a proof of his affection he wanted them to make an ostentatious show of rejoicing at his advent among them, although, he knew pretty well, it would have been dissimulation, pure and simple, on their part to do so, in the present state of their mind. He loves the Bengalees, and has, therefore, sympathised with them in their troubles by placing such officers as Messrs. Emerson and Jack, over them, to oppress and humiliate them. MR. FULLER AS MAN AND CHRISTIAN.-His

MR. FULLER AS AN ADVOCATE OF BULLYING POLICY.—The character of a bully is one of great pride to many members of the Service to which he belongs. If a Civilian, as a rule, could bully and badger the simple-hearted, childlike Indians, nothing to them could be a prouder achievement. So, the first feat of the first Lieutemant-Governor of the new province whose function was to first feat of the first Lieutemant-Governor of the new province, whose function was to make the people of East Bengal happier and their industries more prosperous, gave an excellent forecast of his career, in the way he treated the five gentlemen of Barisal invited to his yacht. History will record this achievement because it forced, by such means as bullying, insulting and threatening, the withdrawal of a request made by these five gentlemen to their countrymen in the matter of furthering the indigenous industries of the country.

Mr. Fuller as a Humourist.—As a mourist His Honor gave ample proof his powers at Dinajpur. He said he I two wives—one Hindu, the other Mahor dan. In the first place he should have rized that none but a Bagdi woman wo have become his Hindu consort. And he would cast in his lot with his M medan wife, the Bagdi woman was o not to give rest to her broomstick, to take caressingly to the Mahomeds was to bind himself to providing a and this he is now showering with hand. But alas! the resources ever Honor are not inexhaustible. A they are exhausted—well, everyowhat will happen, MR. FULLER AS A HUMOURIST .- As a I

The "Englishman" resents our advice to recall his Barisal correspondent. But we gave it really in a friendly spirit, for, his telegram, full of mis-statements and false accusations against the Indian papers, was not calculated to enhance the reputation of that journal. Now, why did our contemporary send a special reporter to Barisal? It was mainly to see whether the sensational Gurkha raid of Thursday before last. f Thursday before last, in a pleader of the local was alleged to have been wounded in the head, and other ersons assaulted, more or less seriously, was sue or not. But for this, he would not perrue or not. But for this, he would not per-haps have incurred the expense of deputing a special correspondent to an out-of-the-way district town. But his correspondent in a long telegram disposes of the matter, which led many of the townspeople to send their families to the interior, with these few and

ramiles to the interior, with these few and scarcely intelligible words:

"Some nights ago, however, there was a shouting of "Bande Mataram" in the streets and the Gurkhas were turned out. The affair was quickly over as the Bengalees fled at the sight of the police.

"A case is under inquiry of a pleader who alleges that his head was cut open by a Gurkha."

Now, was it wrong on our part to ask our contemporary to bring back a correspondent who could try to belittle an incident, which is absolutely true in every particular, as published in this and other papers? Fancy, the way the matter is described. "The affair was quickly over as the Bengalis fled at the eight of the police." If the Bengalis had faced the police they would have been hanged as rioters. They did not do this, and, therefore, "they fled," that is to say, acted like cowards! But the most agricus part of the

cowards! But the most curious part of the story is at the end. "A pleader alleges that his head was cut open by a Gurkha." Why did not the correspondent see the pleader and learn from him the real facts? This he did not, perhaps because, he would then have no option left but to disclose the real truth! in his two letters, the correspondent has not a word on this dastardly attack; on an inecent gentleman, whose only fault was that he had filed a case against the Gurkhas, though he glibly writes such fiction as "assaults on Europeans have ceased." If we were served in this way by a correspondent of ours, we would at once have recalled him. The correspondent has taken great pains to prove that Barisal is absolutely quiet. Quiet at is, so far as the people are concerned. st is, so far as the people are concerned. Such being the fact, why should not the Gurkhas be at once removed from Barisal to avoid the risk of further disturbance:

The correspondent who does not conceal his sympathy with the officials, should have explained the reason why. It is also true that the Gurkhas have quieted down after their outrage on Thursday before last, for a number of criminal cases have been brought not only against them but also against their Captain and the Magistrate of the district. But it is absolutely untrue that the Gurkhas were quiet before Thursday before last. On the other hand, they openly terrorized the people under instructions by entering private houses for the purpose of de-troying papers containing the words, "Bande Mataram, as also by committing petty acts of corpression unon by committing petty acts of oppression upon shop-keepers. We had no business to intershop-keepers. We had no business to inter-fere with the affairs of our contemporary if we had not great raith in his sense of justice

In course of his conversation with th. Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Dinajpur Municipality, Mr. Fuller is reported to have said:—
"But Mr. Emerson is a man and no angel

His carriage was stopped and inhorsed and "Bande Mataram" was shouted. * He was naturally angry * ."
But the above incident is news to the

espondent informs us. It is "Bande ome students once shouted "Bande Mataram," while the District Magistrate once in Rungpur before was driving. But none in Rungpur before this heard of the story of the Magistrate's carriage being stopped and unhorsed.

Mr. Fuller is not only allowing himself to be led by feelings and by passions, but is treely betraying what is passing in his mind. At Rungpur, he publicly declared that he would do his best to distribute appointments in his gift among the Mahomedans. This declaration is quite in keeping with the passionate love recently expressed by him for his Mahomedan wife, but, we think, the latter will understand his real position, that because Mr. Fuller has offended his Hindu wife he evinces extreme solicitude, to secure the the evinces extreme solicitude, to secure the good-will of the other. But pray, how long can this happy state of things continue? Mr. Fuller's connection with the province is only for a few years. Such being the case what will become of his Mahomedan wife after he has left her for good? Mr. Fuller is alluring the Mahomedans with promises of appointments; but can these meet all their wants, they are so few? The fact is, our Mahomedan brethren must like the Hindus, stand upon their own legs to improve their material condition. Like the Hindus again, they should look on the Swadeshi movement as the one many to bring about the receilt the one means to bring about the result.

IRISH papers in Ireland have to write against England with a halter round their neck. But there are Irish papers which are published in America and these have no such fear. They do all that lie in the r power to cry down England. Such a paper is the "Gaelic America" of New York. Though application of the power to the state of th published in America it rarely meddles with American politics. What it does is to condemn British rule in Ireland and in India. The "Patrika" is not altogether unknown in America and the "Gaelic American" freely tes about Indian affairs from this paper It also quotes from other Indian papers, nay, even from the "Pioneer." The headings of its articles will give one an indication of its policy. One article is headed "What the British alliance means" to America. The other is "England's tottering tyranny." There is also an article headed Emasculating British rule in India." Japan not liked by this paper, now any hecause masculating British rule in India." Japan not liked by this paper, procase because is now an any of England. Manifestos reproduced in the paper exciting the people never to enlist in the British or to join the British Police. Curiousough the Indians are not permitted to into the higher ranks of either the or the military. This paper has a senarticle calling upon all Irishmen ica to celebrate the Pattle of Lazed. ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London, Nov. 19. THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

The news day by day from Russia becomes more and more alarming, and the mutiny at Kronstadt is a terribly significant fact, even if it be already put down, as this afternoon's telegrams have told us. Count Witte's task is so stupendous that he may Witte's task is so stupendous that he may well quail before the responsibility; one can readily credit the story which says that his nerves are so strung up that they can scarcely stand the strain, and he gives way at times to fits of uncontrolable temper. His resignation has been rumoured from time to time, but, as yet, he has withstood the machinations against the liberal policy which the reactionaries are endeavouring to carry on. The Tsar appears to vouring to carry on. The Tsar appears to be standing by his Minister and showing courage, for General Trepoff has been dismissed to a minor post and an amnesty to political prisoners granted. Yet chaos and anarchy seem to be political prisoners granted. Yet chaos and anarchy seem to be rampant, and it is confessed in an official communique that massacres and terrible brutality are taking place with the connivance of the authorities. A few days ago Mr. Stead sent a despairing message from Finland in which he declared that all the reforms had come too late. Yesterday, however, he arrived in England in a more hopeful frame of mind. He considers that the Tsar will scrape through by the skin of his teeth, and out of all this horror and bloodshed there will come order and freedom. May it be so. Meanwhile, the situation is so serious that it may even and freedom. May it be so. Meanwhile, the situation is so serious that it may even frustrate the efforts being made in the right direction. If anarchy and lawlessness gain the upper hand, force will once more come into play. Count Witte may not be an ideal man, but he is doing his utmost with an appalling situation, and it is hoped that the liberals will lend him willingly and sincerely the aid that lies in their power. It cerely the aid that lies in their power. It is said that the Tsar fears the effect of the repatriation of the Russian soldiers from the Far East; army and navy seem to be wavering in their loyalty, and more than wavering; the navy has openly mutinied, wavering; the navy has openly mutined, and troops sent out to put down the disturbance have joined the popular cause Mr. Balfour observed last night that according to his view of the world's affairs, peace seemed in the ascendant, in spite of certain disturbances in various places. But there is no doubt that the Foreign Offices of European Governments are anxiously there is no doubt that the Foreign Offices of European Governments are anxiously watching the trend of events, and there are many who see in the Russian upheaval a rehearsal of the onslaught that is coming an autocratic forms of Government. It would be well if the object-lesson of Riussia were fully realised both in Europe and Asia BREVITIES.

IRRIGATION'S BOSY PROSPECT

IRRIGATION'S ROSY PROSPECT. The "Times" article this week on Indian Affairs deals with the subject of irrigation, past and future, in India. One searches through the whole article without finding through the whole article without finding the name of the devoted engineer who dad so much for irrigation in the South of India, Sur Arthur Cotton, but tribute is briefly paid to the pre-British rulers who realised the necessity of watering the Indian soil by every means in their power. The article concludes with sentence which seems destined to extinguish any hope of further irrigation worns when the recommendations of the recent Commission have been carried out. It is the old erv: railways nominally out. It is the old cry; railways, nominally for famine relief, are to be pushed forward, but irrigation is a veritable Cinderella, even though it pays so well Lord Curzon in his speech at Bombay extolling railways did not mention the fact that for decades they were source of enormous expenditure without

any return.
THE SADNESS OF INDIA.

The most recent book, that is, popular book, on India is that of Mr. Walter Dei Mar, entitled, "India of To-day." He observes that "one of the most depressing things about India is the hopeless sadness of the people. He comes to the conclusion that grinding poverty causes dejection. Mr. Del Mar has made a good guess.

HONEYMOON IN TIBET.

The mysterious land of Tibet has been penetrated even to its capital, and there is no knowing what developments may take place in the future. Yet one would hardly regard Tibet, as yet, as an ideal country in which to spend a honeymoon. Still, there is no accounting for tastes, and a Frenchman, Count de Lesdain, appear to have found their honeymoon journey from Peking to Darjeeling, via Central China and Tibet, sufficiently exhibitarating, even though on one occasion all the baggage was lost and the Countess was attacked by desert fever. Yet he found the source of the Yongtsekiang, though he did not enter Lhassa.

MR. AMIR ALIS DICTUM.

MR. AMIR ALI'S DICTUM. Recently Mr. Amir Ali was the subject of the "World's" "Celebrities At Home," account of the life and work of the distinguished ex-judge, quotes with approval his favourite verse from the Koran, "God does not alter the condition of a people until they alter it themselves," and applies it to the progress made of late by Moslems. It svidently applies forcibly to the Bengalees to-day.

The "Madras Mail" learns that the re-

ports of a serious outbreak of cholera at Chicacole are incorrect. The epademic is not virulent. The Chairman of the Municipality is going round the town daily and has taken prompt action. A Hospital Assistant has also been detailed for cholera duty.

Owing to satisfactory news from the Wei-hai-wei-gold mine the directors have decided to recommence crushing operations to wards the end of January or the beginning of February. The directors have decided to call up one dollar on the shares, payable at the end of January, in order to restart the machinery.

machinery.

It is stated that Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu, C. I. E., formerly "Madras member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, will take the chair at the Madras Meeting to be held on Thursday to sympathise with the people of Bengal. Among the speakers are the Hon'ble L. A. Govindaraghava hyar, Mr. V. Krishnasami Aiyar, the well-known ongress leader and Dr. Nair.

The honour of having the longest span, which was wrested from the Brooklyn Bridge by the Forth Bridge on its completion in 1890, is shortly to return to the American continent, as work is now in progress on the great cantilever bridge across the St. Lawrence, near Quebec, the main span of which will exceed that of the Forth by 90 feet. The central span of 1,800 feet extends almost om bank to bank of the river.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Drawing Room.—The Viceroy and Lady Minto will hold a Drawing-room on the 16th December.

Mr. Fuller's Expected Visit.—The Honble Mr. J. B. Fuller' Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, will arrive in Calcutta early next week.

Legislative.—The Supreme Council meets at Calcutta at Friday, the 15th instant. The nomination of Nawab Saiyid Mahomed Shahib Bahadur as the member for Madras has been confirmed.

The Assansole Murder Case.—The trial, The Assansole Murder Case.—The trial, before the Burdwan Sessions, of Kali Pada Banerjee and Makhan Bowrie who stood charged with having murdered one Abinash Bhattacherjee at Assansole has ended. he defendants have been acquitted and dis-

P. W. D. Postings .- Mr. A. S. Thomson Superintending Engineer, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary, Buildings and Roads Branch. The services of Mr. V. Stainton, Assistant Engineer, which were lent to the Kashmir State, are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

Executive vs. Police.—The "Burdwan-Sanjibanee" reports that the local Sub-Deputy Collector, while out on tour at the Jamalpur Police Station, asked Sub-Inspector Sital Chander Nath to send for a coach which the latter refused to do. The Sub-Deputy was, therefore, put to great trouble and on arrival at the sudder station reported the matter to the District Magistrate, who having called for an explanation from the Sub-Inspector, ordered his criminal prosecution. The case is pending before Babu Haripada Bhattacherjee, Deputy Magistrate. The Sub Inspector petitioned the Magistrate for a transfer of his case to some other court but to no effect. Executive vs. Police.—The "Burdwan-

Wirelehss Telegraphy.—In connection with the installation of wireless telegraphy connec-ting India with the Andamans, the Tele-graph Department is now undertaking to graph Department is now undertaking to transmit messages to incoming and outgoing ships via the Sandheads. Later on when the steamers themselves have installations on board one very frequent cause of disappointment and annoyance will be removed. At present it is not till a steamer is actually reported at the Sandheads that it is possible to state at what hour the passengers will land at Calcutta, with the result that the notices published by the steamship companies, when the vessels leave Colombo, are

Chaitanya Library:—The 16th Anniversary meeting of the Chatanya Library and Beadon Square Literary Club will be held in the Dalhousie Institute, on the 5th December (Tuesday), at 5-30 p. m., when Mr. E. B. Havell, Principal of the Government School of Art, will read a paper on "The Uses of Art", wherein he will review the economic, industrial and fine arts of India. The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. H. Allen and Mr. A Chaudhuri will make comments on the A Chaudhuri will make comments on the paper. The vote of thanks to the speakers will be moved by the Editor, "Statesman" and seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Nimmo. Mr. Justice Stephen will propose a vote of thanks to the chair, to be seconded by Mr. Luke of "Capital", The Cnief Justice of Bengal will preside. Admission by free

Alleged Cheating by Shahebs.—On Friday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one din applied for processes against two "shahebs" named Messrs. Thirgood and King on a charge of cheating under the following circumstances. The allegations following circumstances. The allegations were that the first defendant went to the shop of the applicant in Lower Chitpore Road and told him that fifty casks were for sale at Messrs. Kellner and Co., at Chowringhee and if the applicant wanted to purchase them, he could reduce the price. Applicant agreed and went to Messrs. Kellner and Co., where the second defendant was introduced to him. Applicant paid to the defendants Rs. 120 and demanded delivery of the casks. He was told to come on the following day. Applicant then asked for a receipt of the sum paid. A piece of paper was then handed to him. The next time he went there, the defendants denied all knowledge of the transaction. The Court ordered the police to enquire and report at the first instance.

The Marwari Association.—In conformity with a resolution passed at their meeting of Thursday last, the Marwari Association will celebrate the auspicious visit of Their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess of Wales to Calcutta by suitably illuminating their premises in Harrison Road on the night of the 3rd January part. Every andeavour premises in Harrison Road on the night of the 3rd January next. Every endeavour will also be made that the houses belonging to Marwaris in Bara Bazar and specially those in Harrison Road, from the Chitpur Road junction to the Strand, along which the Royal procession will pass that night, are beautifully illuminated. A procession of the members of the Association and other Marwari gentlemen will start from the Association house and proceed to the temple of Satyanarainji to offer prayers for the long life and prosperity of the Royal visitors. The arrangements have been left into the hands of a committee formed for the purpose.

Weaving Classes.—We are glad to announce that weaving classes have already been opened at 46, Harrison Road, Calcutta. The classes remain open from 7 a. m. to 10 a. m. and again from 1 p. m. to 4 p. m. under the careful supervision of an expert. An evening class will be opened (from 5-30 p. m. to 8-30 p. m.) from the 1st December. Students of the higher castes from Dacca, Faridpur, Barisal etc are attending the school, and arrangements have been made for their boarding and lodging in a big, comfortable house. Certificates will be granted to successful students who may be further provided with employments, if so desired ly them. In order to meet the urgent demand for the country-made fine dhoties and saries, some energetic youngmen connected with the above mission are trying their best to suvply the improved fly-shuttle looms. The make and finish of these looms leave nothing to be desired, and the price of the loom proper is Rs. 25 only. People desiring to have trat ches of the above mission opened in their own towns or villages would kindly write to the Secretary, the Indian Weaving Mission and the Bengal Loom Supplying Agency, 48 Harrison Road, on 82 Sitaram Ghose's Street Calcutta.

A GRAND MOTHER'S TALE OF THE 3 At this point one of 25TH CENTURY.

(Special for the "Patrika.")

An esteemed friend has sent us the fol-

lowing:—
One wintry evening, in the island of Japan, in the 25th century of the Christian era, sits a grand mother besieged by quite an army of little children—all eager for an ancient story. Settling herself cosily and comfortably in her armchair, in front of a fortably in her armchair, in front of a blazing fire, which lends both light and warmth to the apartment, she begins her story, and the youngsters crowd round her, eager for the story which is to put them to sleep or allow them to pass an agreeable venion.

"Once upon a time there was a country called Bengal, which no longer exists under that name, but has now been merged in what you find in your atlas as Assam and

Behar."
One of the little boys interrupts her saving—"How could one country, grandma, be merged into two?"
The old lady replies—"That's a long and painful story which I would relate to you another time. To-day let me tell you one that is more placeant, a story of strife and another time. To-day let me tell you one that is more pleasant, a story of strife and excitement,—one again in which boys like you bore their part well and gallantly. That country which was then called Beugal, was governed by a mighty nation of whom you will read in history as the English. The Empire of this great maritime nation was so extensive that it was like the

nation was so extensive that it was like the size of a hundred Japans put together, so much so that, it is said, the sun never set on the English Empire."

"Now Bengal, which had long been he'd by the English and educated and trained in English ideas, English thoughts and English constitution, had learnt to regard itself as a part and parcel of the Empire and its people believed in the fiction of British citizenship. When therefore the fiat went footh that citizenship. When therefore the fiat went forth that Bengal was to be divided into two, the Bengalis thought that an opportunity had offered itself to improve their dying industries and revive those that were dying industries and revive those that were dead. The English rulers, however, did not like the idea, though they had always been at pains to inculcate the lesson of self help and though publicly they professed to be great well wishers of the growth of Bengali arts and industries."

gali arts and industries."

"But why shouldn't they like the idea when they themselves had preached it? This I can't understand, grandma"—asks a boy, a little bigger than the rest.

"Why, child, because if the Bengalis knew how to manufacture everything they needed, the English manufacturers who had in Bengal the best of markets for their wares would have had to starve. When in Bengal the best of markets for their wares, would have had to starve. When the English rulers of Bengal saw that the Bengalis were preparing to develop their own rasources just as our forefathers did about the same time, they looked about for means to thwart their subjects in this laudable enterprise. Now as ill-luck would have it, the cause of Bengali industries was to some extent being advanced by the cooperation of little boys."

to some extent being advanced by the cooperation of little boys."

"Bah, you are speaking rot, dame; could
we do aught in a matter like this?

"Yes, you could if you were placed in the
same situation. But thank God, it's His gracious Majesty the Mikado who rules Japan
and not the old world English with their
insular prejudices—their egotistic exclusive
ness—their sagacious self-interest. But
don't you interrupt me like that, or else the
story will never end. When the English
found that little boys were in some measure
responsible for the improvement that had
been seen so far, their wise men decided up
on a novel course. It is of this I'll speak to
you."

The old woman stops to take breath and collect her thoughts as it were. After a pause, while the wintry wind howls and

moans outside, she continues:—
"The great English nation began a war against the little boys, like yourselves, of the now extinct Bengali nation. The lads had become naughty; they had got into the habit of singing a song which they called "Bande Mataram" and which in their language meant "Hail Mother!"

"Bah! This is funny. Why did the Bengali boys sing that song, grandma? We do not do so—do we?"—asks one of her little audience.

audience.

"Why? Because the ancient Bengalis be lieved there was a charm in the song to make the indolent active, in reviving their lost industries. But this you need not understand now. The evening is growing apace, and let me tell you the story I intended. It will give you some amusement, if sorry amusement that be. I will narrate to you the series of battles which English Generals in charge of the country, especially one Mr. Fuller and his Lieutenants, fought against the Lilliputian forces of the little urchins."

I may here tell you by the way that the English forces were commanded by two Generals, one was like Favius the Countator and the other was like Julius Caesar, who came, saw and conquered in a moment. The battles I am about to relate formed the chief achievements of the latter general and his lieutenants:—

Ist battle. Two careaits remained.

chief achievements of the latter general and his lieutenants:—

Ist battle.—Two opposite versions of this battle are given by the contending parties. The English version is that the Lieutenant, one Mr. Emerson, had his carriage unhorsed and that the enemy had sung the "Bande Mataram" song That upon this by a flank movement the powerful English lieutenant made a catch of all the leading guardians of the enemy and enlisted those guardians to play the part of soldiers of the English army. As I have already said the truth of this act of aggression on the part of the infantile enemy was denied by the Bengalis.

The 2nd battle.—This was the most important battle of the whole war. It may be said to have been as decisive as Waterloo. It happened thus: the lieutenant of General Fuller at a town called Barisal, was passing in a boat and the report went that actually a number of little urchins belonging to the local school followed him with cries of "Bande Mataram" and entreated him to withdraw a certain manifeste by which they had been

a number of little urchins belonging to the local school followed him with cries of "Bande Mataram" and entreated him to withdraw a certain manifesto by which they had been threatened with condign punishment. And, it is said, that even one of the pursuing enemy threw a clod of earth at the boat of the lieutenant which, however, did not strike the vessel or cause an explosion. Upon this the lieutenant was panic-stricken. He is said to have wired to the General who was at Agra, to get a reinforcement of Gurkha soldiers to crush not only the enemy but also to beat and batter the heads of all the elderly people of the place without showing any quarter or mercy. According to this requisition the Gurkha army came and succeeded in doing the above feats."

youngsters asks the grand-mother whether on the English side that Generals, Lieutenants and the Gurkhas also little infants such as the enemy were. "No," replied the old woman, "they were

all as big as your papas and besides, the General was like the king of a hundred Jap islands.

The 3rd battle at Mymensing.-Two or three of the tiny enemy ventured to sing "Bande Mataram" within the hearing of the English Lieutenant at that place and the latter at once gave a chase to the enemy. The enemy, however, though vanquished would not desist from their offensive operation. As the English Lieutenant ran after them, they flew into a zenana stronghold on which the English Lieutenant retired for a moment; and the little enemy again began to sing "Bande Mataram." At this the English veteran of a hundred fights could not keep himself within the bounds of international principles, but actually entered the zenana

to secure his prey.
"These and many other battles were fought in the great war and it is unnecessary to say that the valiant English warriors at length triumphed. But at the same time it must be said that the little urchins did not even distinguish between defeat and success. At every opportunity their lyrinx tickled and they sang "Bande Mataram" especially when they saw an Eurasian or a policeman. Although the result of this was disastrous in the extreme to their guardians and parents it could not repress them for the little creatures apparently saw no wrong in what they did."

THERE is something in the expression 'Elande Mataram" to grate harshly on the ears of the present-day Anglo-Indianswhether in or outside the Government service; and judging from the prosecutions that are taking place—the edifying sights that are being presented at this or that place—there can be no two opinions on this point. But what can that "something" be? Nothing in meaning, for that plainly means "Hail, Mother"; and no amount of twisting or touching up would give it any other to serve as a handle to the anti-Swadeshists at a pinch, to repress and crush a movement which now they have admitted they hate from the very core of their heart, although they do not still hesitate to profess a love for it. Why then, should the mere mention of the w strike a responsive chord in their system, but not in happy response to be sure and lead them to play pranks more worthy of children than of grown-up, matter-of-fact men, and still less of the responsible rulers of any country. For a time, the people taxed their brains, consulted country encyclopaedias, but could find no clue to the strange and unusual effect "Bande Mataram" would produce on the Euro and. At last, the special sent by the "E gushman" to Barisal set the public min at rest and placed before the world the explanation of what had been inexplicable before. He observed that it was not the expression but ...e tone in which it was uttered which made strong effect on the European mind. Something in the tone,—in the manner—in the occasion when it is uttered—told the European that it was a war-cry-a challenge a defiance to the party to whom it might be addressed, and to the Government of the country. Thus, the moment it was uttered the European felt all his blood rush up to his head, all his limbs itch to chastise the utterer of the challenge. Sovan Allah! But the Bengalis, who ought to know and understand it better, are confident that it is as innocent as innocence could be, so that when they meet one another they exchange "Bande Mataram" just as Englishmen would say 'Good

News of the Day

Sweden has adopted a Red Cross on a blue ground as her national flag.

British Malaya consumes 656,000 gallons of beer and ale annually. Of these 421,000 gallons are made in Germany.

Four probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police, appointed by the Secretary of State to Burma, have arrived from home. They are Messrs. Webster, Habgood, Rake and Reynell.

Rai Bahadur Daulut Ram, C. I. E., on his return journey after bidding Lord Curzon farewell, has stayed at the sacred city of Hurdwar for a few days, to recruit his health, having just emerged from a long illness contracted at Gwalior.

It is proposed to hold a Masonic at the Town Hall, Delhi, on Wednesday, December 27th 1905, under the patronage of the Right Worshipful the District Grand Master of the Punjab, H. E. General Viscount Kitchener, G. C. B., O. M., G. C. M. G.,

The Bombay Government Gazette announced on Thursday that the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Lamb, C.!.E., of his office as Additional Member of the Governor's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

The attitude of the army is the most serious fleature of the Russian situation, and it is admitted at St. Petersburg that the spirit of revolt has pervaded the whole army from Vladivostock to St. Petersburg. The Manchurian forces are in a condition of almost open rebellion. The garrison of St. Petersburg has formulated demands involving the complete remodelling of the con-

ditions of service. London, Nov. 28. The International Fleet has landed detachments of men and seized the Custom

House at Mytilene.
The international fleet has taken further action, pending the Bairam, festival, which ends on Thursday evening. It then occupies Tenedos. The Porte, menawhile, continues to suggest modifications in the Powers' demands.

The Unionist press is jubilant at the differences between Lord Rosebery, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. Liberal papers maintain, however, that Home rule is not a paramount issue, and that Liberals will deal with Ireland on the lines of Sir Antony Macdonnell's policy. with Ireland on Macdonnell's policy.

London Nov. 30.

The St. Petersburg paper "Slovo" publishes the news that a battle lasting two hours and a half took place at Sevastop 1 on Tuesday. The rebel ships opened fire on the forts. The cruiser "Ochakoff" was pierced and burst into flames. The Cruiser "Dnieper" and another vessel, besides some torpedoers, were sunk. Lieutenant Schmidt commanding the rebels was mortally wounded whereupon the squadron surrendered Half the city is demolished.

A grave mutiny has broken out at Libau

A grave mutiny has broken out at Libau and another is feared at Cronstadt.

London, Nov. 30.

Mr. Morgan, American Minister in Korea has been transferred to Havana, succeeding Mr. Squiers whose hostile attitude was resented by the Cubans.

Owing to the increasing separatist agitation in Catalonia and disorders at Barcelona, the Cortes have agreed to the suspension of the constitution in Catalonia.

of the constitution in Catalonia.

London, Nov. 30.

Another account of the attack on the forts at Sevastopol states that the mutineers lost heart when a rebel torpedoer was sunk and two cruisers damaged, and endeavoured to make for the shore in boats, but were intercepted by the loyal torpedoers. In the meanwhile the loyal Biclestock London, Nov. 30.

Owing to the attitude of the naval battalions at St. Petersburg they have been disarmed.

Reservists are parading Nijni Novgorod

singing revolutionary songe,
The Reservists at Dvinsk unanimously resolved not to take the oath if called out.
Their resolution has been printed and distri-

t St. Petersburg and 58 700 at Moscow.

THE MUTINIERS AT SEVASTOPOL.

London, Dec.

The town is

THE FINANCIAL

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that the line adopted by the Russian Government is regarded as suicidal and playing into hands of the Revolutionaries. Financial and of the Revolutionaries. Financial and busiless circles are aghast. A further heavy drop in prices took place yesterday on the Bourse at St. Petersburg and Moscow. It is openly declared on the Bourse and elsewhere that the days of the present regime are

when the garrison of the Peter Paul For-tress assembled for roll-call, the artillery demanded the immediate release of the men of the Electrical Military School who were lately arrested. The demand was conveyed to the Commander of the Fortress who com-

It is officially confirmed that the loyalists have occupied the mutineers' barracks at Sevastopol, and that 2,000 mutineers with quick firing guns surrendered.

THE PARIS ASSIZES.

London, Dec. 1.

The Paris assizes acquitted M. Malato, an Englishman named Harvey, M. Vallina and M. Caussanel, charged with an attempt on the life of President Loubet and King Alfonsa on let June The Live fonso on 1st June. The Jury apparently accepted the declaration of respectable es. that the cha he result of a Barcelone police plot.

BOXER INDEMNITY.

The fifth payment of interest on the Chinese Boxer indemnity is set at eleven millions of marks. The fifth instalment of he sinking fund appropriation in connection with the indemnity amounts to half million of marks.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL. GERMAN COLONIAL EXPENDETURE.

London, Nov. 20.

The German Budget Estimates include the following items: At Kiaochow-Harbour construction 3,410,000 marks; Public works construction 3,410,000 marks; Public works
1,990,000 m.: Government subsidy 13,600,
000 m.: Governor's salary, 50,000 m.
The German Government is taking over
the administration of the Marshall Islands.
They will be attached to the Caroline
Group as fourth district. The subsidy for
administrative purposes is fixed at 507,000m.
It is proposed to appoint a Coclie Immigration Commissioner in Samoa.
The East Asiatic expedition expensesthirteen million marks—reappear in the
Estimates. They will be offset by expected
revenue receipts.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Bikanir, Nov. 26.

THE BANQUET.

At the banquet in the evening Mr. Colvin read the following speech on behalf of His Royal Highness:—

I thank Your Highness most sincerely for the kind words in which you have proposed the healths of the Princess of Wales and myself. It is a great pleasure and satisfaction that we have been able to avail ourselves of your kind invitation at Bikanir. Thanks to your friendly welcome and generous hospitality you have made us feel as if we were at home. In any case the Maharaja's face is yery familiar to us and our children for. of your kind invitation at Bikanir. Thanks to your friendly welcome and generous hospitality you have made us feel as if we were at home. In any case the Maharaja's face is very familiar to us and our children, for, besides having had the pleasure of seeing him in England two years ago, there hangs in Marlborough House an excellent portrait of His Highness—his gift to me—in the uniform of the Bikanir Corps. I have been much struck by the fine soldier-like appearance of that force. I know what they have done on active service. It will give me much pleasure to tell the King-Emperor of the smart appearance of the men, most of whom wear the medals for China and Somaliland, and of the excellent condition of the camels. I shall assure His Majesty that he has every reason to be proud of Your Highness's contribution to the Imperial Service Troops, and also inform him of your further generous offer to augment it by the addition of half of your infantry regiment. We have always heard of your interesting city and how your great ancestors in times past won for themselves the pround and appropriate title of 'Lords of the Desert,' but coming here we realise how, through your enterprise and artistic knowledge, you have, as it were, raised from the desert a palace beautiful in its architectural design and construction, and replete with every comfort which you have so hospitably placed at our disposal. The Princess and I are much gratified to learn that Your Highness's suggestion, and I am proud to think that it is your wish to call it after me. You have also permitted me to see and enjoy what may fairly be described as one of the wonders of Bikanir. We heartily approve of Your Highness's uggestion, and I am proud to think that it is your wish to call it after me. You have also permitted me to see and enjoy what may fairly be described as one of the wonders of Bikanir—its sport. My experience of two delightful mornings shooting at Gujner will never be forgotten. In conclusion I wish to deliver a message of friendship and good w

THE DELHI PROGRAMME.

THE DELHI PROGRAMME.

Lahore, Nov. 25.

The programme of the Royal Visit to Delhi is now complete. Their Royal Highnesses will arrive at the ancient Moghal capital on Tuesday, the 12th December, at 8-20 a.m. and after a public reception at the Railway station will drive to the Town Hall in front of which the procession will halt for the presentation of the Municipal address. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess of Wales will drave from the Circuit House, which will be their residence, along the tamous Chandni Chauk the palace and visit the Juma Masjid Wednesday morning the 13th proxima is Highness the Raja of Sirmur, Sardar of Kalsia and the Nawabs of Pataudi,
Loharu, and Dujana will pay ceremoniar
visits. After lunch the Prince will drive
out to see the historic Ridge and at night
a great banquet will take place followed
by a reception. On Thursday morning the
14th proxime a motor car will take the
Royal tourists to Humayun's tomb and after Royal tourists to Humayun's tomb and after lunch at the celebrated Kutab Minar the party will return to Delhi via Sufdar Jang's party will return to Delhi via Sufdar Jang's tomb. On Friday morning, 15th proximo, the Prince will return the ceremonial visit of the Raja of Sirmur and in the afternoon a garden party will be given. After dinner the Prince and Princess of Wales will go aboard their train which will depart quietly from Delhi at 3 a. m. on Saturday THE GORAKHPUR SENSATION.

Allahabad, Nov. 28.

The sensational defamation case, in which nearly all the officials of Gorakhpur were concerned, came to a conclusion yesterday in the Court of the Joint Magistrate of Gorakhpur. Mr. Alfred Nundy, Barrister-at-Law,

pur. Mr. Alfred Nundy, Barrister-at-Law, was charged by Mr. Achal Behari, Subordinate Judge of Gorakhpur, with having defamed him in a letter to Mr. Way, the Collector, in which serious allegations were made against the Judge's character. Mr. Nundy tree centenged to pay a fine of Re-Nundy was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000 in default two months' imprisonment.

MR. FULLER AT JALPAIGURI.

2,000 in default two months' imprisonment.

MR. FULLER AT JALPAIGURI.

Jalpaiguri, Nov. 28.

The Hon. Mr. Fuller arrived here at 9 p. m. on Friday last. No Mahomedan or Hindu public were present at the platform. He went to the circuit house. Decoration and illumination were the poorest possible. Next morning His Honor received the planters. The Rajas of Tahirpur and Dighapatiya came for an interview. No Local Board, Municipal or public address was given. The Khan Bahadur, his son-in-law and his nephew, half a dozen jotdars of little education and some shop-keepers and menials, in all about thirty Mahomedans, presented an address, praying favour to Mahomedans, and a Mahomedan boarding house. In his reply Mr. Fuller said that Mahomedans were poor educationally and advised self-help and more attention to English, Arabic and Persian. The boarding house will be considered. On Sunday he visited the jail and hospital and returned into train at 7 in the evening. The public did not attend the railway station.

INDIAN WEATHER.

Simla, Nov. 30.

INDIAN WEATHER.

Simla, Nov. 30.

No rainfall exceeding a tenth of an inch has been reported to-day. The monsoon current must be decidedly weak, for pressure conditions are not unfavourable, and there has been a slight increase of cloud over the greater part of the Peninsula. Some light rain is possible in the extreme south of the Peninsula, and dry weather is likely elsewhere.

INDIAN TBLEGRAMS, THE L.-G.'S VISIT.

PROGRAMME AND SITUATION. Dinajpur, Nov. 26.

Dinajpur, Nov. 26.

The L.-G.'s programme includes ride, round the town in the morning of the 27th, Durbar, Mohamedan address, return visit to the Maharajah at his palace, 2½ miles off, inspection of offices and discussion of cases with district offices, and discussion of cases with district offices, and dinner to station officials on the 28th. The attitude of the Chairman of the Municipality, Babu Harimohan Sinha, manager of the Maharaja and his uncle has rendered the situation perplexing. Two Mahomedan Commissioners excepted, the Municipality the District Board are firm in their allegiance to the country's cause. Canvassing the District Board are firm in their allegiance to the country's cause. Canvassing by Mahomedans under the lead of Moulvi Yakunuddin Ahmed and the Sub-Registrar and others for a demonstration at the rail-way station, is briskly going on. The Maharaja's influence and attitude are likely to prove harmful. Gates have been constructed near the Circuit House, the railway station, and over the route to the Maharajah's palace. The Vice-Chairman has withdrawn his resignation. SO-CALLED MAHOMEDAN ADDRESS.

SO-CALLED MAHOMEDAN ADDRESS.

Dinajpur, Nov. 27.

At 3-30 p.m., about 150 Mahomedans assembled in the District Board Hall to present an address to Hon'ble Mr. Fuller. The gathering purely consisted of Mahomedans. The Maharaja Rai Saheb Bahadoor and some other Hindoo Zemindars and ten executive and judicial officials were present. Pandit Mohesh Nayaratna presented him an address of welcome in Sanskrit. Moulvi Fakirulla read a Parsi address. Then Moulvi Yeakunuddin read the address in which they prayed for a Mahomedan hostel in Zilla School and large share of Government service. The L. G. promised hostel. Regarding service, he told them first to pass examinations. Further he said the knowledge of Parsi or Urdoo would not do. He prophesised a few years' hence, Hindoos and Mussalmans would unite in saying that Lord Curzon's measure was good. He declared that in an interview with Lord Curzon his lordship had spoken highly of Mussalrans. Lord Curzon was glad to learn that the Mussalmans appreciated the good motives of Government. He addressed the meeting in English and Urdoo

At an interview with the Chairman and the Vice-chairman of the Municipality the L.-G. was all smiles and quite courteous. He said that he was like a man with two wives—one Hindu, the other Mussalman. The Hindu wife having ifftreated aim he was naturally leaning towards the Mussalman wife. The chances were 1000 to 1 against Parliament interfering with the partition. He was not himself for partition as otherwise he would have got the L.-G's ship of the United Provinces. The partition had done him no good whatever. He was a Swadeshi so were all Englishmen. He himself had conducted Kellner's Stores of Swadeshi principles and had showed tra-HIS HONOR'S VIEWS

Swadeshi principles and had showed travellers the products of Indian arts and industries 25, years before the word Swadeshi was heard. He always tried for the industrial and agricultural development of the country. The present continued, as not get uine Swadeshi. All these boycotting and picketting gave annoyance to tradsemen. It must be stopped. He asked them not to encourage boys to mix in them is they neglected their studies and gained nothing by bearing flags and crying "Bande Mataram." Regard must be had for their future as the cause of the next

crying "Bande Mataram." Regard must be had for their future as the cause of the next generation was sacred. He was glad to hear that the Chairman was against the employment of boys in such movements. He told them to act like grown-up men and not like children. He understood that pepple would be bitterly against the partition but if they wished to go to Calcutta instead of to Dacca they might do so and make purchases and attend the start theatre there if hey liked. Ht added he would be justified fully to tell his driver to take him to London if he wished, though Southampton was the nicest place and the driver wished to take him there. So if people wished to be ruled from Calcutta Government should have acceded to their wishes.

But, as it has not been done, people should accept the situation. They must adopt themselves to circumstances. He asked them not to be guided by Calcutta, which is not the wisest place in the Wor'd. He knew the Calcutta people were pulling the strings and playing Mundle Flute from Calcutta. But he asked them to have their own tune and public opinion disregarding Calcutta. As for newspapers, they spread untruths. At Barisol they stoned District Magistrate and a Settlement Officer. Barisal had to be disarmed. So he brought the Gurkhas. The Gurkhas are not oppressing but maintaining peace. The Reign of terror and the Russian method are all false and untrue. He knew there was nothing the matter at Barisal. As to Rungpur, as soon as he learnt gentlemen were put to indignity by being compelled to was nothing the matter at Barisal. As to Rungpur, as soon as he learnt gentlemen were put to indignity by being compelled to act as special constables and wear belt and baton, he at once stopped the order which was all nonsense; but Rungpur Magistrate Mr. Emerson was only a man and not an angel and naturally lost temper when his carriage was stopped by "Bande Mataram" shouts and stones thrown at him. Nevertheless the belt and baton order was simply noansense. He expected soon to learn Bengali. It is not true that he did not love the Bengalees but if Hindu wife illtreated, he must turn affections to Mussalman wife. The Hindu leaders were acting foolishly. He did not refer to the gentlemen present personally, but, as both were leaders here, he was sowing seeds, hoping some good crops would grow therefrom. He asked them not to resign repeatedly. The Chairman went to the station to receive L. G. not the Vice-

STRANGE DOINGS.

STRANGE DOINGS.

Dinajpur Nov. 29.

The the morning I found the town almost deserted but not terror-stricken, for overnight the walls of roadside houses, the technical school, the hospital and some public buildings were written over with "Bande Mataram" with coal tar. The gate in front of the Govt School was found demolished. It being Eed day the Mahomedans along the principal street decorated houses and attired themselves in their holiday best and were out in the streets. The Hindus kept remarkably back. The L. G. arrived at the rail-

TELEGRAMS. OTELEGRAMS

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

way station at 12-42 and was received by Messas Streatfield and Emerson, the Judge and other European officials, the arrival being private. The Tajhat state equipage and 15 retainers, Dimla's 25 pikemen and a few sightseers were in attendance. The L. G. drove in the Tajhat carriage to the Durbar pandal where were present, among non-officials, the Raja and Kumar of Kakina, the Raja of Dimla, the Tajhat ward, under the Court of Wards, Khan Bahadoor Mahipur. Taslimuddin, pleader, Babu Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, Govt. pleader. The Chairman of the municipality, who has already tendered his resignation, Babu Ganganath Roy, Hony Magistrate, the Vice-Chairman of the Municivality and District Board were absent. A large Mahomedan crowd, about thousand strong, gathered round the pandal. As it was the Eed festival, the Mahomedans poured out in large numbers. Many were induced to come from the moffasil in consequence of a proclamation made by beat of drum to the effect that a big Maulvi would visit the town on the day of Eed, and that many tamashas in the maidan would be afoot. It is reported that it was also given out that it was the sirkar's 'hookum.' There were very few Hindus among the crowd.

L. G. AT DINAJPUR.

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE OF THE GOVT

L. G. AT DINAJPUR.
REMOVAL FROM OFFICE OF THE GOVT
PLEADER.

PLEADER.

Dinajpur, Nov. 29

Babu Jogindra Chandra Chakravarty, Act ing Government pleader, has to-day been removed from office for his not attending the Railway station to receive the L. G. and not attending the Durbar held by His Honour and for want of courtesy for not replying to the invitation letter by which Jogindro Babu is said to have shewn witful disrespect to the L. G. and the District Officer and to have thus forfeited confidence of the Govt. Jogindra Babu was never invited as a Govt pleader to attend the Railway station or Darbar, separate invitation letter having been issued to Babu Madhab Chandra Chatterjee, permanent Government pleader on leave. Moulmanent Government pleader on leave. Moulavi Yaquinuddin Ahmed who got up the Mahomedan address has been appointed to act as officiating Govt. pleader.

FAVOUR TO MAHOMEDANS.

FAVOUR TO MAHOMEDANS.

Dinajpur, Nov. 30.

Probably as the results of the Mahomedan address, passed and plucked Entrance and First Arts Mahomedans of this district will at once be appointed Police Sub-Inspectors. The District Superintendent of Police orders all applications to be submitted through Moulvi Yaquinuddin Ahmed, pleader, who got up the so-called Mahomedan address to the Hon. Mr. Fuller,

SEQUEL TO THE INTERVIEW.

THE COMMISSIONERS AND THE CHAIRMEN.

Dinajpur, Nov. 29.

Dinajpur, Nov. 29.

As a sequel to the previous day's interview with the L.-G. the Commissioner called the Chairman and Vice-Chairman and said to Chairman and Vice-Chairman and said to the latter that he was an inflammatory leader inciting the school boys and leading the boycott movement promulgated by the Swadeshi circular which is likely to cause disturbance of peace for which he would be held responsible and that beating of drum and large gathering must be stopped and so forth. Mr. Fuller seems to have made the Commissioner his mouthpiece.

CUMPLAINTS AGAINST THE GURKHAS.

Barisal Nov. 27.

Barisal, Nov. 27.

The Magistrate has passed the following order on the six petitions of complaint filed against the Gurkhas:—"As this and similar other complaints concern the action of military police, who were acting under my orders, they should be put up before the Joint Magistrate on his arrival."

But no Joint Magistrate has hitherto

zetted to have been posted MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

Barisal, Nov. 37.

The Magistrate subsequently ordered the Deputy Magistrate to take detailed "Epanar." The 6 cases were taken up at 3-30 p.m. Complainants were absent learning the former order. The cases were adjourned to the 30th instant. Another case has been filed to-day against the Captain of the Gurkhas. "Ejahar" was taken.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" AND BARISAL.

Barisal, Nov. 27. Barisal, Nov. 27.

Barisal, Nov. 27.

The "Englishman's reporter saw only three Indian gentlemen—one Mahomedan, the Government pleader and Babu Dinabandhu Sen. No popular leaders were seen. His version is likely to be one-sided. The official enquiry is very meagre. Independent and openminded reporters are wanted immediately. The officials are trying to minimize the incidents of Thursday.

CHITTAGONG ADDRESS TO MR.

FULLER.

Patiya, Nov. 27. The following resolutions were passed at public meeting held here to-day:—I. That this meeting records its emphatic protest against the presentation of an address to Mr. Fuller by the District Board of Chittagong as the Board has no authority to offer welcome on behalf of the cess payers, and against the prayer for the revaluation and reassessment of roadcess. II. That this meeting also records its strong protest against the educational circular prohibiting the students from taking part in public movements as the circular is an unwarrantable encroachment upon individual liberty and an arbitrory and unjust usurpation of the legitimate authority of parents and guardians, and therefore without the least justification. IIII. That copies of the resolutions be sent to the Government and the Chairman, District Board. nis meeting records its emphatic protest

Chairman, District Board.
THE PENNELL LIBEL SUIT.

Rangoon, Nov. 27.

To-day Mr. Justice Bigge disposed of the application of the plaintiff in the libel suit of Pennell against Wilson, Sessions Judge of Hanthawaddy, to direct the defendant to answer some thirty interrogatories which the latter declined to answer owing to their being mostly irrelevant, insulting, scandalous, unreasonable, vexatious, and, as a whole, so prolix and unnecessary that he was not bound to answer any of them. On the ground that the plaintiff had abused the powers of the Court by making offensive interrogatories, his lordship dismissed the application with costs. The hearing of the suit will come on in its turn. Rangoon, Nov. 27.

Rungpur, Nov. 30.

The Tajhat estate bent its chair of state and silver table on the dait. On Mr. Fuller's left sat his Chief Secretary, with the Commissioner on his right. The Rajas the semindars, the officials and the invited sensation prevails here over the

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

gentlemen all had separate seats allotted to them. The arrangements were excel-lent and Mr. Fuller was highly gratified After the Durbar. His Honour was introduced to and shook hands with many of the

After the Durbar. His Honour was introduced to and shook hands with many of the gentlemen present.

He then drove in the Tajhat carriage to the Circuit House, mahomedans shouting "Morhoba," etc. Such was the rolice pressure on the people that even some Marwaries near the Nawabganj outpost, had to decorate their shops. The Police also used their influence in villages. Such was the dread of giving offence to the powers that be that the Technical School authorities in their heiplessness had to cover up with paper the words "Bande Mataram," written on or about their premises yesterday, but they uncovered them this morning and Mr. Fuller passed by without being offended at them. On the whole Rungpore has belied the expectations. The L.-G. will be going the round of the town on horseback, and inspecting offices, to-day.

NOTICE BY THE HEAD MASTER.

The following notice has been issued by the Head Master: "Notice is hereby given for the information of the guardians and parents of the zilla school boys that His Honour the L.-G. has been pleased to reduce the fine imposed by the District Magistrate from rupees five to annas eight. Boys previously fined or not are allowed to come back to the school on payment of annas is ght each, whether they have or have not joined the rival school." The Notice is dated 27th November.

RE-ADMISSION IN THE ZILLAH

RE-ADMISSION IN THE ZILLAH SCHOOL.

Rungpur, Dec. 1.

Yesterday being the last day for re-admission 11 boys only got themselves re-admitted into the Zilla School. Considerable stir has been caused by this backsliding. It is hoped there will 'e no more renegades.

MR. FULLER AT RUNGPUR.

Rungpur, Dec. 1.

I dearn, the letter of invitation to the Durbar was issued over the signature of the District Magistrate, the consequence being that many were obliged to attend through fear of insult and persecution which, it is said, was openly hinted at. The assembly within the pandal consisted, besides those already mentioned, of clerks, Muharrirs, petty traders, Mahomedan students and non-denseripts who were provided with seats. The peasants were tempted by the false hope of meeting the L. G. but were placed outside in the burning sun and were scorched as opening of umbrellas was forbidden. Some Mahomedan gentlemen took offence at the L.-G. addressing them as "tomlog" in Urdu instead of as "aplog" as a matter of courtesy. The insult offered to the Maulvi has also embittered their feelings against the Khan Bahadoor and his party.

I also hear of a talk of resort being taken to criminal courts over the blackmail levied from the peasant by some promoters of the Mahomedan reception at four annas per head as the tamashas promised and seats in the Durbar hall were not provided, but the people on the contrary were put to great indignity and trouble. Instead of funds failing the work of decoration was stopped at mid-day on the 28th, the day previous to the L.-G.'s arrival.

The Magistrate is reported to have used Rungpur, Dec. 1.
I learn, the letter of invitation to the

interview the cordially received; share

were not cortainly received; amany hints were administered to some gentlemen to back out from the Swadeshi movement as that won't do.

The L.-G. left the town last night at 9 p.m. and goes to Calcutta via Dhubri on the 4th instant.

The Technical School and 4ths of a mile of the Town Road from before the courts past the Circuit House were illuminated last night. The Indian quarters of the town proper remained in darkness as usual.

There was no crowd in the illuminated quarter even except some curious sightseers. The Police made attempts to efface "Bande Mataram" motoes. The one in front of the Technical School Boarding House was attempted to be clandestinely removed. The boarders getting scent of the matter drove away the Police Constables. No row happily occurred.

The L.-G. while inspecting the Technical School yesterday called into his presence one Rahamat Ali, a student, who had not joined in the boycott of the school and encouraged him saying that he (the L.-G.) would ever remember his name as a hint to other students.

The Maulvi affair will come before the Magistrate to-day. THE AMIR AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

RUSSIAN RESTRICTION ON HAJIS.

Allahabad, Nov. 30.

The Amir of Kabul has apparently been touched by an enthusiasm similar to that which influenced Lord Curzon in the matter of ancient monuments and buildings. Amir Habibellah has just issued general orders that the most noteworthy structure are to be restored and Governos of provinces are to be held responsible for the work being taken in hand forthwith. The Governor of Afghan Turkistan has reported to the Amir that the Russian authorities have forbidden the passage of pilgrims from Central Asia across the Oxus. The idea apparently is to compet all Hajis to travel by the Trans-Caspean railway and thus to make their joorney to Mecca by the Black Sea and Sues Canal route.

AMEER'S RETURN TO KABUL.

AMEER'S RETURN TO KABUL.

AMahabad, Dec. 1.

The Amir arrived at Kabul on the 18t
November from his tour in Ghazni D'strict
having been away exactly 8 weeks.

Highness may not improbably proceed
Jellalabad for a part of the winter.

JAMALPUR LOCO OFFICE.

A CLERK INSULTED AND DISMISS A SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Jamalpur, (Monghyr) D.
Matters have taken a serious turn
Loco Office. The representative of th
was grossly insulted. He resigned
23rd ultimo and has served a notic
day before yesterday claiming dam
tenday the Loco Superintendent
dismissed the clerk cancelling

SCRAIS.

The Mahomedan women of Mysore are experts in fancy works of various description. Their imitative power are of the highest order. Some of their fancy works in cloths, beads ornamental frilling work etc., are such as to strike one with admiration. Their services are being availed of by the Royal Reception Committee; but the fact need be widely known and encouragement given to them.

The plague season is coming on apace. From the weekly returns we find that there were 3,769 seizures and 2,836 deaths from plaguelast week, no less than 1,122 fatal cases occurring in the Bombay districts. — 10 were 55 deaths in Madras, 267 in Bengal, 372, in the United Provinces, 337 in the Punjab, 75 in Burma, 196 in the Central Provinces, 102 in Mysore, 166 in Hyderabad, 121 in Central India, 18 in Rajput was and 5 in Kashmir.

We are not destined to hear the last of the crusade against the student community. A vernacular paper asserts that the Principal of the Naral Victoria Colleges has announced to the students of the institution that any one who uttered the words "Bande Mataram" would be reported to the police and that two of them would not be permitted to visit any shop together. These senseless mandates only do one thing—they take away from the prestige of the authorities. We are not destined to hear the last o

The crusade against the Swadeshi is not confined to Bengal alone and this fact fully explains the ethics of the present attitude of the authorities in East and West Bengal:—From the columns of Sindhi, we learn, that Swadeshi meeting was held in Sukker whereat about 2000 persons were present. The Police Superintendent who was out of the station and did not grant a pass until the evening previous to the holding of the meeting expressed his ful sympathy with the object of the meeting.

Here is a canard well worthy the notice of Magistrates who in this country are sometimes said to have a curious conception of their responsibilities. The District Magistrate of Muzaffargarh remarks that last year one member of the local bench "seems to have sworn that he would send no one to prison during the wear." and he kent to have sworn that he would send no one to prison during the year." and he kept his oath. "He will probably find it unnecessary to make such a vow in future," says the "Pioneer." To have to send fellow-beings to jail is verily an evil—though perhaps a necessary evil on occasions and under circumstances But surely one cannot rejoice at it.

The "Statesman" writes:—"We have no desire to extenuate any disorderly conduct of which excited students in Calcutta or elsewhere in India may be guilty. Disorder is always and everywhere bad. But those critics who have exhausted their powers of condemnation upon the youthful Indian patriot may well turn their eyeshomewards. At Cambridge recently no fewer than four "rags" have occurred in six days, the last being held in order to do honour to the New Zealand football team. As some may be unacquainted with the meaning of the term "rag," it may be well to give the following description of what took place:—"Crowds of undergraduates, strengthened by a rougher element of towns men, started bonfires on Sheep's Green, Grange Road, King's and Clare Ground and Mid-summer Common, the material beauting nurleined from entired to recovery. and Mid-summer Common, the material being purloined from private property. An attack was made upon the University Football Ground, where, doubtless, the numerical stands would have provided abundant fuel. but the assault was successfully repulsed. mon, where the police, attempting to defend private property, were assailed by a mob 1,000 strong. Brickbats and stones were rained on the defenders, and police and were rained on the defenders, and police and proctors alike were seriously mauled by frenzied 'raggers.' A number of police were injured, and for fully an hour the mob continued pulling down gates, fences, and anything combustible, and setting fire to the lot. Towards eleven o'clock the police were reinforced, and succeeded in clearing the Common, but the streets were not quiet until past midnight. Six policemen have sustained severe injries. One undergraduate has been arrested, and the authorities are said to be much concerned how to cope effectually with the situation."

duate has been arrested, and the authorities are said to be much concerned how to cope effectually with the situation."

Impressed labour is a relic of the past of that age when personal liberty was all but unknown except perhaps in essence. Curiously enough it appears to be still prevailing in the United Provinces. The "Indian People" has been drawing attention to it, and at last our contemporary now mourns that evidently it is not the practice in these Provinces to take any notice of what appears in newspapers until attention is compelled from a higher quarter, or the newspaper itself is caught tripping. Detailed facts have appeared in these columns regarding the prevalence of the "Begar" system in the city of Allahabad itself, to say nothing of the mafussil. A specific instance of forced labour has been mentioned. A case for enquiry has certainly been made out and the immediate discontinuance of the employment of Tahsil peons on the unlawful work of compelling labourers and artisans to work without wages. By and bye, this crying grievance will have to be carried elsewhere so that it may be heard and the Local Government may be called upon to make an enquiry and to put an end to this iniquitous system. Meanwhile, the matter has entered on another phase. The Tashil peons are still employed to get hold of carpenters and compell them to work wherever they may be wanted and then to turn them out without any wages. But the carpenters how understand that they les have some rights and the Sircar does bit require that they should work without wages. The other day some Tahsil peons entered a carpenter's shop and wanted a appenter. The men refused in a body to to. The peons expostulated, abused, eatened but the carpenters would not the there are not the peons went away and at back reinforcements in the shape large number of other peons and tried timidate the carpenters who are delicated to get an of the peace and an affray between his and the carpenters who are delicated to get an of the peace and an affray between his

nd lutimidate the men,

The Rungpur Special Constable Case.

SCENE IN HIGH COURT.

RULE GRANTED.

The Criminal Bench of the Calcutta High Court was to have taken up the Rungpur Special Constable Case after tiffin on Friday last. Sometime before the re-assembling of the court the spacious room was crowded to its utmost capacity, not only by the members of the Bar, Barristers, Vakils and Attorneys, but by a large number of outside peopletestifying to the keen interest evinced by the whole country in the case. The proceedings were watched with such eager anxiety that inspite of the crowd, a pin drop might have been heard save for the utterances of the active participators in the business before the court. The Criminal Bench of the Calcutta High the court.

Mr. Hill moved on behalf of Babu Umes

Mr. Hill moved on behalf of Babu Umes Chunder Gupta for a rule calling upon the District Magistrate of Rungpur to show cause why the proceedings taken against the petitioner should not be quashed or in the alternative transferred to some other district.

Learned counsel said that under the provisions of section 17 of Act V of 1869 the Magistrate of Rungpur directed proceedings against the petitioner under sections 19 and 29 of the Police Act. The petitioner who is a pleader and one of the leading inhabitants of Rangpur had the misfortune to take a view of the duties towards his country which did not commend themselves to the learned District Magistrate. Their Lordships were well aware of the agitation against the partition of Bengal and regarding the Swadeshi movement. On the 25th October petitioner received a letter from the officiating Magistrate of Rungpur informing him that the Lieutenant Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam would visit the district and asking him to consider the matter of giving him a suitable reception. The petitioner said that he was not justified under the circumstances to be a party to it. Subsequently on 11th November a meeting of the zemindars of Rungpur was called as to whether a suitable reception should be accorded to the Lieu tenant-Governor or not. It was said that petitioner was present at the meeting and voted against the resolution.

tenant-Governor or not. It was said that petitioner was present at the meeting and voted against the resolution.

Mr. Justice Brett remarked that it was not necessary to go through those facts.

Mr. Justice Mitter wanted to know what counsel wanted the court to do now.

Mr. Hill said that no obligation was made by that order. Though it was an executive order yet no obligation could be based on an illegal order. When a prosecution had been based on that order their Lordships had the full power to deal with it.

Mr. Justice Mitter wanted to know how could the High Court treat with the order when the facts were not before it.

Mr. Hill said that the facts were stated in the petition. The whole proceeding was

in the petition. The whole proceeding was without jurisdiction and the arms of the High Court were long enough to stop the proceedings.

Brett, J.—what are the grounds given fo

Brett, J.—what are the grounds given for appointing the petitioner special constable Mr. Hill.—No grounds were given. We applied for copies, but it was refused.

Mitter, J.—What is the order?

Mr. Hill.—We have only copy of the order of the Magistrate refusing us copies.

Mr. Hill here read the petition which ran

"That your petitioner is a graduate of the Calcutta University and is a pleader the Rungpur Judge's Court and has been practising as such pleader for the last years in the civil and criminal courts Rungur and has by his practice attained eading position in the said district.

"2. That your petitioner was the chairman of the Rungur Municipality during the

of the Rungpur Municipality during the last administration and for his signal and meritorious services as such chairman, he obtained a Corporation certificate from Government on the recommendation of Mr. C. R. Marindin, Commissioner of the Rajshaye Division. That your petitioner is still a Municipal Commissioner of Rungpur.

"3. That for certain reasons, some owhich are detailed below your petitione believes that he has incurred the serious displeasure of Mr. T. Emerson, District Magistrate of Rungpur.

"4. That on or about the 25th October 1905, your petitioner received a letter from Babu S. N. Ghose, Offg. Magistrate of Rungpur, who is a Deputy Magistrate and a subordinate of the said Mr. T. Emerson, stating that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam would visit the district on the 28th November and stay the following two days and

ber and stay the following two days and asking your petitioner to consider the matter of giving a suitable reception to His

5." That your petitioner repued to the said letter on or about the 30th October to the effect that no public reception ought to be given to His Honor as the country was in mourning on account of the partition of Bengal and that no fireworks or illuminations or decoration should take place or that occasion. That your petitioner verily believes that the said Mr. Emerson received that occasion. That your petitioner verily believes that the said Mr. Emerson received this letter on the morning of the 31st October when he rejoined his post as Magistrate. That your petitioner at a Municipal meeting held on the 18th November opposed a public reception and a public address to His Honor the said Lieutenant-Governor for the reason stated above and he also expressed the same view elsewhere. That your petitione verily believes that this has greatly displeased the said Mr. Emerson.

"6. That on or about the 11th November 1905 Mahomed Abdul Majid Chowdhery Khan Bahadur, a zemindar, at the instance of the said Magistrate, called a meeting of the zemindars of Rungpur to consider the matter of giving a suitable reception of the L.-G. and though he and two or three of his friends voted for a public reception the other zemindars voted against it and the said Khan Bahadur was defeated by a majority.

majority.

"7. That your petitioner has also supported the movement for the use of indiginous articles in preference to articles of foreign manufacture and that your petitioner verily believes that the said Manufacture and the said Manufacture an Emerson is against such movement. That your petitioner attended several meetings of the inhabitants of Rungpur on the sub-

be a sween of the inhabitants of Rungpur on the subject. That your petitioner verily believes by this he has incurred the displeasure of the said Mr. Emerson.

"8. That on the 1st November 1905 some students of the Rungpur Government Zilla School attended a public meeting convened for the purpose of expressing public

feeling against the partition of Bengal damages for Rs. 10,000 to the said Mr. similar to other public meetings held in various other districts, and your petitioner's nephew and ward Sailesh Chunder Gupta was one of the students of the said school who attended the said meeting. That thereafter the said Mr. Emerson issued an and the said 13 others and that the said mephew and ward Sailesh Chunder Gupta was one of the students of the said school who attended the said meeting. That thereafter the said Mr. Emerson issued an order fining all the boys who had attended the said meeting Rs. 5 each and prohibiting them from attending their classes until the fine was paid. That the boys not having paid the fine, they were expelled and turned out firom the school on the 3rd November 1905. That your petitioner believes that the said order was made on the strength of a circular issued by the Chief Secretary of the Bengal Government which your petitioner submits was not according to law. That your petitioner believes that the District Magistrate had under the law no authority to impose such a fine much less expel the boys and your petitioner and many other guardians wrote to the Head Master on the 4th day of November enquiring for what offence the boys had been fined. That in reply the Head Master forward ed to your petitioner and to the other guardians a note by the said Mr. Emerson which ram as follows:—

"The boys have been fined for attending a political meeting and shouting in the public road and maidan.—Sd. T. Emerson."

which ram as follows:—

"The boys have been fined for attending a political meeting and shouting in the public road and maidan.—Sd. T. Emerson."

9. That thereafter the said students of the Rungpur zillah school held a meeting amongst themselves and took a vow that they would not rejoin the said zillah school again on the ground that the Magistrate had most unjustly fined them and that the Head Master had also very unjustly expelled them from the school for the immediate non-payment of fine, the rule of the Education department being that all fines are to be paid with the next month's school fee. That your petitioner and numerous other guardians thereupon thought it proper to start another school for the education of their boys, as otherwise the prospect of their boys, as otherwise the prospect of their boys would be utterly ruined. That the said Mr. Emerson felt very much piqued at this and sent round a circular requiring your petitioner and other guardians to give an undertaking that the boys would not join any political meeting and expressing his willingness to remit and take the boys back to the zillah school in the event of such an undertaking being given. That your petitioner and other guardians being unable to give such an undertaking, no such undertaking was given. That your petitioner verily believes that the said Mr. Emerson was very much displeased with your petitioner for his helping in the foundation of the new school and his declining to give the said undertaking.

10. That thereafter the said Mr. Emerson issued a notice that those boys of the zillah school who had not been fined and who were still absenting themselves would be allowed to join on or before the 15th November after which date they would not be admitted without the special orders of the said Mr. Emerson but a large portion of students continued to absent themselves inspite of such notice.

11. That on the 14th November, 1905, at or about 8 p.m. in the eveni _______, your petitioner as also 13 other respectable inhabitants of the foun

Mr. Luffman the District Superintendent of police appointment certificates appointing each of them special constables under Act V of 1861. That a copy of the said appointment certificate, which your petitioner believes to be a true copy of the document of which it purports to be a copy is herewith annexed and marked B. That your petitioner has been informed to verily believes that 7 other gentlemen to also appointed special constables, but no proceedings have been taken against them.

taken against them.

12. That on the following day, that is to-day on the 15th November, 1905, at or about 8 p.m. in the evening, your petitioner as also the said other gentlemen each received an order from the said Mr. Luffman, District Superintendent of Police requiring them to attend the Police lines, Rungpur, on the next day, the 16th November at 7 p.m. to receive instructions. That a plain copy of the said order, which your petitioner believes to be a true copy of the document of which it purports to be a copy is herewith annexed and marked C.

13. That on the 16th November, 1905, at or about 7 a.m. in the morning two only out of the said 14 gentlemen namely Babu Joy Chandra Sarkar, Editor, Rungpur Barabaha and Babu Satish Chander Srimani; Manager of Raja Ashutosh Nath Roy attended the Police lines and were made to drill and to learn salamming and were also subjected to other indignities. That these two gentlemen were supplied with written instructions for service. That a copy of the said written which your vetitioner believes to be a true copy of the document of which it purports to be a copy is herewith annexed and marked D. 13. That on the 16th November, 1905, at ed D

14. That on the said 16th November, 1905, at or about 10 a.m. in the morning, your petMioner as also the said 13 others (including the said two gentlemen who had attended the police Lines at 7 a.m.) sent to the said District Superintendent of Police letters refusing to accept the said appointment as special constables. That a true copy of the said letter of refusal is herewith annexed an marked E.

15. That on the said 16th November, 1905, in the course of the way, the said District Magistrate Mr. T. Emerson directed the prosecution of your petitioner and the said 13 others and made over the cases to Maulvi Abdul Malik, Deputy Magistrate of Rungpur for disposal. That the said Moulvi Abdul Malik thereupon issued summonses against your petitioner and the said 13 others under section XIX of Act V of 1861 n XIX of Act V of 1861.

16. That although your petitioner and the said 13 others had refused to serve as special constables and although their prosecution had been ordered as aforesaid for such refusal, yet on the evening of the said 16th November, 1905, the said Mr. Luffman sent to your petitioner and to all of the said other gentlemen. gentlemen (excluding the said Babus Joy Chandra Sarkar and Satish Chandra Srimani,) belts and batons and copies of the said written instructions. That your petitioner and the said 11 others refused to keep them and intimated their refusal in the following terms:—"As we have already refused to serve, the appointment of Special following terms:—"As we have already refused to serve, the appointment of Special Constables being illegal, we refuse to take belts and batons." That your petitioner verify believes that the object of the said Mr. Emerson in sending the said belts and batons although prosecution has been ordered by himself was to form the basis of a subsequent prosecution under a section involving imprisonment as a punishment.

(17.) That on the said 17th November 1905 in the evening the said Babu Joy Chunder Sircar gave a notice of suit for

summons required your petitioner to appear before the said Moulvi Abdul Malik the next day the 18th November and answer the

day the 18th November and answer the charge.

(19.) That on the said 17th November 1905 the said District Superintendent of Police reported to the said District Magistrate that your petitioner and the said 13 others had "withdrawn from duty without permission and without giving previous notice for the period of two months," and prayed for their prosecution under Sec. 29 of the said Act V of 1861 which is a section involving imprisonment as punishment. That thereupon the said Mr. Emerson directed the prosecution of your petitioner under the

thereupon the said Mr. Emerson directed the prosecution of your petitioner under the said section 29 of the said Act.

(20.) That on the 18th November 1905 your petitioner and the said 13 other persons appeared before the said Moulvi Abdul Malik Deputy Magistrate of Rungpur and prayed ounder the provisions of Sec. 526 for time to move this Hon'ble Court for a transfer of the said cases from Rungpur. That the said Moulvi Abdul Malik thereupon postponed the hearing of the said cases to the 4th December next to enable your petitioner to move the Hon'ble Court.

(21.) That on the same day, the 18th November, 1905 while in court summonses under Sec. 29 of the said Act V of 1861 were also served upon your petitioner (copy here-

November, 1905 while in court summonses under Sec. 29 of the said Act V of 1861 were also served upon your petitioner (copy herewith annexed and marked) (I) and the said 13 others and that they also applied to the said Moulvi Abdul Malik for adjournment in these cases also under Sec. 526 Or. P. Code, which application was allowed. That the hearing of these cases under Sec. 29 of Act V of 1861 has also been adjourned to the 4th December next. That the said Moulvi Abdul Malik having been transferred from Rungpur the said cases have been made over to Moulvi Mahomed Ahammed, Deputy Magistrate of Rungpur and a subordinate to the said Mr. Emerson for disposal.

"22. That on the same day, the 18th November at about noon, your petitioner as also the said 13 persons received orders from the said Mr. Luffman to the effect that they were released from duty but would continue to be special constables and hold themselves in readiness as they might be called out at any time. That the said order further directed that they were not to leave the Municipality of Rungpur (without his permission. That your petitioner and the said 13 others returned the said orders with the following remarks:—"As we have already referred to act as special constables, the fappointments being illegal there was no necessity of informing us."

"23. That on 20th November your petitioner as also the said 13 others received from the said Mr. Luffman a notice charging them from their appointment as special constables with the approval of the District Magistrate and asking them return their appointment certificates, belts and batons. That they all returned their appointment certificates with a covering letter.

letter.

"24. That on 21st November Babu Baroda Prosad Bagchi, a pleader of the Rungpur Judge's Court, who was also one of the said 14 gentlemen who had been appointed special constables and who had refused to act as such interviewed the said Mr. Emerson at his house and after such interview the prosecutions against humboth under section 19 as also under section 29 of Act V of 1861 have been withdrawn.

"25. That there has never been any likelihood of a breach of the peace in the town of Rungpur in October and November last and that there has not been a single case of assault, rioting or any other offence involving or likely to involve a breach of the public peace which necessitated the appointment of special constables in the town, that the police force in the town of Rungpur is sufficient to check any breach of the peace in the said town. Inat your petitioner verily believes that the object of the said District Magistrate Aur. Emerson in appointing your petitioner special constable was simply to put him to insult and humiliation and to bring disgrace upon him and to lower him in public estimation and to put him to harassment and loss and thereby to punish him for having incurred his displeasure for the reasons stated above.

"26. That on the other hand the appointment of your petitioner and the said other gentlemen of position and respectability as special constables and the whole of the above proceedings taken by the said Mr. Emerson have created a sense of insecurity and alarm in the town of Rungpar and your petitioner humbly begs to lay the whole matter before your lordships.

"27. That your petitioner applied for a certified copy of the order or proceeding appointing him special constable as also for certified copies of police report or any other report if there was any upon which the aforesaid order or proceeding was based.

"28. That your petitioner begs humbly to submit that in the circumstances stated above, the appointment of your petitioner as special constable and the whole of the said proceedings have been illegal and ultra vires and was made by the said Mr. Emerson most unwarrantably and without any valid reasons and unfit to be set aside by your lordships.

29. That your petitioner verily believes "26. That on the other hand the ap

any valid reasons and unfit to be set aside by your lordships.

29. That your petitioner verily believes that all the aforesaid orders were passed by the said Mr. Luffman at the instance of the District Magistrate T. Emerson.

"30. That your petitioner further begs to humbly submit that in the event of the said order appointing him special constable and proceedings therein not being set aside by your Lordships, he apprehends that he will not get a fair and impartial trial of the said case in any criminal court at Rungpur subordinate to the said District Magistrate Mr. Emerson and that it is expedient for the ends of justice that the said magistrate Mr. Emerson and that it is expedient for the ends of justice that the said cose should be transferred from the court of the said Deputy Magistrate to that of any other Magistrate. After reading the petition Mr. Hill said that the local authorities refused to give copies of any order or proceeding and so no certified copies could be got. Further learned counsel said that none of the conditions requiring the institution of proceedings under section 17 existed in this case. If it did exist it could beshown by the police report. The order appointing the petitioner special constable had since been withdrawn

Brett, J.—If he is not required any more to serve where is the necessity of coming

certain proceedings were taken under sections 19 and 29 of the Police Act for refusing to act as special constable. This the pertioner did on the ground that the order was illeval

Brett, J.—Section 29 does not apply.

Mr. Hill.—It is clear that section 29 does not apply, for it refers to forfeiture of pay.

Mitter, J.—What about section 19. There

are two proceedings.

Mr. Hill.—Two separate prosecutions were taken and two separate orders were made.

One for refusing to act as special enstable under section 19 and the other for not obeying the order. The petitioner would take belt and baton and would

appear at drill.

Counsel here read the duties assigned to special constables by the Magistrate of Rung pur. They were asked to stop shouting of "Bande Mataram" and disperse meetings. Counsel said that he did not understand why Counsel said that he did not understand why they should not sing songs of their own country. As for holding public meetings, counsel said, the order was wholly arbitrary.

Brett, J.—These proceedings cannot go on unless you get copies of rders and proceedings from the Magistrate.

Mr. Hill.—We applied for them but the Magistrate refused to give them.

Brett, J.—We can give you a rule and ask for the papers.

Brett, J.—We can give you a rule and ask for the papers.

Their Lordships then issued the following order:—Let a Rule issue calling upon—the District Magistrate of Rungpur to show cause why the order directing the prosecution of the petitioner under sections 19 and 29 of Act V of 1861, should not be quashed and set aside on the ground that these proceedings had been ordered without sufficient reason, and let the Magistrate be directed, while showing cause to this Rule, to forward to this court, any papers or preedings or order passed by him under section XVII of Act V of 1861; or in the alternative, let a Rule issue calling upon the District Magis-Act V of 1861; or in the alternative, let a Rule issue calling upon the District Magistrate to show cause why, if the proceedings be not quashed or discharged, the case be not transferred from the court of the Deputy Magistrate of Rungpur to that of sme other competent Magistrate in some other district. Meanwhile the precedings be stayed. The rule was made returnable on Friday week Mr. A. Chowdhury made 13 other similar applications on behalf of persons against whom similar proceedings were taken.

Their Lordships passed similar orders on those applications.

WELCOME TO THE VICEROY.

His Excellency the Viceroy received an address of welcome from the members of the Mysore family yesterday at 3-30 p.m. just before the appointed our Shaibjada Prince Golam Mohamed with eighteen members of the Mysore family arrived the Throne room of the Government House. His Excellency having taken his seat Prince Golam Mohamed to His Excellency. It was printed on velum with silver pringes, and was enclosed in a bamboo casket mounted on silver at both ends, representing Indian village life. His Excellency the Viceroy in reply said: Shaibjada Golam Mohamed and Gentlemen: It is a great pleasure to me to receive you here to-day and to hear the kindly welcome you offer to excell and my family on our arrival in India. It is also very pleasant to me to meet the decendants of great soldiers and statesmen such as your neesters were. I need not tell you how often I read their feats of arms in old days and I am glad also to know that you still mind the services of my stor Id who administered the tury. I shall always family here to-day and how glad I am thank you for the very cordial words your address.

The meeting then separated.

OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.

To the Editor of the "Eastern Morning

To the Editor of the "Eastern Morning News."

Sir,—I think all Britons who recognise our great responsibilities to that vast and densely-populated country. Hindustan will be glad of the present movement for explaining personally to the people on this country, by natives of that empire deputed for that purpose, the needs and wishes to some extent of our Hindoo brethren, to whom we deny the privilege or right of home rult and self-Government, and hope Hull citizens will be eager to carefully listen with unprejudiced minds to the address near Tuesday night (31st October) by the Indian delegate from their National Congress. I, for one, cannot see either justice, reason, or humanity in merely holding that wast territory under our control for the sake of matern. Treat to this country, or political power and prestige in relation to other empires and nations. One of the chief justifications, if we are justified, in holding India should be the material, mental, and moral benefit of the Hindoos themselves, and not only should this great principle be energetically and perseveringly carried out, but in such a friendly, counteous, and tactful manner that the various tribes and races should become convinced of the purity and genuineness of our motives, and cheerfully assent to, and assist in, the various measures to be adopted for minimising the great scourges of famine, plague, and pestilence by means of irrigation cannals where needed, and the lessening of the burden of taxation on the poor and economising financial administration, especially as to official salaries, and by universal education elementary, secondary, and higher, and a wise system of land tenure and other ways, at the same time gradually introducing more and more representative government, and more representative government, and encouraging them to fit themselves for ruling their own empire, like free men the same as our self-governing colonies in Australia and Canada. This would be far wiser than by repressive and unsympathetic treatment, irritating the Ind

Pstcard collectors have a new form of card to add to their albums. Postcards made of peat from Irish bogs are one of the features of the Irish Exhibition now open at the Bishopsgate Institute.

THE ORIGIN OF LAFE. Professor J. A. Thomson, of Aberdeen University, has been discussing Mr. J. But-ler Burke's production of "radiobes" in ste-rilised bouillon: "It might be (Professor Thomson said) that the non-living did once give rise to the living. It might be doing so still; it might be that Mr. Burke had got a clue. But science must keep to facts, and it had enough to do descriking, inter-preting, formulating these. Explain them it never would. But the idea that living creatures, could arise from not living creatures, could arise from not living matter seemed very difficult. Even in very simple unicellular animals there was hint of mentality, of the method of trial and error and try again. Perhaps the secret of life was the secret of mind. Yet life had of life was the secret of mind. Yet life had extremely simple forms and expressions. The modern conception of matter tended to make the whole world alive." The achievements of chemical synthesis, building up complex "organic" compounds from simple inorganic materials, seemed to some to lessen the gap, but Professor Japp's well-known British Association address should, in Professor Thomson's opinion, give the impetuous pause.

LITTLE BRAINS AND BIG BRAINS. In a chapter dealing with the ancestral history of elephants, and with extinct horses and rhinoceroses, Dr. Lankester mentions a very interesting fact about the brains of most ancient big mammals: "We can the says) get castings from the interior of the skulls and compare them with those of the recent rhinoceros, hippopotagus, and the recent rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and horse, and it is found that although Dinothe recent rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and horse, and it is found that although Dinoceras and Titanotherium were bigger than the large rhinoceros of to-day yet they had quite small brains, not more than an eighthe volume of that of recent big animals.

It seems that a small brain may serve very well to guide the great animal machine in established ways, but in order to learn new things in its own life time, an animal must have a big brain—indeed, a very big brain. And the kind of animal which can learn—that is to say, can be educated—will, in the long run, beat the kind which has too small a brain to be capable of learning. This, Dr. Lankester points out, is the significance not only of the big brains of recent rhinoceros and horse as compared with those of Titanotherium and Dinoceros, but it is also the significance of the big brain of man, which is far bigger than that of any other animal in proportion to the bulk of his body and limbs."

FOOTPRINTS ON THE SANDS OF TIME Some years ago a slab of sandstone from the Wealden formation of Hastings was the Wealden formation of Hastings was brought to light having impressions made by the feet of the huge dinosaurian reptile known as the Iguanodon, and now M. Dollo, of the Brussels Museum, has furnished us with an interesting account of the results of his study thereof. He finds that the impressions are of three different types. Alwere made by the hind-feet only, for this colossal beast was a biped. In the first the curious pads of the sole of the foot are shown, associated with marks made by the tail; these show that the beast was resting. In the impressions of the second type the In the impressions of the second type the prints of the toes only appear, and thus it is concluded the creature was goin "double," with tail raised;

ELECTROCUTING INSECTS. The German papers have recentiv given

destroying insects injurious to the products of the soil. A Monaco engineer, it is stated had his attention drawn to the value of of the soil. A Monaco engineer, it is stated had his attention drawn to the value of electricity for this purpose by noticing what happened with an electric machine in the open air. He observed that metal rods, which were put into the ground and were then connected with a dynamo of 110 volts, made insects in the vicinity leave their hiding places in the ground. He argued that electricity might therefore be used on a large scale to kill these insects, which all came in great haste to the surface. It is probable that for the killing of various kinds a different voltage should b used. Further experiments, it is suggested, must be made to this end. An apparatus is mentioned, invented by a Russian, for killing injurious insects by electricity. A dynamo is so placed upon a hand car that no electricity is engendered while the car is standing still. When in motion the current passes into the ground through the iron wheels of the car upon one side, and upon the other through the points of brushes of copper wire, which are fastened in the rear of the car so as to be a few inches above the ground. The result is said to be that all insects in the vicinity of the copper brushes are and as if hy lightning.

A Mahomedan is committed to the Allepy

A Mahomedan is committed to the Allepy essions by the local 2nd Class Magistrate for counterfetting British Rupees. He was arrested by the Police with counterfeit coins and the dice he made use of for the

urpose.

The Archaeological programme of the Government of the United Provinces is very complete. Dr. Vogel will continue the Kasia excavation and the exploration at Sarnath will also be carried out. He will also undertake to prepare a classified list of ancient monuments for the Rawalpindi District, which, in the past years, has proved one of the richest in antiquarian remains in the Punjab.

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BARISAL AFFAIRS.

NOTICES CLAIMING DAMAGES FROM MR. JACK.

The following notices have been served upon Mr. J. O. Jack, Magistrate of Barisal, by the solicitor of Bábus Aswini Kumar Datta and Priyanath Guha:—

To J. C. Jack Esq. I. C. S.

District Magistrate Backurgunge,

Barisal.

Dear Sir,

I am instructed by my client Babu
Aswini Kumar Dutt that you on or about
the 17th day of November 1905 caused to
be printed and otherwise published a highly
defematory notice in the Bengali language
and character bearing date the said 1/11
day of November 1905, one of such notices
so printed and published by you as aforesaid
is hereunto annexed and marked "A";
that the said notice was not only widely
circulated in the District of Backerguage
and in the town of Barisal but also pubcirculated in the District of Backergunge and in the town of Barisal but also published in various other places including amongst others the town of Calcutta, the town of Burdwan, the town of Murshidabad and the town of Midnapore, and that you have thereby humiliated my said client and have by the imputations contained therein done harm to his reputation and have lowered him in the estimation of the public and my client in consequence thereof lic and my client in consequence thereof has suffered loss and damage and has been greatly injured in his credit and reputa-

My client resides within the Kalibari Ward in the said town of Barisal and no assesses the loss and damage sustained by him at the sum of Rs. 10,000.

him at the sum of Rs. 10,000.

I am instructed by my said client to give you notice which I hereby do, under the provisions of Section 424 of the Code of Civil Procedure although my client does not arimit that any such notice is necessary, that unless you pay to my said client of to me on his behalf the said sum of Rs. 10,000 within the period of time prescribed by law in that behalf, a suit will be instituted against you in the Original Side of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or in such other Fort William in Bengal or in such other competent Court or Courts as he may be advised.

Nov. 30, 1905.

To J. C. Jack Esq. I. C. S.
Magistrate of Backurgunge,
Barisal.

Dear Sir,

I am informed by my client Babu Priya Nath Guha of Barisal that you on the 17th day of November 1905 at or about the hour of 7 p. m. sent a note to him asking him to see you at your residence as soon as possible, that my client on calling at your residence was taken by your peon to the Barisal Club and was asked to wait on the road in front of the Club that shortly thereafter you came out and the following conversation took place between you and my client. "Your name is Priya Nath Guha, you are the Editor of "Bixas" to which my client answered "yes sir" Priya Nath Guha, you are the Editor of "Bikas' to which my client answered "yes sir"
You then said, "Well, I understand you are
with this demonstration and making fools of
these school boys. I have an order upon the
I). S. P. to watch your house and movements. These Gurkhas will go and deal with
you and your family if there be any demonstration whether you be with it or no. I
warn you. Just leave the town for a few
days. Take a holiday trip. My client wanted to say something and had uttered the
words "May I" but you stopped him saying
"I am not going to hear any explanation."
My client in consequence of your absoluteunjustifiable, wrongful and illegal threat
as obliged to leave his residence and
the
lown of Barisal and to close his business of a
prin publisher and Editor of the newspaper

print publisher and Editor of the newspaper "Bill" and he has therefore not only been humiliated in the eye of the public and very much inconvenienced but has been put to much inconvenienced but has been put to trouble and expense and to anxiety of mind and has suffered loss and damage. My client resides at present at 24 Pataldanga Street in Calcutta and his permanent address is, as you are aware Bhati Khana Road, Barisal and he claims compensation for your wrongful conduct aforesaid for the sum of Rs. 2000

Please take notice under the provisions of Section 424 of the Code of Civil Procedure although my client does not admit that any such notice is necessary, that unless you pay to my client or to me as his attorney the said sum of Rs. 2,000 within the period of time prescribed by law in that behalf, a suit will be instituted against you in a competent Court of law petent Court of law.

Nov. 30, 1905 A Coimbatore correspondent writes to the "Hindu":—It is very rarely that the members of a Mofussil Taluk Bar venture to prefer written complaints against a District Munsiff and yet I am sorry to say that the feelings between the Munsiff of Erode and a considerable portion of the members of the Bar there, seem to have become very much

Munsiff and yet I am sorry to say that the feelings between the Munsiff of Erode and a considerable portion of the members of the Bar there, seem to have become very much strained, so much so that there are three petitions pending before the District Judge against the Munsiff, and one of them seems to have been signed by as many as fifteen Vakils of Erode. The petitions cover various charges, such as partiality among the members of the Bar, intemperate and in some cases obscene language, failure of justice and waste of public time. The Munsiff has explained that the charges are all false and frivolous and are due to the fact that he wants to do justice to all and to improve the tone of the Bar without caring for any popularity. The Judge has posted all the three petitions to Thursday next.

Both on the import and export sides the trade of British India for the six months ending with September shows steady development as compared with the corresponding period of last year, so far as general merchandise is concerned. There has been, however, a falling off of 85½ lakhs in the imports of precious metals and of 138 lakhs in the exports. The chief increases in imports, are 154½ lakhs in the value of cotton piece-goods, 51½ lakhs in cotton yarn, and 69 lakhs and railway plant and rolling stock of 30½ lakhs. The chief decreases in imports are 70 lakhs under the head of metals, 51 under mineral oils, and 29½ under sugar. On the export side there are, of course, very heavy decreases under wheat (53v lakhs) and oilseeds (280½ lakhs), due largely to the unfavourable season, but there are almost equally important increases under various heads; cotton yarn, 201 lakhs; jute bags and cloths, 119 lakhs; raw jute 131½ lakhs hides and skins, 123 lakhs. Indigo, as usual, shows a decline, amounting to 16½ The day seems to be not far distant when this once important crop will cease to require arate record in the statistics.—"Pioneer."

THE BARISAL MEMORIAL TO THE

Here is the full text of the Memorial to

Here is the full text of the Memorial to the Viceroy by the residents of Barisal referred to in our editorial column:

Most Respectfully Sheweth,

1. That Your Excellency's memorialists regret very much that they are compelled to approach Your Excellency, at the very outset of your Viceregal career, with an account their grievances, but they have no alternative except to appeal to the august representative of their beloved Sovereign in their present helpless situation.

tative of their beloved Sovereign in their present helpless situation.

2. That, as loyal and law-abiding subjects of His Majesty, your memorialists never did anything unconstitutional or illegal to express their disapproval of the Partition of Bengal, on the contrary, they held public meetings in which resolutions were passed expressive of their sense of sorrow at the orders passed by Your Excellency's predecessor in office.

3. That Your Excellency's memorialists have ever enjoyed the privilege of holding meetings and petitioning Government.

ment.

4. That your memorialists in conducting the movement for the promotion of indigenous industries did nothing which was not in conformity with the provisions of the law.

5. That not a single case of breach of the peace or any other form of illegality occurred in this town in connection with the aforesaid movement which is generally called the Swadeshi.

said movement which is generally called the Swadeshi.

6. That the few cases of breaches of the peace reported to have occurred in the interior of the district had no concern with the residents of this town, and the offenders may be easily punished according to law.

7. That your memorialists understand that there have been only three cases instituted in courts at Barisal on account of alleged transgression of law by ignorant and foolish men which have been attributed to the Swadeshi movement. One of these, a complaint of assault, was lodged by a Hindu from Jhalakati and it was dismissed; another was a complaint by a Mahlomedan, who stated that his salt, about five maunds, was thrown into water at Habibpore, the complainant, on compramise, submitted an application praying for withdrawal of his complaint, but his application has not been granted; the third case which occurred at Madhabpasha and of which Mr. Tindall, assistant settlement officer, is the complainant, being "subjudice," Your Excellency's memorialists are not in a position to make any statement about it; besides these, the incident which your memorialists most heartily deplore and which occurred at Banoripara in which some boys shouted "Bande Mataram" and one or two of them threw three or four clods of earth towards the boat of some boys shouted "Bande Mataram" and one or two of them threw three or four clods of earth towards the boat of the Magistrate Mr. Streatfeild, apparently because they were irritated by his order of expulsion of three students, was never

expulsion of three students, was never placed before any court.

8. That, as far as Your memorialists are aware, it was these incidents which led His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam to post Gurkha military police, one hundred in number, in this town and punitive police at Banoripara and at

Madhabpasha.

9. That, under the aforesaid circumstances, Your Excellency's memorialists do not at all see the necessity of the Gurkhas being quartered in a small town which has always remained peaceful.

being quartered in a small town which has always remained peaceful.

10. That the presence of the Gurkhas and their acts have struck terror and dismay into the hearts of your numble memorialists.

11. That a proclamation has recently been published by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Ass. In which has probibited the shouting or singing of "Bande Mataram" (meaning Hail, Mother) in the streets, forming processions with music and streets, forming processions with music and the holding of public meetings at public places, and your humble memorialists feel that they have thus been deprived of privi-leges which, as British subjects, they con-sider invaluable and the last two of which

sider invaluable and the last two of which they have enjoyed for generations.

12. That, although the aforesaid proclamation does no way authorise it, the Gurkhas, evidently ordered by their Captain, who admitted passing such orders in a deposition, went about the town on the 18th instant, tearing and removing, from private houses and shops, placards and sign-boards which had the words "Bande Mataram" and "Brother, use indigenous goods" inscribed on them and while proceed. Mataram" and "Brother, use indigenous goods" inscribed on them and while preceeding on their errand violently mattreated shop-keepers who had not removed such signboards and attacked several other men

whom they met in the streets.

13. That, on the evening of Thursday, the 23rd of this month, while there were some shouts of "Bande Mataram" in private houses, the Gurkhas with their Captain under orders of the District Magistrate came out at dusk, assaulted several persons, went about abusing the Hindus in most filthy terms and trespassed into some private houses to find out who shouted those words, although there is no order probabiliting such order execution the streets:

those words, although there is no order prohibiting such cries except in the streets; among those hurt there was a gentleman, a Bachelor in Law and a pleader, who has been severely wounded in the head.

14. That the local authorities have not taken any steps to check such proceedings and it is generally believed that these excesses are being committed under their orders or with their connivance.

cesses are being committed under their orders or with their connivance.

15. That a feeling of insecurity and helplessness has been created by the aforesaid proceedings of the Gurkhas.

16. That in addition to other processions, even religious processions with music and singing, which have never before been interfered with, have been prohibited by the proclamation referred to above.

17. That since the publication of the aforesaid proclamation, notwithstanding the feeling of sorrow with which it has been received, the citizens have been conducting themselves strictly in compliance with its provisions.

18. That, in conclusion, under the abovementioned circumstances, Your Excellency's memorialists most respectfully pray that the Gurkha military police posted in the town of Barisal may be removed, so that no assault, annoyance or insult may be caused to the loyal and peaceful citizen of the town, and that the said proclamation interfering with their much valued rights and privileges may also be withdrawn.

And Your Excellency's humble memorialists, as in duty bound,
will ever pray.

will ever pray.

rs. Andrew Yule and Co. report on last week's tea sale: —23,850 packages were offered, of which 20,970 were sold, and 2,830 withdrawn or registered. There was fairly brisk bidding for really good teas at about previous rates, but medium and common binds had an easier tendence. kinds had an easier tendency.

A "BANDE MATARAM" CASE. DEFENDANTS SENT TO JAIL.

On Thursday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Senior Court Inspector Mr. Abdur Rahim, Senior Court Inspector Mr. Abdur Rahim, prosecuted a young man named budree Das Khettery and a youth named Banko Behary Chatterjee, living in Chorebagan, for rescuing a prisoner named Noni Lall from the lawful custody of the police. The case for the prosecution was that on the night of the 28th instant at 10 o'clock, a constable named Bulkash attached to the Jorabagan thana, arrested a man named Noni Lall, on a charge of drunkenness. When the constable was leading him (prisoner) along Rutton Sircar Garden Street Jorabagan thana the two accused came up to him and asked him to release the prisoner. Constable refused to do so. Ou this the two accused shouted out "Banks Mataram". In an instant, a number Mataram". In an instant, a number people collected there and rescued the prisoner. Noni Lall had left his ciothes in the hands of the constable. Noni Lall escaped. He was pursued by the constable but before the constable accused, a constable attached to the Jorasanko thana happened to be there and arrested the accused. Noni Lall then pointed out the houses of the two defendants to Inspector B. R. Singha who arrested Inspector B. B. Singha who arrested them. The other people who had been there were not arrested as they could not be identified. This occurrence happened in front of a dhobies house. Court (to Mr. Rahim): -Was Noni Lall

Mr. Rahim:—Yes, he had been sent up and

was fined Rs. 3 for grunkenness.

Babu Jotindra Mohun Ghose Vakil appeared for the first defendant an Bahu Suresh Chander Mitter for the second Suresh Chander Mitter for the second

Constable Bulkesh examined said:—on
the night of the 28th instant, my duty was
at Chitpore. I arrested a man named Noni
Lall who was fined. Noni was ahead and
two others were following him. Noni was
using a abusives and filthy language. I warned
him. They came and asked me to let go Noni. I
did not. They cried out "Bande Mataram"
when 8 or 10 men came and rescued the
prisoner with the help of the two accused. A
constable of the Jorasanko Thana come
and arrested Noni. I saw the two defendants the same night. Cross-examined by
Suresh Babu

Q:—Did you mention to Inspector that

Q:—Did you mention to Inspector that these two men (defendants) cried out Bande Mataram? Constable:—I told the Inspector that these two men and others cried out "Bande

Cross-examined by Babu Jotindra Mohan

Q:—Is it not a fact that the other 8 or 10 men who were there, were men of the

Constable:—Yes.

After this, Babu Suresh Chandra Mitter submitted that the accused threw themselves on the mercy of the court. The fact was that the defendants had a theatre party and they went to the house of a girl who was an actress in their theatre. There they drank copiously. When they came out in the street, there was a tussel with the constable, under the influence of liquor. His client was a boy respectably connected. There was nothing to do with "Bande Mataram."

Both the accused pleaded guilty and said that what they had done they did under the influence of drink.

Babu Suresh Chander said that they had visited the house of a woman and got drunk Court:—I am quite prepared to believe that they were drunk.

After this, the two accused were sentenced to suffer 10 (ten) days' rigorous imprisonment each.—

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

GAZETTE.—NOV. 25. Maulvi Abdul Aziz, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is granted leave for

ten days.

The orders transferring Babu Ashutosh
Datta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bakarganj, to the Thakurgaon subdivision of the Dinajpur district, and appointing him to have charge of that sub-division, are cancelled.

Mr. B. V. Nicholl, I.C.S., on leave, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge, Rangpur.

Rangpur.

The services of Mr. J. A. Ezechiel, I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty days, is granted to Major H. W. G. Cole, I.A., Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur, with effect from the date on which he may be reviewed.

The services of Babu Hira Lal Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Babu Suresh Chandra Ghatak, Special Excise Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Dacca, vice Babu Monmatha Nath Sen.

Babu Uma Charan Roy Chowdhury, Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong Division, is posted to the headquarters station of the Chittagong district.

Babu Mukunda Lal Ganguli, Sub-Deputy Collector, Dacca Division, is posted to the Netrokona sub-division of the Mymensingh

Babu Sris Kumar Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector, Sylhet, is deputed temporarily to survey the boundaries of the tropical plantation at Wahjain in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills

Babu Brajabandhu Bhaumik, Sub-Deputy Collector, Dacca Division, is posted to the headquarters station of the Faridpur dis-

Babu Surjya Kumar Guha, Sub-Deputy Collector, in charge of the Alipur Tahsil, JaTpaiguri, is allowed leave for two months and four days.

Now someone has been and upset the town of Detroit by erecting a statue of Satan, and no one quite knows what to make of it. It was erected by a contractor, but whether it represents Satan rebuking Sin we are not told. Probably it does, and it is that which has given offence. Possibly also, after the example of Pygmalion and Galatea, the people of the Detroit are afraid lest the statue should come to life and promenade Detroit. There is at all events an uneasy feeling about, and people who have read all about this celebrated personage in the pages of Milton and Marie personage in the pages of Milton and Marie Corelli are feeling their flesh creep. Walking about Detroit one in fact might meet Prince Lucio Romanez at any moment with his face buried in a large pocket handkerchief wet with tears and Mavis Clare not far off.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS IN TANJORE.

(From A Correspondent.)
Tanjore, 22nd Nov.—Another Agricultural Association has geen started—this time, in the Revenue Division of Pathukottai. Mr. V. Sesha Iyer, B. A., Deputy Collector has been appointed President and a Local Sub-Registrar Secretary. At the inagural Meeting held last week. Rs. 300 or thereabouts was subscribed. The tangible results of the agricultural improvements, effected on a small scale in certain easy matters by the humble ryot of Varambiem, in the taluq of Tirutherapundy, of whom mention has already been made in your columns, would seem to serve as an object-lesson whose good influence is spreading into the villages around. The report of the success of the humble enterprises of this ryot has attracted many visitors to his fields to witness his improvements and to learn his methods. The loose box system of collecting cattle manure has become quite popular in the neighbourhood, where the people appear to be convinced that it is beneficial. Two hundred cart loads of five manure obtained under this system in the place of twenty cart loads of dissipated nanure obtained before is, indeed, startling result; and no wonder then, that this ryot's manure obtained before is, indeed, startling result; and no wonder then, that this ryot's neighbours have been seized with adesire to try the method for themselves. Already five more loose box arrangements have been opened in the village, and there is now to be seen a spirit of healthy activity amongst its inhabitants. An agricultural night class has been opened by the Government Inspector, where practical lessons from the agricultural primer "Vivasuya Valakam" of Mr. G. Rajagopala Naidu Agricultural Inspector, are given by the ryot above referred to, who had derived his own knowledge and inspiration from that book during his visits to the village. The Inspector superintends and amplifies the instruction given by his disciple. In all, there are now about 23 leose box installations in the District.

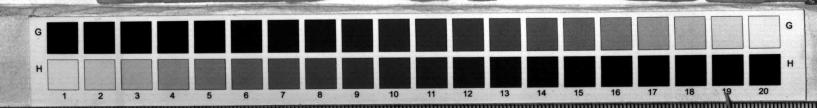
Mr. V. Ragunatha Row, a leading Mirasdar of Rajagopalapuram in the Mannargudi Taluq, has announced a reward of Rs. 25 each to the tenants under him who accept and adopt methods of improvements demonstrated and recommended to them. In their District, such special inducements would seem an assential stimulus for real times and adopt methods of inducements would seem an assential stimulus for real times.

their District, such special inducements would seem an essential stimulus for popularising agricultural improvement, which is sometimes retarded by the opposition afforded to the enterprise of enlightened proprietors by the ignorance and pessimisim of their conservative tenantry. The latter are generally too much addicted to their traditional methods of cultivation to readily receive with favour new and untried methods without considerable fear and misgivings, but such inducements, while they will stimulate competition, will also afford compensation in the event of the actual realisations happening to fall short of the expectations raised.

SUGAR CANE FIELDS.

MACHINES TO CLEAR THEM. Iwo local Cuban inventors have invented machines to be used in the clearing of sugar cane fields. The first invention reported was that of Antonio Rodriguez, of Matanzas. His machine is built in rectangular box shape, supported on two wheels, which are 36in. in diameter. Inside the pinions, moves a shaft from 45in. to 60in. long. This shaft moves three circular cutters 33in. in diameter. The teeth of these measure one inch. The cutters are so placed that the teeth cannot touch the ground, and they are protected by a metal guard. The inventor asserts that the teeth will not need sharpening very often. In front of the cutters are small triangular iron pieces which drag along the ground, lifting the grass and weeds to be cut, and placing the stems against the cutters, which turn in a slit. The machine is hauled by oxen or mules, a man driving from a seat which is affixed over the machine. The gearing is affixed over the machine. The gearing is controlled by means of a lever at the driver's hand. The other invention was made by Mr. Felix Cervants, of Havana, who has long been interested in agricultural matters. He has built a cane-clearing machine on the same general principles as the one just described, but there are differences. The body of the model of air. Cervants is a frame upholding the seat of the driver and supporting a siding ballast controlled by a lever in front of the driver. By means of another lever the driver controls an endless chain located on the inner side of the right-hand wheel, from which motion is given to several circular saws that move in grooves in two rollers. The rollers themselves are moved from the other wheel, their motion assisting the straw which is to be cut to pass through them to the teeth of the saw. The straw is lifted by a catcher, which projects from the front of the machine and rests upon a third and smaller wheel. The height of this catcher from the ground is adjustable. Mr. Cervants asserts that his machine is practical and that it will give certain and satisfactory results. He is also working on a caneplanting machine which he says will be different in principle from any machine used to-day.—"Indian Planting and Gardening."

The suit brought against the Travancore Sirkar by Mr. Renga Rao, B. A. Private Secretary of H. H. the late Eliah Rajah, for the re-covery of about Rs. 12,000, has been postponed to the 29th "Vrichigan" current. This we believe is the ninth postponement of the case which was filed more than a year ago, ad it is the more surprising to learn the defendant has not yet put in his written the defendant has not yet put in his written that the defendant has not yet put in his written that the defendant has not yet put in his written that the defendant has not yet put in his written that the defendant has not yet put in his was the case of the plaintiff's Vakil as was the case when the propose conserver. two other former occasions. It is hoped the suit will be brought to a conclusion out further delay. The case in which Kaki Mudaliar Hymn Mudaliar of lays claim for Rs. 60,000 has been as ed to the 15th "Vrichigam" current. is rumoured that a compromise will



A SENSATIONAL CIVIL SUIT.

(From A Correspondent.)

Mymensingh, Nov. 21.

The case of Majanaraddin Khan of Puttia which created quite a sensation in East Mymensingh at one time, has again come before the District Judge on remand. More than ordinary interest attaches to this case and the public are anxiously awaiting the final decision which rests with the Hon'ble High Court. Majaharaddin is the 2nd son of the late Jamiraddin Khan of Puttia, who possessed considerable landed interests in the district of Mymensingh and Dacca. His elder brothers raddin Khan of Puttia, who possessed considerable landed interests in the district of Mymensingh and Dacca. His elder brothers Amiruddin Khan, popularly known as Amin Mean, and Jahir Mean were too well-known in the district to require any notice from me. Amin Mean and Jahir Mean died without leaving any sons and Majaharaddin became the sole representative of the family. For a long time, after his brother's death, the family affairs and the landed estates continued to be managed by some able officers under the personal supervision and control of Majaharaddin. But in 1899-1900 a quarrel broke out between him and one Sherajuddin Mean, who on the allegation of continued to be managed by some able officers under the personal supervision and control of Majaharaddin. But in 1899-1900 a quarrel broke out between him and one Sherajuddin Mean, who on the allegation of being his natural born son, claimed to be his legal heir. The dispute went on for sometime and in 1902 Sherajuddin presented a Hebanamah before the Sub-Registrar at Ketiali alleging the same to have been duly a Hebanamah before the Sub-Registrar at Katiadi alleging the same to have been duly executed by his father Majaharaddin. This Heba was wholly in favour of the son and Majaharaddin practically abdicated the Gadi thereby and installed his son thereon reserving to himself only a right to maintenance out of certain properties charged therewith. Before the Sub-Registrar Majaharaddin denied that he had executed the Heba. But his son protested saying that his father had lost his senses since executing the Heba. The matter went before the District Registrar Mr. Blackwood who was also the then

In matter went before the District Registrar Mr. Blackwood who was also the then District Magistrate. Mr. Blackwood executant of the Heba and found that there were absolutely no signs of insanity in him. At this stage, the matter was settled out of court and a deed of settlement was drawn by which the parties made up all their disputes. The quarrel, however, broke out again on Majaharaddin marrying, for the first time, a young girl very much against the wishes of Sherajuddin. Shortly after this marriage Sherajuddin. Shortly after this marriage Sherajuddin went to Mymensingh for legal advice and instituted proceedings against his father under Act XXXV of 1899 for an order adjudging him to be a man of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs. With the assistance of three witnesses Sherajuddin succeeded in getting the desired order from the District Judge Mr. Teunon. Majaharaddin, being thus deprived of his estate, preferred an appeal to the Hon'ble libit of the Act. In consideration, however, of the fact that its aims are consonant with the objects which the Act is intended to promote, the Government per mit, as a special case, its registration under the proviso to Section 29 (2) of the Act, the Society will be permitted to make loans, with the consent of the Registrar, to give the best results.

The Government of Madras, on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, have passed the following order on the application of the Madras Central Urban Bank to be registered as a Co-operative Credit Societies Act, and is therefore not eligible for registration under Section 3 (1) of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, and is therefore not eligible for registration under Section 29 of the Act. In consideration, however, of the fact that its aims are consonant with the objects which the Act is intended to promote, the Government per mit, as a special case, its registration under Section 29 (2) of the Act, the Society will be permitted to make loans, with the consent of the Registration and the registration of juddin succeeded in getting the desired order from the District Judge Mr. Teunon. Majaharaddin, being thus deprived of his estate, preferred an appeal to the Hon'ble High Court and urged that there was absolutely no reliable evidence on which he the doctor himself will be examined as a witness in the dase. The public are anxiously awaiting the result of the medical examination and the kinal steps that may be taken by the Hon'ble High Court in connection with this matter. We are told Mr. P. Mitter, Counsel, and Babu Gobinda Ch. Roy, Vakil, High Court, have been retained by Majaharaddin Khan to conduct the appeal on his behalf.

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SWADESHI ORNAMENT.

TRADE, COMMERCE, &C.

The results of the 1905 experiments in early potato-growing which have been conducted in Ireland under the guidance of the ducted in Ireland under the guidance of the Department of Agriculture vary considerably according to the locality. In county Cork, county Sligo, county Dublin, county Down, and county Clare, they were very successful and encouraging results were obtained. In some parts of county Sligo much damage was done by early frosts and the drought which followed. In county Wexford the results were disappointing. Prices generally were low, and in some cases unremunerative. Generally speaking, the variety "Ninetyfold" has given the best results.

High Court and urged that there was absolutely no reliable evidence on which he could be declared a lunatic and deprived of his estate. The Hon'ble High Court has directed the District Judge of Mymensingh to have Majaharaddin Khan examined for three consecutive days by a competent medical man. Babu Barada Kanta Bhattacharjee, Assistant Surgeon, has been appointed by the District Judge to make the medical enquiry and submit his report after which the doctor himself will be examined as a vitness in one gase. The public are anxiously awaiting the result of the medical examination and the kinal steps that may be taken by the Hon'ble High Court in connection with this matter. We are told Mr. P. Mitter, Counsel, and Babu Gobinda Ch. Roy, Vakil, High Court, have been retained by Majaharaddin Khan to conduct the appeal on his behalf.

It is notified that the 2nd December will be observed as a public holiday throughout this purpose, and the climate would appear this purpose, and the climate would appear

ne Protectorat be observed as a public holiday throughout in the Protectorate are eminently suited for the N. W. Frontier Province in honour of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

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What the Doctors Say:—

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suffering public.

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L. R. C. P. and L. M. (Glasgow.) -says: -I tried Healing Baim It is a splendid r medy for the diseases of Genito-urinarytract (and it acts like a charm. Its directic property is well marked.

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Dr. A. N. Roy Chowdhury, M. B., Calcutta, writes;—"I have tried your 'Phthiais Inhalation in several cases of consumption and, I am glad to say the results have, been highly satisfactory in the first stage of the disease. I always recommend it to my patients. Please supply a bottle of your 'Inhalation' to the bearer whose brother has been suffering from consumption for the last five months and oblige,"

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Gonorrhœa Drops.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

In the course of a long letter dated the November Mr. H. H. Risley conveyed the following instructions to the Government of Bengal in the moral training of young men:—"The Governor General in Council has read the moral than the council that the course of the council that the council that the council that the course of the council that t men:—"The Governor General in Council has read the memorial and the accompanying papers with much interest, and he regards the request which the memorialists have addressed to him as a striking testimony to the confidence that is being increasingly displayed in the educational policy of the Government of India. His Excellency in Council is glad therefore to take this opportunity of expressing the views which he holds upon the subject of moral influences in Indian education and of the extent to which these are, or can be made, the direct concern of the Government.

"With the desire expressed by the memo-

"With the desire expressed by the memo-vialists to emphasize the ethical side of the instruction imparted in the schools and colleges of this country, the Government of colleges of this country, the Government of India are wholly in sympathy; and they welcome the evidence which the memorial affords of the increasing recognition of the importance of the moral factor in Indian education. The Government of India indeed are equally convinced of the supreme importance of the matter; and so far as is consistent with the principles of impartiality and non-interference which determine their attitude towards religion in this country they are towards religion in this country they are endeavouring to inculcate moral standards endeavouring to inculcate moral standards and to inspire the younger generation with higher ideals of personal conduct. But it will, the Governor General in Council trusts, be generally realized that the State is by no means the sole or even the most powerful agency by which this task can be undertaken. If the ethical standards of a people are to be raised, this end can only be attained by cooperation between the Government and outside forces, which often enjoy opportunities of exercising influence which are beyond the reoch of any official organisation.

"Thus, in the present stage of Indian education, it seems to the Government of India and there are four principal agencies by whose active influence and aid morality can best be taught to the rising Indian generation. In the first and foremost place the Governor-General in Council would name the influence of home life,—that is to say the

Governor-General in Council would name the influence of home life,—that is to say the influence of parents, relatives and guardians. This indeed is the most direct and potent of all agencies for good. But it is an agency entirely independent of Government: and the State can neither call into existence nor direct its operation. It is for the natives of India themselves to look to it that a proper direct its operation. It is for the natives of India themselves to look to it that a proper moral atmosphere prevails in the Indian home. Second in importance, in the opinion of the Government of India, is the influence of the teacher upon the pupil: and this depends in the main upon the character and the capability of the teacher. In this case the responsibility of the Government, which in State schools supplies, and in aided schools assists in supplying, the staff of masters, is direct and admitted: and the Government of India and local Governments have every India and local Governments have every

India and local Governments have everywhere shown their recognition of the fact by their unremitting efforts to increase the numbers, to improve the quality, and to provide for the adequate training of teachers in all classes of schools and colleges.

"The third influence is that resulting from the nature of the teaching, which is dependent upon the selection of suitable textbooks and the determination of appropriate subjects and courses of study. In this case also the Government possesses a positive responsibility which has a discharging by a close and systematic revision both of curriculam those which are or will be by the Universities for use in coltage which are determined by articipants of the various

its of the variou

be reckoned high om providing the urroundings in the nours spears put of school or in other words from the policy of boarding houses, hostels, and common messes. But consistently with its obligations to other branches of instruction the Government can only undertake a portion of the task, there will always remain an ample field for private enterprise and individual liberality. Out of the four principal channels of moral influence therefore it would appear that the Government of India and local Governments are exerting themselves strenuthat the Government of India and local Governments are exerting themselves strenuously in three. Their policy in this respect may not be productive of results that can easily be tabulated or at once discerned. But it is impossible that it can fail to produce a considerable permanent effect, which in time will be apparent in a progressive elevation of the character and conduct of the race. If however the efforts of Government are to attain a full measure of success, it can only be if they are supported by a power ful and vigorous public opinion in native society itself. For instance, whatever degree of influence Government may be able to exert in Government colleges or schools, it is difficulty for them to affect the tone of private aitutions, except in so far as stricter contitutions, except in so far as stricter con-ions of recognition or affiliation must in-ectly conduce to moral improvement. The aclusion of the matter is that Government its own accord can do something: but that native sentiment if properly aroused and wisely directed can do much more. The Governor General in Council is encouraged to hope that the gentlemen who have addressed him on the subject will themselves exert their pluencen in the right direction.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE SULTAN.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Times" writes:—

The Commission which was formed under the presidency of Nedjib Pasha Melhams to discover the authors of the attempt made to assassinate the Sultan on July 21 has comto assassinate the Sultan on July 21 has completed its inquiry, and is now drawing up its report to his Majesty. This report will afterwards be translated into French and be communicated to the heads of the foreign missions in Constantinople. The evidence collected goes to show that the crime was the work of an Armenian revolutions—committee, which had large sums of money at its disposition, as well as a number of devoted and desperate agents. The idea was to bring about a state of chaos in Constantinople which would compel the European Powers to send their forces to restore order and protect the fives and property of their Powers to send their forces to restore order and protect the lives and property of their subjects. It was hoped that the murder of the Sultan would be followed by a general massacre of Armenians at the hands of the infuriated soldiery: but the rommittee, in order to make this hope a certainty, had, it would appear, made preparations for a series of dynamite outrages to be committed in various parts of the capital and some of the provincial towns as soon as the attempt at Yildiz had proved successful. The leading conspirators seem to have been a Russian Armenian known under the pseudonym of Lippa Ripps, a young Armenian woman from Berlin who assumed the name of Robina Fein, and a Belgian, Eduard Joris, the only one of the plotters of any importance who did not succeed in escaping. did not succeed in escaping.

The evidence which the Commission brought

The evidence which the Commission brought to light was yesterday submitted to the Chambre des Mises en Accusation, which, there is no doubt, will order the trial of all those implicated, between 20 and 25 persons in all. With the exception of Joris, the Commission has only been able to lay its hands on a few armenian door-keepers, servants, etc., who are supposed to have been concerned in the plot. Those of the accused who have fled the country will be given a period within which to return, and will be condemned in default if they fail to do so. Contrary to what is customary here in political cases, it is intended that the trial should be public. As Ramazan has only just begun, and little serious work can be done during the month of fasting, it will probably be some six or seven weeks before the trial begins. As an exposure of one of the greatest and most sensational political conspiracies of modern times it will deserve to be followed with the closest attention.

times it will deserve to be followed with the closest attention.

The cleverness with which Nedjib Pasha succeeded in finding a clue where at first none seemed to exist and the intelligence and pertinacity with which he followed it up until he was able to unravel all the threats of a most complicated plot have excited general admiration. It is, however, greatly to be regretted that his discovery of the misdeeds of the revolutionary committees has been followed by persecutions in which the innocent have suffered for the guilty. Large numbers of Armenians have turned informers for the sake of earning the rewards offered, and have hastened to bring accusations, generally false, against their fellows. Many Armenians have been imprisoned or exiled on the merest suspicion and others are being punished on transpery charges. To connected in any way with the conspiracy. For instance, at the present moment a number of boys and youths are still awaiting trial after three or four weeks imprisonment, accused of having bee seen wearing hats instead of fezzes and of having visited their friends in the evening. The Turkish police seem unable to realize the irritation which is caused by such petty persecutions or the extent to which they tend to diminish the indignation felt at the crimes of the revolutionary committees.

His Highness the Maharajah of Jummoo

His Highness the Maharajan of Jummoo and Kashmir arrived at Hurdwar from Bomfor his State.

During the last official year the excise During the last official year the excise revenue of the Central Provinces increased by nine takhs of rupees. Whether this increase is to be considered satisfactory or not depends on the point of view. The Chief Commissioner, in reviewing the excise administration report for the year, finds it necessary to be somewhat apologetic for the large increase of revenue that has taken place. He says that the consumption has not increased in the same large ratio as the revenue, the increase in revenue being 23 per cent. against an increase of 12 has not increased an the same large lates as the revenue, the increase in revenue being 23 per cent. against an increase of 12 per cent. in consumption. This result is due "to the rise in the retail price of liquor, which the general prosperity of the Province has made possible, and which has largely enhanced the value of the retail monopolies rather than to the extension of consumption." To the Hindu the less the income from this source the better; but as it is, drink is obtaining, under the enlightened rule of Britain, a strongerhold of the lower class is than is desirable from all rational points of view. A curious item of information is given in the sections of the report dealing with foreign liquor. No less than 44 bar licenses have been granted Jubbulpore, and the number is too large in all conscience.

mative sentiment if properly aroused and wisely directed can do much more. The Governor Guaral in Council is encouraged to hope that the gentlemen who have addressed him on the subject will themselves exert their pfluencen in the right direction.

The Japanese Emperor is to be present at the launch of the 13,300-ton armoured cruiser now building at Kure. The date will probably be te 23rd of December.

The third case heard by the Nilgiri Additional Sessions Judge was one in which K. Mahomed Hoosain Khan was charged with forgery, forgery for the purpose of cheating and using as genuine a forged document, which he either knew or had reason to believe was forged offences under Sections 435, 468 and 471 L.P.C., respectively. He was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

SPRINED ANKLE, STIFF, NECK, LAME SHOULDER.

These are three common ailments for which Chamberlain's Pain Balm is sepecially valuable. If promptly applied it will save you time, money and suffering when troubled with any one of these ailments. For sale by All chemists and storekeepers price 1 Re 1 and 1 and

NK MANAGER SHOT.

MURDERER ENTRENCHED IN VAULT. Shooting incidents are of a refreshingly vigorous character in America. Here is a harming idyll from New York. The narrator writes :- William Leduc shot and killed his brother-in-law, Charles Nikel, Mayor of Chenoa and president of the State Bank, this afternoon, wounded three other men and then took refuge, dragging one of his wounded victims with him, in a vault of the bank in those building the shooting took place. There he stood off repeated efforts of armed citizens to get him out, is unharmed by volleys of shot and bullets, fired in the hope that he might be reached through some crevice, and has withstood the fumes of chloroform and ammonia that have been poured into the

High voltage electric wires have been strung from the electric light plant to the bank, and, unless Leduc surrenders within a few hours, it is planned to render him helpless by connecting the wires with the bank vault and turning on the current. Leduc, who is a farmer from McLean country, entered the bank at half-past two o'clock, and addressed both Nickel and Hugh Jones, a citizen, in a threatening manner. Little attention was paid to his wild talk for he was generally regarded manner. Lettle attention was passed to his wild talk, for he was generally regarded as a harmless eccentric. Before they had realized his intention he drew a revolver from his pocket and, exclaming, "We'll settle that old score right now," fired at Nickel point blank. The bullet pierced the Mayor's brain and he fell. the Mayor's brain and he fell.

the Mayer's brain and he fell.

Then Jones grappled with Leduc, but the murderer threw him to the floor and stood over him. Then he pulled the trigger again, sending a bullet through the breast of the prostrate man. The other employes and people in the bank had fled precipitately when the shooting began. Leduc ran amuck in the street and emptied his revolver at whoever he met. W. V. Ramsey and R. J. Erwin were wounded.

Charles Nickel, the murdered man, was the Supervisor of Chenoa township, in addition to being the Mayor of the town. He had served five terms in the latter capacity and was highly esteemed, being one of the best known men in the county.

one of the best known men in the county. No one can attribute Leduc's action to any ause except insanity.

Dr. A. G. Viegas, residing at Chaupati, reports the loss of two cardboard files, one ontaining University papers and the other miscellaneous papers, from his carriage, some time between the 19th and the 21st instant. Dr. Viegas avers that he gave the papers to his coachman to keep and the man as unable to say where he had lost them.

The worst being known of the autumn harvests in the Punjab, anxiety now begin harvests in the Punjab, anxiety now begins again for the coming spring crops. A report from Gurgaon district states that is the winter rains are not received in time it is expected rabi crops will be below the average. An Umballa report shortly states that rain is badly wanted. A report from Rawaipindi states that already crops are below the verage. Elsewhere in the province sowings are in progress under sufficiently hopeful cond tions, but a month hence all eyes will be turning to the sky for the needful rain clouds. The outlook is by no means favourable in many parts of the Empire, and close watching has, therefore, become necessary.

On the 28th imo at the Madras Benson trial against the senkil, argued a refe tence of death ons Judge of Ganjam ler. The appellant, a was charged with havsimbulu by the on a charge of ing caused the death of his nepnew, Erranja, on the 1st June last by cutting his throat and inflicting other injuries. Lake many of the washermen of his village Appajepeta the accused with the deceased migrated to Burma. After nearly twenty years stay at Burma the two men (accused and the ce-ceased) were stated to have returned to their native village on the day of the mur-der, when the accused, with a view to usurp his nephew's property, was alleged to have committed the deed. A strong piece of evidence against the accused was his production of the jewels worn by the deceased which were identified by the deceased's relations. After hearing the Public Prosecutor, who appeared in support of the conviction. who appeared in support of the conviction, their nordships held that the circumstances of the case and the wounds inflicted did not poin to a premeditated murder. Their Lordships accordingly confirmed the conviction but reduced the sentence to one of trans

"Bande Mataram" cases would appear to have suddenly come into favour everywhere. The latest we hear of in this direction hailhave suddenly come into favour everywhere. The latest we hear of in this direction hailing from a small village in Khuma, called Sripal (Banagram). It is alleged that on the 27th unimo at the steamer ghat, among other people assembled to see the steamer come and go were some little boys who were shouting "Bande Mataram" oblivious of the fact that the steamer had then on board in persona propria—a Eurasian gentleman smoking his cheroot. The moment the cry struck the ears of the shaheb his nervous system got strongly tringled and he ordered his "chappasi"—they all have a "chaprasi" you know—to put a stop to the shout. The man remonstrated, but was not heeded. On the other hand, when the steamer whistled off a brick or clod of earth was thrown at it, in boyish freak it is believed, by some one in the crowd, now augmented by incoming passengers. The shaheb took it into his head that here was perhaps the germ of sad and serious sedition, which need be incident to the police who came in sufficiently large numbers to wipe sedition and rowdyism away the next day to Sripur and commenced their investigations which till the moment of the correspondents' writing resulted in a pretty large catch—the number of boys arrested being 6. Developements are awaited and would not, we believe, disappoint public expectations, for the public have already come to know what to expect in all "Bande Materam" cases. THE SAILANA STATE.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

Some more than ordinary interest attached to the investiture a few days ago of the Raja of Sailana with the insignia of a K.C. I.E., Sailana is an offshoot of the State of Rutlam, which was conferred upon its founder by the Emperor of Delhi. The rulers of both States are Rachod Rajputs and have a common ancestry with the Maharajas of Jodhpore. Rutlam was founded by the heroic Ratan Singh, the foundation of whose fortunes was laid in 1646 in romantic whose fortunes was laid in 1646 in romantic fashion. He was the grandson of Udaya Singh, who occupied the Marwar throne towards the close of the sixteenth century. Ratan Singh, whose father rendered signal service to the Emperor Shah Jehan, attended the Imperial Court at Delhi when a young man of twenty-three. It happened that a ed the Imperial Court at Delhi when a young mad elephant broke loose in the city and Ratan Singh displayed great courage in attacking and wounding it. In recognition of his courage Shah Jehan bestowed upon the young Prince a rich "jagir" together twelve villages in Malwa. There he founded the city of Rutlam. Ratan Singh was shortly afterwards killed in battle at Fatchabad where he fought with the forces of the Emthe city of Rutlam. Ratan Singh was shortly afterwards killed in battle at Fatchabad where he fought with the forces of the Emperor Shan Jehan against the Princes Aurangzeb and Morad who were making their way to Dalhi where the Emperor lay ill, Ratan Singh died leaving a forlorn hope with a few picked comrades, and after his death his seven Ranis immolated themselves as "suttees" holding in their laps the turban of the dead prince. The subsequent history of the State of Rutlam was troubled, but eventually Chhattra Sal, one of the sons of Ratan Singh, was placed upon the throne. He was valiant soldier and greatly distinguished himself in the service of the Emperor, but in 1709 his son Hathi was killed in the battle of Pannala in the Deccan and Chhatra Sal, grief stricken, became an ascetic recluse. Until he died, Rutlam was administered by his son Keshri Singh, and thereafter the territories were apportioned between Keshri Singh, his brother, Pratab Singh, and the old Chief's grandson, Bairi Sal. Rutlam fell to elder of the sons, and Pratab Singh received Raoti, which is now Sailana. Pratap Singh, dissatisfied with the apportionment, and Bairi Sal having retired to the Imperial Court, seized his elder brother, who was put to death, and in 1717 Pratab Singh added Rutlam to his territories of Raoti. He was, however, shortly afterwards killed in battle with the forces raised of Racti. He was, however, shortly after-wards killed in battle with the forces raised Jay Singh, the younger son of Pratab

The murdered brother of this prince had been adopted by his uncle before the death of his father, and when that tragedy occurred he fled from Rutlam, and, aided by his ed he fled from Rutlam, and, aided by his kinsman, raised the army which overthrew Pratap Singh. Jay Singh, after his success, invited his elder brother Oman Singh, then at Delhi, to occupy the Rutlam "gadi," and himself took Raoti. He subsequently removed his capital from Raoti to Sailana which to-day gives its name to the State of which Jay Singh is regarded as the founder. After his death francidal feuds resulted in the success of Aiah Singh, the youngest of he success of Ajab Singh, the younge we brothers several of whom had a

His Highness Raja Jeswant Singh, the Chief who was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commandership of the Order of the Indian Empire, by the Prince of Wales few days ago, is the best ruler of the State. He succeeded to the gadi in October 1895, on the death of the late Cnief Dhulep Singh, who resigned forty-five years and ad-ted the present Chief as his heir His Hig ness springs from Simhis, a fief given by the successful Ajab Singh early in the eighteenth century to the elder brother whom he defeated. Born in September 1866 H. H. Raja Jeswant Singh was educated at Raj Kumar College, Indore, and, succeding to the radii when her structure are thirt one has shown him. gadi when he was thirty-one, has shown himself to be a ruler of enlightenment and ability. At the time of his accession the State required a capable Chief, and during the ten years that have since passed its affairs have greatly improved. His Highness has especially interested himself in famine relief work and in education, and is one of the moving spirits to whom the in auguratron of the scheme for one new Daly College is due.

A correspondent writes from Muzaffarnagar to say that on the occasion of his
son's marriage, Lala Shiva Dial, Rais of
Janseth, did away with all sorts of extravagances in the shape of fire-works and
nautches and gave Rs. 6275 to public works
and charity. Rs. 2,000 of this will be
spent in building a girl's school at Janseth,
Rs. 1,250 on a well, Rs.
1,000 on the D.A.V. School, Dehra Doon.
It is silent work which is most appreciated.

The "Pioneer" is believed by many—at least there is no doubt it believes itself to be omniscient—"subjanta." There is, perhaps, ground sufficient to justify this claim of the Allahabad orackt for in its Calcutta edition of Nov. 30, in the year of grace 1905, it prints under a sufficiently bold heading a report on the tour of Mr. Fuller, "from a correspondent" put between parenthesis below the headlines. In this we read the following opening:—"The Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam visited the [Patna on the 20th instant." Now, it would be news to many—most to Mr. Fuller himself,—that on the 20th instant when he was supposed to have been at "Patna," he was really outside his jurisdiction in the capital of the old province of Behar—t. place famous for cauli-flowers and cabbage. Then, again, how could the ruler of one province not only visit but inspect public offices, etc., at a town in another prov—is an administrative curiosity which perhaps none but the oracle will dare attempt at clearing up. We therefore hold our breath in patience. By the bye, the same fact of Mr. Fuller's visiting "Patna" appeared two or three days previously in the "Madras Mail"—a far cry, it is true, from Allahabad. In the same issue we find another statement, which too comes as a steamer. Under the heading "Affairs in Bahawalpur" appears the intelligence, His Highness the "Maharaja" has just returned, etc." The Foreign Department of the Government of India should we believe, take note of this too sudden transition. We wonder where the poor Nawab might just now be, when the State has come to have haraja." The "Pioneer" is believed by many—au least there is no doubt it believes itself to be omniscient—"subjanta." There is, perhaps,

JESSORE ITEMS. (From Our Own Correspon

Jessore, Nov. 28.

THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

We are very sorry on account of we are very sorry on account of the transfer of our worthy, popular and much esteemed District Magistrate, Mr. S. K. Agasti. The people of Jessore are very much indebted to him on account of his untiring exertions in improving the condition of Jessore in various ways. In order to meet him before he left. Jessore, Babu Jnanendra Nath Chowdhury, senior Deputy Magistrate, invited all the leading gentlemen of the district to an evening party on Magistrate, invited all the leading gentlemen of the district to an evening party on Friday last, at the Circuit House. The gentlemen present were entertained, with music and light refreshments. Mr. Agasti was kind and cordial to all. He left Jessore on Sunday. We accord a hearty welcome to Mr. B. C. Sen, C.S. our new Magistrate, and hope that he will be as popular as Mr. Agasti was. We wish that he will take up the Bhairab scheme and other similar projects which Mr. Agasti has been compelled to leave unfinished.

We are very much astonished to hear the sudden dismissal of Babu Ashutosh Bhattacharjee, who was a very popular Deputy Magistrate here. The circumstances under which he has been dismissed are reported to be as follow: Sometime ago when Ashu Babu was in charge of the Income-tax Department in Darbhanga, he granted remissions of Income-tax to certain gentlemen, who used to pay it in previous years. Thereupon, Government asked him whether he had made due enquiries before granting these remissions, and Ashu Babu submitted a report. But being dissatisfied with his report the Government of Bengal ordered him to be degraded from the 5th to the 6th grade; his promotion also was stopped and he had to recoup the loss to Government due to the remission out of his pay. Now, in September last, the Government loss having been wholly paid up Ashu Babu submitted a petition to the Local Government praying that his case might be reconsidered. Now we hear suddenly that he has been dismissed, because Government suspects that his report had been antidated by him. We hear that Ashu Babu was not even given an opportunity to explain his conduct, and the order of usmissal came to him like a bolt from the blue.

A SWADESHI MEETING. A DEPUTY MAGISTRATE DISMISSED A SWADESHI MEETING.

A SWADESHI MEETING.

A meeting in connection with the Swadeshi movement was held here on Saturday last. Some 500 people attended, and it was presided over by Babu Chand Mohan Banerjee, M.A. B.L., Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the people of Barisal and the leaders of Rungpur. We are sorry, we don't see anything practical being done by the leaders of our country to save Barisal from the oppressions of the Gurkhas. We have had enough of speeches and now we want action. peeches and now we want action.

INDIA GAZETTE .- Dec. 2.

On return from leave, Mr. W. Maxwell, is appointed to officiate in the sp grade of Postmasters General with effect from the 29th October 1905, during the ab-sence of Mr. C. Stewart Wilson, I.C.S. The services of the undermentioned officers

The services of the undermentioned office are placed at the disposal of the Governme of Eastern Bengal and Assam:—Babu Kan Chandra Datta, sub pro tem Dy Magte a Dy Collr; Maulvi Abdul Aziz, sub pro to Dy Magte and Dy Collr and Maulvi Amj Ali sub pro tem sub-Dy Collr, and Ba Annada Charan Guha, Dy Magte and I Collr

Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

Captain A. E. Walter, I.M.S., is appointed to be Supdt of the X-ray Institute at Dehra

Dun.

The services of Captain J. G. P. Murray, M.B., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Bengal police department are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Eastern Bengal and Assam:—Mr. J. M. Coates, supdt of police, Palamau, and Mr. H. U. Baker asst supdt of police now offg as supdt of police Balasore.

THE NEW RANGOON MUNICIPALITY LOAN.

Rangoon, Nov. 30.—Tenders for the new Rangoon 4½ per cent. Municipal Loans were opened at noon to-day. The loan was very much over subscribed, the total tenders for the Rs. 7,66,000 offered being Rs. 30,72,50 a mere than satisfactory result, especionsidering the unfavourable timet, year for a loan issue. Tenders for all repayable in 1925 at Rs. 106-8 ger cent. and above, its full average prior Rs. 106-9-4. In the case of the loan able in 1949, tenders at Rs. 106-8 ger per cent. above, its full average prior Rs. 106-11.

FAMINE IN JAPAN.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING. Colombo, Nov. 30.—Terrible suffering reported from the famine-stricken di of Japan. Parents are selling children one shilling seven pence to four shi and steal and eat horses, while roots baled into cause.

A Srinagar correspondent writes:—The sportsmen have been very fortunate in the bags. The bags of chikor seem to be extraored this year and, if this weather continues, it ought to be an exceptional seas for the partridges. The duck shooting, seems very good. The days at the Higheels always bring in large bags of difference are mostly teal and mallard, pintail and others do not seem to arrival after a snowfall. Bears, too, have been this autumn. But the admiration of a lady who has shot a fine 12-barasingha. She is famous for I stalking of which she has done movere. The shikaris with this epowers werse than useless, for they tructive—finding this to be the her not getting sport or even semade all the arrangements for the self and the grand result was pointer tag.

RUSSIA AND FREEDOM.

us to concentrate all the forces of our reason and power towards bringing to as speedy an end as possible the troubles so dangerous to the State.

the State.

Having instructed the various authorities to take steps for the prevention of overt manifestations of disorder, tumult, and violence, in order to protret persons peaceably inclined and desirous of fulfilling in quietude the duty incumbent on us all, we consider it indispensable to unify the work of the superior Government, which has for its object the successful accomplishment of the measures outlined by us for the introduction of peace into the public life. We therefore command the Government to put into effect our inflexible will: our inflexible will:

First, by giving to the population the firm foundations of public liberty, based on the principles of the real inviolability of the person, and of freedom of conscience, speech,

seembly, and association.

Secondly, without interfering with the already arranged elections to the Duma, and taking into consideration the shortness of taking into consideration the shortness of the time remaining before the convocation of the Duma, by allowing participation, as far as possible, in the said Duma by those sections of the population at present entirely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the principle of the general electoral right to the newly established legislative order.

ed legislative order.

Thirdly, by establishing as an unalterable rule that no law shall come into effect without the approval of the Duma, and that to the elected of the people shall be guaranteed the possibility of a real participation in the control of the legality of the acts of such

authorities as are appointed by us.

We call on all faithful sons of Russia to remember their duty to their country, to assist us in dissipating these unparalleled troubles and, conjointly with us, to bring all their efforts to hear on the restoration of their efforts to bear on the restoration of calm and peace throughout our natal land.
Given at Peterhof on this 17th day of
October (O.S). 1905, in the eleventh year of

Although all reformers had hoped against hope that his imperial Majesty would have strength of mind enough to shake himself free from the binding chains of the bureaucracy, the decision hung in the balance, and it seemed as though the power of the old "regime" would prevail. But the anarchy which confronted him and the hope less outlook drays Tear Nicholas to the the so outlook drove Isar Nicholas to take the boch-making step of burying autocracy and ireaucracy. I cannot forbear to quote the also an extract or two from the report the scene at Peterhof wired to the baily Telegraph":

"When Count Witte and his companion started for Peterhof, where they arrived at four o'clock, they felt—nay, they knew—that the Czar's soul-struggle had ended. His Majesty received the Ministers courteously, and conversation began. Nobody can reproduce it, but in well-informed Court circles it is understood to have turned on secondary matters. While the two illustrious personages were thus conversing in ous personages were thus conversing, in a presence of a third, the members of the Imperial suite stood in an adjoining room expectant, apprehensive, dejected. Some of them have since narrated the scene as

"His Majesty's final remarks to Count Witte deserve, it is said, to be engraved in letters of gold as a maxim for the guidin letters of gold as a maxim for the guidance of kings. The tenor of his remarks was that he had never valued autocratic rights for aught but the weal of his subjects nor ever wittingly exercised them for any other purpose. He had upheld them because he was convinced that the weifare of the nation demanded this, and he now laid portion of them aside because he had reason to believe that this was to the ge of the Russian nation, and, with her words, without changing colour ing his mien, the Emperor made the Nikolai,' and thenceforth ceased to 'e at. Russia became a constitutional, and 140,000,000 slaves were hencetheir own masters. In the neigh-

their own masters. In the neigh-g room the members of the suite, their self-control, burst into tears. Witte and Baron Fredericksz issued rom the apartment with moist but Czar Nicholas 11. walked calmly aturally, with perfect dignity and ure, as though he had been signing more significant than the nomina a Senator."

The one Year with regard to the whole natter is whether the Emperor will keep its word; whether the good news of the kase will be nullified by subsequent orders to the pressure of the reactionaries; hether, in a word, the concessions come too te. The "Times" Correspondent in St. tersburg does not hesitate to declare that is too late, but hope is in the ascendant. It certain that Count Witte has a succely difficult task before him; he is not aly trusted and the reform party are une whether once again there will betrayal. So far as an outsider can it seems as though the moment has hen the leaders of the reform more-ould lend their aid to the Count and orward the preliminaries which are a order to set the new ukase in order. If one can rely on the or. If one can rely on the omposition of the new Cabinet ad includes a journalist, M. varajeft, Editor of the "Russ," of the Interior. There is a st widely prevalent owing

RUSSIA AND FREEDOM.

Our London correspondent writes under date November 2:—

This week has seen one of the most important word-ovents of medern times. The Tsar of all the Russias has granted to his people a representative assembly and a large measure of freedom, the absence of which would have rendered the promised Duma a mere farce The Emperor Nicholas has taken the side of popular government as against the continued power of the bureaueracy. His dises means the dawn of a new era for the Russian Empire; the document is of so vital an importance the we quote it "verbatim:" as follows:

We, by the Grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat, etc., to all our faithful subjects hereby make known that the disorders and profound grief.

The well-being of the Russian Sovereign is indissolubly bound up with the well-being of the people, and the people's sorrow is his sorrow

The present disturbances may give birth to disorganization of the national life of such gravity as to threaten the integrity and unity of our Empire.

The subseme vow of our mission commands us to concentrate all the forces of our reason and power towards bringing to as speedy an and power towards bringing to as the absence from the proclamation of looks as if the officials had fostered, instead of repressing, the disorders, and the Cossacks have had a free hand to live up to their reputation for cruelty. The Jews have suffered terribly, and the pillage and murder of these people has produced a wide-spread panic. Blood has begun to flow, and if there should be any attempt to withdraw concessions, the Empire will be deluged with a red stream. Only in Finland has the revolution taken place without. conflict

with a red stream. Only in Finland has the revolution taken place without conflict. Probably the authorities and the Emperor himself have been too much occupied with events taking place under their eyes to heed what was going on in Finland. But the transformation is complete; a citizen guard replaces the police; the senators have resigned; and the Governor pledges his word to do so as soon as he can be relieved of his responsibility. The Finns demand the restitution of their ancient rights, and the national flag has superseded that of Russia on most of the public buildings.

A remarkable article has appeared in the "Pall Mall Gazette" early this week. It is entitled "The Tinder and the Spark," and is written by a Russian. It gives a vivid and terrible picture of the state of the masses of Russia to-day: a picture of famine—cats, mice, dogs dead because food for them is not available, and the people doing without food by means of a sort of winter sleep—of misery, of hopeless despair, and of terror, truly heart-rending Centuries of repression and of ignorance have produced this picture; a new hope is dawning, but there are many who fear that before the good time comes the story of the dawning, but there are many who fear that before the good time comes the story of the French Revolution will repeat itself in

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN ASSA.

ANNUAL RESOLUTION.

The following extract are taken from the Resolution of the local Government on me Report on Public Instruction in Assam for

Report on Public Instruction in Assam for the year 1904-1905:—

Taking all classes of institutions together the year was characterised by a decline in the number of schools, accompanied by a very considerable rise in the number of pupils. The first of these features was also exhibited by the statistics of the preceding year, and is due to the closure of a large number of village schools which were so nefficiently managed as to be unable to continue their existence under the new system. In 1903-1904 the number of pupils also showed a decrease. A very marked recovery has now commenced, and during the year under report while schools decreased in number by 223, pupils increased by 1.848.

very has now commenced, and during the year under report while schools decreased in number by 223, pupils increased by 1.848. These results are entirely satisfactory.

Stages of Instruction.—There was a considerable increase in all stages except the Middle Vernacular, which shows a decrease of 54 pupils. This is mainly due to the conversion of a Middle Vernacular school in the Kamrup district into a Middle English school, 59 pupils passing thereby out of the Middle Vernacular stage the percentage of males and females at schools, to males and females of a school-going age is 11.44. The percentage in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, nearly 10 per cent above any other district, is noteworthy. Darrang shows very badly for a plains district, but taking the percentages, exclusive of tea garden population, this district goes three places up the list. There was a very marked improvement in the results shown by Middle Vernacular and Upper Primary schools. The proportion of pupils who matriculated to those in the top class of Hig schools remained almost the same as last year, but of those who were actually sent up for the Enfrance examination 52 per cent passed, as against 46 per cent in the previous year.

contend with, but the results of some schools have been so noticeably bad that it has been necessary to call the Head Masters to account. The best results were exhibited by the Sylhet, Silchar, and Sunamganj Higa schools and by the Murarichand Collegiate

Middle English Schools.-The demand for Middle English Schools.—The demand for Middle English schools continues, and buildings on an approved pattern and apparatus have been liberally supplied to them. There are 75 schools, the same number as last year, but the number of pupils has rised by 123. Of these schools, 60 are aided, 10 unaided, 2 are State and 3 are Local Board schools. Forty-five out of the 75 are in the Sylhet district. In addition to the above here's schools a new State Middle English. boys' schools a new State Middle English school for girls has been opened at Syhet.

Middle Vernacular Schools.—The conversion of a Middle Vernacular school into a sion of a Middle Vernacular school into a Middle English school in the Kamrup district reduced the number of these schools by one, bringing the total number of schools of this class to 41. Of these, 18 are entirely maintained by public funds, 22 are aided, and one school in Kamrup district in model.

s unaided. There was a slight increase in

aided, and one school in Kamrup district is unaided. There was a slight increase in the number of leaving certificates both in these and in Middle English schools.

Upper Primary Schools.—To raise the 'ow standard of remuneration of the teachers in Upper Primary schools, which was assigned last year as one of the main causes of the unsatisfactory condition of these schools, minimum salaries have now been fixed buth for the head master and the junior teachers. The number of pupils and the percentage of attendance have risen during the year.

Lower Primary Schools.—There was a satisfactory increase of over 2,000 pupils. In the first three classes of the Lower Primary schools, the total increase of pupils in all classes being less than this number. Teachers are evidently abandoning the old practice of confining their attention to a few promising boys at the top of the school, to the prejudice of the others, and are distributing their attention more evenly over the whole school. This was only to be expected as a natural result of the new rules land down for the award of capitation grants. The reform in the rules has been supplemented by the substitution of a number of cartificated for uncontrol to the last two years of no less in 106 unaided. two years of no less Lower Primary schools remain only 84. This which there now d decrease in the number of private in tions is striking. The Director of Public ward the suggestion ward the suggestion is now so well cared for by the Administration as to leave little room for pri-

Hill District Schools.—A noticeable feature in the figures for Hill district schools is the large decrease in the number of pupils in the Lushai Hills, and further inquiries should be made on this point. The number of pupils in the Mikir Hills has slightly risen and the number in the Naga and Garo Hills shows a slight decrease.

Female Education.—The number of schools for girls fell from 151 to 128, although the number of these schools working up to the Upper Primary and Middle Vernacular standards remained the same as last year. Following the general tendency, dill District Schools.-A noticeable fea

nacular standards remained the same as last year. Following the general tendency, there was a decrease in the number of Lower Primary schools, and this was not accompanied, as in the case of boys' Lower Primary schools, by an increase in the num

Collegiate Education.—Of the College at Sylhet was not as successful as last year at the F. A. examination. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks with satisfaction that the Cotton College at Gauhati, on the other hand attained results which were upprecedented, passing 23 candidates out of 46. This is the best result yet attained by any college in Assam. The Principal of the College in Assam and Jorhat. No less shoots from lectures during the last three months of the session in order to prepare for this examination by cramming at home. On the results of the Entrance examination, as accounted for in the Assam Valley where the number of successful pupils in the first and second divisions in the Entrance examination does not show attafactory results.

High Schools.—The number of aided and State High schools remained the same... Is as year. One new unaided school was opened at Abhayapuri in the Goalpara district.

The number of students sent up for the Entrance examination was 259, a gainst 232 in the preceding year, and the percentage of passes rose from 47 to 52. But this improvement is not evident in the quality of the passes, those in the first division being noticeably fewer than in 1903-1904. In the Surma Valley 82 pupils passed out of 164 in the first class, and in the Assam Valley where the contend with, but the results of some schools have been so noticeably had that it has been necessary to call the Head Masters to account. The best results were exhibited by the Splet, Silchar, and Sunangan Higs schools and by the Murarichand Collegiate schools and by the Murarichand Collegiat

the year is noted with satisfaction.
"Mahomedan Schools."—The proportion of Mahomedan boys at school to those of a Mahomedan boys at school to those of a school going age is low only in the district of Goalpara and Sylhet. The latter district shows this encouraging feature, that some madrashs and maktabs have added the Lower Primary course to their curriculum, and are now earning grants for secular instruction under the ordinary Lower Primary cules.

rules.

"Discipline and Physical and Moral Training."—Two new hostels at Maulvi Bazar were opened during the year, and were filled almost immediately. The question of establishing others is under consideration. Games are extending from High schools to the Middle schools in Sylhet, where the provision of improved sites with playgrounds will serve to encourage their development. "Desikastat" is practised in all schools, and forms a regular part of the day's exercise. Building operations on a large scale have been undertaken during the year.

"Hotels"—Two hostels were constructed at Maulvi Bazar, and one is under construction at Managaldai. On hostels attached to the Cotton College and to other High schools Rs. 5,169 were spent in construction.

Rs. 5,169 were spent in construction.

"Financial."—The total education expenditure shows an increase of 20.48 and 7.74 per cent during the years 1903-1904 and 1904-1905, respectively.

Sawbwa of Kengtung has just imported motor car, being the first Shan Chief to do

Messrs. Andrew Ynle and Co report on last week's tea sale: -23,850 packages were offered, of which 20,970 were sold, and 2,880 withdraw with withdraw withdraw withdraw withdraw withdraw withdraw withdr withdrawn or registered. There was fairly brisk bidding for really good teas at about previous rates, but medium and common kinds had an easier tendency.

The Bijnor district appears to be the worst off of all districts in the United Provinces in the matter of plague, though its latest weekly return only shows a total of forty-seven deaths. Of the povincial cities Cawnpore is the greatest sufferer from plague, its mortality from that disease during the week ended the 18th being given as this total cities. ended the 18th being given as thirty-seven. It may be noticed, says the "Rangoon Gazette," when journeying from Rangoon to Prome by train that the paddy crops on the west of the line grow more luxuriantly than those on the east. This is especially the case on low-lying ground, and is accounted for by the rich silt deposited on the land by the overflowing of the river during the rainy season. The water cannot go further inland on account of the railway embankments.

As the steamer Sirsa-was leaving Madrae

on account of the railway embankments.
As the steamer Sirsa was leaving Madras harbour on the evening of the 27th smoke was seen to be issuing near the bridge and a sentry on the R. I. M. S. "Canning" gave the alarm of fire. A boat was quickly lowered, and a crew from the Canning, with a fire engine and hose were very soon on board the Sirsa and rendered invaluable service. The fire was soon got under control, but it was not until it had wrecked the chart room and destroyed some papers and flooring. After order had been restored the Captain of the Sirsa thanked his helpers an continued on his journey to Bombay.

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Pandit of the German Mission High Institution and landlord of Telicherry was suffering from chronic dyspepsia for a long time. His appetite was gone. Whenever he took even an ounce of cow milk, there was an acute pain and rumbling noise in the lower abdomen. 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 using it for a mouth and a half he has got much benefit, and has written the following letter to us:

"Dear Six,—The phial of Sudha Churna which I brought from you, has done me immense good. I, a dyspeptic patient for a long time, could not take without experiencing an acute pain and rumbling noise in the lower abdomen, even an ounce of cow milk. But after taking a phial of your Sudha Churna, can now easily consume sixteen ounces of milk a day without feeling any uneasiness. I am glad to say that there has been a steady and remarkable increase of my appetite ever since I have been taking your valuable Sudha Churna which also aids a good deal the excretary unctions impaired by piles. I would like to add that weight of my body was only 98 lbs before that weight of my body was only 98 lbs before that weight of my body was only 98 lbs before that weight of my body was only 98 lbs before that weight of my body was only 98 lbs before that weight of my body was only 98 lbs before that weight of my body was only 98 lbs before that weight of my body was only 98 lbs. before that weight of my body was only 98 lbs. before that weight of my body was only 98 lbs. before that weight of my body was only 98 lbs. before taking the medicine, but it has now in

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