

# Amrita Bazar Patrika

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

VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1905.

NO 72

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WITH TAPERED ARM.  
For Rs. 82-8.



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IN DIFFERENT COLOURS & DECENT  
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Winter cloths of every description from various parts of the country in stock.  
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We have opened an Agency for the supply of all kinds of articles to the people and traders in the province. Swadeshi articles direct from makers, at the lowest possible prices. We charge a moderate commission on all orders, promptly, 25% earnest money on each order.  
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Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boalia has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable. He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and fully deserves encouragement and patronage. He is trust worthy in his dealings with his customers.  
Dated 4-2-90. (Sd.) Nil Kant Majumder  
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Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Urethritis, Cystitis,  
Running whites and similar ailments

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WONDERFUL REMEDY

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**KANAKASHAY**

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It gives relief in a day and

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

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WE GUARANTEE TO SUPPLY  
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Just received per S. S. Persia a large shipment all medicines and their requisites.  
Price 1 free on application.

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Beware of Worthless imitations.

THE

**MOHIN FLUTE**

Awarded Gold Medal at the Calcutta Industrial Exhibition.

PLEASE LOOK AT THE SPELLING.

MOHIN. BROS.

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It having appeared that the public are deceived by some unprincipled trader offering

WORTHLESS IMITATION

MOHIN BROS., beg most respectfully

to CAUTION the PUBLIC that genuine MOHIN FLUTE can be had only from MOHIN BROS.

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Price of the Mohin Flutes

Mohin flute 3 octave 3 stops F to F — Rs. 35

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Do. superior mellowtone gold mounted best finish — 45

Mohin flute 3 octave 4 stops 2 sets Reeds — 60

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2 1/2 set 5 stop ... Do. — 85

Mohin flute 3 1/2 octa 5 stops — 100

Do 3 1/2 octave 6 stops 3 sets Reeds — 150

Mohin flute folding 3 octave 3 stops — 70

Do. 3 1/2 octave 4 stops 2 sets Reeds — 90

Do. 3 1/2 octave 5 stops. — 90

Catalogues free on application.

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Warranted pure and free from injurious ingredients.

**NIZAM'S G. AND G. CURE.**

Has achieved an extraordinary success in curing private diseases of both sexes because it contains nothing but the purest and most expensive Indian drugs compounded on Unani principle and the result of years of experiments. It gives instantaneous relief and permanent cure is warranted in a fortnight's use.

—Price Rs. 2-8-0 per phial, with full directions. Sold everywhere. If not procurable address direct to the Proprietor.

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CONSULTING CHEMIST,  
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NIZAM'S ANTI GERM OINTMENT

FOR RING WORM & SKIN DISEASES

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DIRECTION ON EACH TIN PRICE AS.

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THAT RENOWNED SWAMI DHARMANAGA MAHABHARATI

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

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

**Vigor Pills**

BRING ABOUT MARVELLOUS RESULT

In Physical Lassitude, Nervous Debility,  
Prostration, Wasting Diseases  
and Convalescent.

A WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN MISSIONARY

Of Calcutta who is thoroughly bred up in medical science, took some VIGOR PILLS from the Swami and on testing the merits and actions declares

"It is an excellent pill for Nervous Debility and Wasting Diseases."

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Being advised by the Swami, used the VIGOR PILLS and

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Of Madapore, Patna writes:—"Your VIGOR PILL is an excellent medicine for nervous Debility. It improves the Appetite and promotes Digestion. It cures Acidity Flatulence and Diarrhoea. It is also a good medicine of Sleeplessness. Kindly send one phial more to complete my cure."

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS OF PAUL SON'S

**GENUINE MOHON FLUTE-HARMONIUM.**



Guaranteed for 3 years and the only original, genuine and best harmonium in the market. When purchasing please look at the spelling of the word MOHON—our Registered Trade Mark and the name of PAUL & SONS in bright gold, without which none is genuine.

PRICES

No. 1. to 1, 3 Stops, Single reed, in box... Rs. 36

No. 3. C to C, 3 stops, in ornamental case... Rs. 40

No. 5. Double reeds, 4 Stops. . . . . Rs. 60

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All orders executed per V. P. P. On receipt of Rs. 5 in advance. Illustrated catalogues free on application to the sole Manufacturers

PAUL & SONS,  
LOWER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

No

**POWELL'S ASTHMA CURE**

(Great Remedy for Asthma)

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

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

Its value is beyond all price and praise

Its Effects:—Powell's No. 1 Asthma Cure is a great favourite remedy with man to be relieved of the Asthmatic fits and it is undoubtedly a valuable remedy in the worst forms of cases. It relieves the chest of congealed Phlegm by expectoration without strain thereby removing all difficulty in Breathing. It thus wonderfully relieves the most distressing cases.

Bottle Rs. 2

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Chemists,  
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**ABRECHT & CO.**

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LATEST NOVELTIES IN LADIES' WATCHES.

"Self-Closing" Bracelets.

WILL FIT WRIST OF ANY SIZE

MOST COMFORTABLE IN WEAR

FROM RS. 20 TO RS. 50.

VERY PRETTY LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

EXQUISITELY ENAMELLED AND ENGRAVING CASES.

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The "Improved Lever" Wrist Watches

One Quality only "THE BEST"

Nickel case ... from Rs. 20—

Silver case ... " " 30—

Gold " ... " " 60—

All guaranteed 3 years.

See by P. P. to any part of India or Burmah, in a very fine case. With extra glass, spring and guarantee.

Repairs of every description done at the shortest notice.

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IN CEREBRAL DISORDER  
USE OUR WORLD-FAMED  
**KESHARANJAN OIL**

THE BEST HAIR TONIC.

IT CURES

BALDNESS;

SOOTHES THE

BRAIN

REMOVES

DANDRUFF;

PRESERVES

BEAUTIFIES

AND

RESTORES

HAIR,

Millions of India's best people use our

WORLD-RENOWNED, KESHARANJAN OIL.

It will stop falling hair.

It will make you more resolute in brain-work

It will please the ladies of your household.

Price per phial Re. 1- Packing and Postage As. 3

3 Phials Rs. 2-8, Packing and postage As. 11

**Shawsarishta**

OR

THE SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.

OUR SHAWSARISHTA gives immediate relief

and leaves permanent effects, bringing about

in the end a radical cure. It brings out

phlegm and induces sleep; it is the only balm

in the life of an asthmatic patient.

It cures Asthma with bloody sputum cold-

ness of extremities, extreme sense of suffoca-

tion and shortness of breath, &c., &c., even

in chronic cases it has wonderful effects.

Price per phial with one box of pills

Rs. 1-5 packing and postage As. 7

A Provision of ten Thousand

Was secured by a Gentleman who was at

first dispirited of success owing to his ex-

trême Nervous Debility. He used our

RATIBILAS, the great Nerve Tonic, for

4 weeks and made himself strong enough to

undergo the proper medical examination.

The Doctor who first gave a very wrong

opinion about his health now gave him a

good certificate which secured for him the

Policy for Rupees Ten Thousands. Sufferer

from Nervous Debility of any description

must take a lesson from this successful case.

Pr. c.— Two boxes of pills and one phial

of Oil (to last for a fortnight) Rs. 4

Packing and postage ... As. 10

**Kabiraj NAGENDRA NATH SEN,**

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA HOLDER,

18-1 & 19 Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

**Kuntaline.**

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

Sweet Scented — Rs. 10  
Lily Scented — " 18  
Rose Scented — " 20  
Jasmine Scented — " 28

**Delkhosh**

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

Price per Bottle one Rupee only.

**Tambuline.**

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

Price per Bottle Eight Annas only.

**H. BOSE, Perfumer.**

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**Delkhosh, Calcutta.**

**SWADESHI.**

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Samples of fashionable Fannels, Serges, and price list of other useful articles all

INI IAN MALE.

Free on application to the Vaisj Tradin



St. Andrew's Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Caledonian Society commonly known as the St. Andrew's Dinner came off on Thursday evening...

MR. D. M. HAMILTON'S SPEECH.

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...

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

Speaking in the Chamber of Commerce three years ago, Lord Curzon "dipped into the future, far as the Curzon eye could see, saw the vision of Calcutta..."

Leaving Calcutta we pass into Bengal where we come face to face with the twin brethren, Partition and Swadeshi. Partition 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...

LAND VALUES.

I also think that Government might with advantage consider the remedy for over-crowding which is now being introduced elsewhere, in cities similarly situated...

A PROMINENT PUBLISHER ENDORSES CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Mr. Leon C. Streeter, proprietor of the Worcester, Cape Colony, "Standard," says: "For the past seven years, or since we have been in South Africa, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has always been kept in our household..."

in New Zealand and other colonies. It is 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 supply of building land, in and around the city...

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

No mention of Calcutta would be complete 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...

PARTITION AND SWADESHI.

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...

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 will be the base of India's future history...

INFLUENZA.

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...

see that he keeps the door unlocked. The Government of our countryman, Sir Andrew Fraser, is now knocking at the door of Bengal with a new scientific agriculture and a new agricultural finance...

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman, Your Honour, Sir Francis Maclean, and Gentlemen,—I must be the first place thank you for the reception you have given to-night to the toast of my health...

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 eloquent terms into the public questions and the public opinion of the day of which I have so much to learn...

But, gentlemen, our patron Saint, whose festival we are met to celebrate would hardly, I think, advise me as yet to attempt to follow your Chairman across the political peat-bags over which he moves with such practical skill...

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 at present make our home—a land to which our ancestors devoted their best abilities...

Mr. Chairman as the years go by, and as we severally wander back to Scotland, we may well repeat to ourselves Scott's beautiful lines:—Breathes there the man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said,—"This is my own, my native land,"...

YOU TAKE DESPERATE CHANCES WHEN YOU NEGLECT A COLD.

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...

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 provisions of section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure...

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.

Mr. Douglas White.—Yes, my lords, there 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...

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.

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

RANGOON NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Rangoon, Nov. 15.

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 with great enthusiasm prevailing at the wharf...

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 Kyaukhan.

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...

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...

COCHIN JAIL "EMEUTE."

It is stated that Mr. Marshall, zealous to maintain order and system into the jail, ran counter to the wishes of the convicts, by getting six caste men to cook for all of them, and by insisting that all convicts together in one common dining hall...

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.

EVERYBODY USES CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

"Mothers buy it for croupy children railroad men buy it for severe coughs and elderly people buy it for a gripe," say Moore Bros., Eldon, Iowa, U. S. A.

All chemists and storekeepers price 1 Re. 2 Re.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. Includes a ruler and a grid for measurements.



THE Amrita 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.

Will the Government be able to find bread 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?

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 should remain unshaken, in spite of these vagaries; and this confidence should enable them to endure the hardships in the hope of getting redress in the near future.

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 savage and the uneducated, but not the cultured and law-abiding Bengali.

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.

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.

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 Lieutenant-Governor reception openly, but furthering the cause of the Swadeshi movement covertly.

The ruler of the province sent for five leading gentlemen of Barisal and treated them like so many coolies. One of his Commissioners 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,

as if he had committed a great crime by 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 thing for our people is to eschew all official connection.

Mr. Marindin, the Commissioner of Rajshaye, 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.

But the most mischievous method is the cry, if not of murder, at least of disturbance and disorder, raised against the promoters of the Swadeshi movement. It was at first asserted that the student community were "picketing" 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.

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 associated 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 responsible duties, to commit petty-minded or illegal acts; and that if any of them ever did it, his countrymen would come forward to restrain him.

The situation fits 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 bound to harm the movement.

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 incontestably proved. Armed with such an order from Government, what do the police do? They proclaim that it is the intention 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 would not buy Manchester cloths would be sent to jail for six months! Of course, Government will indignantly deny all connection with such lawlessness and attribute 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 holding 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 correctness. These letters generally contain the same sentiments and are couched in almost the same language, though coming from different quarters.

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 pageantry, and had all the elements of the Great Moghul in his character without the latter's magnanimity. He was an embodiment of aggressive imperialism, and made every one he came across, feel that he was in the presence of an immensely superior man.

Need we explain the effect of these official 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 highest 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 Government, in its heart of hearts, did not like. This is the only construction which can be put upon this sort of gratuitous advice.

Lord Minto, Lord Curzon and Despotism 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.

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 courteous 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.

Nor was this all. The practice usually is for the outgoing 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.

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 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.

Indeed, all that is vile is attributed to the Swadeshi movement. A beggar woman was run over by a tram car, and the "Englishman" attributed it to that movement. The responsible authorities are no less prejudiced. In their opinion the Hindus are oppressing the Mussalms because the former are for the "Swadeshi", and the latter against it.

Another false and mischievous cry is to the effect that assaults upon Europeans are increasing owing to this movement. In this way every-thing possible is being done to discredit the movement. The only way by which the people could secure explanations of official doings has been most arbitrarily closed against them. The new province has got two elected members to represent them in the Legislative Council; but the Council itself has been abolished! The new Lieutenant-Governor, 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!

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.

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 an 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 purchase "belati" things.

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 Mussalms that he is theirs alone, and that 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. 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 Mussalms, 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:—"And now that the storms and struggles of the early days are past, it is to united strength and united patriotism that I, an administrator about to take up the reins of office, look for assistance in furthering that sense of security and rest throughout the length and breadth of India, so indispensable for the development of her internal resources and her over-sea trade, for the careful consideration of her vital necessities, and the general happiness of her people."

At Thursday's St. Andrew's Dinner, above referred to, Mr. Harriton who presided, alluded to the Swadeshi movement, and, in a clever way, sought to prejudice the ears of the Viceroy 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 the best of our people, and to associate it with rowdiness, because of the boyish freaks of some street-boys, is to libel the whole of some street-boys, is to libel the whole of the 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 lieutenant, as Rungpur, Mr. Emerson. For, as a token of love for the children who were singing 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 paharawals 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 churning 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 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 Lieutenant-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 humourist His Honor gave ample proof of his powers at Dinajpur. He said he has two wives—one Hindu, the other Mahomedan. In the first place he should have realized that none but a Bagdi woman would have become his Hindu consort. And he would cast in his lot with his Mahomedan wife, the Bagdi woman was not to give rest to her broomstick, to take carelessly to the Mahomedans was to bind himself to providing a hand. But alas! the resources of His Honor are not inexhaustible. They are exhausted—well, every-thing that will happen.

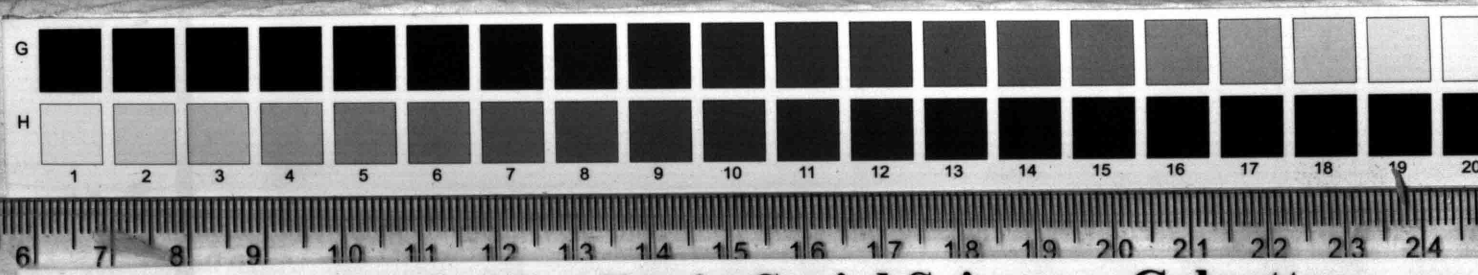
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ANGLO-INDIAN AND ENDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(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 is already put down, as this afternoon's telegrams have told us. Count 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 uncontrollable 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 be standing by his Minister and showing courage, for General Troppoff has been dismissed to a minor post and an amnesty to 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 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 his 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 100,000 troops sent out to put down the disturbance have joined the popular cause. Mr. Balfour observed last night that peace seemed in the ascendant, in spite of certain disturbances in various places. 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 form of Government. It would be well if the object-lesson of Russia were fully realised both in Europe and Asia.

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 the name of the devoted engineer who did so much for irrigation in the South of India, Sir 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 works when the recommendations of the recent Commission have been carried 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 a 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 De La 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. De La 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 Lesdun, appears to have found their honeymoon journey from Peking to Darjeeling, via Central China and Tibet, sufficiently exhilarating, 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 Yontsekiang, though he did not enter Lhasa.

MR. AMIR ALI'S DICTUM.

Recently Mr. Amir Ali was the subject of the "World's" "Celebrities At Home," and the interviewer, in a most appreciative 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 evidently applies forcibly to the Bengalees to-day.

The "Madras Mail" learns that the reports of a serious outbreak of cholera at Chicacole are incorrect. The epidemic 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.

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, Mr. V. Krishnasami Aiyar, the well-known Congress leader, and Dr. ...

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 on 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 Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, will arrive in Calcutta early next week.

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

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 Bhattacharjee at Assansole has ended. The defendants have been acquitted and discharged.

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-Sanjibanees" 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 Bhattacharjee, Deputy Magistrate. The Sub-Inspector petitioned the Magistrate for a transfer of his case to some other court but to no effect.

Wireless Telegraphy.—In connection with the installation of wireless telegraphy connecting India with the Andamans, the Telegraph 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 often inaccurate.

Chaitanya Library.—The 16th Anniversary meeting of the Chaitanya Library and Beadon Square Literary Club will be held in the Dalmouzie 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 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 Chief Justice of Bengal will preside. Admission by free tickets.

Alleged Cheating by Shahabs.—On Friday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one ... applied for process against two "shahabs" named Messrs. Thirgood and King on a charge of cheating under the 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 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 Sattanarainji 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 by them. In order to meet the urgent demand for the country-made fine dhoties and saris, some energetic youngmen connected with the above mission are trying their best to supply 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 their looms 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, or 82 Sitaram Ghose's Street Calcutta.

A GRAND MOTHER'S TALE OF THE 25TH CENTURY.

(Special for the "Patrika.")

An esteemed friend has sent us the following:—

One wintry evening, in the island of Japan, in the 26th 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 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 evening.

"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 saying—"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 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 Bengal, 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 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 held 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 fat 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 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 Bengal 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 the English rulers of Bengal saw that the Bengalis were preparing to develop their own resources 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 co-operation of little boys."

"Bah, you are speaking rot, dame; could we do ought 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 exclusiveness—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 upon 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.

"Why? Because the ancient Bengalis believed 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 Centurion 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:—

1st 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 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."

At this point one of the youngsters asks the grand-mother whether on the English side the Generals, Lieutenants and the Gurkhas were 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 lynx 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 "Bande Mataram" to grate harshly on the ears of the present-day Anglo-Indians—whether in or outside the Government service; and judging from the prosecutions 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 words—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 while, the people taxed their brains, consulted encyclopaedias, but could find no clue to the strange and unusual effect "Bande Mataram" would produce on the European mind. At last, the special correspondent sent by the "Statesman" to Barisal set the public mind at rest and placed before the world the explanation of what had been inexplicable before. He observed that it was not the expression but the tone in which it was uttered which made all the difference and produced a 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 Morning."

News of the Day.

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

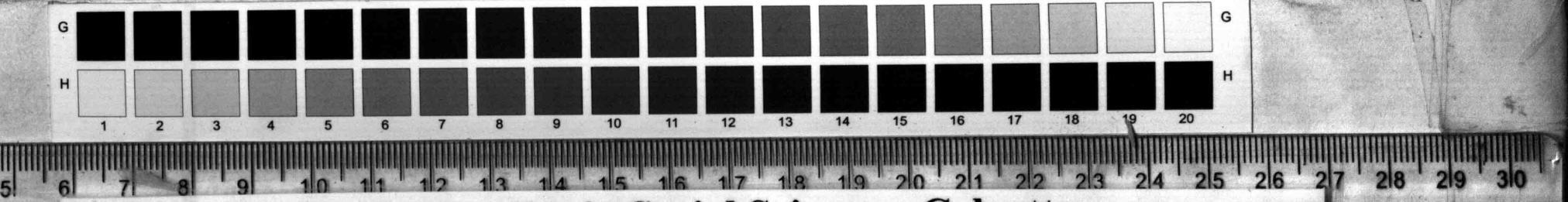
British Malaya consumes 656,000 gallons of beer and ale annually. Of these 421,000 gallons are made in Germany.

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 Daulat 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.I.E., of his office as Additional Member of the Governor's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.









SCRAPS.

The Mahomedan women of Mysore are experts in fancy works of various description. Their imitative power are of the highest order.

The plague season is coming on apace. From the weekly returns we find that there were 3,769 seizures and 2,836 deaths from plague last week, no less than 1,122 fatal cases occurring in the Bombay districts.

We are not destined to hear the last of the crusade against the student community. A varnacular paper asserts that the Principal of the Narail Victoria College 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.

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 wharab about 2000 persons were present.

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 year.

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 eyes homewards.

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.

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 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 people—testifying to the keen interest evinced by the whole country in the case.

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 1861 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 Rungpur 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.

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.

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feeling against the partition of Bengal 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 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.

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.

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.

11. That on the 14th November, 1905, at or about 8 p.m. in the evening, your petitioner as also 13 other respectable inhabitants of the town of Rungpur who are also accused like your petitioner received from Mr. Luffman the District Superintendent of police appointment certificates appointing each of them special constables under Act V of 1861.

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.

13. That on the 16th November, 1905, at or about 7 a.m. in the morning two only one of the said 14 gentlemen namely Babu Joy Chandra Sarkar, Editor, Rungpur Bara baha and Babu Satish Chander Srimani; Manager of Raja Ashutosh Nath Roy attended the Police lines and were made to drill and to learn salammang and were also subjected to other indignities.

14. That on the said 16th November, 1905, at or about 10 a.m. in the morning, your petitioner 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.

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.

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 (excluding the said Babu Joy Chandra Sarkar and Satish Chandra Srimani) belts and batons and copies of the said written instructions.

17. That on the said 17th November 1905 in the evening the said Babu Joy Chunder Sircar gave a notice of suit for damages for Rs. 10,000 to the said Mr. Luffman.

Mr. Hill.—But prosecution is going on certain proceedings were taken under sections 19 and 29 of the Police Act for refusing to act as special constable. This the petitioner did on the ground that the order was illegal.

18. That on the following day that is to say, the 17th November 1905 in the morning the said summonses under Sec. XIX of Act V of 1861 were served upon your petitioner and the said 13 others and that the said summons required your petitioner to appear before the said Mouli Abdul Malik the next 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.

20. That on the 18th November 1905 your petitioner and the said 13 other persons appeared before the said Mouli Abdul Malik Deputy Magistrate of Rungpur and prayed under the provisions of Sec. 526 for time to move this Hon'ble Court for a transfer of the said cases from Rungpur.

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 herewith annexed and marked (I) and the said 13 others and that they also applied to the said Mouli Abdul Malik for adjournment in these cases also under Sec. 526 Cr. P. Code, which application was allowed.

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.

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 to return their appointment certificates, belts and batons.

24. That on 21st November Babu Baroda Prasad 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 him both 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.

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 Rungpur 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 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 case should be transferred from the court of the said Deputy Magistrate to that of any other Magistrate.

31. That your petitioner verily believes 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 be beshown by the police report. The order appointing the petitioner special constable had since been withdrawn.

32. That on the said 17th November 1905 in the evening the said Babu Joy Chunder Sircar gave a notice of suit for damages for Rs. 10,000 to the said Mr. Luffman.

Mr. Hill.—But prosecution is going on certain proceedings were taken under sections 19 and 29 of the Police Act for refusing to act as special constable. This the petitioner did on the ground that the order was illegal.

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 constable under section 19 and the other for not obeying the order. The petitioner would not take belt and baton and would not appear at drill.

Counsel here read the duties assigned to special constables by the Magistrate of Rungpur. They were asked to stop shouting of "Bande Mataram" and disperse meetings. 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 orders 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.

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 proceedings 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 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 some other competent Magistrate in some other district. Meanwhile the proceedings 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 Golan Mohamed with eighteen members of the Mysore family arrived the Throne room of the Government House. His Excellency having taken his seat, Prince Golan Mohamed read the address which was presented to His Excellency. It was printed on velvet with silver fringes, and was enclosed in a bamboo basket mounted on silver at both ends, representing Indian village life.

His Excellency the Viceroy in reply said: Shaibjada Golan 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 myself and my family on our arrival in India. It is also very pleasant to me to meet the descendants of great soldiers and statesmen such as your ancestors 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 remember the services of my ancestor Lord who administered the Mysore territory here early in the history of this country. I shall always be glad to hear what I can do for your family and I can assure you that I am pleased I am to receive the Mysore family here to-day and how glad I am to thank you for the very cordial words of your address.

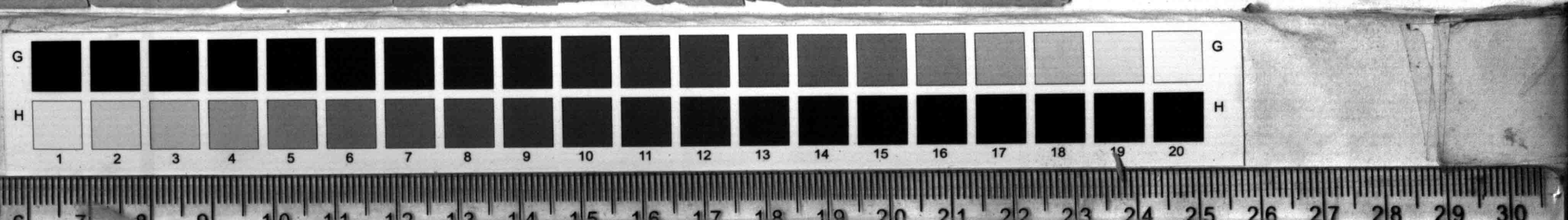
The meeting then separated.

OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.

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 in 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 rule and self-Government, and hope Hull citizens will be eager to carefully listen with unprejudiced minds to the address next 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 vast territory under our control for the sake of material benefit 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, courteous, 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 canals 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 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 Indian peoples and running the risk of a possible insurrection at some future time on a vast and formidable scale.—Yours, etc., J. GLOVER.

Postcard 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.





SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

Professor J. A. Thomson, of Aberdeen University, has been discussing Mr. J. Butler Burke's production of "radiobes" in sterilised 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 describing, interpreting, formulating these. Explain them it never would. But the idea that 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 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 (he says) get castings from the interior of the skulls and compare them with those of the 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 eighth the 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 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. All were 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 prints of the toes only appear, and thus it is concluded the creature was going "double," with tail raised; the third shows beautifully marked toes and the

ELECTROKILLING INSECTS.

The German papers have recently given attention to experiments as to means of destroying insects injurious to the products 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 when 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 be 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 killed as if by lightning.

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

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. C. Jack, Magistrate of Barisal, by the solicitor of Babus Aswini Kumar Datta and Priyanti Guha:—  
To J. C. Jack Esq. I. C. S.  
District Magistrate Backergunge, Barisal.

Dear Sir,  
I am instructed by my client Babu Aswini Kumar Datta that you on or about the 17th day of November 1905 caused to be printed and otherwise published a highly defamatory notice in the Bengali language and character bearing date the said 17th day of November 1905, one of such notices so printed and published by you as aforesaid is hereto annexed and marked "A"; that the said notice was not only widely circulated 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 has suffered loss and damage and has been greatly injured in his credit and reputation.

My client resides within the Kalibari Ward in the said town of Barisal and he assesses the loss and damage sustained by 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 admit that any such notice is necessary, that unless you pay to my said client or 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 competent Court or Courts as he may be advised.

Nov. 30, 1905.  
To J. C. Jack Esq. I. C. S.  
Magistrate of Backergunge, Barisal.

Dear Sir,  
I am informed by my client Babu Priyanti 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 Priyanti Nath Guha, you are the Editor of "Biswas" 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 D. S. P. to watch your house and movements. These Gurkhas will go and deal with you and your family if there is 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 absolute unjustifiable, wrongful and illegal threat is obliged to leave his residence and the town of Barisal and to close his business of a printer, publisher and Editor of the newspaper "Biswas" and he has therefore not only been humiliated in the eyes of the public and very 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 Patalandanga 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.

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 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, intemperance 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 85 1/2 lakhs in the imports of precious metals and of 138 lakhs in the exports. The chief increases in imports, are 154 1/2 lakhs in the value of cotton piece-goods, 51 1/2 lakhs in cotton yarn, and 69 lakhs in raw materials. Machinery and millwork show an improvement of 20 1/3 lakhs and railway plant and rolling stock of 30 1/2 lakhs. The chief decreases in imports are 70 lakhs under the head of metals, 51 under mineral oils, and 29 1/2 under sugar. On the export side there are, of course, very heavy decreases under wheat (53 1/2 lakhs) and oilseeds (280 1/2 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 131 1/2 lakhs hides and skins, 123 lakhs. Indigo, as usual, shows a decline, amounting to 164 lakhs, though last year the total exports during the six months were only 30 1/2 lakhs. The day seems to be not far distant when this once important crop will cease to require a separate record in the statistics.—"Pioneer."

THE BARISAL MEMORIAL TO THE VICEROY.

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 of their grievances, but they have no alternative except to appeal to the august representative 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.

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.

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 Mahomedan, who stated that his salt, about five maunds, was thrown into water at Habibpore, the complainant, on compromise, 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, 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 the Magistrate Mr. Streetfield, apparently because they were irritated by his order of 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.

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

11. That a proclamation has recently been published by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam which has prohibited the shouting or singing of "Bande Mataram" (meaning Hail, Mother) in the 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 privileges which, as British subjects, they consider 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 signboards which had the words "Bande Mataram" and "Brother, use indigenous goods" inscribed on them and while proceeding on their errand violently maltreated 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 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.

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 above-mentioned 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 citizens 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.

Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. report on last week's tea sale:—23,850 packages were offered, of which 20,970 were sold, and 2,880 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.

A "BANDE MATARAM" CASE.

DEFENDANTS SENT TO JAIL.

On Thursday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Senior Court Inspector Mr. Abdul Rahim, prosecuted a young man named Sandee Das Khettery and a youth named Banko Behary Chatterjee, living in Churebagga, for rescuing a prisoner named Noni Lal 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 Bulksah attached to the Jorabagan thana, arrested a man named Noni Lal, 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. On this the two accused shouted out "Bande Mataram". In an instant, a number of people collected there and rescued the prisoner. Noni Lal had left his clothes in the hands of the constable. Noni Lal escaped. He was pursued by the constable but before the constable could go up to the accused, a constable attached to the Jorabagan thana happened to be there and arrested the accused. Noni Lal then pointed out the houses of the two defendants to 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 Lal sent up?  
Mr. Rahim:—Yes, he had been sent up and was fined Rs. 3 for drunkenness.

Babu Jotindra Mohan Ghose Vakil appeared for the first defendant and Babu Suresh Chander Mitter for the second.

Constable Bulksah examined said:—On the night of the 28th instant, my duty was at Chitpore. I arrested a man named Noni Lal who was fined. Noni was ahead and two others were following him. Noni was using abusive 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 Jorabagan Thana came and arrested Noni. I saw the two defendants the same night. Cross-examined by Suresh Babu.

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 Mataram".

Cross-examined by Babu Jotindra Mohan Ghose vakil.

Q:—Is it not a fact that the other 8 or 10 men who were there, were men of the Street?  
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 respectfully 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 subdivision, are cancelled.

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

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 district.

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

Babu Brajabandhu Bhattachik, Sub-Deputy Collector, Dacca Division, is posted to the headquarters station of the Faridpur district.

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

Now someone has been 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 Corelli are feeling their flesh creep. Walking about Detroit one in fact might meet "Prince Lucio Romanes" at any moment with his face buried in a large pocket handkerchief wet with tears and Missis Clara not far off.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS IN TANJORE.

(From A Correspondent.)

Tanjore, 22nd Nov.—Another Agricultural Association has been started—this time, in the Revenue Division of Pathakkottai. Mr. V. Seshu Iyer, B. A., Deputy Collector has been appointed President and a Local Sub-Registrar Secretary. At the inaugural 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 Varambiam, in the taluq of Tirutharapundy, 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 fine manure obtained under this system in the place of twenty cart loads of dissipated manure obtained before is, indeed, startling result; and no wonder then, that this ryot's neighbours have been seized with desire 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 "Vivasya 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 loose box installations in the District.

Mr. V. Raghunatha 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 essential stimulus for popularising agricultural improvement, which is sometimes retarded by the opposition afforded to the enterprise of enlightened proprietors by the ignorance and pessimism 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.

Two 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 wheels is a gearing which, by means of 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 controlled by means of a lever at the driver's hand. The other invention was made by Mr. Felix Cervantes, 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 Mr. Cervantes is a frame upholding the seat of the driver and supporting a sliding 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. Cervantes asserts that his machine is satisfactory and that it will give certain and practical results. He is also working on a cane-planting 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. Ranga Rao, B. A. Private Secretary of H. H. the late Eliah Rajah, for the re-recovery of about Rs. 12,000, has been postponed to the 29th "Vrichigam" current. This we believe is the ninth postponement of the case which was filed more than a year ago, and it is the more surprising to learn that the defendant has not yet put in his written statement. The Zillah Judge, we hear, has passed orders that day cost should be awarded to the plaintiff's Vakils as was the case two other former occasions. It is hoped the suit will be brought to a conclusion, not further delay. The case in which Kaki Mudaliar Hyann Mudaliar of Kalyaniam had Rs. 60,000 been awarded to the 15th "Vrichigam" current. It is rumoured that a compromise will be made.



A SENSATIONAL CIVIL SUIT.

SON VS. FATHER.

(From A Correspondent.)

Mymensingh, Nov. 21. The case of Majaharaddin 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 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 being his natural born son, claimed to be his legal heir. The dispute went on for some time and in 1902 Sherajuddin presented 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 District Magistrate. Mr. Blackwood examined Majaharaddin and the alleged 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 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. Tounon. 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 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 witness in this case. The public are anxiously awaiting the result of the medical examination and the final 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 the N. W. Frontier Province in honour of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

TRADE, COMMERCE, & CO.

The "Siam Observer" says that a number of influential Siamese and Chinese residents are forming a syndicate with a view to starting a National Bank in Bangkok. It is stated that the Bank Club, which has been doing a very good business as a Siamese banking concern, is to be amalgamated with the new bank. The capital of the Company is to be Tcs. 4,500,000 in 3,000 shares of Tcs. 1,500 each; and nearly all the shares are taken up.

The Board of Trade returns of cotton consignments to the United Kingdom for the three months ending the 30th September, compared with the corresponding period in 1904, exhibit a total increase of 1,110,988 cwts., the gross import having been 2,910,502 cwts., as against 1,799,514 cwts. in 1904. There is an increase of 1,250,982 cwts. from foreign countries, the largest increased import being from America (1,089,819 cwts.); and a decrease of 139,974 cwts. from places in the British Empire, the largest decrease being from the East Indies, which sent 144,510 cwts. less than in the three corresponding months of 1904.

The results of the 1905 experiments in early potato-growing which have been conducted 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.

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 Society:—The Madras Central Urban Bank contravenes the provisions of Section 3 (1) of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, and is therefore not eligible for registration under Section 6 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 permit, as a special case, its registration under Section 29 of the Act as an "Urban" Society constituted on the basis of limited liability. Under the proviso to Section 29 (2) of the Act, the Society will be permitted to make loans; with the consent of the Registrar, "Urban" as well as "Rural" Societies registered under the Act.

The last number of the "Board of Trade Journal" received in Calcutta states in reference to the report of the Straits Settlements for 1904, that a few Para rubber estates were started recently in Singapore, but it is hardly likely that these will increase to any great extent, as there is not much land suited for this cultivation. In Province Wellesley, however, there is a marked increase in rubber cultivation, and still more so in the Federated Malay States. The area under cultivation now in the Peninsula is very large, and the prepared rubber is in great demand by the home manufacturers, the best samples having obtained the highest ever paid in 1904, viz., 6s. 1d. per lb. Also in the British Solomon Islands, it is mentioned that a recent attempt to procure plants of rubber from Singapore was unsuccessful, but has only postponed for a few months the commencement of rubber growing. Many thousand acres of forest lands in the Protectorate are eminently suited for this purpose, and the climate would appear to be favourable.

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

For it cures Gonorrhoea, Gleet and kind of Genito-Urinary diseases that so long defied medical skill. Is a deadly enemy of Gonococci, the Gonorrhoea-bacillus. Has not hitherto been known to fail in any cases however complicated. Removes immediately all complaints about irritation. Is equally effective in chronic and acute cases. Destroys the susceptibility to stricture, retention of urine, penitititula, and other horrible effects of gonorrhoea. At once removes all agonising symptoms not to speak of itching inflammation and ulceration of the man affected. Restores, without fail, the vital power, buoyancy and the normal desires. Brings life to the living dead. MITIGATES THE PENALTIES OF SIN AND BRINGS HOPE TO THE HOPELESS. What the Doctors say:—

- 1 One of the leading Medical Journals the "India Lancet" says:—"We have no hesitation in saying that R. Laugin and Co's Healing Balm is a safe and reliable therapeutic agent and one without any doubt, depend."
2 Dr. K. P. Gupta, Col. I. M. S. M. A., M. D. F. R. C. S. (Edin.) S. C. (Cambridge) J. P. H. D. (Cantab.) late Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, etc. says:—"Healing Balm is almost a specific for Gonorrhoea and may be safely and strongly recommended for that troublesome and obstinate disease.
3 Dr. B. K. Bose, Surgeon-Major M. D. C. M. I. M. S., etc., says:—"I have tried Healing Balm in cases of acute Gonorrhoea with success.
4 Dr. U. Gupta M. D. M. C. (Edin.) F. C. S. (London) etc. says:—"I tried R. Laugin and Co's Healing Balm and found it really a very excellent medicine for both chronic and acute Gonorrhoea.
5 Dr. G. C. Bez Borna, L. R. C. P. (Edin.) L. R. C. P. and L. M. (Glasgow.) says:—"I tried Healing Balm. It is a splendid remedy for the diseases of Genito-urinary tract and it acts like a charm. Its diuretic property is well marked.
6 Dr. Edwin S. Pashong, M. D., P. M. & S. London, says:—"I have much pleasure in stating that Healing Balm certainly has a most striking effect in Urthral infections. No case will be found to resist its beneficial and specific effect.
7 Dr. S. Chackrabarty, M. D. Late Asst. in S. R. S. London Ophthalmic Hospital London says:—"I certify with great pleasure that Healing Balm has been found efficacious in cases of chronic and acute Gonorrhoea. The scalding sensation ceases in 24 hours.
8 Dr. R. G. Kar, L. R. C. P. (Edin.) Secretary, Calcutta Medical School, etc. says:—"Healing Balm has given me immense satisfaction in cases of Gonorrhoea.
9 Dr. R. A. Ferrale L. R. C. P., and S. says:—"Used Healing Balm for Gonorrhoea on a number of patients and found it very efficacious.
10 Dr. S. N. Chowdhury, L. R. C. P. (London) M. R. C. S. C. (England) says:—"Healing Balm can be confidently recommended to the public.
11 Dr. B. Basu, L. R. C. P. and Late Civil Surgeon, Naga Hill, says:—"I feel pleasure in recommending the public to use R. Laugin and Co's Healing Balm while suffering from Gonorrhoea and Gleet of a chronic character. My experience is based upon observations in more than many hundred cases.
12 Dr. T. U. Ahmed, M. B., C. M., L. S. A. (London), His Majesty's Vice Consul, says:—"I can recommend this Healing Balm strongly to the suffering public.
13 Dr. R. Newgent, L. R. C. P., & S. (Edin.) says:—"R. Laugin's Healing Balm for obstinate Gonorrhoea has been proved to be the only medicine that will effectively cure Indian patients and fulfil what is claimed for it."
14 Dr. R. Monier, M. B., C. M. (Edin.) Resident Surgeon, Park Street Government Charitable Dispensary, says:—"Healing Balm was used by me in several cases of Gonorrhoea and was found successful.
15 Dr. M. N. Banerjee, B. A. M. R. C. S., L. S. A. (London), says:—"It is a good combination and I have found it good in Gonorrhoea.
16 Dr. M. L. Dey, M. B., M. Ch. Late Resident Medical Officer, Palsley Asylum (London), says:—"Healing Balm contains some of the choicest drugs for the cure of Gonorrhoea and Gleet."

PRICE 2 OZ. PHIAL RS. 2-8 EACH 1 OZ. PHIAL RS. 1-12 EACH. Commission of Rs. 2-8 0, Re. 1-12 0, and As. 8, allowed respectively for a dozen, half-a-dozen, and quarter dozen large phials and Re. 1-12, As. 13 and As. 6 for dozen, half-a-dozen and quarter dozen small phials respectively. Postage and packing extra. EBONY, OR The Indian Hairdye, The most durable hairdye ever discovered, sure to give satisfaction to all grey-haired men. Highly Spoken of by the press and the public. Price—Each 5/- with 2 brushes Rs. 1-2 0, Postage etc. As. 0-8. R. LAUGIN & CO., CHEMISTS, 148, ROWBAZAR STREET, SEALAH CALCUTTA.

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OUR INCOMPARABLE MEYORES is the ideal remedy for the distressing consequences of the folly and excesses of youth. It may be taken with great benefit by ladies during pregnancy and after delivery, and is invaluable to those who have to sustain prolonged mental labour. District and Sessions Judge P. Sri Lal Esqr., C. S., U. P., writes:—"Your excellent remedy named MEYORES, it was far beyond my expectation that Rs. 3 would do each good to me as Rs. 200 newly could not bring forth within a year. It stands in the foremost rank amongst such as have hitherto been discovered. Price of MEYORES ONE Rupee per phial. Postage for up to 3 phials FIVE Annas only. ASTHMA and all lung diseases are sure to be cured by our well-tried Specific. Price Rs. 5. As a radical cure it is unrivalled and unequalled. H. Coondoo Esqr., Hugly, writes:—"Your Specific for ASTHMA has cured my dying wife completely." DIAPETES accompanied with burning of the palm and the soles; excessive thirst; urination and Saccharine matter with the urine, will be radically cured by our specific. Price Rs. 3. A. Chaturambis Esqr., 1st grade District Magistrate, Melore, writes:—"Your specific for DIAPETES is undoubtedly a boon to the public." HYDROCELE, most obstinate and of long standing will be cured by our specific without interfering with one's daily avocation. Price Rs. 5. Beware of spurious imitations and worthless substitutes of our world renowned specifics. Write only to J. C. MOOKERJEE AND CO. THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS, Ranaghat, Bengal.

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That well-known infallible remedy cure ACIDITY, RADICALLY and MAGICALLY all kinds of DYSPEPSIA and INDIGESTION. Its effect is prompt and permanent. It is prepared from harmless and indigenous ingredients, so it can be safely administered to any patient, even to a pregnant woman. The invariable success of the Pill embolden me to declare that in case of failure the price shot be refunded. Many respectable and leading gentlemen bear testimony to its marvellous effect in them I mention only the following:—Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, Hon'ble Gurus Prasad Sen, Bankipur, Rai P. N. Banerjee, Bahadur, Executive Engineer, Raj Indira Mohar Banerjee of Alipore (Jessore), Babus Lalit Mohan Banerjee, Secretary to the Cosmopolitan Raj, Tanti Kasthi Baks, Professor, Jubilpore College, Nilimony De, Deputy Magistrate, Kumar Hasmendra Kumar Deb, Sovabazar, and Banabatos Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate, Dacca. Those who have tried all kinds of Allopathic, Homeopathic, Ayurvedic and patent medicines and have received no benefit should give a trial to DR. BISWAS'S ACIDITY PILLS. Price Rs. 0-8 per box. Postage and packing extra. DR. H. BISWAS, Amrita Bazar Medical Hall, AMRITA BAZAR P. O. JESSORE.

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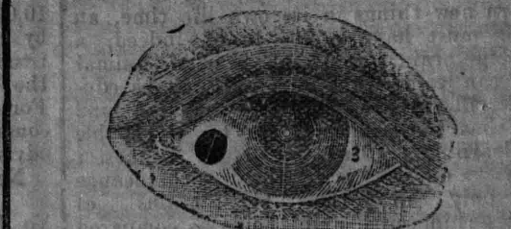
Why be weak or weak-minded, Pay nothing. You have simply to write to the un-mentioned address and you will get by return of post an excellent book in English (P. B. 100) post paid. It will answer all your questions relating to your mind and body and will give you rules based on best moral principles to guide your health, wealth and prosperity. Kabiraj Manishankar Govindji Sastri Atank-Nigraha Pharmacy, 166-68, Harrison Road, Barabazar, Calcutta.

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MARVELLOUSLY CHEAP! Consignments of Selected patterns of Rolled Gold frame etc. newly received. To secure a suitable pair, please apply for a price list containing particulars on sight of MESSRS. MULLICK & Co. Opticians, 17 Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

THE MAHAT ASRAM.

HINDOO GENTS' BOARDING AND LODGING, 9, Cornwallis St., Calcutta. RESPECTABLE Gentlemen and Zemindars visiting Calcutta will find it very comfortable. Well ventilated and furnished rooms. Position central. Owing to extensive patronage, a family quarter has been lately added where strict privacy is guaranteed. Tiffin ready at 1-30 P. M. Dinner at 5 P. M. Trial Solicited.

Grand Money Prizes.

Run away on the 30th Decem. The Art Union System. Magistrate.

O. F. Lever watch, very strong and durable guaranteed for 5 years Rs. 5. Do Fancy Dial Rs. 5-8 (2) The Patent Lever Roskopf system watch, with 2 rubies guaranteed for 5 years Rs. 5. Do Fancy Dial Rs. 5-8 (3) The stop watch, keywinding with a 100 action guaranteed for five years with a fancy case Rs. 6 only (4) Wrist watch keyless, O. F. lever, strong and durable, guaranteed for six years, with a beautiful strap Rs. 7 only (5) The Magic Pen a boon to the educated class Rs. 2-6 (6) Fossil Oil very useful to make the moustache long and beautiful Rs. 2 per phial (7) Hair Oil refreshing and cooling Price Rs. 2 per bottle (8) The Ayurvedic Tonic Pills, produce 5 seeds of pure blood in the body in one month Price Rs. 2-8 per box. Those who send orders for 4 articles at a time will get a free prize ticket and beautiful gold gilt chain gratis. Prizes are as follows:—1st prize of Rs. 1000 cash; 2nd prize of Rs. 500 cash; 3rd prize of Rs. 250 cash; 4th prize of Rs. 150 cash; 5th prize of Rs. 100 cash; 10 prizes of Rs. 50 each; 15 prizes of Rs. 20 each; 20 prizes of Rs. 10 each; 50 prizes of Rs. 4 each; 900 prizes of Rs. 2 each. Apply to— THE SECRETARY, The Registered Trading Company, (Hovson) Gairat, Panjab.

DR. PAUL'S PHTHISIS INHALATION.

A new Remedy for Consumption. All Consumptive patients should know that Dr. Paul's "Phtthisis Inhalation" kills the specific germs (bacilli) of Consumption and thereby induces prompt and radical cure in the early stage of the disease. In the more advanced stage the Inhalation checks its further progress at once and brings them round gradually in a short time. A trial would prove its beneficial results even in the last stage when life is certain to be prolonged by its use. One bottle is quite enough for a patient. Medical practitioners would do well to give the Inhalation a trial in their practices. Rs. 5 per bottle, V. P. Anna's 12 extra Apply to Dr. S. C. PAUL, L. M. S. (Specialist in Diseases of Liver and Lungs.) 19 Doctor's Lane, Tattolah, P. O. Tattolah, Calcutta, Telegraphic Address, "Dr. Paul," Tattolah, Calcutta.

MEDICAL OPINION:—

Dr. Hem Chandra Dutta, L. M. S., Medical Officer, Bhagawat Doyal Singh's Charitable Dispensary, Chaurpuri, Daitogunge, Patanow, writes:—"I have tried your 'Phtthisis Inhalation' in several cases of consumption with satisfactory results, and I have found that before the formation of cavities in the lungs the 'Inhalation' is highly efficacious. I heartily recommend it to the public. Our professional brethren would do well to give the Inhalation a fair trial in their practice. Please send me again a bottle of your 'Inhalation' per V. P. P. for another patient of mine and thereby oblige."

Dr. A. N. Roy Chowdhury, M. B., Calcutta, writes:—"I have tried your 'Phtthisis 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 apply a bottle of your 'Inhalation' to the bearer whose brother has been suffering from consumption for the last five months and oblige."

Dr. Edinjee Cowasjee, L. M. S., Sir Jamesjee's Sanitarium, Khandalla, Bombay Presidency, writes:—"As I have found your 'Phtthisis Inhalation' beneficial, I always recommend it to my patients. Please send me per V. P. P. one bottle of your 'Inhalation' or my wife, who has been suffering from the symptoms of the first stage of consumption."

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- Most fashionable Overcoat. English cut. All materials swadeshi, ... Rs. 13 to 25. Country Hand-made Kashmera, pure wool, 27" wide, per yd. ... Re. 1-4. Lahore Dhussa, very very soft, 7 yds. to 58", ... Rs. 25. Malid Chadder, very warm and soft, 3 1/2 yds. to 58, ... Rs. 16. Pubmeen Chadder, ... Rs. 12 to 40. Shawl Jora, ... Rs. 14 to 150. Worked Malida Comforter. ... Rs. 1-12 to 5.

Your Shawl and Malida goods are by now so well-known and appreciated by the public, that I need hardly make an introduction etc. C. F. CHINTAMANI, Secy. of the Indian Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, of the Indian National Congress, Benares.

Do not wait for samples and any other inquiries, if goods be not to your liking, we pay the postage of both side.

AMIR CHAND & SON, SHAWL MERCHANTS Lahore.

SWADESHI ORNAMENT.

Dear friends don't waste your purse by feeding goldsmiths for nothing. Now the time has come when we should not waste our money unnecessarily, and of wasting our money in that way if it will prove very useful in time of need are anxious to know as to how you can best serve your family without doing that we advise you to purchase our Swadeshi made pure Chemical ornaments, a complete set of which will cost you what is required in only one ordinary gold. We have got first class certificates from the Indian Industrial Exhibition for the excellence of our ornaments which are just like gold ornaments. For particulars see SMITH & Co., Jeweller, P. C. Dass, No. 344, Upper Chitpore Road Beadon Square Calcutta.

Gonorrhoea Drops.

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

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

KING & CO. Homeopathic Chemists & Booksellers, 82 Harrison Road Calcutta.



MORAL TRAINING IN BENGAL.

In the course of a long letter dated the 11th November Mr. H. H. Risley conveyed the following instructions to the Government of Bengal in the moral training of young men...

With the desire expressed by the memorialists to emphasize the ethical side of the instruction imparted in the schools and colleges of this country, the Government of India are wholly in sympathy...

Thus, in the present stage of Indian education, it seems to the Government of India that there are four principal agencies by whose active influence and aid morality can best be taught to the rising Indian generation...

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...

It can be reckoned high moral training from providing the boys with surroundings in the hours spent out of school or in other words from the policy of boarding houses, hostels, and common messes...

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 to 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...

SPRINED ANKLE, STIFF NECK, LAME SHOULDER.

These are three common ailments for which Chamberlain's Pain Balm is especially valuable. If promptly applied it will save you time, money and suffering when troubled with any one of these ailments...

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 completed its inquiry, and is now drawing up its report to his Majesty...

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...

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 threads of a most complicated plot have excited general admiration...

His Highness the Maharajah of Jummoo and Kashmir arrived at Hurwar from Bombay on Tuesday and left the same night for his State.

During the last official year the excise revenue of the Central Provinces increased by nine lakhs of rupees. Whether this increase is to be considered satisfactory or not depends on the point of view...

Mr. E. Norton made an application on the 25 ultimo before the Madras High Court half of Rami Chetty, for the admission of a criminal revision petition against the sentence of two months' imprisonment passed on him by the Second Class Magistrate of Hosur and confirmed by the Joint Magistrate...

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 to 23rd of December.

ANK MANAGER SHOT.

MURDERER ENTRENCHED IN VAULT.

Shooting incidents are of a refreshingly vigorous character in America. Here is a charming idyll from New York. The narrator writes:—William Leduc shot and killed his brother-in-law, Charles Nickel, Mayor of Chenoa and president of the State Bank...

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 as a harmless eccentric...

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 employees and people in the bank had fled precipitately when the shooting began...

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...

Dr. A. G. Viegas, residing at Chaupati, reports the loss of two cardboard files, one containing University papers and the other miscellaneous papers, from his carriage, some time between the 19th and the 21st instant...

The worst being known of the autumn harvests in the Punjab, anxiety now begins again for the coming spring crops. A report from Gurgaon district states that the winter rains are not received in time...

On the 28th ultimo at the Madras High Court before Mr. Justice Benson and Mr. Justice Moore, Mr. K. V. Stalinam Chetty, Vakil, argued a reference against the sentence of death passed on Vaddada Narasimulu by the Sessions Judge of Ganjam on a charge of murder...

"Bande Mataran" cases would appear to have suddenly come into favour everywhere. The latest we hear of in this direction hailing from a small village in Khuma, called Sripal (Bangram)...

The "Pioneer" is believed by many—at least there is no doubt it believes itself to be omniscient—substantially. There is, perhaps, ground sufficient to justify this claim of the Allahabad orator 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...

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 centred upon its founder by the Emperor of Delhi. The ruler of both States are Rachod Rajputs and have a common ancestry with the Maharajas of Jodhpore...

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 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...

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 Chief Dindul Singh...

A correspondent writes from Mizaffarnagar to say that on the occasion of his son's marriage, Lala Shiva Das, Rais of Janseth, did away with all sorts of extravagances in the shape of fire-works and nauches and gave Rs. 6275 to public works and charity...

The "Pioneer" is believed by many—at least there is no doubt it believes itself to be omniscient—substantially. There is, perhaps, ground sufficient to justify this claim of the Allahabad orator 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...

JESSORE ITEMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Jessore, Nov. 28.

THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

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...

A DEPUTY MAGISTRATE DISMISSED.

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 follows:—Some time 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...

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...

INDIA GAZETTE.—Dec. 2.

On return from leave, Mr. W. Maxwell, I.C.S., Postmaster General in the 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate in the special 1st grade of Postmasters General with effect from the 29th October 1905...

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam:—Babu Kamal Chandra Datta, sub pro tem Dy Magte and Dy Collr; Maulvi Abdul Aziz, sub pro tem Dy Magte and Dy Collr and Maulvi Amjad Ali sub pro tem sub-Dy Collr, and Babu Annada Charan Guha, Dy Magte and Dy Collr.

The services of Mr. J. A. Eschiel, I.C.S. 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 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, supt of police, Palamau, and Mr. H. U. Baker asst supt of police now off as supt of police Balasore.

THE NEW RANGOON MUNICIPALITY LOAN.

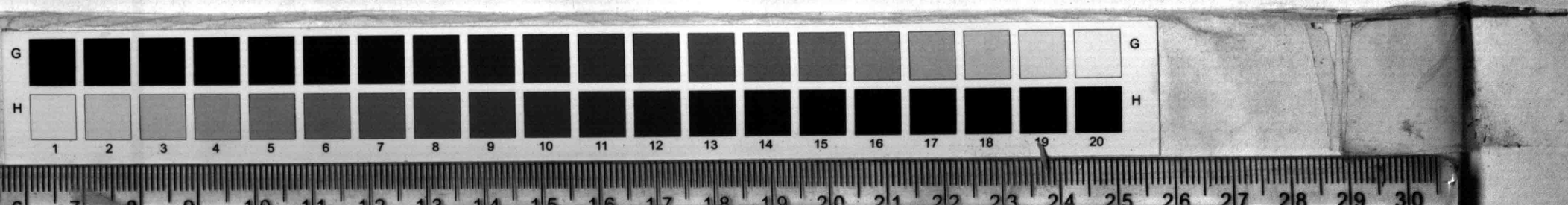
Rangoon, Nov. 30.—Tenders for the new Rangoon 4 1/2 per cent. Municipal Loans were opened at noon to-day. The loan was very much over-subscribed, the total tenders for the Rs. 7,60,000 offered being Rs. 80,72,000 more than satisfactory result, especially considering the unfavourable time of year for a loan issue...

FAMINE IN JAPAN.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Colombo, Nov. 30.—Terrible suffering reported from the famine-stricken districts of Japan. Parents are selling their children one shilling seven pence to four shillings each. Many people are mad with hunger and steal and eat horses, while roots baked into cakes...

A Srinagar correspondent writes:—The sportsmen have been very fortunate in their bags. The bags of chikor seem to be extra large this year and, if this weather continues, it ought to be an exceptional season for the partridges. The duck shooting seems very good. The days at the H. wheels always bring in large bags of H. These are mostly teal and mallard. Pintail and others do not seem to arrive 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 stalking of which she has done more. The shikaris with this sport were worse than useless, for they were tructive—fishing this to be her not getting sport or even she made all the arrangements for the self and the grand result was pointer tag.





RUSSIA AND FREEDOM.

Our London correspondent writes under date November 2:-

This week has seen one of the most important world-events of modern 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 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 supreme vow of our mission commands 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.

Having instructed the various authorities to take steps for the prevention of overt manifestations of disorder, tumult, and violence, in order to protect 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.

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

Secondly, without interfering with the already arranged elections to the Duma, and 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.

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 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 our reign.

NICHOLAS.

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.

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.

His Majesty's final remarks to Count Witte deserve, it is said, to be engraved in 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.

Her words, without changing colour, and with his mien, the Emperor made the "Cross" took up a pen, wrote the "Nikolai," and thenceforth ceased to be "Nikolai," and became a constitutional monarch, and 140,000,000 slaves were henceforth their own masters.

Count Witte and Baron Fredericksz issued from the apartment with moist eyes, but Czar Nicholas II. walked calmly and naturally, with perfect dignity and composure, as though he had been signing a document more significant than the nomination of a Senator.

The one fear with regard to the whole matter is whether the Emperor will keep his word; whether the good news of the ukase will be nullified by subsequent orders due to the pressure of the reactionaries; whether, in a word, the concessions come too late. The "Times" Correspondent in St. Petersburg does not hesitate to declare that it is too late, but hope is in the ascendant.

the absence from the proclamation of an amnesty for political prisoners, and until to-day the press censorship has not been withdrawn. The latest messages, however, state that the newspapers will reappear this afternoon. The great strike, too, is to terminate to-day, and the Executive have resolved that work shall be resumed for thirty days. If, at the end of that time, the Committee are not satisfied that the reforms promised are being carried out, they threaten an armed rising. It is evident that the revolution is being most ably carried out; its organization surprises everyone, and M. Carl Joubert, whose recent books on Russia exposed the hollowness of the autocracy and bureaucracy, declares that nothing now can stay the onward progress of reform.

In St. Petersburg the publication of the ukase had the desired effect of inducing order, but the most appalling disturbances of the peace are reported from other parts of the Empire. In the south, Odessa is in a state of chaos; bloodshed is the order of the day; martial law is proclaimed, and unbridled robbery and destruction together with unheard-of barbarity are rampant.

In Poland a similar story is told; the Chief of the Police is blamed for the massacres that have taken place, and an urgent despatch demanding his removal has been sent by the Head of the University to the Tsar. In other places, too, it 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 widespread 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. 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 Finnish 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 French Revolution will repeat itself in Russia.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN ASSAM. ANNUAL RESOLUTION.

The following extract are taken from the Resolution of the local Government on the 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 inefficiently 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. 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 H.E. schools remained almost the same as last year, but of those who were actually sent up for the Entrance examination 52 per cent passed, as against 46 per cent in the previous year.

Collegiate Education.—Of the Arts Colleges, the Murarichand College at Sylhet was not so 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 unprecedented, passing 23 candidates out of 46. This is the best result yet attained by any college in Assam. The Principal of the College reports that the practice still continues of second-year pupils absenting themselves from lectures during the last three months of the session in order to prepare for the examination by cramming at home. On the results of the Entrance examination, 30 junior scholarships were awarded against 34 last year. The decrease is 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 satisfactory results.

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

The number of students sent up for the Entrance examination was 269, against 232 in the preceding year, and the percentage of passes rose from 47 to 62. 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 44 passed out of 214. The unsatisfactory result shown by the Assam Valley schools are no doubt partly due to the difficulties which Head Masters in this Valley have to 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 Sunanganj High schools and by the Murarichand Collegiate school.

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 risen 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, boys' schools a new State Middle English school for girls has been opened at Sylhet.

Middle Vernacular Schools.—The conversion 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 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 low 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 both 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 laid down for the award of capitation grants. The reform in the rules has been supplemented by the substitution of a number of certificated for uncertificated teachers. There has been a decrease in the last two years of no less than 106 unaided Lower Primary schools, which there now remain only 84. This marked decrease in the number of private institutions is striking. The Director of Public Instruction puts forward the suggestion that primary education is now so well cared for by the Administration as to leave little room for private effort.

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 161 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, 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-

ber of pupils. A new State girls' school was opened in Sylhet, and three unaided girls' schools were opened, one in Lakhimpur and two in Darrang, while one unaided school was closed in Kamrup. It is in contemplation to establish schools for girls at Silchar, Dhubri and Jorhat. No less than 52.88 per cent of the girl under instruction were taught in Lower Primary schools, which was also attended by boys.

"Special Instruction".—The number of training schools remained the same, the roll number rising by nearly a hundred. One of these schools, at Haflong, where the attendance was very unsatisfactory, has been closed. Six teachers passed the examination completely, against 4 last year, and 13 provisionally against 14. Thirty-four candidates out of 56 passed the Vernacular Masters Certificate Examination. The establishment of two normal schools has been sanctioned for the training of Middle Vernacular and Upper Primary teachers at Jorhat and Silchar, with special classes attached for the training of village schoolmasters on the lines that have proved successful in the Central Provinces, and the establishment of a Training College for High school teachers is now under consideration. Industrial apprenticeships have been started at six different centres, i.e., at the Dibrui Sadiya Railway workshops, the Tezpur-Balipara Railway workshop, the Jorhat State Railway workshop, at Shillong, Gauhati, and at Silchar. At the first-named workshop three apprentices have been appointed: two at each of other two railway workshops, and one at each of the three last named centres. The boys are trained in blacksmiths' work, carpentry and drawing, and the fact that there is great competition for these appointments gives good ground for hope that they will prove a success. The good work done by the staff of the Berry-White Medical School at Dibrugarh during the year is noted with satisfaction.

"Mahomedan Schools".—The proportion of 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 madrasahs and makhtabs have added the Lower Primary course to their curriculum, and are now earning grants for secular instruction under the ordinary Lower Primary 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. "Desikrasat" 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.

"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.

Sawdas of Kengtung has just imported motor car, being the first Shan Chief to do so.

Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. report on last week's tea sale:—23,850 packages were offered, of which 20,970 were sold, and 2,880 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 provincial cities Cawnpore is the greatest sufferer from plague, its mortality from that disease during the week 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 Sira 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 Sira 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 Sira thanked his helpers and continued on his journey to Bombay.

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