REG. NO. C. 59.

Amrita Bazar Patrika

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

VOL XXXVI. CALCUTTA SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1904. No. 11.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

Beecham's Pills

FOR ALL

BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS:

Sick Headache,

Constipation,

WIND AND PAINS IN STOMACH

Impaired Digestion,

Disordered Liver

AND

Female Ailments,

As a protective against fevers and all other disorders, to which residents in this trying climate are so subject.

BEECHAM'S PILLS,

HAVE POSITIVELY NO EQUAL.

In boxes 4 annas, 8 annas, 12 annas and Rs. 2 each.

Prepared only by the Proprietor,

Thos. Beecham, St. Helens,

LANCASHIRE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON

G. ATHERTON & CO.

CALCUTTA.

ASSAM SILK ENDI

RS 6 TO 32

Local aborigines (Kacharies) made genuine durable and glossy endi finds its place in European and Australian markets through the markets of Gauhati and Calcutta. With each washing it will get thicker and glossy. No one shall have cause to regret for its getting thinner after washing. Change or return allowable if not found cheap and good in comparison with the price. For sample one anna.

KRISHNA LAL DATTA,—

Mangaldai, Assam.

JEWELLERY AND PODDARY SHOP

Under the patronage of the nobility and gently gold, silver and jewelled ornaments of approved make and finish are kept in stock or made to order at a rate cheaper than at other shops. Purity of metar and nicety of work are guaranteed. Orders are executed properly. Trials solicited. Particulars to be found from catalogue.

Apply to Mohesh Chandra Boral,
Ghoramara P. O., Rajshaye.

TESTIMONIALS.

Mohesh Chandra Boral supplied the Rajshaye Diamond Jubilee Committee with silver Trowels, presentation plates, and ornamental buckets of approved design at a moderate price which gave great satisfaction to all concerned.

A. K. Maitra, B. L.,
Hony. Secretary, Rajshaye.

Ornaments supplied *duly* by Mohesh Chandar Boral are of good design and approved of by all. Rates are cheaper than at other shops, I can safety recommend him to my friends and to the public at large.

Mohesh Chandra Roy B. L,
Rajshay

TRIED AND TRUE.

For Ladies Only.

Our **FEMALES FRIEND** is the safest and surest remedy for all the painful disorders from which women suffer in silence. Thousands have been cured. Try and be convinced

☞ We do not, as a rule, publish reports of cure of **FEMALE** diseases.

Price THREE RUPEES only.

The Problm Solved !

DIABETES of any stage and standing is sure to be cured by our celebrated specific. Diabetes should no longer be considered to be incurable. Our specific will act like a charm and remove General Debility, Burning of the palms and the soles, Excessive thirst and Urination, and the discharge of Saccharine matter with the urine. We challenge a case we cannot cure.

H. Keensa Esq, Sub-Judge, Mal mpuram, writes:—"Please send another bottle of your specific for Diabetes; I am feeling much better now."

S. William, Esq., Travancore, writes:—" For over fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from Chronic Diabetes; I tried a great many remedies, yet I found no relief. * * * As a last resort, I sent for a bottle (of your specific), and before half of it had been taken I was completely cured."

Price THREE RUPEES Only.

Mrs. Ostoche, Jaunpur, writes about our

Specific for Asthma.

"The young lady for whom I got your specific for **ASTHMA** has been cured. * * She thought she never would have been cured. * * * It is a wonderful cure."

Price FIVE RUPEES Only.

☞ For our specifics for "**HYDROCELE**" "**PILES**," "**SYPHILIS**," Testimonials, Price List, and detailed account of Treatment, please write only to:—

J. C. MUKHERJEE & Co,.

VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS.

Ranaghat, Bengal

C. RINGER & CO.,

Homœopathic Establishment,

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE (EAST),

CALCUTTA.

WE GUARANTEE TO SUPPLY

Fresh, genuine, and original medicines. We receive regular shipments from the celebrated and best Homœopathic Druggists and Chemists of Europe and America.

Just received per SS. Persia a large shipment of all medicines and their requisites.

Price list free on application.

NOTICE.

Dr. *Stolberg's* Medicines *are* praised by thousands of persons in India, Burma and Ceylon, as will be seen in his Testimonial Pamphlets. These are simple medicines yet they have accomplished cures after all other remedies had failed viz. *Elephantiasis* (*log leg*) *Leprosy, Leucoderma, Syphilis, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Chronic Rheumatism* (with contraction of joints) *Hydrocele* (without tapping *Tumours* removed without a knife (*Asthma*) *Fevers, Enlarged Spleen, Liver and complaints* cured in as many days as others take weeks to established.

Stolberg's preparations are safe and sure. They bring out the impurities of the system through the pores of the skin. No purgatives used. They invigorate the system and stimulate the organs from the inception of the treatment.

Pamphlets and other information can be had on application to

DR. C. STOLBERG, East Street, Poona.

(RENOWNED AS THE PHYSICIAN FOR 200 YEARS AST TO H. H. THE JAM SAHEB OF JAMNAGAR.

Madan ! Manjari !! Pills !!!

AN Excellent tonic and restorative. These Pill purify the blood, invigorate the nerves and give the most healthful tone to the whole system. For general debility, for loss of appetite, sleep and memory and for all mental and physical disorders they are the safest and the surest remedy. In short, they are a boon to the doomed, a hope to the hopeless and sure for a cure. Price I e. 1-0-0 for 40 Pills and Postage extra.

NAPUNSHAKAT-WARI GHEE.

RUB this Ointment and get your secret weakness removed arising from any cause whatever. It has effected so prompt and permanent a cure to all those who have used it that thousands of unsolicited testimonials as to its wonderful curative powers are pouring in from all quarters every year, Re. 1, for 2 Tolas. Postage extra.

PEARLS ANTIMONY

Best for all eye-disease. No Student, Clerk and others should be without it. Re. 1-4-0 for 1 Tola.

Rai Vaidya NARAYANJI KESHAVJI,
Proprietor, Ayurvedodaya Aushadhalaya.
34 Jamnagar, Kathiawar.

HEALTH,
STRENGTH,
VIGOUR
&
MANHOOD
SURELY FOLLOW THE USE OF
OUR CELEBRATED
SAVORIN

which speedily stops all waste and produces lasting results. Nervous debility, impaired memory, loss of power, Gonnorrhœa, night losses, brain fag and the attendant evils perfectly removed in a short time.

Pure, Pleasant, Prompt,
Potent, Positive and Peerless.
Price per Phial, One Rupee only
To be had at
Imperial Pharmacy,
Ranaghat, Bengal.

MIRACLE PILL.

TO BE RELIEVED IN ONE DAY'S TRIAL.

The Miracle Pill is a wonderful discovery and a sovereign remedy for all sorts of organic and wasting diseases. It specially gives manly vigour to the exhausted nervous system due to overwork and evil effects of all dangerous youthful follies. Thus it improves the loss of memory, removes dullness of mind, recovers failure and the loss of manhood, the power of retention and makes life enjoyable with blooming healthy children. In short it perfectly clears and enriches the impure blood, gives life to the most important part of human frame the nervous system, and thus makes a new man altogether. Experience warrants us to safely say that all disorders of brain, Spinal cord, Generative organs *i. e.* spermatorrhœa, chronic gonorrhœa etc, must be cured by it radically.

Take a pill 2 hours before going to bed, next morning you will be convinced of its electric power. Full particulars to be had in the direction paper.

Price per box containing 2 dozen pills Rs. 2 V. P. extra annas 5. Trial solicited.

D. N. DAW and SONS,
Chemists and Druggist, Jessore, (Bengal).
AGENT.—N. P. DUTTA and SON, Druggist
3, Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta.

Rs. 35, 38, 40 and upwards. Price list free on application to the Sole Manufacturers.

PAUL & SONS,
The Mohon Musical Depot.
2, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

BEWARE OF IMITATION.

OF THE

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.*

POWELL'S IODISED COM. ESSENCE

of

Sarsaparilla or Blood and Liver Cleanser is the most effective combination of Iodised Compound Essence of Sarsaparilla.

A prompt and powerful alterative and Depurator acting directly upon the blood & Glandular System.

The distressing poison of Syphilis with its primary, secondary or tertiary symptoms is speedily relieved. It is of particular service in syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic affections of the skin, Gout, Neuralgia, Scrofulour Diseases, Blotches, Eruptions, Erisipeals, Female complaints, Goitre, Liver complaints and Pimples.

It has the power of causing the elimination of Mercury from the system, This essence of Sarsaparilla will renew the arterial blood of putrid humour cleanse the stomach regulate the bowels and impart a tone of health.

One trial will convince you of the utility of this medicine.

CAUTION —Always ask you Druggist for POWELL'S Iodised Compound Essence of Sarsaparilla and be sure you get the genuine which bears our Trade Mark.

Bottle Re. 1-10-0.

N. POWELL & CO.,
Chemists,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ABRECHT & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCH MANUFACTURER

17, 18, Radha Bazar, (HEAD OFFICE) 20, Lall Bazar. (BRANCH OFFICE)

CALCUTTA

LATEST NOVELTIES IN LADIES' WATCHES.

"Self-Closing" Bracelets.

WILL FIT WRIST OF ANY SIZE

MOST COMFORTABLE IN WEAR

FROM RS. 20 TO RS. 500.

VERY PRETTY LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

EXQUISITELY ENAMELLED AND ENGRAVING CASES.

FROM RS. 20 TO RS. 500.

The "Improved Lever" Wrist Watches,

One Quality only "THE BEST"

Nickel case	...	...	from Rs. 20—
Silver case	—	...	,, ,, 30—
Gold ,,	...	...	,, ,, 60—

All guaranteed 3 years.

Sent by V. 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.

N. B.—Sole importers of the *Celebrated* Courvoisior & Co.'s Watches.

এসেন্স অফ দাক্ষা

ESSENCE OF DRAKSHA

A potent remedy for habitual constipation, cough, gout, rheumatism, worms, biliousness and piles. It restores energy in the system worn out with nervousness. The best nervine tonic can be administered in the convalescent state. 4 oz. phia Re. 1, Dozen Rs. 11, pound Rs. 3-8.

অশ্বগন্ধাওয়াইন

ASWAGANDHA WINE,

The greatest nerve, brain and muscular tonic ever invented Highly efficacious in cough, cold and even in consumption. It infuses vigour in the system worn out by age and youthful frailties. Utrine disorders, seminal weakness, loss of memory, want of retentive power and impotency can be cured by its regular use. A real restorative to all who have to sustain prolonged physical and mental exercise 4 oz. phial Re 1, Dozen Rs. 11, pound Rs. 3-8

MIST PEPSIN CO COM BISMUTH

The most efficacious medicine in dyspepsia with aparrhœa. A tried and most potent medicine which disures safe cure of the disease.

4 oz phial Re. 1-4, doz Rs. 14-8, pound Rs. 4-8.

enply Manager. Indian Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, 74 (a) Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

FOR THE BUYERS OF MOHIN FLUTE

Beware of Worthless imitations

THE

MOHIN FLUTE

Awarded Gold Medal at the Calcutta Industrial Exhibition.

PLEASE LOOK AT THE SPELLING

MOHIN BROS.

ON THE INSTRUMENT.

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

WORTHLESS IMITATIONS of the MOHIN FLUTE.

MOHIN BROS. beg most respectfully to CAUTION the PUBLIC that genuine MOHIN FLUTE can be had only from MOHIN BROS. at Nos. 3 and 4 Lower Chitpore Road, East of Calcutta Police Court.

Price of the Mohin Flutes.

Mohin flute 3 octave 3 steps F to F	...	Rs. 35
Do. ,, ,, C to C	...	40
Do. superior millowtone gold mounted best finish	—	40
The octave copula 3 octive 3 stops	—	60
Mohin flute 3 octave 4 stops	—	60
Do. Superior	—	70
Mohin flute 3½ octave 5 stops	—	100
Do. 3½ octave 6 stops	—	150
Mohin fine folding 3 octave 3 stops	—	1200
Do. 3 octave 4 stops	—	100
Do 3½ octave 5 stops	—	

KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S

WORLD-RENOWNED

SCIENCE vs. LUXURY.

Maharajas
Rajas
Feudatory
Chiefs
Princes
Councillors
Scholars
Judges
Magistrates
Nawabs
Barristers
Physicians
Zemindars

Have unanimously borne testimony about the efficacy and excellence of our world-renowned sweet-scented KESHRANJAN OIL, thousands of which may be found in our KESHRANJAN DIARY, forwarded *Gratis* on receipt of half anna postage label. *Keshranjan* is the King of all sweet-scented and medicated Hair-oils.

Price per Small Phial	...	Re. 1 0
Packing and Postage	...	Re. 0 5 0
Three Small Phials	...	Rs. 2 8 0
Packing and Postage	...	Re. 0 11 0

THE GREAT ENEMY!

Do you not know that we have got a marvellous sprcific for Diabetes melitus? It is our great SHASTRIC medicine—BASANTA KUSUMAKAR RASA.

It improves the system, gives strength and energy after a fortnight's use.

Acts as a charm, even in obstinate cases of Diabetes—which have taken away from us, our best geniuses and worthies.

Efficacy of this invaluable preparation, has been acknowledged by many who have borne testimony in unanimous voice.

Saved many a valuable life from premature decay.

Price per Phial	..	Rs. 4 0 0
Packing and Postage	...	Re 0 3 0

Kaviraj N. N. Sen,

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA HOLDER,

18-1, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

NITYANANDA BISWAS.

Jewellery, Poddary Shop.

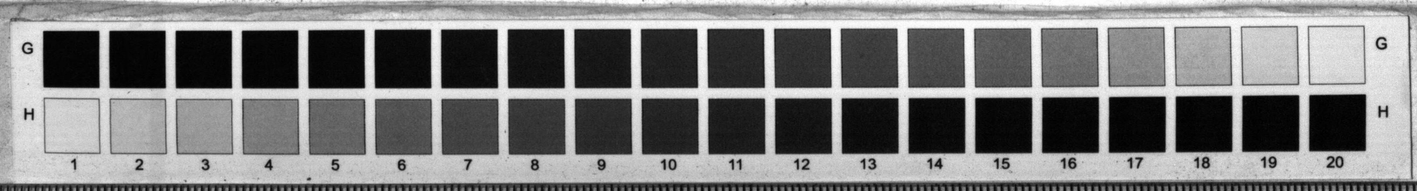
Rampur Boaliah, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

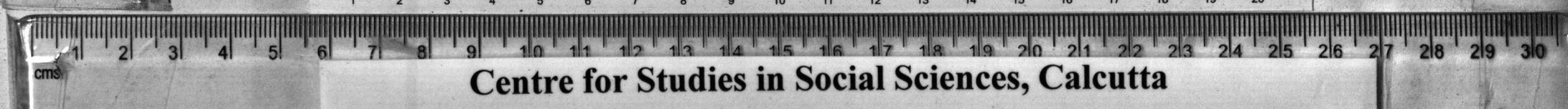
All sorts of gold silver and jewellery ornaments are kept ready for sale, and also made to order a cheaper rates than others. Confident of the superior quality of the articles and moderate prices at which they are sold, I invite comparison and challenge competition. For particulars see illustrated catalogue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

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

Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boaliah has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable. He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and fully deserves encouragement and patronage. He is trustworthy in his dealings with his customers.

Dated 4-2-90. (Sd). Nil Kant Majumder
Professor, Presidency College.





Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

HOW ANIMALS DETECT POISON.

INSTINCT BY WHICH THEY IDENTIFY NOXIOUS WEEDS.

The sense by which animals detect the presence of a poison is mainly that of smell. They seem to have very little sense of taste upon the palate. But carnivorous animals have a kind of "half-way" sense between taste and stomach ache which very soon tells them when they have taken poison or anything likely to disagree with them, and Nature has kindly arranged that they can get rid of it by the throat with very great ease. An extraordinary instance of this was quoted in the "Country Gentleman" last August. A Scotch keeper had a retriever which he had taught to fetch any object that he had left behind him. One day on the moors in the spring he found that he had left his knife at a place where he had been sitting no great way down the hill, and sent the dog to fetch it. The dog galloped back to the place, and, finding the knife, concluded that that was what he was to fetch, and picked it up. So much at least seems certain from the sequel, for when the dog arrived he had not got the knife, and also looked somewhat shamefaced. The keeper tried to send him back again, but he would not go. He went back himself, taking the dog with him. No knife was there; and it was certain that had it been dropped the dog would have picked it up. It then flashed across his mind that the dog, in running up the hill with the object in his mouth, had swallowed the knife. Unfortunately as it apparently was not uncomfortable, the retriever showed no sign of wishing to do other than digest it, which, as it was a valuable dog, the keeper was most unwilling to risk. So he took a handful of salt, clapped it into the dog's mouth, and held it tight for a minute—and after one or two coughs, the knife made its appearance. The dog was of course trying to get rid of the salt, not of the knife.

Wolves, tigers, leopards, and other carnivora are difficult to poison because of the power which they have of rapidly getting rid of the drug. Lions, on the other hand, are very frequently poisoned, as they eat voraciously and quickly, more like a dog than the other large felidæ. It is said that a good many lion skins, especially those brought back by foreign counts and others from Somaliland before the regrettable misunderstandings between whites blacks had begun in that region famous for large game, were obtained by the unsportsmanlike method of poisoning carcasses and leaving them for the lions to devour. Cattle, which have no less than four stomachs, are hopelessly poisoned if once they have swallowed a dose, whether in a toxic plant or otherwise. It is this curious arrangement of their inferiors which makes it such a difficult matter to give cattle medicine at all.

In common with human beings, animals seem to be affected by poison in certain forms when in a particular condition of health. A shrub with impunity. In certain states of other times they can eat the same plant or health a man can eat pork, lobsters, cockles, scallops, and other somewhat risky foods without bad effects. At other times the same edibles would produce on him the effect of ptomaine poisoning. Two persons may eat of the same food at the same time, and while one is perfectly well afterwards, the other may become violently ill. The curious cases of yew poisoning among cattle or horses seem to be somewhat analogous. They will sometimes browse on shoots of yew and take no harm whatever. At other times they are obviously made very ill, or die from eating the leaves. They have even been found dead with the yew fresh and undigested in their stomachs. Where poisonous plants are present in any great numbers in herbage it seems quite impossible to prevent cattle from eating them. The "poison veld" of parts of the Transvaal has a particularly bad reputation caused by plants—one of which is said to be a species of tulip—which comes into leaf in the spring.

In addition to the poisons mentioned above, the deaths or illness of English cattle have been traced to eating the leaves of laurel, common crowfoot, and various other plants of the Ranunculus family, wild parsnips, and acorns, which are very astringent; and also, it is believed, to their eating woody nightshade. The keeping of a goat with cattle may possibly with impunity plants which are injurious to be beneficial, because goats eat by choice and cows.

Birds seem to have no discrimination whatever in regard to poisons, probably because they have almost no sense of smell, and swallow their food without masticating it. They are terrified to paralysis by the appearance of a poisonous snake (unless the terror be due to dread of the appearance of the serpent rather than to an inherited knowledge of its venomous power); but such intelligent birds as rooks will pick up and eat poisoned grain, and crows and ravens will readily eat poisoned eggs or meat. Chickens will eat the poisonous seeds of the laburnum, and die from the effects; whether birds such as tits and greenfinches ever do so does not seem to be known. But wild birds are frequently found dead in good health a few hours before, and then death may probably be due to the consumption of poisonous seeds.

There is some reason to think that there are narcotic poisons which as a first symptom produce great excitement in animals, in the same way that opium or hemp first exhilarates and then stupefies. In North America there is a poisonous grass which, according to popular accounts, "sends the horses mad." They become greatly excited, and gallop at full speed till exhausted, and sometimes death follows.

In the account of Col. Mahon's successful operations against the "new Mahdi" it is noted that on the march back to the river a number of the horses died from eating "poisoned grass," on which they browsed at the halting places. A similar instance of the failure of instinct to detect danger lurking in vegetable growth, as regards which it might naturally be concluded that the animals' senses would, after long experience in the life of a species, have inherited caution, occurred quite recently in Somaliland. A train of Indian camels were brought over for use in the army transport, many of them being exceptionally good and strong animals. There were also many native Somali camels at the base. The Indian and Somali beasts were both allowed to crowse freely on the wild shrubs round their quarters. The camels which had been born of native stock took no harm. But the Indian camels ate shrubs which were so poisonous that many of them died. It is not stated that they overate themselves, which rather stupid creatures like camels will often do when they get the chance, but that they were actually poisoned by the toxic qualities of the food which they selected. It is an interesting question whether the native Somali camels really avoided the dangerous plants, or whether they had become "immune" by eating them for generations, as cats and their kittens which have eaten snake poison are believed to become protected from the effects of a cobra bite. But the probability is all in favor of the theory that they purposely avoid and reject what they instinctively know to be poisonous. If the food is pleasant and plentiful there is no reason to believe that animals ever cease eating until they think they have had enough, and by that time it would probably be too late for them to make use of experience on a later occasion.

Whatever be the reason for the fact, "warning" notices of various kinds are frequently affixed by nature to poisonous plants, almost as legibly as the label which the law insists that chemists shall place upon poisonous drugs. Many of the poisonous fungi have an odious smell, so much so that no mammal or bird ever thinks of touching them. On the other hand, the scent of the mushroom is distinctly appetizing and pleasant. Henbane, an exceptionally poisonous and quite beautiful wild plant, has a most unpleasant scent which is instantly detected by cattle when the plant is green. They most carefully avoid touching it when growing. But it seems to lose its warning odor when dried in hay. Instances have been quoted in which it has been injurious to cattle when consumed in this form. The common "fool's parsley," which has poisonous seeds, is not, we believe, eaten by any bird, neither do cattle touch it when growing in meadows. But they seem to have no such suspicion about the water hemlock, which is so peculiarly deadly to both cows and horses. Mr. Rider Haggard in his "Farmer's Year" describes the sudden death of a colt, just turned out with its mother in the early spring into the wet meadows by the river Waveney, from some such plant eaten in the grass. One of our most poisonous native plants is the ordinary fox-glove, from which "digitalis" is made. Every part of it is toxic in a high degree—flowers, stem, leaves, and roots. It has no unpleasant odor of any kind, but for some reason cattle never touch it. The lower leaves are among the earliest to appear on the banks or on commons, though the tall spike appears much later. But however scanty the herbage, these leaves are left uneaten. In the hemlocks, several of which are poisonous to man or beast, the dangerous ingredient varies. In the spotted hemlock it is "conine" which is present in great quantities in the seeds, though there is very little in the leaves and stem. The Greek poison was probably prepared from these seeds, as is the medical extract made at the present time. On the other hand, in the water hemlock, which is not very common in England, though found abundantly by Scotch rivers and on wet grounds in the North, the poisonous principle is contained in an essential oil. Spotted hemlock kills or injures human beings by causing paralysis, which progresses through the nervous centres till it attacks the lungs. In the water hemlock the poison acts in a different way. Like another and more deadly vegetable poison strychnine, it causes tetanic spasms. The difference in the nature of the poison contained in plants so closely alike as these two hemlocks may perhaps account for the failure of cattle to know the danger to which they are exposed in eating them. It may well be that one variety, though injurious to man, may not affect cattle. Consequently they might naturally eat without any misgiving the other variety which is deadly to them.—"London Spectator."

BIRDS THAT TALK AND MIMIC.

THE PARSON-BIRD.

The owner of this bird once had another, which spoke equally well—but far less respectably. He had bought it as a talker, but in ignorance of the extent of its knowledge or the depth of its corruption, and when a lady came in to buy a talking mynah, it was brought out for her inspection, and encouraged to make some observation. If I were to repeat what that wicked mynah said it would surprise the British matron.

The mynah found a home, for the next person who wanted one—who happened to be a legal practitioner—no sooner heard the bird's somewhat unduly racy vocabulary than he exclaimed, "That's the bird for me!" and carried it off in triumph.

The house mynah of India, which is a neat brown bird with yellow legs and habits much like our own starling, is not so often heard of as a talker, but I knew one very good one in Calcutta, which was particularly free and friendly in conversation.

As soon as one went up to the cage it would commence to bow in regular starling fashion, and to say, "Mynah, mynah, pretty mynah! Call the dog! Jack, Jack, Jack!" all very much in one breath, and in a decidedly high key.

Indeed, of all talking birds, this half-domestic creature is about the best for a pet; it is very easy to keep, cannot bite like a parrot, and gets so tame that it can be allowed to go about the house, and even outside, with unclipped wings.

Another good talker, which can be allowed liberty with less risk than this mynah, owing to its greater size and strength, is the piping crow, the "magpie" of Australia, which is always on view at the crows' cages at the Zoo.

This handsome pied bird has a beautiful whistle as his natural note, and in captivity he learns to pipe tunes and to speak with great readiness, and is very ready to show off his accomplishments in either direction.

One I knew in Calcutta used to say "Who are you?" to every one who entered his master's yard, and another at the Zoo some years ago used to be always whistling a tune. He did rather too much of this, as a matter of fact, for he only knew a line and a half, and used to keep on repeating this adnauseam

The late Mr. A. D. Bartlett told me he at first had the bird near his quarters, but had to send him down to the aviaries, for, as he said, he used to start at day-break and keep up that tune over and over again, and I used to lie in bed and sweat, waiting for him to begin!"

The last talker I allude to belonged to a species which, like the parson-bird, is little known away from its home. This is the bird called in books the greater racket-tailed drongo, and, in its native Indian home, the bhimraj.

This bird belongs to the shrike tribe, and is glossy-black, with two long feathers in its tail, wiry with tasselled tips. A fine specimen may be seen in the Western Aviary at the Zoo.

It is a most wonderful mocker, and can imitate any animal. I have heard one sing exactly like a canary, which performance, as the bhimraj is nearly as big as a magpie, sounded ridiculous enough.

Another yelped exactly like a puppy, and kept up the imitation years after it had had no opportunity of practising, as the puppy's life was short. This same individual could also whistle one verse of "Titwillow" perfectly.

With all these accomplishments, the bhimraj very rarely talks; but I heard of a perfect talker from an eminent scientific friend in India. He had called on a planter when upcountry, and found he was not in.

Sitting down in the verandah, he was hailed with the remark, "Have a peg, old man?" but as no one appeared who could have offered this refreshment, he looked about and convinced himself that the hospitable invitation came from a pet bhimraj. He afterwards found that this was not the limit of the bird's capabilities, and one favourite remark was, "How about my bonus?"

What the accomplishments of the Zoo bhimraj may be I do not know, but I do not expect that talking is one of them, though he ought, with his opportunities there, to be a perfect phonograph in the way of mimicry, for anyone who has known this bird will fully admit that he merits his Indian nickname of "hazardastan" (the bird of a thousand tales).

THE SEPTIC TANKS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Bhadreswar, Feb. 3.

I am glad to find that the septic tank nuisance has attracted sufficient public attention, and the energetic secretary to the Bhadreswar Rate-payers Association should be congratulated for the measure of success achieved by the anti-septic-tank movement originated by him. It is however a pity that the residents of Calcutta have not yet fully realised their position. The installation of the septic-tanks as it has already been pointed out in your columns will prove as much dangerous to the people of Calcutta as it is to the people of the moffasil living between Calcutta and Hooghly, and we have the authority of the Health Officer of the Calcutta Municipality in support of this view. "Dr. Cook, the Health Officer" said the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation "was of opinion that a septic tank for the sewage of 2,000 to 3,000 people discharging into the Hooghly a mile above the intake of the Pulta Water Works, would be a danger to the health of the town." This was, however, in regard to the installation of a septic tank latrine at the New Ordnance factories at Ishapur, discharging the sewage in the Khal about a mile distant from the intake of the Palta Water Works. But in his detailed opinion Dr. Cook wrote,—"It has been proved that germs travel 50 miles or more in a river and (still) retain their vitality."

Thus according to Dr. Cook, the installation of septic tank latrines within 50 miles from the intake of the Palta Water Works may also prove dangerous to the Health of the Town! Now let us examine the reply the Government has vouchsafed to the questions asked by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu at last Tuesday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Shirres in reply said,—"The intake of the Howrah and Calcutta Water Works are respectively 1¾ and 4 miles distant from the mills; but they are situated above and not below the mills. The upward movement of the water owing to the tides has been believed not seriously to affect the position." One reading between the lines of the above reply will clearly see that though the Government do not "believe" that it will "seriously" affect the position yet it could not assure that it "will not" seriously affect it. But taking it granted that the upward tides will not prove harmful, what has, we beg to enquire, the Government to say in regard to the septic tank latrines installed at the Shamnagore Jute Factories (which are situated about 1½ miles above the Palta intake) and at the Victoria Jute Mills at Teliniparah, on the opposite bank of the river there? Are we to believe it then that the downward movement of the water also will not "seriously affect" the intake?

Then again the Government says in another part of the reply that "the owners and managers of mills have been informed that they should not arrange for the installation of septic tanks without obtaining approval of the Sanitary Board to the effluent arrangements." This was said in reply to the Hon'ble Member's question requesting the Government to "be pleased to direct in the terms of the recommendation of the Chairman of the Serampur Municipality that the discharges from the septic tanks at Rishra should be diverted into the fields." I am sorry I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Basu in this point. In my opinion the discharge of the septic tank sewage into the fields will not be safe at least all the year round. I may here also quote a line from Dr. Cook's opinion. He said,—"If the effluent, after filteration, were disposed of in a suitable grass farm, and never under any circumstances such as heavy rain and flood discharged directly into the water course, I think it might be allowed, but this would present difficulties during the rains." So it will be seen that it is hardly safe to discharge the sewage into the fields even.

Lastly I beg again to impress upon the readers that if there is so much danger from the septic tank sewage being thrown into the river to the people of Calcutta, who use filtered water, to what a greater danger the people in the muffasil, who use unfiltered water, will be exposed to by it? I hope the Hon'ble member will return to his charge and have the points raised above made clear in the next meeting of the Council.

Mr. Lloyd, District Magistrate, of Bangalore, delivered judgment on Thursday in the case in which five men of the Moplah Regiment, stationed here, were charged with burglary in the house of Captain Low. The Magistrate found all the accused guilty and sentenced the first, an old offender, to seven years' and the others to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused are also suspected of being concerned in other burglaries in Bangalore.

JAPAN.

In Japan you buy a dress by the weight.

In Japan there are over 30,000 miles of railways.

In Japan every child is taught to write with both hands.

Japanese officers direct their troops by means of a code of whistling.

Japan is 59,561 square miles larger than England, Scotland, and Wales.

Until forty years ago, the Japanese were vaccinated on the tip of the nose.

Japanese wrestlers are to their masses what football favourites are to ours.

Japanese brides, during the marriage ceremony, wash the feet of the bridegroom.

Chrysanthemums, served as salad, are a favourite article of diet among the Japanese.

At a Japanese banquet it is considered a compliment to exchange cups with a friend.

Fish are sold alive in Japan, the pedlars carrying them through the streets in tanks.

Japanese spies have been working among the Chinese labourers in the great fortress at Port Arthur.

Every workman in Japan wears on his cap and on his back an inscription giving his business and his employer's name.

Geishas in Japan start their singing education very early.

The lessons are taken on the roof of the house—in winter for preference.

The principal garments of the Japanese infantry regiments are composed of specially prepared paper of a yellowish colour.

On entering her husband's home, the Japanese bride does not become mistress of the household. She becomes the slave of her spouse's parents.

The postal and telegraph departments in Japan are very flourishing. Sixty-eight per cent. of the receipts go to the expense of their maintenance.

Census-taking in Japan is simple, original, but untrustworthy. The houses are counted, and for each of these dwelling-places an average of five persons is allowed.

In almost every school in Japan it is the custom one day in the autumn to take the pupils out rabbit hunting, on another mushroom hunting at night with paper lanterns.

The lower classes of the Japanese employ hardly any other material than paper for their clothing. Where wages are exceedingly low, cloth is an impossible extravagance.

When a Japanese woman of the middle and lower classes is dressed for an evening entertainment, she generally shows as much of her feet as she can, and is sometimes barefooted.

The Empress of Japan receives £4,000 worth of clothes from Paris each year. She only consents to appear in public clothed in the garments of her native country once in twelve months.

A spectator in a Japanese theatre, on payment of a small extra fee, is permitted to stand up; and the person behind him cannot object, although the latter's view of the performance is obstructed.

The Japanese eat more fish than any other people in the world. With them meat-eating is a foreign innovation, confined to the rich, or rather to those rich people who prefer it to the national diet.

Public story-tellers still earn a good livelihood in Japan. In Tokio alone 600 of them ply their trade, provided with a small table, a fan, and a paper rapper to illustrate and emphasise the points of their tales.

Before the Westernising of the Japanese war department, a battle was frequently decided by personal encounter between the two commanders, the retainers on each side giving their chiefs encouragement only.

In Japan, small children of the poor, who have the gift of straying and no nurses to look after them, are safe guarded by the simple precaution of hanging labels round their necks which tell their names and addresses.

An evidence of the striking uniformity of size among the Japanese is found in the fact that recent measurements taken of an infantry regiment show no variation exceeding two inches in height or twenty pounds in weight.

In the public schools of Japan the English language is required to be taught by law. The Japanese youths in the open ports and commercial cities are all eager to learn English as a passport to wealth, position, and employment.

Most of the Japanese houses are of one general shape and two storeys high. They are put together by a curious method of mortising, at which these people are adepts, not one nail being used throughout the construction of the whole building.

The Emperor of Japan is an athlete in his way; he has introduced football into the Land of the Chrysanthemum, and amuses himself by playing an amateur game in his private grounds with some of his friends, most of whom are not so fond of it.

Every Japanese barrack has a gymnasium, and the Japanese soldiers rank among the best gymnasts in the world. In half a minute they can scale a fourteen-foot wall by simply bounding on each other's shoulders, one man supporting two or three others.

In Japan archers test their arrows by balancing them on the nails of the second and third fingers of the left hand and rapidly twirling them by the feathered end with the fingers of the right. If the arrow makes a whirling sound it is crooked and must be straightened.

Dysentery.

OR Inflammation of the bowel or large intestine is of more frequent occurrence during the summer months. It can be checked and cured if Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy is taken according to the printed directions with each bottle Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy is invaluable to all meedicine chests. Get a bottle to-day, it may save a life.

Price Re 1 and Rs. 2. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

If unable to obtain locally, this medicine will be forwarded by Smith Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta, on receipt of an order Whole ale agents—F K. Paul and Co., Abdool Rahman and Abdool Kareem Calcutta.

RUSSIA.

Rye is the chief crop grown in Russia.

Russia is the largest State in the world.

Russians are the most hospitable of people.

Russia annually spends £30,900,000 on her army.

Russia is traversed by the largest rivers in Europe.

Moscow is the centre of Russian internal commerce.

Russia has fewer labour strikes than other countries.

The Tsar is at the head of the Græco-Russian Church.

For every ton of coal, Russia burns nine tons of wood.

Every year 280,000 conscripts join the Russian army.

Houses in Russia are built of yellow brick, and are of one storey.

Lake Baikal, in Siberia, is the highest fresh-water lake in the world.

Dairy farming is pursued in Finland from a scientific point of view.

The yearly production of coal in Russia is more than 6,000,000 tons.

It is considered bad form to carry an umbrella in Russia during the winter.

The price of a bath in Russia works out at about four shillings and fourpence.

The Tsar has the power to appoint to every office in the Græco-Russian Church.

Russian stoves are so arranged in the houses that they heat two rooms at once.

The city of St. Petersburg covers three large islands and a number of smaller ones.

The Russian Empire contains a greater number of distinct races than any other country.

Common footsoldiers in Russia receive as pay only two kopecks, or a halfpenny a day.

Every male in Russia is liable to serve in the army after attaining his twenty-first year.

When the Neva is in flood, women can be seen washing their clothes in the backwaters.

A great portion of Russia is under water in the Spring, owing to the rivers overflowing.

When erecting a bridge, the superstitious Russ throws a piece of new money into the water.

Trains are conveyed across Lake Baikal on the Trans-Siberian Railway by means of a steamer.

The bulk of our timber and raw material for the manufacture of paper comes from Finland.

All the granite used in the magnificent buildings in St. Petersburg comes from Finnish quarries.

It is more necessary for a commercial traveller entering Russia to understand German than Russian.

To hire a carriage in the evening for a drive that only takes ten minutes costs 26s. in St. Petersburg.

The cost of a Russian soldier is £30 18s. per annum, towards which every Russian pays 4s. 9d. in taxes.

In localities where timber is cut; watch towers are erected outside the overseer's house to keep a look-out for forest fires.

The crack infantry regiment of Russia is the Malo-Ruski or Little Russian Regiment, having its headquarters at Kieff.

A woman in Russia, until the day of her death, if she remain unmarried, is under the absolute sway of her parents.

When a Russian dies, he is buried with a paper in his hands. On this is written his Christian name, as well as a prayer for his soul.

On every shop-front in St. Petersburg there is not only the Russian sign, but a complete pictorial representation of the goods on sale within.

In times of peace, the Russian army numbers 1,000,000 men. On declaration of war, this can be almost immediately raised to 2,500,000.

To keep out the cold in winter, the windows of Russian houses are fastened up, paper being gummed wherever the least draught might penetrate.

Conscription takes place in Russia annually between November 1st and December 15th, and those required to complete the active army are chosen by lot.

The real power in Russia is Pobyedonostseff, the Procurator-General of the Holy Synod of the Russo-Greek Church. He is also the most hated man in the Empire.

The Governor of Vladivostock has power to deport any person or persons he thinks fit at twenty-four hours' notice. No reason need be assigned for this summary dismissal.

The Appanage Estates are the property of the Russian Imperial family. Their area is 20,000,000 acres. All profits from the timber go to the private purse of the Tsar.

In the outside world of Russia, furs are considered a test of the financial position of the wearer, so that many business men are obliged to spend a good deal of money on them.

Furs and winter garments are preserved during the time they are not being worn by being stowed in deep straw tampers, with sheets steeped in turpentine laid between the folds.

The period of service for Russian soldiers is fifteen years—four in the ranks, two years on furlough (liable to recall at any moment), and nine years in the reserves, which can only be called out in case of war or national danger.

Imaginary Ailments.

THERE are many who have pains in the back and imagine that their kidneys are affected, while the only trouble is a rheumatism of the muscles, or, at worst, lumbago, that can be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, or by damping a piece of flannel with Pain Balm and binding it on over the affected parts.

Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

If unable to obtain locally, this medicine will be forwarded by Smith Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta, on receipt of an order. Wholesale agents B. K Paul and Co., Abdool Rahman and Abdool Kareem Calcutta.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 7, 1904.

MR. RISLEY'S SUPPOSED SECOND MESSAGE.

This time it comes from a private source. It is alleged that Mr. Secretary Risley had collected some Bengalees in whose intelligence he had absolute faith, for the purpose of delivering an address. No reporters were allowed, but somehow or other a report of what he said was obtained, and supplied to us. We publish it as we got it; and we do it under no apprehension of being prosecuted under the proposed Official Secrets Act, which is yet in the Legislative Council. As for the accuracy of the utterances, we do not vouch for all or any of the statements attributed to Mr. Risley. The sentiments of the speech, however, bear a close resemblance to many that we have heard from official sources. Mr. Risley is reported to have said, amidst breathless silence:—

"The agitation against the partition project, is gradually assuming gigantic proportions in the East. It is whispered that it will also be commenced in the West when the B. I. Association have paved the way by a public meeting. In Eastern Bengal, it is all the work of designing agitators. There is a deplorable dearth of intelligence in West Bengal. The only men of sense, to my thinking, are the opium-smokers of Bagh Bazar whose brilliant effort, in the shape of a memorial, was published by the "Englishman" day before yesterday. They can appreciate worth, and have realized the beauties of the humble letter that I prepared on the subject and sent to the Government of Bengal in December last.

"As for East Bengal there is only one intelligent man in that quarter, namely, Mr. Garth, the manager of the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca. As for the rest, I have no great respect for their intelligence. Are they not all following a few designing men? What are these meetings but spurious ones got up by those designing men? I can shew you at once that all these meetings are the work of one single man. Don't you see they are all so equally alike that one can see at a glance that, they all come from the same parent? One meeting is just like the other. There is a gathering; there is a president; there are resolutions; and there are speeches. There is the same cry of "No Partition."

"If the meetings had been organized by different parties, why are they so like one another? If one meeting had cried "No Partition" and another declared for "Partition," then we might have thought that they had originated from different sources. If one meeting had declared for partition, another passed a resolution on the Thibet war, another in favour of widow re-marriage, then of course there was a chance of palming them off upon us as genuine ones. If one meeting had a gathering, and another two Presidents or a Vice-President, if one meeting had speeches and another had songs and dances, then of course we could have regarded these meetings as genuine. But how can one help considering them as fictitious when they have the same features and the same cry namely, they will have "No Partition?"

"These designing men have sought to raise a Frankenstein by this spurious agitation. You know, it is by fictitious agitation, that this kind of Frankenstein can be raised. Bengal was calm and quiet; there was nothing stirring in the land. But see how a bomb-shell was thrown by them in the midst of quiet, and everything was turned topsy-turvy and that needlessly. Why disturb the country by needless dissipation? What business had they to disturb this quiet? What we did was only to announce a project, a very innocent project, the project being only to partition Bengal. I assure you, gentlemen, we did nothing more. But lo! it is followed by a social convulsion. Has any one ever seen such perversity?

"Very well, since they will have no partition, let them give us reasons, why? I have heard it said,—yes gentlemen, believe me, I have seen with my own eyes the newspapers contending that, it is we who have to give reasons! They say that since the project is ours it is for us to give reasons. How unreasonable they are! Reasons may be necessary to explain any departure from ordinary affairs of life, but we are a mighty Government. We have to proceed on quite different lines. We give projects, only projects, and those who are affected by them have to find the reasons for and against them. Intelligent men like Mr. Garth finds reasons for, and others, whom I need not name, against our proposal. If ever we have to give reasons we try to search for them afterwards—that is our rule. Project first, and reason afterwards—that is our rule. Project first, and reason afterwards—that is our policy,—a policy founded upon long-established tradition. Now we have given our project, what are your reasons against it, ye people of Eastern Bengal?

"The mighty Empire that we wield is bounded on the North by the highest mountain in the world. Nay, we are going to cross that even. It is bounded on the South by an illimitable ocean which none has yet crossed. We are surely not the parties to give reasons!

"Yet the people of Eastern Bengal will have them. We have a leader, who does all things for us, even finds reasons for us. Our Viceroy is like a rock to us; if we are shot at we stand behind him. If we find ourselves sinking in quagmire he extricates us; if we find ourselves drowning, he holds us fast by the hair and drags us up. Nay, when we are in dearth of reasons he supplies us with them in abundance. What is a Viceroy for, if not for such assistance to his subordinates?

"The Viceroy is going to Eastern Bengal. He will ransack every corner of Mymensingh and Dacca for reasons. His Excellency will march, and search for reasons, and dirch them for our use—(Here a voice interrupted the speaker with the query: "How do you spell the word "dirch" you have just used?)"

"Answer:—I don't know.

"Query:—What is its meaning?

"Answer:—Go and see your dictionary.

"Query:—If I don't find it there?

"Answer:—Throw your dictionary into the Ganges. We cannot give both sound and sense. We give the sound, let others find the sense. But to proceed: The project is founded upon a single patent fact. Bengal is heavy and Assam is light. Though we have not been able as yet to weigh the two Provinces in a scale, for experience shows that it is impracticable, we know that Bengal is heavy, and Assam is light in spite of its many hillocks. Of that there can be no two opinions. Even Eastern Bengal will have to admit it. That being so, we have to seek equilibrium, and we secure it by taking eleven millions from heavy Bengal, and putting them into light Assam. Can anything be more reasonable and plainer than this?

"Talking of equilibrium I have always tried to secure it. It has been pointed out to me that the arrangement of fastening eleven millions of Bengalees, speaking a different tongue and following different customs and manners, upon the Assamese, is defective. I forestalled the objection and have remedied it by fastening the Uriya-speaking people of Ganjam and Sumbulpore upon Orissa."

GOVERNMENT REPLY TO CHAMBER'S MEMORIAL.

We said the other day that the Government of India in its reply to the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce on the Bain case shows considerable nervousness. The memorial, to quote the words of Mr. Secretary Risley, "contains charges of the gravest nature against the Government;" yet the Government bears the accusation with Buddhistic patience. This is all the more striking as the Government has been able to prove very satisfactorily that the memorialists had not the slightest ground to hurl such serious accusation at its head. Nay, more. Though a number of unfounded charges of "the gravest nature" are preferred against it, the Government of India "desires to acknowledge the temperate language in which the memorial of the Chamber is couched." In other words, the Government is apparently thankful that the Chamber has not brought these "charges of the gravest nature" in abusive terms. Perhaps the Government meant to be satirical.

The memorial of the British Indian Association on the same subject, it seems, did the Government good service at this juncture. For, while the European Association had nothing but "charges of the gravest nature" against the Government, the B. I. Association proceeded in a different line, that is to say, it gratefully acknowledged the fair and firm attitude which the Government had taken in this connection. And the India Government, in order to justify its conduct before the Chamber, had to draw the attention of the latter to "a long memorial, dated 22nd December, 1903, addressed to the Government of India by the Committee of the B. I. Association, in which that body expressed its thankfulness to the Government of India for their action in the Bain case, and for the protection afforded by them to coolies from violence and oppression." But, while the Government of India utilises the services rendered to it by the B. I. Association for its own benefit, it does not even acknowledge the temperate, nay, grateful language in which its memorial is couched, nor agrees to accept any of the suggestions it offered for preventing cases of failures of justice which so frequently occur in Assam.

Barring this portion of the Government's reply to the memorial of the Chamber, the rest is full of sound sense and wisdom. Indeed, we cannot be too grateful to the Government for laying down in emphatic terms certain principles which unfortunately are apt to be forgotten now and then by a certain section of the non-official European community. Mr. Bolton, the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Assam, though agreeing with the Government of India that Mr. Bain deserved a severer punishment than that he got, advised the Viceroy not to re-open the case on "political grounds." The Chamber of Commerce blamed the Government of India for not having followed this advice of the Local Administration; and the Government answers the charge in a way worthy of its high position:—

"The Government of India were unable to accept this plea. Neither can they accept the proposition that it is the duty of the Supreme Government to defer in all such cases to the view of the Local Administration; and still less could they accept it in a case where the reasons against further action that were tendered by the Local Government, were reasons of expediency alone. There are higher considerations than those of expediency, which it is the duty of the supreme authority to bear in mind. These considerations were not, as the memorialists suggest, identical with "motives of policy:" they were the simple but paramount obligation to see that justice is done and that right shall prevail."

The British Indian Association, in its memorial, takes exactly the same view of the situation. It says: "The Chief Commissioner was not disposed to apply for enhancement of punishment on the general ground of expediency presumably on the ground of prudence which dictated inaction when any other course might have led the tea planters to make a clamour over it. The Government of India, as the protector of the weak and helpless coolies, could not view the matter in that light and were therefore not prepared to accept the Chief Commissioner's conclusions with regard to an application for an enhancement." We ourselves also viewed the matter in the same light when a section of the Anglo-Indian press was trying to tear the Government of India into pieces because it had ignored the suggestion of the Assam Administration stated above. The fact is, the Government of India, if it had not taken the course it did, would have only emphasised the impression that there was one law for the Indian and another for the European.

The following passages which we quote from the Government reply ought to be printed in letters of gold. Here is one:—

"The administration of even-handed justice in India, where two races differing so widely in many of their ideas as the European and the Indian, are placed side by side, is a matter of no small difficulty. It can only be successfully pursued by the exercise of patience and consideration on both sides, and by a mutual reluctance to impute unworthy motives. Miscarriages of justice are not frequent, and are only condoned by the general belief that the successes of the law are immeasurably in excess of its failures. But the last thing that would be likely to promote the steady growth of this confidence would be any endeavour on the part Government to differentiate on racial grounds. No such attempt has been made or is likely to be made, by any responsible Government."

Here is another:—

"Before replying to the present memorial they have made a careful study of all the cases of collision between Europeans and Natives and of the Judicial action that has been taken upon them during recent years. There is not in this record the least justification for the belief that the balance of justice has been deflected to the detriment of the European, or that the instrument of the law has been more readily set in operation against him, or that he has met with severer penalties than the native. On the contrary it would be much easier to argue that the reverse is the case, and it would only be necessary to publish an entire list of cases with the facts, the judgment, and the sentence in each case, to demonstrate that the European has no reasonable ground for complaint. If the Government of India do not adopt this course, it is only because they are sincerely anxious to take nestep that might lead to a revival of controversy."

Here is yet another:—

"It is also not inopportune to add that the last thing of which a Government almost entirely European in composition, is likely to be guilty—is a straining of the powers conferred upon it by the law, to the detriment of its own countrymen. The due protection of their legitimate interests is not likely to appeal less forcibly to the Government of India than to the Chambers of Commerce or any other section of the community. On the other hand it is perhaps even more peculiarly the duty of Government to protect the interests of the subject, millions, for whose security from violence or oppression they are the responsible trustees, and to see that the equal justice between man and man, upon which it is the constant boast of Englishmen that their empire in India depends, exists in reality as well as in name."

Now, we are not at all sorry that the Government of India, instead of rebuking the Chamber of Commerce, has treated it with exemplary gentleness. For, we believe, by assuming this attitude, the Government will better succeed in impressing the above sentiments upon the minds of a certain section of the non-official European community than by dealing with them in a sterner manner. It is very desirable that both communities should live in peace and amity; but, this could not be possible if the Supreme Government were to accord them each a quite different treatment.

We must say, however, that so long the state of administration in Assam is not improved upon the line suggested by the B. I. Association, such scandals as the Bain case are bound to occur every now and then, and create bad blood between the two races. As this means unmitigated evil all along the line, it is the duty of the leaders of the European and Indian communities to meet together in friendly terms and devise means for the purpose of putting a stop to this state of things. When the Chamber counts among its members such sympathetic, broad-minded and practical Englishmen as the Hon'ble Mr. Cable, Sir Patrick Playfair and others, it is quite possible for that influential body to establish a cordial feeling between Indians and Europeans on the basis of mutual esteem and interest. If the Chamber takes the lead in this matter, we can guarantee the sincere co-operation of the Indian leaders in its efforts to remove racial animosity.

COST AND CONFUSION OF THE UNDERTAKING.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has invited the opinions of the important public Associations of Calcutta on the proposed dismemberment of Bengal. The Viceroy is also going to Dacca to collect information on the same subject. Of course what they expect is well-reasoned arguments. But the people are in a queer position. What is a well-reasoned argument? An argument which is conclusive to the people may appear childish to the Government. Who is to judge between them and decide whether the Government or the people are in the wrong? There is no such arbitrator. So what the Government, in our humble opinion, should do, is to define what a well-reasoned argument means.

For instance, the people have been very powerfully moved, among others, by sentimental grounds. Here is one of these grounds which we believe has not yet been put forward by any body. It comes from a Mahomedan Zemindar of Dacca. If a native of Dacca is now asked what province he comes from, he will say "Bengal." But, if a new province is created and it is called either Assam or "Eastern Frontier Province," he will not have the privilege of saying that he belongs to Bengal,—a privilege which he and his family have been enjoying since the last one thousand or more years. Is it or is it not a well reasoned argument? Yet an Englishman will rather die than allow his dear country to be divided into two—the one being called England and the other, say, Tinland. Now if sentiment is good for an Englishman, why should it be otherwise with a Bengalee?

We now pass on to grounds other than sentimental. First of all, why do you disturb the present order of things? The reasons given by the Government are not only not sufficient but untenable. The main reason is that Bengal is too large for a Lieutenant-Governor. If so, why not give the ruler of the Province an executive council and thus lighten his work? That is a sounder remedy than territorial divisions, and it has been universally urged. If this remedy is adopted, all this social convulsion will at once die out.

Has the Government taken into consideration the cost and confusion that are bound to follow the formation of the new Province? If the Government had just taken the trouble to find the nature of the confusion that would follow the dismemberment of Bengal, the discovery would stagger it. Let the authorities enquire of some of those officials and non-officials who took part in the partition business of Sylhet and Cachar in 1874, and they will learn valuable lessons. Heaps of valuable papers belonging to the Board of Revenue and some other offices were either lost or stolen during their transit to the Assam Secretariat. It was confusion all along the line, and it took many years to restore ordered in these two districts. Yet Sylhet and Cachar were only on the outskirts of Assam, and their inhabitants in constant touch with the Assamese. We know Sir Patrick Playfair was in Assam at the time. Will the Viceroy or the Lieutenant-Governor enquire of him on this point? Would not the confusion be hundredfold more than what it was in the seventies if such advanced districts as Dacca and Mymensing with the Chittagong Division were amalgamated with the backward administration of Assam?

We shall refer to one point to show the nature of the confusion that is sure to arise from the proposed amalgamation. It is proposed to do away with the Bengal Revenue Board and make the Chief Commissioner the final authority in regard to questions of land settlement. Now though this institution is manned by the most experienced Revenue Officers of Bengal, yet it did not venture to introduce the Road Cess Act into the Chittagong district, so complex, so intricate, and so peculiar are its landed questions. The Noabad settlements of Chittagong alone have a history of their own, which very few Bengal civilians have been able to master. It would therefore be something like a disaster to leave such questions, complicated also by a fancy cadastral survey, to a Chief Commissioner who, being imported from outside, has absolutely no knowledge of these things, and which have to be dealt along with the landed questions of Assam. Even Mr. Risley will not care to say that the landed interests of the Chitagong Division and Assam are the same in tradition, custom, and ethnology, though he has been pleased to state that the people of Chittagong who are Bengalees, and the people of Assam who are distinctly of Mongolian type, come from the same stock.

Let us now try to give the reader some idea of the probable cost. The point is, whether the transferred districts will get the Assam or the Bengal administration. Of course the Government cannot propose to place the highly advanced people of East Bengal, who have been enjoying the blessings of a regulation rule for the last 200 years, under the jurisdiction of the backward Government of Assam, without doing them gross injustice. They have committed no fault to deserve such punishment. We may, therefore, take it that the Government will promise them as good an administration as it prevails in Bengal. Indeed, that is the line which the Lieutenant-Governor and other officials have taken to convince the people of Eastern Bengal of the advantages of the Government scheme.

The contention of the Government seems to be this. Assam must be raised up to a higher level. It is not possible for this poor Province to make any progress, if left to itself. It is therefore necessary that the Chittagong Division and the districts of Dacca and Mymensing should be ceded to Assam for its improvement. But why should they object to this arrangement, says the Government, if they get everything that they now enjoy in Bengal? They lose nothing; only they help Assam to rise. We wonder the Government does not see the fallacy of its argument.

First of all, why should the East Bengal men, who are already in possession of the blessings of an advanced Government, agree to part with them in the hope that the same will be conferred on them hereafter? No sensible people, with the adage, "a bird in the hand, etc.," before them, can accept such a proposition. Then, where is the guarantee that the boons which they are asked to part with, will be restored to them again? Of course the present Government will give them pledges and promises; but, circumstances may turn up to prevent the next Government from fulfilling them. It is only mad men who can denude themselves of their valuable possessions and surrender them to others, relying on the words of the latter that they will get them back in due course.

And then, granting that the pledges of the present Government will be fulfilled to the letter. Surely, it will take many, many years before they can expect to get them back. Why should they agree to remain in this state of non-possession for such a long time? Mind also the confusion to which we have already referred. It is not a matter of joke to create a new Province as advanced as Bengal, specially when it is to be composed of districts peopled by two distinct races, differing in civilization, laws and regulations, religion, customs and manners. Heaven knows how many rich and poor families may be ruined, in the course of the formation of the Province, by the loss of valuable papers and documents, during their transit from one place to another.

As regards cost, it is of two-fold character. Frist, the necessities of Assam are very great, and Dacca, Mymensing and the Chittagong Division are to be transferred in order to erect in Assam a vigorous and self-contained administration" and not to further the interests of the people of those districts. Secondly, not only to raise up Assam, but also to regain their lost blessings, the people of the severed districts will have to be taxed over again. Assam has no High Court; it has no Presidency College; no Medical College; no Civil Engineering College; it has no Board of Revenue; it has no Lieutenant-Governor with his Council or high class Secretaries to advise him; it has no first grade Commissioners, Judges and Magistrates. It has not many other costly institutions needed for an advanced Province. All these have to be established in the new Province. And what does it mean? It means crores and crores of rupees. Where is this an expenditure of money to come from? Certainly from the five doomed districts of Eastern Bengal. What a prospect before them! And is not the situation very queer? These districts are to part with certain valuable possessions and purchase them over again by spending crores and crores of rupees and subjecting themselves to the untold sufferings consequent on the formation of a new Province!

As regards the publication by the newspapers of the note of Mr. Cotton on the partition question, let it be borne in mind that it was recorded in 1896. We have disapproved of the method that the Government adopted in suppressing this document on higher grounds. But it is also from expediency the Government ought not to have adopted that course. When attempts were made to fasten Chittagong upon Assam in 1896 there was an agitation. It was then known that both Mr. Cotton and the High Court had objected to the project. So the notes of the High Court and of Mr. Cotton were procured, especially as the then Government had no objection to allow them to see the light of day. The opinion of the High Court was published in these columns at the time: and if the note of Mr. Cotton was not, it was due to a mere chance. For, the project having been abandoned and we having no notion that it would be revived hereafter in an aggravated form by the Government, we did not attach any importance to it. Copies of the note of Mr. Cotton are yet to be found with some of the people of Chittagong; for, the document was not considered confidential at the time, and was thus available to those who needed it. When such is the state of affairs it was a mistake on the part of the Government to refuse to publish a document which was supposed to be public property in 1896, and had been possessed by some by fair means, and read by many. Yet, as we said, the other day, in deference to the wishes of the Government, it were better if the publication were witheld just now, and that was also the understanding.

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Pioneer" does not approve of the method the Government adopted in suppressing the documents, namely, the Notes of Sir Henry Cotton and the High Court, on the proposed transfer of Chittagong in 1896. The writer says:—

"The reasons for the refusal by the Government of India to make public certain official documents bearing upon the scheme of territorial redistribution in Bengal may, perhaps, be explained before the present controversy comes to an end; but, in the meanwhile, those very papers have appeared in the columns of the Bengali Press. When the question of the transfer of the Chittagong Division was under consideration in 1896, the High Court pronounced against it; and Mr. (now Sir Henry) Cotton, as Chief Commissioner of Assam, was also in strong opposition. The Minute by the latter was published in full in one newspaper early last week, and on the following day another paper reproduced the pronouncement made by the Judges. The arguments against the old proposal are thus before us in spite of the efforts of Government to keep them back; and it would not be surprising if the "unauthorized" publication of these State documents is hereafter used to point an official moral in the matter of the Secrets Act.

"This, however, is a side issue. The point to be considered is whether the Government would not act wisely in placing before the public, without reserve, such State papers as have direct reference to the redistribution scheme as a whole. Purely confidential opinions might be excluded from this category, but these must be few in number. There is really no object in making a mystery of proceedings which must be known to scores of persons both in India and at Home. As to the tactical mistake made in the Home Member's announcement in Council that the High Court would not be consulted "at present," that is easy of remedy and its effect is not likely to be enduring. The highest judicial authorities in Bengal must be eventually asked for their opinion, just as they were in 1896; and this might just as well be admitted now as later on. The Government have such a good case as regards the transfer of the Chittagong Division to Assam that they need not fear any publicity in connection with it. The more the matter is openly discussed the better will be the chances of this part of the general scheme being carried through."

One of the documents, the opinion of the High Court, which the Government wanted to keep back, was published in these columns almost in its entirety in July 30, 1896. It was published in this paper again in the shape of an editorial the day previous to the reply given by the Home Member to the questions of Dr. Ashutosh Mukherjee. The other, the Note of Sir Henry Cotton, was not published by us in 1896, because, the project of transferring the Chittagong Division to Assam, having been dropped, no importance was attached to it, at the time. Copies of this Note have, however, been in the possession of several Chittagong gentlemen since 1896, as it was a public property at the time; and, by a little effort, a copy could be secured at the present moment by any body without having recourse to any unfair means. It is in this way that we came to possess a copy of the Cotton Note. By the way, how could the writer say, in the face of the well-reasoned arguments of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court and Sir H. Cotton, that the Government has a good case for the transfer of the Chittagong Division to Assam?

The Bill to amend the Official Secrets Act, as altered by the Select Committee, has introduced some changes for the better, for which the public will no doubt be thankful to His Excellency. These may be thus summarized: (1) The Expression "civil affairs" has been defined: (2) Mere entry into or presence in a civil office, when not shown to be under due authority, is not to be penal. It is only when a person, having entered an office, takes or atempts to take any document or to obtain any information, which he has no right to take or obtain, then he becomes liable to punishment under the Act: (3) So far as offences relating to civil matters are concerned, they are to be bailable and non-cognizable. Regarding the definition of civil affairs, however, the three representative Indian members of the Select Committee have, in a note of dissent, pointed out that the words "any other matters of state" are too wide and may operate to create a sense of insecurity and thereby to impair the usefulness of the public press, as critics of Government measures. This definition is divided under two heads: (a) Matters relating to foreign states. These are absolutely protected. Their divulgence without authority, when shown to be against the interests of the State, shall be an offence; (b) matters relating to fiscal arrangements of the Government or to any Native State or to any other matters of State, which matters are of such a confidential character that their publication shall be prejudicial to public interests. It is the last class of matters which will require careful consideration by the public. Under them may be brought any information which Government may consider confidential and as likely to injure public interests, if made public, without its authority. The Hon'ble member in charge in presenting the Report explained with reference to this that the conditions attached will be sufficient safe-guard against any possible abuse of the power given to the Government. But this overlooks the important fact that prosecution itself, even though it ultimately ends in an acquittal, is a punishment, in so far as it entails on the person accused great trouble, inconvenience and expense. This is specially the case when the prosecution is the State, helped by the

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

best legal talents available. So there is no guarantee that the Government may in certain cases take a view regarding the effect of publication of official information on public interests, which although it may be found erroneous in a court of justice, may suffice to induce it to start a prosecution. It is this contingency that is likely to act as a deterrent. The matter will require most careful consideration and we reserve further comments.

The reply of the Government of India to the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce on the Bain case reminds us of the paper which Mr. Sinnett proposed to start after the severance of his connection with the "Pioneer." He wanted to raise about three lakhs of rupees from the Indians to meet the cost of his venture; but, in order to make it a success he submitted the following scheme. He proposed that to make the paper paying and useful, it should be subscribed to both by the Europeans and the Indians. But the Europeans would not care for it, if only Indian interests were advocated in its columns; neither would the Indians raise the capital if the paper were devoted solely to the interests of the Europeans. So what he proposed was that one day he would make the Europeans gnash their teeth in anger, and the other day he would this way, he would keep the equilibrium. The words of wisdom and the way the Government has expressed its determination to uphold justice without minding creed and color will lead the European community to condemn the reply. On the other hand, the way that the Government has paid court to the Chamber will make the Indians wonder. Although the Chamber of Commerce preferred "charges of the gravest nature" against the Government, the latter not only did not show any anger, but was grateful because the language of its memorial was so temperate! As for the Indians the Government of India have tried to soothe them by freely acknowledging that it cannot, at the instance of a European public body, deviate from the path of justice, when dealing with a case between a European and an Indian.

Our readers will remember that Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose while on his return journey from Madras after the Congress Session was over, was put to much inconvenience and annoyance at the Kavli station of the Madras Railway. At the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. G. Srinivas Rao put the following question:—

(a) "Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the paragraph in the "Madras Mail" of the 5th January, 1904, regarding the inconveniences to which Mr. Lal Mohan Ghosh and his two daughters were put at dead of night at Kavli station by the reserved first class carriage in which they travelled being ordered to be detached by Mr. Duncan, the Railway Engineer and by them being made to vacate the carriage?

(b) will the GGovernment be pleased to direct a through investigation in the matter direct a thorough investigation in the matter and prevent the recurrence of such occuaences in future?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Hammick on behalf of the Government replied. "No representation has been made to Government with regard to the incident mentioned by the Honourable Member. The matter as described by the Honourable Member does not appear to concern Government in any way. It seems to be a complaint of the kind which is ordinarily addressed to the railway authorities and not one demanding investigation by Government."

The sentiments expressed by Mr. Hammick could, we think, have been conveyed in a more courteous manner. For instance, he might have said, without loss of dignity or in any way endangering the safety of the Empire, that "though no representation had been made on the subject the Government is aware of the circumstances of the case as reported in the newspapers. The Government regrets the incident, but does not see the necessity of any investigation on its part; for, the railway authorities, if addressed to on the subject, would do the needful." What is the good of giving a reply which betrays want of culture? The fact is, no one has a right to be discourteous, even an English official in India. He owes it to himself to be polite, especially when civility costs nothing. We dare say Mr. Hammick is a good man at heart, but, it seems also, bureaucratic rule, in the midst of which he has been trained, has a little demoralized him. We fear the idea of Mr. Hammick of the duties of a Government is a little queer. The Government has nothing to do with a case like this, says he. Indeed! What is then the use of a central authority at all if not for the purpose of affording protection to the people from the high-handedness of its subordinates? One is led to feel from the answer given that the question had irritated the Hon'ble member and caused him to lose his temper. The supervision of Government must be very lax where such gross high-handedness can be practised with impunity. We do not think it possible to shew an outrage like that in the annals of any other Province of India. Fancy the passengers of the mail train were detained and ladies and gentlemen made to drench themselves, and suffer other inconveniences for no fault of theirs. A Czar alone can do all that, and the Madras Government innocently declares that it has nothing to do with the outrage.

The feeling that pervaded the Town Hall meeting of Tuesday last in connection with the Universities Bill was that of deep despondency. The whole nation had already recorded its earnest protest through various channels against this measure, but the Government is as firm as ever. It will not deviate from the position it originally took, that is to say, it is determined to officialize the Indian Universities. In this matter, however, the people are strongly of opinion that they should be let alone. Of course they welcome Government help, but what they propose is that the officials should not have everything in their own way, as it is not possible for them to take charge of the education of the Indian youths. The Government, on the other hand, is equally resolved to convert the Universities practically into official institutions; and as the power is in its hands, so the people are in despair. Will the Viceroy be pleased to carefully read the speech of Rajah Peary Mohan Mokherjee who presided at the meeting? It ought to tell upon the generous heart of His Excellency. Indeed, the pathos which runs through almost every sentence he uttered should produce some effect upon those in whose keeping lies our destiny. The only constitutional means by which we can make our grievances known to the Government is by public meetings. But, says the Rajah, more in sorrow than in anger, and very correctly too, that "there is at the present day no more hollow work in India than to hold public meetings, make speeches, and pass resolutions. The generally accepted aphorism that the voice of the people is the trumpet of the Lord has become a delusion." Fancy, these words were wrung out from one than whom a more devoted and loyal subject of the British Government is not to be found in the whole of India. In his younger days the Rajah had greater hope for the regeneration of his country than now; and thus he ends his speech with these words: "We can only supplicate as a favour what in other days we might have demanded as a right."

The simplicity that Mr. Garrett, Magistrate of Rajshahye, betrays, in his circular letter to the Zemindars of his district, published in our columns on Wednesday, is really charming. In that circular letter he asks the Zemindars to act the part of hosts to him and his friends. "I shall be your guest" says he in effect, "and you must feed me. Not only me but also other guests." But who are these guests? Those Mr. Garrett will himself select. He does not say that he and his friends expect to be treated sumptuously, but that of course is understood, considering that the request comes from the Magistrate of the district to a Zemindar residing within his jurisdiction. They will have to pitch tents for their guests and provide them with all sorts of comforts and all the necessaries for the sport, horses and so forth. But Mr. Garrett is willing to bear his share of the burden, that is to say, he will provide all the axes (Kuralees) necessary for cutting down the trees! They will have of course to maintain a clerk, beautifully suggests Mr. Garrett, but that official will have to obey him and not those who would maintain him. They will have to cut down trees, and why? Because, they generate malaria. How considerate, how kind of Mr. Garrett! So if the Zemindars undertake to maintain the pig-sticking party he will try his best to get rid of wild boars. As for the others,—the wives and children of Mr. Boar—of course they will not be meddled with by him, for that would be quite unsports-man-like. Besides, if he exterminates the species, how are his successors to find sport in pig-sticking? It is not stated who is to have the meat, but as neither Hindus nor Musalmans are fond of pork, Mr. Garrett had certainly no anxiety on that score.

With reference to the pig-sticking circular of Mr. Garrett, Magistrate of Rajshye, a correspondent draws attention to an important point. The circular was issued in December last, and the public, he says, are entitled to know the following particulars:—

(1) To how many Zemindars was the circular sent and what are their names?

(2) Did they, if so, how many, respond to the appeal of the Magistrate for money?

(3) If any money has been collected in this connection, what is the amount, and how has it been spent?

(4) Has any money been collected from estates which are in the hands of executors?

(5) What answer did the Government give to his proposal to sanction Rs. 4,000 each from the estates of two helpless minors?

We trust, a member of Council will interpellate the Government on the subject.

Big Zemindars now-a-days appoint European managers for the management of their estates. The reasons for this need not be enumerated. But these European managers have not the same taste. Mr. Garth has gone against the natives of the country, and so has Mr. McMinn. But Mr. Meyer of the Bhowal estate has sided with those who maintain him. Surely we expect sympathy and help from Mr. Garth, and not opposition. He should act as one of us. Did he read what his illustrious father wrote in a number of private letters to Mr. William Digby and published in these columns? Sir Richard Garth expressed his ardent sympathy in these letters for the people of India. And why? Because, said he, he had eaten India's salt and owed everything to India. As the son of his father and domiciled in this country, surely Mr. Garth of Dacca should cast in his lot with the Indians and do nothing which would do harm to them. The Indians are very much in need, at this moment of their peril, of the assistance and co-operative of non-official Europeans. Would it be believed, that yesterday we got a telegram from Mymensing requesting us not to comment on the Bain case lest we thereby offend the susceptibilities of the non-official European community? We disregarded that request in the belief that there must be very few in that community who would take offence with us for doing what we consider it our legitimate duty in a fair and friendly spirit. It is quite true that passion and prejudice are apt to get the better of the innate sense of justice and fair play that resides in the breast of almost every English gentleman; but as the excitement, caused by the Bain case, is over, surely, those who found fault with the action of the Government in this connection will now readily admit that it had no other course to adopt than the one it did, without laying itself open to the charge of improperly helping one race by sacrificing the other.

Lord Tennyson arrived at Colombo on the 4th instant from Australia, homeward bound. Interviewed, he said he had enjoyed his five years stay in Australia and was sorry to leave, but duties at Home required his attention. Otherwise he would have stayed another five years.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell disposed of the suit instituted by Eleanor Lowe against John Herbert Lowe, in which the plaintiff prayed for dissolution of marriage on the ground of desertion and bigamy. After recording the evidence of the petitioner, his lordship passed a decree nisi for dissolution of marriage.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLIS TOPICS.

From our own Correspondet.

London, Jan. 15.

INDIA IN ENGLAND: WHAT MIGHT BE DONE.

How much may be done for India in England—given the mind to do something—may be judged from what the Liverpool Branch of the Indian Famine Union has accomplished. Indeed, the Branch has shown commendable activity while the Union itself has done nothing whatsoever, notwithstanding that the Right Hon. Leonard Courtney is its President. From a report just issued I learn that the Liverpool Branch began its second year's work by holding a business meeting on December 4, 1902, when the first annual report was read and adopted, and the following officers were re-elected: Sir Edward Russell, President; Dr. C. F. Aked, Vice-President; Mr. Style, Treasurer; and Mrs. Blair, Secretary. Two meetings were arranged. The first was held on February 2, 1902, in the Drawing Room of Mr. and Mrs. Sirett Brown, and was addressed by Miss Ellen Robinson and Mr. W. Hanbury Aggs, on the subject of "The Relation of Militarism and Imperial Policy to Famines." The second meeting was public one, held at the Picton Lecture Hall on March 2, 1902, and was addressed by Mr. Wm. Digby, C.I.E., on "Our Failure in India: Its Character and Extent." Other speakers were Mrs. Wm. Mahood and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee. Mr. Style presided. At the business meeting of March 30, arrangements were made to submit the names of Dr. Aubrey, Miss Alison Garland, and Mr. Wagle, as lecturers on India to the lecture Committee of the Corporation, and Mr. Martin Wood's MS. 'War against Drought', which he had asked the Branch to print and distribute, was read and discussed. It was, however, ultimately decided that the funds of the Branch did not permit them to do this.

The next business meeting, on October 8, arranged to carry on the work for the coming winter by means of several meetings, and it was hoped that the audiences and meeting places would be provided by ministers, friends, and associations who were in sympathy with the work, the Branch supplying the speakers. The first was held on October 18, at the Norwood Congregational Church, Liverpool, at the invitation of the Rev. Thomas Yates, when Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee spoke on the subject, "Is the Government of India Responsible, and if so, to Whom?"

The second meeting was held on October 20, at the room of the Postal and Telegraph Christian Association by the invitation of the Misses Chubb, when Miss Ellen Robinson addressed a large audience, which consisted chiefly of Post Office employes, on the subject of, "Indian Famines: Their Cause and Cure."

The third meeting took place on November 3, at Westhoughton, by invitation of the Westhoughton Women's Liberal Association, and was addressed by Mr. R. C. Dutt, C.I.E., on the subject of "The Economic Condition of India."

The fourth was held on November 4, at Pembroke Chapel, by invitation of the Pembroke Forum, and the members of that body were addressed by Mr. Dutt on the subject of "India's Future."

The fifth meeting was held on November 5, at Chorley, by invitation of the Chorley Women's Liberal Association, and was addressed by Mr. Dutt, on the subject of, "Indian Famines: Their Causes and Cure."

The sixth meeting took place on November 5, at the Church School Room of All Saints-Church, Stoneycroft, by invitation of the Vicar, the Rev. E. N. Hoare, and was addressed by Mr. Dutt, whose subject was, "India and the British Empire."

The seventh meeting was held on November 6, at Hope Street Church Hall, the room being hired by the Branch for the purpose. Mr. Dutt spoke on the "Financial Problem in India." A collection was afterwards taken which more than defrayed expenses.

Having placed this most admirable statement of services rendered to the good cause of Indian reform before its readers, the report goes on to say: "The Branch has sustained a great loss this year in the absence, owing to serious illness, of its Vice-President, Dr. C. F. Aked, to whose untiring efforts, its existence, during the first year of its formation, was mainly due. It trusts that he may soon be restored to health, and to the work which so greatly needs him." In the hope thus expressed, everybody who knows aught of Dr. Aked's intense enthusiasm for India will heartily join. The latest news I have from the Doctor is of a reassuring character. Most modestly do Mrs. Blair and her co-adjutors speak of their successful labours. "The Branch", they say, "can point to no greater achievement in this its second year, but it is striving to carry on the work of enlightenment, and it again commends its work to the sympathy and judgment of the citizens of Liverpool." Great achievements are the result of many small achievements; it is a great achievement to be able to tell of such a splendid year's work as is recorded above. Mrs. Blair and her friends are very active. They consider the special need of some such organisation at the present moment is shown by the British advance into Tibet, the cost of which will, in all probability, be made to fall upon famine and plague-stricken India, whose only hope of recovery lies in a time of peace and economy.

All praise is due to the Hindu lady (Mrs. Blair), whose zeal for her country and her country people never slackens. She deserves well of the races she so ardently and so unselfishly champions, and, when votes of thanks are given in Congress (or other) meetings, Mrs. Blair and her devoted friends in Liverpool ought not to be forgotten. To my mind there is sadness in the contemplation of the activities of the Liverpool organisation What has been done there could have been done in at least one hundred cities and towns in the United Kingdom,—could easily have been done, and yet is not done.

Let me add that the whole cost of this fine effort was defrayed by an expenditure of Rs. 356! Here is the record:

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Donations ...	7	10	6
Subscriptions ...	11	15	6
Collections ...	4	10	0
	£23	16	0

Payments.	£.	s.	d.
Balance due to Treasurer	6	19	11
Postages ...	1	0	6
Printing, Stationery, Advertisements ...	5	15	6
Hire of Lecture Hall and Committee Rooms ...	3	18	0
Lecturer's Expenses ...	0	18	0
Balance in hand ...	5	4	1
	£23	16	0

There is actually a balance in hand of £5-4-1! Splendid! Of course the lecturers bore their own expenses. What this means may be judged from the fact that one of them incurred on one visit, in travelling and other charges, printing, and circulation of his lecture, over Rs. 500.—No small sum to pay for championing India's interests.

"LEPER" IN INDIA.

Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, the veteran physician, who, though well advanced in years, nevertheless made a most searching enquiry a year ago in India as to the cause of "leper", is finding most striking confirmation as to the truth of his main theory. That theory, it will be remembered, connected the diseases with the too profuse eating of fish in an unhealthy condition. Also, the fasting conditions of the Roman Catholic Church were found to synchronise with the prevalence of the loathsome disease. Yesterday, Mr. Hutchinson called all the world to witness another striking piece of evidence, this time from Canada, as to the truth of what he had asserted. Writing to "The Times", Mr. Hutchinson encloses a letter which he had just received from Mr. A. C. Smith, Physician to the Leper Hospital at Tracadie, New Brunswick. Tracadie, Mr. Hutchinson explains, is the only district in Canada in which leprosy prevails. The letter which is dated December 30, is as follows:

"I have seen an occasional reference by our press to the result of your investigations into the probable cause of leprosy among fish-eating people. Will you do me the kindness to indicate where I may procure, in the usual way, all your articles on the above subject? I am all the more interested because I find, on looking into the past history of our leprous districts, that our French people at one time lived largely on fish which they preferred to use tainted. For nearly thirty years past, our people have used only fish fresh, or salted when fresh. Leprosy has now died out here, except in one district, where the fisherman select spoiled fish for family use, selling all of good quality."

A "SPLENDID WEDDING GIFT."

In the Paget and the Herbert families there is not likely to be any idea that India is a poor country. Rather, will it seem to these individuals that all Indians are, in Milton's phrase, kings overborne with "barbaric pearl and gold." For, this is the kind of gift which H. H. the Aga Khan has sent to Miss Beatrice Paget, who is to be married to Lord Herbert on Thursday next; a gorgeous necklace, thus described:

"The Indian collar presents a straight band of native wrought gold work, through which is thickly studded a mass of deeply coloured stones of every variety found in the East.

"Even jewel is different, and the sapphires, which are of a wonderful colour, include the Siam, Burma, and Kashmir varieties, as well as the Star Stone now so valuable.

"The ruby is of special beauty, and among other gems are the emerald, turquoise, amethyst, opal, pink, black, and white pearls, as well as blue, red, and green, and black diamonds, and also fine specimens of the garnet, beryl, carbuncle, amber, and bloodstone.

"Each stone is finely cut and highly polished, and the whole collar is bordered on either side with a deep band of pearls, while the clasps, which are especially beautiful, are also of pearls."

The extravagance of Indian gifts to English ladies (and sometimes to English gentlemen) is no new form of Indian generosity. As compared with the Aga Khan's present, let the modest gift of the Duke of Connaught be regarded. His Royal Highness has presented Lord Herbert with a piece of furniture—an inlaid table

---

Scraps.

We understand that Mr. Harrington, of the Simla-Kalka Railway, who has gone to Ceylon, will have to report on the advisability of continuing the construction of narrow-gauge railways in the island. In the past there has been opposition to extension of the narrow gauge system, but it is hoped that after the success Mr. Harrington has made of the Simla-Kalka Railway his advice will stimulate the construction of the cheap narrow-gauge railway that should prove suitable to the requirements of Ceylon.

We are glad to learn that the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, with a view to offer enhanced prospects of employment in Government and commercial offices, has been pleased to sanction the establishment of a special class in connection with the Clerical and Commercial School, Amritsar, for Graduates and others wishing to learn Precis-writing, Drafting, Book-keeping and Short-hand enable them to appear successfully in the various Government competitive examinations, such as the Secretariat Clerkship, Public Works Department Accounts and the Extra Assistant Commissionership, for which Precis and Drafting are compulsory. It is hoped that the Graduates will largely avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them of acquiring practical education not only for competitive examinations, but also for work in offices. The list of passed students is circulated to all offices in the Province where preference will be given to them by virtue of their Clerical training, and their addresses are recorded in Registers kept in the office of the Director of Public Instruction and in the School.

The three bombshells that have been hurled upon the people of India are the Official Secrets Bill, the Universities Bill and the Partition of Bengal. The impolitic step taken by the government in introducing these obnoxious measures has agitated the whole of India to such an extent that the action of the government has been adversely critisised even by those who has never offered any remarks upon political affairs. The 'Indian Witness,' a religious weekly has the following upon the official secrets Bill:—"The 'Official Secrets Bill' promises to become famous—or something a step worse. It appears from the shape affairs are taking in Native States that if this bill is likely to cause trouble under British rule, it will be ten times as bad under purely Natives States where everything, from a Maharaja's tour up through the scale is considered an 'official secret.' It is urged that while even now one always hears about officials, and not about the tax-paying people this bill once passed will be a powerful instrument in the hands of selfish officials to hinder the publication of facts.'" Even the Anglo-Indian Defence Association joins hands with the Indians in this measure. In its letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, the Association considers the prevailing public misgiving regarding the Bill not inappropriate or unreasonable. The letter says:—"In view, however, of the considerable discussion which the bill has aroused, and the diversity of standpoint from which its provisions may be viewed in a large mixed community of varying interests, the Council venture to express the hope that a suitable interval may be allowed to transpire between the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee and the enactment of the Bill into law, so that the public may be afforded an opportunity of submitting any representations on the amended Bill that may be thought necessary for the consideration of the Government."

TIBET MISSION.

THE COLD.

Camp New Chumbi, Jan. 29.

Mr. Henry "Newman" writes to the "Englishman.":—

I have traversed the whole length of the line of communications up to Fort Phari and am now able to speak from personal experience of the terrible cold which grips this part of the Himalayas in the winter and of the sufferings of the officers, troops, and followers with the Mission.

Up to Gnatong, with the exception of one or two posts like Ruratong and Lingtam, the people on the line of communications are either comfortably housed with plenty of firewood or are not experiencing any uncommon cold. But from the road up the Jelap La to the Tung La and Tuna, a killing frost reigns of a kind which recalls memories of Nansen and Arctic winters. You have already heard week by week that the thermometer has registered so many degrees of frost. But in a case like this figures can hardly convey correct impressions. The average person does not realise the difference between fourteen and forty degrees of frost. Here are some facts.

In Chumbi in order to avoid the cold the tents are pitched overholes dug in the ground. One does not enter one's tent. One descends into it. A few folk, notably the wily and experienced officers in charge of the hospitals, have set their followers to work in erecting stone houses with fire-places. But not everyone can build a house, and for the majority of us tents are the only covering, and through every eye-let hole enters the cold. You sleep in poshteens and Gilgit boots, your head in a Balaclava cap and a comforter round your neck. Blankets are heaped about you. Having covered yourself up in one position, there you must lie, for if you turn in your sleep you might throw off your blankets and so expose hand or foot to the cold. A frozen hand or foot is not a thing to be desired. In the morning, which here means at least two hours after the sun has risen, a shivering and chattering person brings you tea. You must nerve yourself to take it at once. These who delay find a covering of ice at the top of the cup.

The risen sun brings little comfort, for with the sun a chilling wind sweeps up the Valley. And with the wind comes dust. The combination of cold and dust is one which not even Nansen had to face. Like the wind the dust penetrates everything. It coats your food as well as your lungs, blistering your chapped face and hands still further. Knowing full well what now may mean, one prays for snow to lay the dust. The wind and the dust continue till sunset. Between dusk and dark there is a lull in discomfort, and we sit round the camp-fire—moderately happy.

But I am writing of this side of the woodline. On the other side, at the camp of the Frozen Waterfall, at Phari, at Tuna, misery replaces discomfort. Your breath freezes on yourslips, icicles hang from your moustache and beard. In washing the slightess delay in wiping the water off your face means frost-bite. In a previous letter I referred to the strange scars and weals on the faces of the people of Phari. They are caused, I now learn, by frost-bite. Then, on the plains above, the wind of the Chumbi Valley becomes a hurricane, freezing one to the marrow, and carrying with it not merely dust but clods and stones, and bits of ice.

The night at Phari is a torment. In these high altitudes one's lungs are painfully affected in the close, dark cells of the Fort. You wake gasping smothered, feeling as if the Fort had fallen on top of you, and again and again, in spite of the awful cold, you must throw off your coverings and rush to the window seeking for fresh air.

Yet, strange to say, the health of the force is not merely good, it is remarkably good. I have seen fresh arrivals from the plains, transport drivers and the like, literally crying from the cold, their fingers curled up and their bodies bent double. Then in a few days these same persons become hardened. The cold they must still feel, but they no longer complain. They go actively about their duties, and eat hugely.

What is true of the men is true of the animals. Those of the latter that have died, since epidemic disease was stamped out, have died not of cold, but of overwork. Mules, apparently, do not die from any cause, and this Mission has again proved the extreme handihood of these animals. When the Mission first crossed the Jelap La, a mule slipped in the dusk and fell into the lake at the bottom of the Pass. It was thought to be drowned. Next morning a convoy found it with its nose just above the ice, the rest of its body literally frozen in. Pick-axes were brought and the animal was dug out. It is now working as usual.

After reading the above friends of those with the Mission need not rush off to send them parcels of warm things. No one, down to the meanest camp follower, is allowed to pass Rungpo unless he has a sufficiency of clothing and beding. But if presents must be sent let them be presents of sweet and sugary things to eat. Curiously enough sweets are what the majority of people I have met seem most to hanker after. Sugar, I suppose, plays a part in promoting the warmth of the body.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Bank of Bengal.—The Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no change in the rate of interest, which remains at 7 per cent.

Tea Export Returns.—The returns of tea exports from Calcutta during the second half of January were nearly two million lbs less than during the similar period last year. Chittagong, however, exported over 100,000 lbs as against none at all a year ago. This shows the effect of opening the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Alipore Sessions.—On Friday Inspector P. N. Mookerjee of the Bhowanipore Thanna charged one Purno Chander Dutt, a notorious budmash of the locality before Mr. Harward, the Additional District and Sessions Judge with theft. The accused, recently released from jail, entered the house of a native gentleman in broad day light and ran away with a brass utensil when he was arrested by the Police. The Judge sentenced the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Prime Minister of Nepal.—Maharaja Chandra Shamshere Jung, Rana Bahadur, Prime Minister of Nepal, left Calcutta on Thursday by special train from Howrah at 9-35 a.m. (railway time), accompanied by his suite and Colonel Ravenshaw, the Political Officer. The Maharaja was accompanied by an escort furnished by the Bengal Cavalry to he station where he was seen off by an Under-Secretary to the Government of India. A large number of Nepalese and other residents were also present at the station platform and witnessed the departure. The usual salute was fired.

Plague Statistics.—The statement showing the plague mortality in India, for the week ending 30th January, 1904 recorded 23,203 deaths, against 21,103 in the previous week, and 24,500 during the corresponding period of last year. The details of the weeks statistics were: Bombay City, 339; Bombay Presidency, 6,341; Karachi, City, 10; Madras Presidency, 908; Calcutta, 17; Bengal, 2,318; United Provinces, 4,914; Punjab, 3,251; Central Provinces, including Berar, 2,589; Mysore, 640; Central India, 913; Rajputana 195; Kashmir, 63; and Aden, 1.

Public Works Postings.—Mr. B. K. Finnimore, executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is temporarily promoted to Superintending Engineer 3rd class from the 25th January 1904.—Mr. C. D. D. Wilson, Deputy Consulting Engineer, Madras, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of Consulting Engineer, Madras, in addition to his own. from the 17th January 1904 and until further orders.—Captain H. A. L. Hepper, R.E., Executive Engineer, is on return from leave. appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer, Bombay, as a—temporary ararngement and Mr. G. Richards, Deputy Consulting Engineer. Bombay, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer, Burma, until further orders.

CENSUS REPORT.—1901.

The Report of the Census of India for 1901, which is the joint work of Mr. H. H. Risley, I.C.S., C.I.E., and of Mr. E. A. Gait, I.C.S., is gradually making its appearance, but at present only Part II is out, which, full as it is of accurate figures and statistics, must lose much of its interest so long as its introductory Part I, which forms a key to the whole report, is not only allowed to see the light. This is, somewhat like putting the cart before the horse, and we anxiously await the publication of the more interesting part of the report. Part II of the report gives about eighteen tables, full of elaborate statistical information on all possible questions connected with the population of India. The first few tables dwell generally upon the physical aspect of the question and establish conclusively that India cannot yet boast of any great density of population, that she is yet capable of a big growth of numbers, the population per square mile being only 166, and there are only 2,148 towns against 728,605 villages. Of these towns and villages there are in India only twenty-seven with a population numbering over 100,000, and in Bengal only three, viz., Calcutta, Howrah, and Patna. There has been all along an increase of population at a steady, if not an increasing, rate, but a study of the growth of numbers in towns points to the conclusion that British rule has altered the geographical distribution of population, whence the gradual decline of numbers in towns like Patna and Murshidabad, which were formerly very populous. Coming now to the more important aspects of the question, India has a total number of 294,361,056 persons the males slightly in excess of the females, of which Bengal, the most populous of the provinces, carried the handsome total of 74,744,866 or about 24 per cent. of the whole, of which the males and females are almost evenly balanced. Of the total 294,361,056, as many as 207,147,026 are Hindus (of whom only 4,050 are Brahmins, whence their non-recognition by the Government as a separate community with holidays of their own.) The number of the Mussulmans is 62,458,077, or about a fourth of the population and that of the Christians 2,923,241, the Buddhists 9,476,759. It will be seen that the age from 5 to 10 years carried the largest proportion of the total population, and that from 1 to 2 and 55 to 60 the smallest, a fact which throws some light on the question of the average longevity in India. But by far the greatest interest attaches to the Table on Education, and while the Universities Commission or the Select Committee on the Universities Bill are closing their labours amid the storms of controversy, the figures given herein stand silent but unmistakable symbols pointing to the extremely limited area of education and the paramount necessity of its diffusion. The question of the gradual spread of education among the masses, is, indeed, the question of questions for any civilised Government. Of the total 293,414,906, only 15,686,421 are returned as literate, of whom only 1,125,231 know English, and the rest are literate only in the Vernaculars. Of these the Christians have made the best progress in education, of whom a fourth are literate, while of the Hindus one-tenth and of the Mussalmans about a thirteenth only are literates. Among provinces and States, Bengal, Bombay and Baroda States stand foremost in education. In Bengal, about a fifteenth of its Hindu population are literate against only one twenty-eighth of its Mussulman population; while of the Christian population of Bengal, about a fourth are literate. Among the literate Hindus of Bengal again, the Brahmins, the Baidyas, and Kayasthas stand foremost in education.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS

COLLISIONS BETWEEN EUROPEAN AND NATIVES.
AN OFFICIAL MANIFESTO.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

Allahabad, Feb. 5.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires under date the 4th instant:—The "Times" in commenting on the official manifesto on the subject of collisions between Europeans and Natives thinks it regretable that the Government had to deny the charges of unfair treatment of Europeans, for this shows that racial feelings have been aroused. The position of isolated Europeans is often difficult and their forbearance is severely taxed by a class of natives who carry into practice the teaching of the more scurrilous native organs. The leading journal concludes by saying that so long as justice to the native is not allowed to spell injustice to the European the noble efforts of the Government to maintain the principales of equal justice will eventually ameliorate the relations of the two races.

CHILDREN SHOT.

It is repported in the "Pioneer" that on Wednesday some children were playing outside Mr. Barrett's (Auditor for the Nizams G. H. Railway) house and Mr. Barrett's son remonstrated with them. The childrn took no notice however and Mr. Barrett's son obtained his father's doublebarrelled shot gun and fired it off injuring six of the children. Luckily the injuries were not serious although one boy 12 years old was severely hurt in the leg. The Police promptly arrested Mr. Barrett who was subsequently let out on bail He will be charged under section 337 I P C before the Railway Magistrate

THE BACKERGUNJ LANDHOLDER'S MEETING.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Barisal, Feb. 4.

The meeting of Landholders of Backerganj was held yesterday. Moulvi Asmatali Khan Choudhary Saheb presided. The attendance was good. The first resolution placed on record their humble protest against the transfer of any Bengal district to Assam. Babu Ashwinikumar Dutt moved it, Moulvi Abdul Aziz Chawdhary, Zemindar, Ulania, seconded and Babu Joges Chandra Sen, Zemindar, Basanda, supported. The second resolution expressed alarm at the transfer of Backerganj to Assam: Babu Benode Kumar Sen, Zemindar, Kirtipasa, proposed it, Moulvi Syed Abdul Wahed Chowdhary, Zemindar, Shaistabad, secondedt and Babu Jogendra Kumar Roy, Zemindar, Lakutia, supported. The third one recorded a strong opinion that even if any other district is transferred Backergange must on no account be separated from Bengal: Babu Kali Prasano Guha, Zemindar, Ramchandrapur, proposed it Mr. M. Gomis, Zemindar, Shibpur, seconded and Babu Heeralal Roy, Zemindar, Madhabpasa, supported. The fourth directed submission of resolutions to the Magistrate, Commissioner and the Lieutenant-Governor: Babu Benoy Bhusan Gupta, Zemindar, Barisal, moved it, Babu Gnanranjan Goswami, Zemindar, Barisal, seconded and Babu Mathura Nath Sen, Zemindar Kaoa supported. The fifth appointed a Committee composed of Messrs. Asmatali Khan, Zemindar, Charamaddi; Benode Kumar Sen, Zemindar, Kirtipasa; Abdul Wahed, Zemindar, Shaistabad; Surendra Nath Chakravarty, Zemindar, Rahmatpore; Braja Kunto Roy Chowdhury, Zemindar, Kalaskati; and Abdul Chawdhury of Ulanta: It was moved dy Babu Sarat Chandra Guha, Munshi Tyzuddin Ahamd of Burhanda seconded and Babu Jagat Prasanna Ray, Zemindar, Siddhakati, supported the resolution.

CRISIS IN THE FAR EAST.
PLOTS AND COUNTER-PLOTS.

Colombo, Jan. 4.

Many Japanese spies have been arrested in Manchuria. It is feared that a Japanese plan is afoot for destroying the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Five Russians shipped as Italians on the Japanese cruiser "Nisshin," but were discovered and landed.

Russia is placing in Germany extensive orders for wireless telegraph apparatus for use in the Far East.

Fifteen thousand picked troops, abroad the Volunteer fleet transports, are due shortly, bound for the Far East.

The "Times" correspondent at Peking states that Japan's Note to Russia is in stronger terms than the preceding ones. Japan, he says, will not yield her moderate standpoint, neither will she accept mediation.

Lord Lansdowne's weighty advice to Prince Ching, who had been supporting Japan, impressing upon China the necessity of declaring and maintainting neutrality, was opportune. The Prince has assured the United States and Great Britain of China's strict neutrality.

The present unrest in Korea accentuates Japan's feeling for the necessity of immediately safeguarding vital interests in that country.

THE TIBET MISSION.
SNOW AT PHARI.

Chumbi, Feb. 3.

A private letter states that two and a half feet of snow have fallen on Phari Plain. The height of Tung La has now been accurately determined at fifteen thousand and ninety feet. The minimum temperature at Tuna is now—16. The latest news from Tuna states that small parties that have been sent out searching for fuel and fodder have not been molested by the Tibetans at Guru.

THE CHINESE AMBAN.

The new Chinese Amban is shortly expected at Lhassa from Pekin.

There is no sight of any activity in the Tibetan camp at Guru.

There has been two days snow at Tuna. The snow is now forming into drifts before a violent wind. The health of the Mission and escort at Tuna continues good.

An ekka road is now being constructed over the Tang La.—"Englishman."

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ARMY REFORM.

London, Feb. 1.

The Report of Lord Esher's Committee consists of three sections, and more will follow. The first opens with the declaration that the War Office has been administered from the point of view of peace. Hence improvements in the existing machinery are insufficient, and and a complete breach with the past is necessary.

The Report proceeds to discuss the Defence Committee and points out that continuous study of the questions of Imperial defence is no one's duty; therefore the Government is unable to arrive at sound conclusions on the needs of preparations for war, and misdirected effort, involving on the one hand risk, and on the other waste, is unavoidable. There have been in the past and may be in the future Premiers to whom the great questions of Imperial defence do not appeal. A permanent nucleus is the only guarantee. The Premier should have at his disposal all the information needed for the fulfilment of his responsibilities and duties. The nucleus should consider all questions of Imperial defence from the point of view of the Navy, the military forces, India and the Colonies, and obtain and collate information from the Admiralty, the War Office, the Indian and Colonial Offices, and prepare the documents required by the Premier. The Defence Committee should furnish such advice, and keep records for the use of the Cabinet and its successors. The joint Naval and Military Committee, and the Colonial Defence Committee, should be dissolved and their function vested in the Defence Committee.

The second section deals with the Army Council, and points out that the Admiralty system, while it has been essentially unchanged since the great naval wars, has retained the confidence of the Navy and the nation. The War Office has no "thinking" Department. The branches concerned in the preparations for a campaign and the collection of information are weak and insufficiently in touch with the Secretary of State. The duties of the military heads are ill-defined, and their relations with each other and the Secretary of State unsuited for effective administration. They are absorbed in improper work. These conditions account for the evils ramifying through the whole structure which render the Army inefficient for war.

The duties of the members of the new Council are for the present left undefined in detail, but broadly they should be as follows:—The First Military Member would take charge of military policy, staff duties, intelligence, mobilisation, plans of operations, training, military history, higher education and war regulations. The Second Member would have "personnel," pay, and peace regulations; the Third supply, remounts and transport; the Fourth armaments and fortification. The First Civil Member, civil business: and the Second finance.

The Report points out that it would be unnecessary to appoint an officer of high rank or eminent field services to an administrative post like that of the Third or Fourth Members. Rank and position should not be a bar to any position in the War Office. Such an officer would afterwards revert to any post outside suitable to his military rank.

The third section is headed "inspection," and praises decentralisation, towards which steps should be taken by the establishment of Army Corps commands independent of inpection as a corollary of effective decentralisation. The duties of Inspector-General should include attendance at all manœuvres, acting as Chief Umpire, and thus not depriving the executive officers of experience in high command.

It is assumed that Lord Roberts will retire forthwith.

The "Times" expresses the most unreserved agreement with the broad principles laid down, and remarks that Lord Roberts is obviously designed for the position of the first Inspector-General.

The "Morning Post" objects that the First Military Member of the Council appears in peace time to have nothing to do with the troops. His will be a theory office. The top and bottom work assigned to him could be done by a Professor, who had never seen a battle or taken part in a campaign. It also protests against the suggestion that the Military Members should be chosen outside the War Office as an unnecessary application of the new broom.

The "Telegraph" is assured that the changes will command the approbation of all classes.

The "Chronicle" supposes nearly everyone agrees with the excellence of the ma principles.—"Pioneer."

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.
THE KING'S SPEECH.

London, Feb. 2.

The King accompanied by the Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke of Connaught opened Parliament in full state. Rain marred the brilliance of the procession along the streets. Mr. Balfour was absent owing to slight influenza.

The King, in his speech from the Throne, said "I have watched with concern the course of the Russo-Japanese negotiations. The disturbance of peace can not but have deplorable consequences, and any assistance my Government can render to promote a pacific solution will be gladly afforded.

"My relations with Foreign Powers continue satisfactory, and I trust Anglo-French arbitration will promote recourse the arbitration in international disputes. Apart from the intrinsic value of the agreement, it affords a happy illustration of friendly feelings between the two countries whereof striking proofs were given during my visit to France, and President Loubet's visit to Britain and the recent exchange of courtesies. Similar agreements are in course of negotiation with Italy and the Netherlands."

His Majesty refers to the agreement with Portugal to submit to the arbitration of King Emmanuel the demarcation of South-West Africa. His Majesty deplores the adverse decision of the Alaska Boundary-Commission; but considers it a matter of congratulation that misunderstandings have been finally removed from the field of controversy.

"Operations in Somaliland are being pushed on as rapidly as the difficulties permit. The

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

success of General Egerton will materially contribute to the destruction of the Mullah's power, and the pacification of the country. We have received the cordial co-operation of Italy and the Emperor Menelik, who has organized a force, which, it is hoped, will materially assist the movement now progressing."

His Majesty then refers to the Far East, the Austro-Russian revised scheme for Macedonian reforms in which the other Powers concurred, and was accepted after regrettable delay by the Porte. He earnestly hopes that advantage will be taken of the present respite to carry out the measures of amelioration so sorely needed in the unhappy regions. His Majesty notes with satisfaction the appointment of an Italian General to reorganise the gendarmerie assisted by other officers, and has authorised the employment of a staff officer of our army for this purpose.

"I am gratified that Australia and New Zealand have given effect to the naval agreements whereby they assume a larger share in imperial defence.

"Insufficiency of supply of raw material upon which the great cotton industry depends has inspired me with deep concern, and I trust that the efforts in various parts of the Empire to increase the areas under cultivation will be attended with a large measure of success.

"With the concurrence of China a political mission has entered Tibet in order to secure the observance of the Convention of 1890, and a Chinese official from Peking has been despatched to meet it, and I trust that the arrangement reached with the Chinese and Tibetan authorities will peacefully remove a constant source of difficulty and friction on the northern frontier of India. The papers will be laid on the table.

"Although estimates have been framed with the utmost desire for economy, the burden of Naval and Military defence is undoubtedly serious. The possibility of diminishing the burden is being carefully considered in connection with the general problem of Army and War Office reform."

The speech then announced a measure for dealing with the immigration of criminal and destitute aliens, also various domestic measures, and a Bill for removing the necessity of the re-election of Ministers on assuming office.

Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman in the Commons called upon Government to define their attitude on the fiscal question.

It was announced that Mr. Morley would move a comprehensive amendment on the subject but deferred doing so for a few days in view of Mr. Balfour's absence.

In the Lords, Lord Spencer hoped that Government offered its friendly offices to both Powers, especially Japan, with a view to inducing them to come to an amicable settlement and demanded to know the pressing wrongs requiring the despatch of a force to Tibet at such a season.

London, Feb. 3.

Lord Lansdowne last night referred to the inutility of Chinese intervention with Tibet and said that the Chinese Envoy left Pekin in December 1902 for the express purpose of arranging the difficulties with Great Britain and had not reached Lhasa yet. The Government of India were satisfied that there had been no contravention of the Act because the Mission was political and not military.

In the House of Commons Earl Percy replying to Mr. Bowles with reference to the Viceroy not landing at Bushire, said His Majesty's Government share the regret of the Persian Government at the untoward incident now closed, and it was undesirable and unnecessary to lay the papers before the House of Commons.

The death is announced of Sir Edward Braddon and of Mr. Picardk, Member for Normanton.

London, Feb. 4.

In the House of Commons Earl Percy, replying to a question, said that frequent representations had been made to Russia regarding the delay in the evacuation of Manchuria, also regarding the substitution of a Russian nominee for the member of the Maritime Customs at Niuchwang.

The Russian battleship "Osliabya" and transport "Saratoff" and three destroyers have left Suez for the Far East.

The Evening News reports that Japan has refused to negotiate with Russia any further and is taking action.—"Englishman."

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to a question in the Commons said that India bears the cost of the Tibet Mission. The estimate hitherto is £108,400, but this will probably be exceeded.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, said that the object of the Mission was not to annex any portion of Tibet. The Bluebook would include correspondence with Russia on the subject.

London, Feb. 5.

Mr. Chamberlain starts abroad on the 11th instant and will be absent for two months. It is believed he is going to Egypt.

In reply to a letter with reference to the discontent among the troops in South Africa, Lord Roberts states that the matter is receiving his and Mr. Forster's attention.

An amendment to the Address, brought forward in the House of Commons by Mr. Robson censuring the Government for mismanagement of the Boer War, led to an animated debate. Mr. Wyndham said that the Government was prepared to stand or fall by the War Commission's Report. Mr. Chamberlain refused to accept the special responsibility for the War which Mr. Robson wished to fasten on him. The Government honestly believed and stove for peace and that hampered preparations. It was nonsense to hold laymen responsible for the details of the War. The Government acted on the advice of their military advisers. The Debate was adjourned.

Wild scenes in the New York cotton market took place yesterday. The market after violent fluctuations closed a hundred points lower.

Router's Tokio correspondent states that the Government is informed that all Russian War-ships at Port Arthur sailed on the 3rd instant. Their destination is not known.

A Conference of the Elder Statesmen was held yesterday, the Emperor being present.

It is understood that a decision of the utmost importance was reached.

Reuter's correspondent at Port Arthur wires that the Russian fleet put to sea at dawn on Wednesday and returned to the anchorage outside the harbour at four yesterday afternoon.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council was held yesterday at 11 o'clock at the Council Chamber, Government House. His Excellency the Viceroy presided and there were present: His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Sir E. F. G. Law, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, the Hon'ble Sir A. T. Arundel, the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Cruickshank, His Highness Raja Bahadur of Sirmur, His Highness the Agha Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the Hon'ble Mr. Cable, the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Lely, the Hon'ble Mr. Adamson, the Hon'ble Mr. Pedler, the Hon'ble Mr. Morison, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Bilderbeck, the Hon'ble Mr. Hamilton, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose and the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.

INTERPELLATIONS.

His Highness the Agha Khan asked:

I. Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of troops other than Imperial Service troops maintained by all the Native States of India combined?

II. Will the Government be pleased to name the Native States that employ above 400 ordinary troops, and yet do not possess any Imperial Service Troops?

III. Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any British Indian subjects serving as officers in the Imperial Service Troops, and, if so, by whom have they been appointed, and what qualifications ought a person to possess before being so appointed?

IV. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the guns of the Royal Artillery Batteries stationed in India are of the same calibre and utility as the guns given to the batteries stationed in the United Kingdom, and, if not so, what type are they, and in what essential points do they differ?

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir Edmond Elles replied:—

I. According to the latest returns available, which are those for the year 1901, the total number of troops other than Imperial Service Troops maintained by all the Native States in India is 92,357.

II. The States that do not maintain Imperial Service Troops, but have local military forces of over 400 men, are the following:—

In Rajputana—Mewar, Tonk, Dholpur, Kota, Jhalawar, Karauli and Khetri,

In Central India—Rewa, Orchha, Datia, Panna, Samthar and Ajaigarh,

In Bombay—Baroda, Kolhapur, Cutch, Idar, Gondal and Palanpur,

In Baluchistan—Kalat and

In Madras—Travancore.

III. One of the main priciples of the Imperial Service movement is that the different corps shall be composed only of subjects of the States to which they belong.

In the ordinary course there would thus be no British Indian subjects serving as officers in Imperial Service Troops. In the majority of instances, however, the nucleus of the existing bodies of Imperial Service Troops was provided by the ordinary troops of the States, in which many British Indian subjects (often retired native officers of the Indian Army) have from time to time been employed.

There are thus a few such persons serving in the Imperial Service Troops, but they are being gradually eliminated. In 1903 the actual number was only 13.

Appointments of officers in the Imperial Service Troops are made by the Native Chiefs themselves, who, in making their selections, generally consult the British Inspecting Officers.

Owing to the varying conditions of different States, no definition can be given to the qualifications necessary for such appointments, but, generally speaking, the officers are either Sirdars of the States or are promoted for merit from the lower ranks of their own corps.

IV. The Royal Horse and Field Artillery are ordinarily armed with similar guns in all parts of the world, although it occasionally happens, at times when re-armanment is in progress, that there is a temporary diversity of pattern. A tthe present moment, as a result of the war in South Africa, new patterns of field guns have just been adopted for use by Horse and Field Artillery, the re-armament will commence next year, and some time must necessarily elapse before all batteries, both at home and abroad, are equipped with the new armament.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cable asked:

Will the Government be pleased to say what is the reason for which they have refrained from consulting the High Court regarding the territorial re-constitution of Bengal?

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson replied:—

As it is not proposed to alter the limits of the High Court's jurisdiction, it does not seem to the Government of India necessary to consult the Hon'ble Judges at the present stage.

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur asked:

Will the Government be pleased to publish the Report of the Commission appointed under the presidency of Sir Lawrence Jenkins to enquire into the Malkowal plague inoculation mishap, as its non-publication has caused misgivings in the minds of many people respecting the utility of inoculation, and has thus prevented them from availing themselves of this prophylactic against plague?

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson replied:—

The Report of the Malkowal Commission is still under the consideration of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, with whom the decision as to publication rests.

As regards the misgivings to which the Hon. Member alludes, I may say that the prophylactic fluid prepared by the process which was in general use before the cold weather of 1902-1903, and which is still supplied by the Parel Laboratory, was subjected to searching enquiry by the Plague Commission of 1898, who pronounced its employment to be free from danger; and that it has been used on a large scale in various parts of India during the past six years without producing injurious effects. There is nothing in the Report of the Malkowal Commission to cast doubt upon this conclusion, or upon the utility of inoculation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lely asked:

Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to a leader which appeared in the "Englishman" of Wednesday the 3rd instant upon the subject of the reply made by Government to a recent memorial from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce?

In that leader the following passage occurs:—

"But an admission in Sir Denzel Ibbetson's apology for

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

the Home Department last year, to the effect that telegrams had passed between the Department and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, while the question of subjecting Mr. Bain to a second trial was pending, on a point which was not discussed, and could only in such an offensive explanation have been concealed because its disclosure would not strengthen the Government case, amounted, and justifiably amounted, in public estimation to corroborative evidence of their belief. The belief being that, besides the brief official correspondence which was all that was needed to set the law in motion in a particular case, telegraphic messages had passed, which would weight the scale on one side of a pending question, what was better proof, what more proof could be obtained in the circumstances, that such communication had actually passed, than an accidental confession on high authority that it had?"

Will Government be pleased to state the nature of the telegraphic correspondence thus refered to?

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson replied:—

The telegrams to which the Hon'ble Member refers were as follows:—

From Government of India to Chief Commissioner.—Your letter 20th ultimo. Please wire whether Bain claimed to be tried as European British subject.

From Chief Commissioner to Government of India.—Your telegram No. 2233, fourth. Bain claimed to be tried as European British subject.

The information was required in connection with a technical point of law which had been raised during the consideration of the case.

I alluded to the telegrams in question in my statement in Council, partly because the necessity for the inquiry contributed to the delay which had been made a subject of adverse comment, and partly in order that I might be able to state—as I did state emphatically—that "no instructions, official or unofficial, were issued, and no steps wede taken by the Government of India, other than those which have been mentioned in this statement."

In alluding to these telegrams, I used the following words:—"A doubtful point of fact was cleared up by a telegraphic reference to Assam." Had the telegrams been of such a nature as is suggested in the passage which the Hon'ble Member has quoted in his question, my description of them would have amounted to a mis-statement of fact.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Arundel Arundel presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889.

He said:—

My Lord, I beg leave to offer a few explanatory observations in presenting the Report of the Select Committee on the Official Secrets Bill.

On the 4th December I said, with reference to the speeches of the Hon. Nawab Syed and the Hon. Mr. Gokhale on the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, that the numerous criticisms which had been received would be carefully considered by the Select Committee, and that I hoped important objections would be met and even that a general approbation of the Bill would not be wanting. And on the 18th December on my motion to add the Hon. Nawab Syed Mohamed to the Select Committee, your Lordship concluded your speech by saying you believed that when the Select Committee met, they would find that their labours were neither so severe nor so contentious as they had been supposed, and that a satisfactory measure could be placed on the Statue Book, which need not strike terror into the heart of a single innocent person, but which would give to the confidencial secrets of the State the protection, which no reasonable man would be willing to deny to them.

The first of your Lordship's anticipations has been fulfilled in the Report I have now to present; the fulfilment of the second is, I ventur to hope, not far distant.

A persual of the amendments which have been introduced into the Bill by the Select Committee will show that the objections on which so much stress was laid both in this Council and by the public press have been substantially met and removed. The objections as summarised by the Hon. Mr. Goakhale in this Council were these:—

First, that Civil affairs were placed on a level with Naval and military, and that even if they were brought within the purview of the Bill, to which, however, he objected, there was no distinction between matters of smaller and greater importance.

This first objection has been removed by a definition of Civil affairs which limits them, as regards this Bill, to matters of major importance. "Civil affairs" means "(a) affecting the relation of His Majesty's Government or of the Governor-General in Council, with any Native State in India, or relating to the public debt, or the social arrange of the Government of India, or any other matter of State, where these affairs are of such a confidential nature that the public interest would suffer by this closure." This definition of course governs all references to Civil affairs throughout the Bill and as far as sub-clause (a) is concerned it would be necessary to leave to the satisfaction of the Court that the affairs mentioned were of such a confidential nature that the public interest would suffer by their disclosure.

The second objection was that whereas the Act provided that a person who enters an office for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information is liable to punishment, the Bill provided that whenever without lawful authority (the proof whereof shall be upon him) enters a Government office, in which he is not entitled to be, commits an offence. This objection which, I admit, to be valid has been met first by removing the word "office" from Sec. 3 of (1) a (1) of the Act and relating it to clause (ii), so that the entering or being in an office without lawful authority or permission is no longer an offence, secondly by restoring to the section the words "for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information." At hte same time to meet the difficulty of having wrongful intention, the Bill provides that where a person commits an act specified in sub-head (a) of sub-section (1) without lawful permission (the proof of which authority or permission shall be upon him) the Court may presume that he has committed such act for purpose of wrongfully obtaining information.

The third objection to the Bill was that it proposed to make all offences under the act cognizable and non-cognizable. This objection, the enormity of which I recognise, has been met by making all offences with regard to civil officers non-cognizable and bailable.

In addition to this while leaving all offence with the Naval and Military matters cognizable we have limited their right of arrest in respect of them to public servants and we have made them all bailable. We have also limited jurisdiction in such cases to Courts of Sessions and to Magistrates of first class, who of course also possess authorities to discharge an accused person if there is no prima facie case against him. The Naval or Military Officer Commanding also possesses power to discharge an accused person brought before him. Lastly no Magistrate of Court can proceed to the trial of any person for any offence under the Act, whether Naval, Military or Civil except with the consent of the Local Government or the Governor-General in Council. The Hon'ble Members, Messrs, Goakhale, Nawab Syed Mahomed and Bose have signed the report subject to dissent on two points, one of which not alluded to by them in this Council on the former occasion and both o fwhich will generally be admitted to be of less importance. The hon'ble gentlemen consider in the first place that the words "or any other matters of State" should come out of sub-head (6) by the definition of Civil affairs. They admit that the diletion of these words might in certain exceptional cases cause administrative inconveniince but it is asked that their attention will confer two wid powers on the Government in so far as I will enable the Government to set the law in motion in regard to the unauthorised publication of any "Civil" information which they may desire to keep from the public.

Now I beg leave emphatically to traverse this inference of the Hon. members. Government will not have power to set the law in mo his would have to be proved t othe satisfac any "Civil" information which they may desire to keep from the public.

The law could only be set in motion if the information related to matters of State of such a confidential nature that the public interests would suffer by their disclosure, and tion in regard to be unan thorised publication of the court.

The second point of dissent urges that as regards Native States the disclosure in a newspaper of information regarding them should not be an offence unless the information was wrongfully obtained. "A Native State may, on occasion, find it necessary to supply the information to some influential newspapers for the purpose of putting its case more effectively before the Government, and the publication of information so supplied should not be made penal."

I am not sure that Native States will be grateful for this championship. It would mean that the Editor of a newspaper might publish any information, however detrimental to the interests of a Native State, or to the dignity of its ruler, or to the character of its employes, provided only that the information had not been "wrongfully obtained."

Surely this proposed modification of the Bill would be a doubtful kindness to those for whose comfort it is suggested. On the other hand, if newspaper report is to be trusted opposition has been expressed to this Bill by some of the inhabitants of a certain Native State on the ground that the Durbar would adopt its provisions for the protection of the interests of the Native States itself.

I differ altogether from the view taken by my Hon'ble dissentient friends, Editors of Newspapers cannot escape the natural and indeed inevitable responsibilities of this profession.

It is surely not only reasonable, but would be indefensible that they should be conceded latitude in their disclosures about the confidential affairs.

The Bill as now amended gives the Editor the amplest protection. He cannot be convicted of an offence under Section 3 (3) of the Act unless. (1) the information he communicates regarding the Native State is a matter of State of such a confidential nature that the public interest would suffer by its disclosure, (2) he must not fully communicate the information and (3) he must know that, in the interests of the State, he ought not to communicate it at that time. All these three conditions would have to be proved to the satisfaction of the Court in the case of a prosecution.

I do not think any further protection for the Editor could reasonably be asked for, but it is conceivable that a Native State might think that the protection of its interests from undesirable publicity might have been better safeguarded. The wording, however, is that our Act and of the Act of Parliament as regards Naval and Military officers and no alteration in it seems necessary.

I trust that this brief explanation will satisfy the Hon'ble Members of this Council that the labours of the Select Committee have been successful in removing from the Bill the main objections that have urged against it, and that it now contains nothing that the Government in the interests of the State may not legitimately demand. All these matters will, no doubt, be discussed when the Report is taken into consideration at a later date."

BORROWING POWERS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Law presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make further provision regarding the borrowing powers of certain local authorities.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Hamilton be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for constitution and control of Co-operative Credit Societies.

He said:—

"Hon'ble Members will have seen the Hon'ble Mr. Hamilton's letter, which is printed as Paper No. 15 to the Co-operative Credit Societies Bill, in which he makes a most generous offer to advance Rs. 20,000 to finance experimental societies under certain conditions. I do not know that we shall be able to accept his suggestions exactly in the shape in which they stand at present; but I hope that we shall be able to give him substantially what he askes for, and in any case we shall be very glad to have his assistance in the Committee in threshing out the details of the Bill. I therefore move that the Hon'ble Mr. Hamilton be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the constitution and control of Co-operative Credit Societies."

The motion was put to the vote and agreed to.

THE BORDER MILITARY POLICE REGULATION.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir Edmond Elles moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the Regulation of the Border Military Police Force in the North-West Frontier Province.

He said:—

"Now that the Military Police maintained on the North-West Frontier have become a considerable force, the want of any code to govern the members and of any legal authority for enforcing discipline among them has made itself felt and been brought to the notice of the Government. The object of the present Bill is to remove these defects. The measure, which in the main follows the provisions of the Bengal Military Police Act, 1892 (V. of 1892), has been drawn so as to apply in the first instance only to the Border Military Police; but it is proposed—see clause 18—to reserve power for the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend it by notification to the Border Militia or to any persons for the time being enrolled for similar service on the extennal frontier of British India."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir Edmond Elles also introduced the Bill and moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the "Gazette of India" in English.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Friday the 19th February.

OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

Report of the Select Committee.

The following is the gist of the Select Committee's report of the Official Secrets Bill:—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us and a copy of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889, as it will read if amended as suggested by us, annexed hereto.

2 Clause 2.—We have added a definition of "civil affairs" to section 2 of the Act, which will have the effect of limiting the meaning of that term, when inserted in the Act as proposed by the Bill, to affairs of the particular classes there specified.

3 Clause 3.—We have omitted clause 2 (a) of the Bill as introduced, which proposed the substitution, in section 3 (i) (a) of the Act, of the words "without lawful authority or permission (the proof whereof shall be upon him)" for the words "for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information," as we think that these latter words should be restored. The omission of sub-clause (b) (ii) and of sub-clause (c) of clause 2 of the Bill as introduced are consequential on the above.

We think that the reference to "office" in section 3 (i) (a) (i) of the Act, which deals with the mere entering or being in any place belonging to His Majesty, should be omitted, but we would insert the words "or in any office belonging to His Majesty" in clause (ii), which relates to the obtaining of documents or knowledge of anything which he is not entitled to obtain by any person who is in any such place.

We have proposed the introduction of a new sub-section (2) in section 3 of the Act, providing that where a person commits any act specified in sub-head (a) of subsection (1) without lawful authority or permission (the proof of which authority or permission shall be upon him), the Court may presume that he has commited such act for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information.

4. Clause 4.—We have suggested the recasting of the new section 5, which clause 3 of the Bill as introduced proposed to add to the Act, so as to make all offences under the Act bailable and to limit those which shall be deemed to be cognizable, to offences committed in relation to any fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp or ship belonging to His Majesty, or in relation to the naval or military affairs of His Majesty. We have, however, prescribed that the order for the release on bail of any person accused of any such last described offence should be passed by a Magistrate of the first class.

As section 59 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1891, which permits a private person to arrest any person who in his view comits any offence which is cognizable and non-bailable will not now have any application, we have, in the new section 6 proposed by the Bill as introduced, suggested a special provision enabling any person, being a public servant, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, to arrest any person who in his view commits any such offence as is described in section 5, sub-section (i). We have also provided that arrested persons shall in all cases be taken either to the officer in command or charge of the fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp, or ship, or of the nearest military station or before a Magistrate of the first class.

In the new section 7 proposed by the Bill as introduced we have inserted a new sub-section (i), prohibiting the trial of offenders against the Act by Magistrates of the second class, thus restricting jurisdiction to Magistrates of the first class, Presidency Magistrates and Courts of Session.

Note of Dissent.

We sign tis Report, subject to dissent on the fololwing points:—

(i) We are of opinion that the words "or any other matters of State" should come out of sub-head (b) of the definition of "civil affairs." We are prepared to admit that the deletion of these words may, in certain exceptional cases, cause administrative inconvenience. But, on the other hand, their retention will confer too wide a power on the Government, in so far as it will enable them to set the law in motion in regard to the unauthorized publication of any "civil" information which they may desire to keep from the public. This is bound to create a feeling of insecurity, which, from every point of view, is to be deprecated.

(2) We further think that the provisions of section 3, sub-section 3 of the Act, as now proposed to be amended, should not apply to the disclosure of information relating to Native States by a newspaper, unless the same has been wrongfully obtained. A Native State may, on occasion, find it necessary to supply information to some influential newspapers for the purpose of putting its case more effectively before the Government, and the publication of information, so supplied, should not, in our opinion, be made penal.

(Sd.) G. K. Gokhale, Syed Mohammed, and B. K. Bose.

The Amended Bill.

(The portions printed within inverted commas denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.)

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Official Secrets (Amendment) Act, 1904.

Addition of the definition of 'civil affairs' 2 two.

to section 2, Act XV, 1889.

2. "In section 2 of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889, the word 'and,' where it occurs between clauses (5) and (6), shall be omitted, and after the latter clause the following shall be added, namely:—

'and

(7) 'civil affairs' means affairs—

(a) affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government or of the Governor-General in Council with any foreign State or

(b) affecting the relations of the Governor-General in Council with any Native State in India, or relating to the public debt or the fiscal arangements of the Government of India or any other matters of State, where these affairs are of such aconfidential nature that the public interest would suffer by their disclosure.' "

Amendment of section 3, Act XV, 1889.

3. In section 3 of the said Act, the following alterations shall be made, namely:—

"(a) in sub-section (I), sub-head (a), clause(i), the word 'office' shall be omitted;

(b) in clause (ii) of the same sub-section and sub-head,—

(i) after the word 'aforesaid' the words 'or in any any office belonging to His Majesty' shall be inserted, and

(ii) after the words 'obtains,' 'obtain' and 'takes' the words 'or attempts to obtain,' 'or any copy of any such document, sketch, plan or model,' and 'or attempts to take,' respectively, shall be inserted;

(c) in sub-head (c) of the same sub-section and in sub-section (2), for the words "naval or military" the words "naval, military or civil" shall be substituted; and

"(d) after sub-section (I), the following shall be inserted as sub-section (2), and the present sub-sections (2) and (3) shall be renumbered sub-sections (3) and (4):—

"(2) Where a person commits any specified in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii), of sub-section (I), sub-head (a), without lawful authority or permission (the proof of which authority or permission shall be upon him), the Court may presume that he has committed such act for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information."

Substitution of sections for section 5, Act XV, 1889.

4. For section 5 of the said Act the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

Certain offences under Act declared cognizable.

"5. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, every offence against this Act "committed in relation to any fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp or ship belonging to His Majesty, or in relation to the naval or military affairs of His Majesty," shal, for the purposes of the said Code, be deemed to be cognizable:

"Provided that a person accused of any such offence shall not be released on bail unless on the orde of a Magistrate of the first class.

"(2) Every other offence against this Act shall be non-cognizable."

Procedure after arrest on charge of certain offences punishable under Act.

"6. (1) Any person, being a public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, may arrest any person who in his view commits any of the offences described in section 5, sub-section (1), and" any "such" person or "any" police-officer who has arrested any person on a charge of "any such" offence and any police officer to whom any person arrested on any such charge has been made over, "shall" take or send him before the officera for the time being "in command or charge of the fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp or ship, or" of the nearest military station "or before a Magistrate of the first class."

(2) Where any person has been taken or sent before the commanding or other officer in accordance with sub-section (1), such officer may, if he thinks fit, discharge such person, but, if he does not discharge him, shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send him to the nearest police-station or to any Magistrate "of the first class."

(3) Where any person has been taken or sent to a police-station or to a Magistrate under sub-section (2), the provisionns of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, srall, save as otherwise provided by section 7, opply to him as though he had been taken to such police-station or Magistrate without being taken o rsent before the commanding or other officer.

Restriction on trial of offence.

"7, (1) No Magistrate of the second class shall have jurisdiction to try any person for an offence against this Act."

(2) No Magistrate or Court shall proceed to the trial of any person for an offence against this Act, except with the consent of the Local Government or the Governor-General in Council.

"Alteration of expression "Her Magisty".

5. "For the expression 'Her Majesty', wherever it occurs in the said Act, the expression 'His Majesty' shall be substituted."

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

February, 1904.

The following tour of H. E. The Viceroy is published for information:—

Saturday, 13th—Embark on the "Guide" at 10 P.M., private departure.

Sunday, 14th—Leave Calcutta at daybreak.

Monday, 15th—Arrive Chittagong about 1 P.M.; receive addresses at Sardar Ghat at 4 P.M.; and dinner with Commissioner.

Tuesday, 16th—Lunch with the Assam-Bengal Railway Officers at 1-30 P.M.; and dinner on "Guide."

Wednesday, 17th—Leave Chittagong noon; arrive Chandpur 6 P.M; and embark on the "Rhotas."

Thursday, 18th—Leave in the "Rhotas" at daybreak; arrive Naraingunge 8-30 A.M., local time. Public arrival. Leave Naraingunge 9 A.M., local time; arrive Dacca 9-33 A.M., local time. Public arrival. Viceroy will reside in Ahsun Munzil Palace and be the guest of the Nawab. Luncheon 2 P.M.; presentation of addresses 3-30 P. M. Dinner at the Palace 8 P.M.

Friday, 19th—8-30 A.M., drive round City; 10 A.M., breakfast; 5 P.M., Garden Party; 6 P.M., fireworks; 8 P.M., dinner, and leave 11 P.M., local time, for Mymensing.

Saturday 20th—Arrive Kalir Bazar 5-36 A.M.; leave Kalir Bazar, 7-30 A.M.; Arrive Mymensingh 8-30 A.M., local time (7-57 Railway time); breakfast with the Maharaja; luncheon; leave 4-30 P.M., local time; dinner at Jaydebpur 8 P.M., local time; leave Jaydebpur 9 P.M., local time; arrive Naraingunge 10-32 P.M., local time; and embark on the "Rhotas."

Sunday, 21st—Arrive Hardinge Chur, midday.

Monday, 22nd—to Thursday, 25th—Shoot.

Friday, 26th, to Saturday, 27th—Return to Calcutta, private arrival.

The Market Report.

Feb. 4, 1904.

LINSEED.

There is very little change to record in this article and the market is continuing in the same state as in the last week. We may quote Rs. 4 for ready and Rs. 4-1-9 for forward with a small business.

RAPESEED.

Market, is quiet and without any fluctuation whatever. Small transactions are reported at Rs. 3-10 to Rs. 3-11 per maund loose Kazla sorts. Rs. 4-2 to Rs. 4-4 for Yellow Bold Grain and Rye Rs. 3-7 to Rs. 3-8 per Maund. Stock and import smal.

TIL SEED.

In sympathy with all sorts of oil seeds which are at present dull and the market for this article is continuing quite inactive and we may quote Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4- per B. Maund according to quality at which very limited transactions are reported.

WHEAT

Market is continuing in the same state as before

Cawnpore	Rs. 2-14 to Rs. 2-14-3
Fyzabad	Rs. 2-13 to Rs. 2-13-6
Gangajelly	Rs. 2-10 to Rs. 2-14
Jamally	Rs. 2-10 to Rs. 2-12

Per B. Md. loose.

RICE.

With a fair import market is continuing in the same state as before though there is a good demand for export.

Ballam—	
Sahebgunge quality	Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 3-9
Bhandara	Rs. 3-4-6 to Rs. 3-6
Khairy	Rs. 2-13-6 to Rs. 2-14
Jabra	Rs. 2-12-6 to Rs. 2-13
Soloi	Rs. 2-10 to 2-11
Girbi	Rs. 2-13-6 to 2-14
Aughrani	Rs. 3-2-6 to 3-3
Rarea.—market closes quiet as follows	
Chanta.	Rs. 3-4 to 3-8
Unchanta	Rs. 2-14 to 3-4

Cazla or Cooly Rice.—import being very fair and demand commensurately less, the market is flat and the rates are as follows;—

Cuttack	Rs. 2-4 to 2-5 f.o.b.
Ballasore	Rs. 2-2 to 2-3
Chandbally	Rs. 2-1 to 2-2
Backergunj	Rs. 2-6 to 2-7
Midnapur	Rs. 2-6 to 2-8
Chandpur—Kazla. 1.	Rs. 2-9 f.o.b.
Chandpur—Kazla. 2.	Rs. 2-8 f.o.b.
Chandpur—Jabra No. 1.	Rs. 2-10 f.o.b.
Chandpur—Jabra No. 2.	Rs. 2-9 f.o.b.

WHITE RICE OR SEETA.

With a fair demand for export market closes stronger and the prices are higher. Some big transactions are reported as follow, viz:—

Seeta No. 1.	Rs. 4-10 to 4-12
Seeta No. 2.	Rs. 4-8 to 4-10
Seeta No. 3.	Rs. 4-6 to 4-8
Chunichalla.—	Rs. 4-4 to 4-5
Clean Gross No. 1.	Rs. 4- to 4-1
Clean Gross No. 2.	Rs. 3-14 to 3-15
F. S. R. No. 1.	Rs. 3-12 to 3-13
F. S. R. No. 2.	Rs. 3-10 to 3-11

Stock and import fair.

GRAM.

Patna...Rs. 2-7-0 to 2-9-0.
Sahuria...Rs. 2-3-0 to 2-5-0.
Dersi...Rs. 1-14-0 to 2-1-0.

PEAS.

The quality being more or less wievely there is no demand for export and in consequence the import has greatly fallen off. Some transactions for local consumption are reported as follows:—Market quiet.

White Peas.....Rs. 2-6-0 to 2-8-0.
Green Peas.....Rs. 1-14-0 to 2-0-0.
Khessary .....Rs 1-6-0 to 1-7-0.
Rahar Peas.....Rs. 2-8-0 to 2-10-0.
Masur or Lentils.....Rs. 1-14-0 to 1-15-0
Koolty.....Rs. 1-7-0 to 1-9-0.
Kalai Peas.....Rs. 2-8-0 to 3-0-0.

CASTOR OIL.

No. 1 quality Rs. 10-12-0 per Md F. O. B. Calcutta.
No. 2 do Rs. 8-14-0 do F. O. B. Calcutta.
No. 3 do Rs. 6-11-0 do F. O. B. Calcutta.

MUSTARD OIL.

Owing to the production being inadequate to meet the demand for local use the market has since gone u pand it is selling at Rs. 9-8-0 to Rs. 10-6-0 per Maund loose according to quality.

CASTOR CAKE.

Average quality Rs. 1-11-0 per Maund loose.
White quality Rs. 1-13-0 do do do

COCOANUT OIL.

Cochin Rs. 12-0-0 to 12-4-0 per Md. loose.
Colombo...No stock.

DAL OR SPLIT PEAS.

Urhar Dal	Rs. 3-7-0 to 3-10-0
Moong Dal	Rs. 5-11-0 to 5-12-0
Kalai Dal	Rs. 3-0-0 to 3-6-0
Khessary Dal	Rs. 2-0-0 to 2-1-0
Do Patna	Rs. 2-9-0 to 2-10-0
Mashoor Dal	Rs. 2-11-0 to 2-12-0
Khari Mashoor	Rs. 3-11-0 to 3-12-0

JUTE.

Serajgunge Rs. 4-7-0 to 5-15-0
Naraingunge Rs. 6-0-0 to 6-1-0
Dacca Rs. 4-7-0 to 5-14-0
Northern Bengal Rs. 4-3-0 to 5-7-0
Dowrah Rs. 4-3-0 to 5-7-0

COTTON.

The Home market being very much uncertain the prices here are fluctuating very much. The sellers are very firm and do not like to part with their stock expecting a much higher market. The prices are therefor more or less nominal.

Fine ginned Rs. 24-0-0 to 24-8-0.
Tippera...Rs. 23-8-0 to 24-0-0.

An unusual event happened at Gurgaon, Punjab, on Jan. 28. the other day. A villager and his son were sitting under the thatched roof of a verandah when both were most quietly struck down to the awful sleep by lightning, whic hhowever did no other damage whatever.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The Paris correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on Jan. 8:—M. Delcassee, replying in the Chamber to the severe criticisms of M. Etienne and other member of the Colonial Party on the Treaty he signed with the Siamese Minister, admitted that, since the signature of that document, on Oct. 7, 1902, Bangkok Government had not acted in the spirit of conciliation and goodwill which had actuated himself during the negotiations. It is needless to recapitulate all the incidents which were then detailed by the French Minister, but it is necessary to recall the fact that he did not ask the Chamber to ratify the Treaty, but declared frankly that it was requisite to take guarantees. Under these conditions it can be easily understood that the subsequent negotiations with Phya Suriya for the amendment of the Treaty were of a delicate nature, especially for the Siamese Minister. M. Delcasse made demands, but had nothing to offer as compensation. Up to the very last moment of the period of respite for the ratification of the Treaty of 1902, it was feared that it would be impossible to come to an arrangement, but Phya Suriya was conscious of the disadvantages which a mere continuation of the relations established by the Treaty of Peace, in 1893, offered to his country. Having accepted the French proposals, subject to the approval of his Government, he signed the arrangement for extending the term for the ratification of the Treaty of 1902 till February 15 next.

That Protocol, though simple, is eloquent. It is as follows:—"The Siamese Minister having accepted the bases of a supplementary accord, as presented by the Government of the Republic, the Convention of Oct. 7, 1902, is prorogued to Feb. 15, 1904." For the sake of friendly relations between his country and France, Phya Suriya made political, territorial, and trade concessions so numerous that it is doubtful whether it will be possible to embody them in supplementary clauses to the Treaty, to which they are, in certain cases, contradictory. It is, therefore, probable that in the event of the Bangkok Government sanctioning the concessions made by its Minister, a new Treaty will be substituted.

The trade concessions relate to the construction of railways in the Me-kong Valley. In addition to the territorial advantages stipulated for France in the 1902 convention, the new treaty will, I am assured, satisfy the demands of the Republic with regard to Luang Prabang. The situation of that little kingdom, as established by the treaty of peace, was, it must be admitted, very anomalous. The capital and a portion of that State were on the left bank of the Me-kong, and consequently under the protection of France, while the very considerable portion on the right bank of the river remained under the Siamese Government. The King was, at the same time, the vassal both of the French Republic and of Siam. The French contended, with much show of reason, that it was difficult, if not impossible, for that petty monarch to serve two masters. The Siamese yielded on this point without any serious opposition, but the question as to the persons in Siam over whom France has a right to extend her protection gave rise to prolonged discussion. Phya Suriya was able to give way because, after all, the treaty which is destined to replace that of 1902 will embody the same policy of conciliation and goodwill as its predecessor. The difference between the two documents will lie in the greater extent of the concessions made by the Siamese Government. Immediately after the ratification of the treaty the Siamese Government will hand over to France the territory conceded to it, and will appoint its delegates to meet those of France for the delimitation of the frontier between Cambodia and Siam stipulated for in the treaty signed in 1867. On their side the French will evacuate Chantabun.

SECURITY CASES IN TINNEVELLY.

In the year 1899 riots broke out in this district between the Shanars and Maravars, and the reason was mainly the attitude the Shanars took in regard to their right of entry into temples. The riots lasted for some time. A Special Commissioner was appointed to enquire into the matter, and on his report, several preventive measures were taken such as the introduction of the punitive Police and instituting proceedings under the preventive Section of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Police had been freely using these Sections and in almost every division, town or hamlet people were hauled up and evidence let in that they were known depredators and bad characters for a long time. This evidence is being believed and weak Magistrates are known to bind people in many cases. Here is a cyclostyled order under Section 112 of the Criminal Procedure Code in a miscellaneous case before the Head Assistant Magistrate, Shermadevi, which is to be tried hereafter:—

"Whereas I am "credibly" informed that

(1) You have not sufficient ostensible means of subsistence "at the rate at which you are known to live."

(2) that you are reported throughout the Nanguneri taluq (a) to be leaders and members of a gang of Maravars (b) to instigate or to commit thefts, robberies, dacoities, arsons and intimidation.

(c) to receive stolen property and to employ part of it in bribing complainants and public officers while retaining the rest yourself.

(d) to extort presents by open threats or by secretly injuring or causing injury to those who refuse to give you presents.

(e) to demand extortionate fees for kaval, and to depredate or instigate the depredation of those who refuse.

(f) to intimidate witnesses and all who thwart you and to cause injury to those who don't yield to intimidation.

(3) that there is reason to believe that you make extortionate demands under the guise of kaval fees in certain villages and have caused the depredations to be made on those that thwarted you.

(4) that there is reason to believe that you instigated and received the proceeds in a number of particular crimes and used the proceeds to bribe officers and complainants.

(5) that you intimidated witnesses in certain cases and revenged yourself on them for disobeying you.

(6) that you are all known depredators and convicts.

(7) that you are so violent, reckless and blood-thirsty men that it is undesirable that you should remain at large without security.

You are hereby required to show cause before me why you should not find surety for Rs. 3,000 and bind yourself in the sum of Rs. 2,000 to be of good behaviour to His Majesty King Emperor and all his subjects for a term of three years.

(Signed) F. HEMINGWAY,
Head Assistant Magistrate.

We have nothing to do with this particular case and refrain from comments as it is subjudice.

Will some honorable member take pains to interpellate the Government on the following points:—

(1) How many Security cases were filed before the Magistracy in Tinnevelly for 4 years before 1899 and for 4 years after.

(2) How many were bound over on the whole.

(3) How many men were let off on appeal or revision.—"Hindu."

THE PRESERVATION OF ANTIQUITIES.

The following Resolution appeared in the "Gazette of India":—

About three years ago the Government of India were led to consider the methods that might most advantageously be adopted for the preservation of historical relics and of interesting sites or buildings in India, and for the perpetuation of the surviving records of a past that is every day tending to disappear more and more from the public recollection. Among the objects that commended themselves to their notice from this point of view was the commemoration of the houses or dwellings which are notable for their historical associations, or in which distinguished public men, whether European or Indian, have resided at different portions of their careers. A good many of these are still standing, and are pointed out with certainty to the student or traveller. The antecedents and identity of others are already becoming matters of uncertainty; and authentic history is beginning to pass, in some cases into tradition, in others into legend. It seemed desirable, before this process has attained further dimensions, to arrest and crystallize as far as possible the definite knowledge that is still forthcoming of the former residences of men who have left an enduring mark upon the civil and military administration or upon the moral and intellectual development of India.

2. In England the Society of Arts has for some time past interested itself in a similar undertaking, by placing upon the facade of houses in London and elsewhere a Circular terracotta medallion with a simple inscription on its face, recording the fact that this or that famous personage lived there in such and such a year or years. In this way, a number of valuable historical memories have been revived or recovered; and a walk through some of the older London streets has been rendered not only interesting but instructive.

3. Accordingly, after careful consultation with the Local Governments concerned, the Government of India have determined to adopt a similar plan in this country. The buildings which they have decided to commemorate for historical reasons or as having been the residences of famous men are shown in the statements annexed to this Resolution which indicate the grounds for the decision in each case. The number is necessarily limited, and great care has been exercised in the selection of those buildings whose associations are mainly personal, so as to prevent that which should be an honour to the few from becoming the prerogative of the many. Some of these houses are the property of Government, and no difficulty arises in the placing of a memorial medallion upon them. Others belong to private persons; and the permission of the owner has been sought for its erection. It is understood that in all cases this has been readily given. It has not been found in England that any serious objection has been entertained by individual proprietors to the fulfilment of what is really a public trust: and the Government of India have not been disappointed in their expectation that the standard of public spirit in India would be found to be in no way lower than in Great Britain. The Governor General in Council trusts that the measures now adopted will have the effect of preserving those personal and local associations which in India are peculiarly liable to be forgotten, and that a direct stimulus will thus be given to the more intimate study of the history of the past. The example thus set may perhaps admit of being followed in places where distinguished Indian statesmen have rendered conspicuous service to Native States.

From the statements we find that there are 17 houses in Madras, 18 in Bombay, 33 in Bengal, 23 in the U. P., 24 in the Punjab, 7 in the N.W.F.P., 4 in Rajputana, and 10 in Mysore.

ACETYLENE GAS AS A MEDIUM TO SINK OR RAISE TORPEDO-BOATS.

Acetylene Gas is the latest medium which has been requisitioned as a speedy means of accomplishing the raising and sinking of the submarine torpedo-boat. The system of working is by means of the generation of the gas and its escape, the water being let into tanks when it is desired to submerge the vessel, and expelled therefrom by the quick generation of the gas when it is required to come up to the surface again. The submersible is fitted with a tank and a gas-generator, both of which have pipes at the bottom communicating with the sea, and pipes at the top communicating with the atmosphere. When it is desired to sink the vessel, the pipes communicating with the sea are opened, and the tank and gas-holder are allowed to fill with sea-water, which, overbalancing the "flotation power" of the excess displacement, causes the submersible to descend. When it is desired to rise again to the surface, a cylinder of carbide calcium is introduced into the gas-generator, which, coming in contact with the sea-water, immediately evolves an enormous amount of gas, which expels the water from the gas-holder; communication is then made between the gas-holder and the tank, into which latter the gas rushes driving out the sea-water, and thus restoring the flotation power of the excess displacement brings the vessel to the surface. This process is possibly no quicker than the present pumping arrangements, but it is far simpler, and does not entail any elaborate gear or pumping machinery, and on this ground, if on no other, should therefore be preferable to the old method.

THE LEGEND OF THE DIAMOND.

The drought and the famine were walking hand in hand, drying up rivers and ponds, laying waste whole districts and provinces in their ruthless wanderings. Then followed the pest, noiseless on bats' wings, augmenting the destruction wrought by the other haggard spectres.

Suffering had reached its apex, and still the rains did not come, nor the monsoon, nor a sign from heaven that deliverance was near. Innumerable people lean and famished sat silently, impassive for hours and days, gazing to the west for the clouds which would bring relief.

This was many centuries ago in Southern India, as a punishment from the gods because of the wicked and selfish lives led by so many people who had forsaken the gods of their fathers.

Near Golconda, by the outskirts of the town, a Hindoo girl was walking, balancing carefully on her head a brass bowl with milk for her aged father.

It was Ganesha, the beautiful Ganesha, with hair as dark as the night, eyes as tender as the twilight and lips as red as sunset.

She was kind as she was beautiful, and was worshipped by all; it had even been prophesied by a yogi that she would become a great saint.

She had sold some of her jewels to buy a bowl of milk for her father; so old was he that he could not eat; he could only drink milk, and milk in those days was worth a king's ransom.

As she was passing through the garden leading to her house, she saw flying toward her, from the west, a white swan. Nearer it came and rapidly, until it gracefully alighted at her feet.

It was a royal swan, the Rajah Hamsah, as spotlessly white as the snows in the Himalayas, with fiery eyes and black beak. In a soft and melodious voice it began speaking to the girl:

"O, Ganesha, the Lotus-Eyed, the Chosen of the gods, wilt thou not offer this milk to quench my great thirst. I have come far, I have flown as the sun goes down and as the sun comes up, again and again, from across the black water, to carry good tidings to many people who live yonder behind those hills. I am thirsty and tired, and if I do not recover strength I shall not be able to carry the message to those unfortunates who expect me and might be saved from despair, perhaps from death!"

Without a word, Ganesha uncovered the brass bowl and offered the milk to the swan, placing it on the ground so that the bird could drink comfortably.

The swan dipped its bill into the bowl, and then lifted its graceful neck to swallow the liquid and drank greedily. Now the Rajah Hamsah has a peculiar faculty when drinking milk of absorbing only the milk and leaving whatever water there may be in it.

While the swan was drinking, Ganesha was thinking about her father, helpless, perhaps dying, awaiting her.

"But, then," she thought, "those poor people need help much more than my father; they are poor and he is rich, and he is one and they are many." And there fell from the beak of the swan a drop of water into the bowl with the noise of a little stone.

"And she would sell all her jewels if needful to save anyone who claimed help."

Here another drop fell with a click into the bowl.

"She would even sell herself and gladly offer her life!" Click—"and even sacrifice her father" . . . —click—. . . click—

That peculiar noise continued until the swan had finished drinking; then it fluttered its wings and with silvery voice addressed the girl:

"O, Ganesha, the Most pitiful, before the sun goes to rest again the black Riders will bring the rains and drive the Evil gods away. Blessing on thee, Ganesha . . . Remember me, I am Krishna" . . . and the swan flew rapidly away.

Ganesha followed its flight with wonder and trepidation, and then looked into the bowl.

Instead of water, at the bottom of it, were diamonds, sparkling and glittering merrily in the sun like the drops of dew on a lotus flower.

At each thought of charity, unselfishness and sacrifice, Krishna had dropped a diamond into the bowl.

It was the gift of Krishna, truly a kingly and god-like gift.

SALT MANUFACTURE IN TRINCOMALIE.

"Apropos" of the scarcity of salt in Ceylon and the importation of it from India, salt manufacture at Nilaneli, Trincomalie, would have been discontinued by Government some years ago if not for Mr. C. M. Lushington's determined stand for its continuance. The salt at Pondemanar, Jaffna, is self-formed, whereas that at Chiviateru, Jaffna, is manufactured—the former consisting of big white grains and preferred to the other by the people of Batticaloa on account of its purity and whiteness. The salt monopoly is a very profitable one. The cost, at Jaffna, is about 19 cents or so per cwt., and the transport charges to Batticaloa, on an average, about 15 cents per cwt., but the Government sells at the rate of Rs. 2-36 per cwt., at Jaffna and Batticaloa. About 25,000 cwts. of salt have been generally obtained from Jaffna for the Batticaloa, Kalmunai, Akkaripattu, stores and for the Badulla district.—"T. of C."

A DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

We deeply regret to hear of a disastrous explosion which took place in the Bhatinda Fort, belonging to the Patiala State, on Thursday afternoon last. The people of the Fort had had orders from the Durbar to remove a quantity of gunpowder from an old magazine, and it was while this was being done that the accident happened. Precisely what occurred will never be known, as all who were in the immediate vicinity have been killed; but about 3 p.m., a terrific explosion was heard, which shattered the windows of the Railway quarters a mile and a half away and sent up a column of dust and debris some 3,000 feet into the air. From this pieces of buildings and fragments of human bodies were scattered about the city, which is built round the Fort. The Railway Medical Officer, Dr. Deeks, was soon on the spot and was indefatigable in his exertions in attending to the injured. As far as can be ascertained some 40 persons must have been killed, but of 16 out of these there is no trace whatever. Twenty-four have been found dead, and twelve severely injured. Had the explosion taken place at the same hour the previous day there would have been a great European mortality, as the officers of the N.-W. Railway and of the Sirhind Canal, with their families, were all collected on the invitation of the Agent of the Southern Punjab railway at an afternoon gathering on a spot close to the magazine.

PROPOSED PARTITION OF BENGAL.

THE DACCA DELEGATES' MEETING.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Dacca, Jan. 28.

As announced, the meeting of the delegates sent by villagers in the district of Dacca to protest against the proposed transfer of the Dacca Division to Assam was held in the Northbrook Hall compound yesterday. The gathering was so large that it was impossible to make room for them all in the spacious Hall. A pandal had been erected on the outside lawn, and even this could not afford sufficient accommodation for those who came to attend the meeting and many had to go away disappointed. There were about 1,000 delegates and about 4,000 visitors present.

The proceedings opened at 10 minutes to four, with Babu Ananda Chandra Roy welcoming the delegates with a suitable speech on behalf of the People's Association. Raja Sreenath Roy of Bhagyakul was voted to the chair. The speaker, who addressed the meeting, was Babu A. C. Roy; Mr. Kemp, the editor of the "Bengal Times," was the next to speak. He observed that Assam was bordering on the verge of bankruptcy. The revenue derived from East Bengal would therefore have to be sent to Assam to replenish its empty coffers. As the improvement of Assam was the chief object which the Government had in view the interests of Eastern Bengal would invariably be sacrificed to those of Assam. Two men, said he, had business, one with capital and the other with experience. Some time after, the man with experience cheated the other of his capital. A friend asked the capitalist how he was getting on with his business. "Why," replied the capitalist, "I have gained experience and my partner has got all the capital." The fate of East Bengal would, continued he, undoubtedly be like that of the man with capital were the proposed transfer carried into effect. They say that Chittagong is the part of Assam. A glance at the map will convince any one that Calcutta and not Chittagong is the natural outlet of Assam.

Roy Bahadoor Kali Prosonna Ghosh in an eloquent speech, described how East Bengal had contributed to the formation of the current Bengali language and literature and how East Bengal, specially Bikrampore, had been the seat of learning from time immemorial and he pointed out how our literature would undoubtedly suffer if East Bengal were transferred to the Assam administration. He also said that he had been a votary in the shrine of Bengali language for half-a-century and it stung him to the quick to learn in his old age that a great calamity was about to overtake Bengal literature. The district of Sylhet was inhabited by Bengalees. It was part of Bengal prior to 1874, when it was transferred to Assam. According to the argument of Mr. Risley in the case of the Uriyas he would respectfully ask government to have Sylhet restored to Bengal, instead of East Bengal being annexed to Assam. He observed that a history of this great partition question should be compiled by a committee appointed for the purpose. (Hear Babu Ananda Chandra Roy remarked that such a history was being compiled. He was visibly affected and overcome with feelings while making the above remark).

Babu Herambo Chandra Moitra, M.A., Principal Jagannath College, said he attached great importance to the question of education of our Mahomedan fellow subjects. The proceeds of the "Mushin Fund" were devoted to the improvement of the education of the Mahomedan students throughout Bengal, The advantage of this Fund could not possibly be availed of by the Mahomedan students of East Bengal, if it ceased to be a part of Bengal.

He related the following fable from an English paper:

Once upon a time there was a great evening party of the beasts. An ostrich went to the party but was refused admittance on the ground that he was a bird and not a beast. On this the ostrich went to the birds who also refused accepting him as one of themselves saying that he was not a bird at all. The moral of the fable is that the people of Western Bengal will call us "Assamese" plain enough. We will cease to be "Bengalees" but will not be recognised by the people of Assam as "Assamese."

Nearly at the conclusion of the meeting, an old gentleman, a "talukdar" stood up and requested to be heard. He said that he was a very old man and had come from a distant village. During his long life no event or calamity had moved him so much as this partition question and he had hastened from his distant village-home to attend this protest meeting.

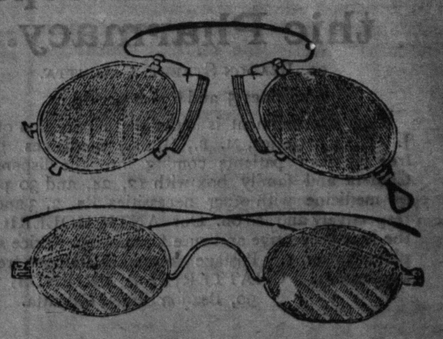
Almost all the Zemindars and Talukdars of the district were present in both the meetings. Some of them came from great distances.

Altogether twelve resolutions, protesting against the proposed partition of Bengal and appointing delegates to wait upon His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at Belvedere with a memorial, were put to and carried nem con.

THE ROYAL HAIR OIL POWDER

with this pleasing and sweet-scented spices which possess much medicinal qualification's can be turned rosy and made sweet scented six bottles of cocoanut oil. The oil prepared with this spices keeps the head cool, remove baldness prevent the hair from becoming white gives a growth to the hair and remove headache. The price of 1 box of spices together with one phial of sweet scented essence as present is ans. 12 Packing and postage 4 ans. Direction for preparation of the oil is also given.

P. C. DASS,
No. 344, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.



Our Illustrated Booklet gives many useful hints on "SIGHT" shews many latest styles, and tells how to get a pair of Perfect Pebble Specs or Pince-nez, at fair price. If you haven't got it, let us send you a copy free.

MULLICK & CO.,
OCULIST-OPTICIANS,
37, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.
BRANCH:—BENARES.

SANTAN RAKSHAK.

It is the most useful Liniment for females in the state of pregnancy. It **relieves** the sympathetic vomiting and nausea (morning sickness) in its early stage, **prevents** miscarriage and at the same time **ensures** safe and easy delivery etc.
Rupees 2 per bottle, packing As. 7., postage and V. P. charges As. 7. only.
Apply to DR. S. C. PAUL, L. M. S.,
19, Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
MEDICAL OPINION:—

DR. G. MANOOK, M. B. (EDIN.) Surgeon, Calcutta, writes:—"I have to report favorably of my trials with your **Santan Rakshak.** I have given your specific a fair trial among all classes. The results have been, I am compelled to say, very wonderful in threatened miscarriage and prolonged labour where direct interference was impossible. I have no doubt others will be as grateful to you as I am."

DR. TAKINI CHARAN DUTT, Graduate of the Medical College, Bengal (G. M. C. B.) and retired Assistant Surgeon, writes—"I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your **"Santan Rakshak"** which is being used by many respectable persons in case of difficult labor and threatened abortion with satisfactory and unexpected results."

DR. K. P. CHAKRABURTTY, M. B., Lat Superintendent, Lowis Sanitarium, Darjeelin writes:—"I have tried your specific **"Santan Rakshak,"** in several cases of tedious labor and threatened abortion. I am glad to tell you that the results have been very satisfactory. I would like to recommend it to all females who are in the state of pregnany."

DR. J. CHOWDHURY, B. A., L. M. S., Superintendent of Vaccination, Calcutta Corporation, writes:—"I have great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your **"Santan Rhaksak."** The bottle which you gave me for trial was used with most satisfactory and astonishing results in several cases of prolonged labour amongst my friends. I reely recommend it to the public."

DR. DEY'S
Infallible cure for Acute and Chronic Gonorrhœa.

It is a sure cure for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, thinness of vital fluid, loss of retentive powers and manhood impaired memory, nervous debility, painful urination and all other troubles which attend this dreadful disease.
It acts like magic and makes life truly enjoyable by giving a new tone and vigor to the system.
Thousands of unsolicited testimonials from the pectable people.
Price Rs. 2-8, V. P. P. extra.
To be had of:— **DEY AND CO.**
Chemists, Wholesale and Retail Druggi
,4 Bagbazar Steet, Calcutta

DR. BISWAS'
Wonderful Discovery.
GONORRHŒA DROPS
GONORRHŒA AND GLEET.
Of any description and in either sex. Acute ases are cured in three days and chronic cases in a week's time. It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms
To ensure permanent and radical cure, Mofussil patients should when ordering for a phial, write in detail the nature of the disease.
Rs. 2-8 per phial, V. P. P. extra.
DR. H. BISWAS,
Amrita Bazar Medical Hal
Amrita Bazar P. O. Jessore.

GUARANTED CURE FOR LOST MANHOOD AND DYSPEPSIA
BY DR. S. M. HUSEIN'S
RUPRAS
The King of all Nerve Tonics and Aphrodisiacs.

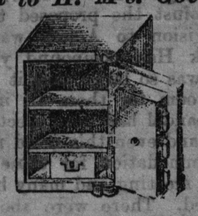
It permanently cures. Nervous debility and Dyspepsia with their attendant evils, Loss of manly vigour and Seminal weakness due to youthful indiscretion, excesses of youth or old age.
It restores Failing powers and the power of retention Physical Vigour and youthful energy.
It prevents Early decay and arrests the decay of age.
It is the only and Best friend of the YOUNG
Because it saves their miserable life from an Early grave.
It is the only and Best friend of the MARRIED
Because it makes their conjugal life a Blessing
It is the only and best friend of the OLD
Because it enables them to enjoy the youthful pleasures. Dose 1 to 2 grains once a day. Price 16 grain Tube Rs. 2
KANAK OIL used externally along with RUPRAS cures Local defects, deformities or weakness. Price Re. 1-8 per phial
SANTI RAS used in cases of longstanding and obstinate Gonorrhœa. Convinces its efficacy in at week. Price Re. 1-8 per phial
Apply to—**DR. S. M. HUSEIN,**
Late Physician, Rampur Sadar Hospital. No. 30, Colootola Street, Calcutta.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

ESTABLISHED 1874.
THE WORLD KNOWN
LAKSHMIBILAS
A MEDICATED
PERFUMED HAIR OIL.
FOR ALL SORTS OF
HAIR, HEAD AND SKIN COMPLAINTS.
Unrivalled in Medical Properties.
Price 8 oz. Bottle, As. 12.
and 24 oz. Bottle, Rs. 2.
PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA FOR MOFFUSIL CUSTOMERS.
To be had of
MOTI LALL BOSE & CO.,
DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS
122, Old Chinabazar Street
CALCUTTA.

Central Homœopathic Pharmacy.
90, BEADON STREET, CALCUTTA.
Medicines 5 and 6 pice per dram.
This establishment is under the supervision of Dr. J. N. Chatterjee, M. B., (H. S.) medicines given free to poor patients coming into the dispensary. Cholera and family box with 12, 24, and 30 phials of medicine with other necessities Rs. 2, 3 and 3-8 respectively and so on. Our ANTICHOLERICA is the best preventive and cure for cholera. Price small phial annas 5. Postage extra. Catalogue free on application. CHATTERJEE & FRIENDS}
90, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

"STRONGER PERFECTION LIQUID FOOD."
Is a palatable combination of peptone and concentrated extract of malt In nutritive value it has no equal A friend to the sick as well as the healthy. Its tonic Influence is natural and permanent. Sold in 14oz bottles at Rs. 3-8 each by
KING & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
83, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

MPROVED STEEL SAFES & CHESTS
Supplied to H. M's. Government.
The best and cheapest in the market!

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
GHOSE, DASS & CO.,
Patent Lock & Steel Safe Manufacturers,
42-1, Lock Gate Road, Chitpur Calcutt

CHEAPEST & BEST HOUSE
For Incandescent lamps, Mantles, Mica Chimneys, Canopies, Primus Stoves and Municipal Requisites.
For Prices apply to :—
THE GLOBE STORES CO.
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
KALBADEVI POSTB OMBAY.

THE CHEAPEST OPTICAL STORES.

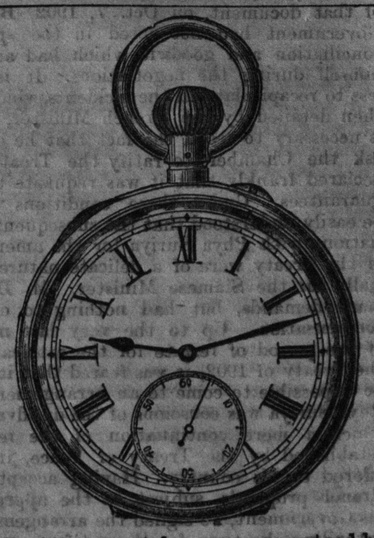
Perfect Pebble Spectacles in Gold, Silver, Gold filled Nickel and Steel, &c. at the chespest rate It the Market. Gold from Rs. 24 upwards, Silver Rs. 10 ; Solid Nickel 6-8 Gold ;filled 12-Steel 5. Glare Glasses, of all descriptions. A trial order solicited,
H. Laha, Optician 8, Goe Bagan Street, Calcutta

Kamshastra.
Pronounced to be a reliable Book by a competent Court of Law (Calcutta Police Court,) is ready in Benghali and Hindi for free distribution. Please apply to the undersigned.
KABIRAJ MANISANKAR GOVINDJI,
ATANK-NIGRAHA OUSADHALOY,
68, Harrison Road, Bara Bazar,
Calcutta.

THE MAHAT ASRAM
HINDOO GENTS'
BOARDING AND LODGING,
9, Cornwallis St., Calcutta.
Respectable gentlemen and Zemindars coming to flying visit to Calcutta, will find it very comfortable; well-ventilated and furnished rooms, central part of Calcutta. Darjeeling sanitarium principle. Charge moderate. For particulars apply to the Manager.
Tiffins ready at 1-30 P. M.
Dinner at 6 P. M.

PLEASE SEE AND READ IT.
All sorts of Gold, Silver and jewellery ornaments of high polish and remarkable finish always ready for sale and prepared promptly on orders. Rates moderate. Trial orders are solicited not to command a sale but to convince the public of the excellent workmanship of the firm. Illustrated catalogue sent on receipt of 4 annas postage. Thousands of testimonials.
HAZRA, GUPTA & CO.
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,
Ghoramarah P. O. Rajshahi.

HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
IT makes the grey and white hairs jet black within a minute and lasting for 3 months. Price Re. 1 per phial, V. P. P. extra.
DR. H. BISWAS,
Amrita Bazar Medical Hall, Jessore.


N. B. All our watches are guaranteed best for the price.

The Ansonia Lever Watch. A grand time-keeper, showy strong and lasting Rs. 3-12.
The Roscopf Lever Watch. A very strong and serviceable watch, Rs. 6 and 8. Smaller size, Rs. 10.
The Indian Time Watch. Exactly as illustrated. A grand looking watch Rs. 5-8, smaller size, Rs. 6-0.
The Indian Time Lever Watch. Rs. 9.
The Matchless by West End Watch Company Rs. 10
The Berna by ditto Rs. 16.
Wrist Watches. Nickel 6 jewels Rs. 6 and 7, silver Rs. 10 and 12, Lever Rs. 18.
Hunting Keywinder Watches. Nickel, Hunting Rs. 7. Half Hunting Rs. 8, silver Hunting, Rs. 8, 9, 10, 12, & 15. Half Hunting Re. 1 extra.
Best Quality Silver Keyless Lever watch. Rs. 27.
Chatterji Bros. & Co.,
67 B, Kutighat Street,
Barnagore, Calcutta.

Vigor Pills
The best specific for all organic and wasting diseases
VIGOR PILLS are UNEQUALLED, UNRIVALLED and UNSURPASSED in removing pots from the body, in enriching the impoverished blood, in bringing back to the old or premature, has the flush, vigour and strength of glorious manhood, in restoring joy to the cheerless.
VIGOR PILLS remove the evil effects of youthful indiscretion, vicious habits, abnormal excess, dangerous obstinence; they rejuvinate the old, arrest the decay of age, and recuperate a wasted frame; they thicken the manly fluid wonderfully, increase the power of retention and detect the unnatural discharges.
They suit all ages, constitutions and temperaments. Genuine certificates from both Europeans and Indians which etiquette requires us to withhold Magistrates, District Police Superintendents, Judicial officers, pleaders and professors,—all use them so fear of imposition.
PRICE RS. 2 PER PH. PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA.
MANAGER, BHARATVAISAJYANILAYA
41, BAGBAZAR STREET CALCUTTA.

TRY
And you will know in 24 hours what a marvellous remedy
R. LAUGIN & CO'S.
HEALING BALM
is
for all diseases and disorders due to dissipated habits in early life.
Excessive or scanty urination, painful urination, involuntary and putrid discharges, nocturnal emission, loss of manhood and prostration of youthful vigor and energy and all other symptoms of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Running White, Urithritis, Cystitis, &c., disappear, as if by charm by the use of
HEALING BALM
DOCTORS—Who are looked upon and very rightly too as jewels of the profession and whose treatises on medicines and medical science are largely read as text-books in all Medical Schools and Colleges, have, after a long, varied and careful experiment of the preparation, given, of their own accord, the following testimonials:—
1. The leading Indian Medical Journal, the "Indian Lancet" says:—"· · · put the Compound to a series of tests and now have much pleasure in saying that every experiment was followed by a successful result. We have no hesitation in now saying that R. Laugin & Co's Healing Balm is a safe and reliable theraputic agent and one on which medical men and the general public may without any doubt depend. (15th December, 1902, No. 24 Page 862)
2. R. NEWGENT, L. R. C. P. R. S. (Edin.), says:—"R. Laugin's Healing Balm, for obstinate Gonorrhœa, has been proved to be the only medicine that will effectively cure the patients and fulfil which is claimed for it.
3. DR. K. P. GUPTA, Col., I. M. S., M. A., M. D., F. R. C. S. (Edin.) D. Sc. (Cambridge), P. H. D. (Cantabl.), late Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, etc., says:—"· · · Healing Balm is almost a specific for Gonorrhœa. · · · and may be safely and strongly recommended for tht troublesome and obstinate disease."
4. DR. B. K. BOSE, Surgeon-Major, M. D., I. M. S., etc., says:—" I have tried Healing Balm in cases of acute Gonorrhœa with success."
5. DR. U. GUPTA, M. D., M. C., (Edin.), F. C. S. (London), etc., says:—"· · · I tried R. Laugin & Co's Healing Balm, and found it a really very excellent medicine for both chronic and acute Gonorrhœa."
6. DR. G. C. BEZ BARUA, L. R. C. P. (Edin.), L. F. P. (Glasgow) and L. M., etc., late Civil Surgeon, British Guiana, says:—"· · · Healing Balm is a splendid remedy for the diseases of Genito-Urinary tract and it acts like charm."
7. DR. K. G. KAR, L. R. C. P., (Edin.), Secretary Calcutta Medical School, says:—"· · · Healing Balm has given me immense satisfaction in cases of Gonorrhœa."
8. 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."
9. 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 Gonorrhœa and was found successful."
10. DR. R. A. FERMIE L. R. C. P. & S. etc., says:—"· · I used Healing Balm for Gonorrhœa in a number of my patients and found it very efficatious."
Many other certificates from doctors of equal eminence will be published hereafter and my be had on application.
PRICES.
2 oz, phial . . . Rs. 2-8
1 oz, do. . . . 1-12-0
POST AND PACKING CHARGES EXTRA
"LORENZO.
OR THE INDIAN FEVER PILLS
A wonderful remedy for chronic, malarious and jungli fevers with enlarged spleen and liver and able to hold its own against all competitiors. A tried Medicine sure to cure and strengthen the system. A Sure and Reliable specific.
PRICES. Large phial Pills . . . . . Re. 8
Small do, 12 Pills . . . . . As 10
Packing and Postage etc., extra
EBONY.
OR
THE INDIAN HAIR DYE
Fast and permanent. Changes grey hair into jet black or brown, Stands constant washing, Does no stain the skin. Odourless.
Price wo phials with 2 brushes R.s 1-2 0 ge and paking extra.
R. LAUGIN & CO., CHEMISTS.
148, BOWBAZAR STREET CALCUTTA.
N Agent.

Sudha Churna
The only infallible remedy for
ACIDITY & INDIGESTION
DYSPEPSIA and COLIC
LARGE PHIAL — Rs. 1 8 0. SMALL PHIAL — — 0 14 0.
POSTAGE, PACKING AND V. P. CHARGES EXTRA.
For further particulars please read our Catalogue.
To be had of the MANAGER, BHARAT VAISAJYANILAY, 41, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

DR MAJOR'S Vitaline
OR ELIXIR OF LIFE
THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure. From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors, the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well-read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable condition,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous efforts and energetic researches of a distinguished America medical man after ontinued investigation for years, have at last discovered—
THE VITALINE or ELIXIR OF LIFE
which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases :—
VIZ., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleat, Unnatural discharges, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and local weakness, Palpitation, Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affection of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.
IT relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and raipidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.
IF you value health and strength, and which to be lifted from a stated of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigrons manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.
IN rebuilding the disorderd nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged unrivalled and unequalled.
IT thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.
IF your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—
MAJOR'S "VITALINE"
And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alternative. Modern method and modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible,—facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankinds greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.
TO a healthy man regular taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.
PATENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.
Many medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of "VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.
THOUSANDS of unsolicited testmonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can produced from all quarters.
Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottles (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-8 6 bottles, Rs. 16, 1 dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, annas 8, 2 Rs. 1-4 and 1-8 respectively.
☞ ***All correspondence kept strictly confidential.***
Can be had only of W. MAJOR & CO.,
Registered Telegraphic Address :— "MAJOR."
HEAD OFFICE 12 WELLINGTON STREET CALCUTTA.
Stocked by Messrs. B. K. PAL & Co.,
Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta.
and Messrs. Iswor Chunder Coondoo & Co.,
Chandney Choke, Calcutta.

AVOID ALL SPURIOUS IMITATIONS,
USE ONLY
PURE AND GENUINE
TAMBUL BIHAR
REGISTERED.
Its large sale has drawn many Imitators Genuine ones, bears the Trade mark Trisul, ana the name.
KISHORI LAL KHETRI
Highly scented and efficacious spices for betel and tobacco. It at once removes the bad smell from the mouth and strengthens the gums of the teeth. It has its medicinal properties, it is a medicine for cough and cold. It invigorates the system. When smoked mixed with tobacco it emits the sweet aroma which lasts long and pleases the mind. In short such an article of luxury and necessity, and at the same time cheap is not to be found in India.
Large pot 8 annas. Small 4 annas V. P. P. extra. V. P. P. for pots less than 6 are not attended to.
SUSIL MALATI
OR
INDIAN POMETOM.
Registered Trade Mark—Dumbor.
By its regular use the face becomes free from all sorts of eruptions, pimples, and other black spots and makes the face smooth and glossy. It is a quite new article. If it be used twice daily, within a very short time black spots on the face disappear for ever. It beautifies the face and hair.
Large pot 4 annas. Small pot 2 annas. From one to twelve pots postage, packing and V. P. P. As. 6 extra.
Not less than 6 pots will be sent by V. P. P.
MRITTUNJOY OINTMENT.
An infallible remedy for all sorts of sore.
Price As. 4 per pot, Packing, Postage and V. P. P. extra.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
KISOHRI LAL KHETRI,
89 (B) Beadon Street, Calcutta

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS REDUCED FOR A SHORT TIME.
Tod's Rajasthan.— The only legitimate & regular History of the Hindus and their princes. "A Faithful reproduction of the Original Work."—ENGLISHMAN. With Pictures, Tables, &c. Good paper and Printing, 1700 pages. Complete in 2 big volumes. Cloth-guilt. Full price Rs. 8, Reduced price Rs. 6. Postage 14 Annas.
Asiatic Researches.—Comprising History, Antiquities, Arts, Science and Literature of Asia. Faithfully reprinted from the Original with all the Pictures, &c. Govt. of India and Bengal Asiatic Society have spent lakhs and lakhs of rupees for this work. Volumes 1 & 11 complete, English leather & cloth, gilt-lettered. Price, both volumes, Rs. 10. Reduced Price Rs. 8. Postage 10 annas.
Bhagabat Gita—or Dialogues between Sri Krishna and Arjoona in eighteen lectures, Sanskrit Text and Excellent literal English translation with Notes. Price Rs 1-4, Half price 10 ans, post 1 an.
Hitopadesha—Of Vishnusharma,—Sir William Jones's English translation of Complete Hitopadesha in four Chapters: Mitralabha, Surhidbheda, Bigraha, & Sandhi. Cloth-board, Price Rs. 1-4. Reduced price Ans. 12, Postage 1 anna.
Emporium of Knowledge—An Illustrated Work of Fact, Fiction, Science and Adventure. Abounds in sensational Detective and other stories; Fairy Tales; Poetry; Biography; Puzzles; Pastimes; Formulas for preparing Recipes, Syrups, and Perfumery; Treatment of Diseases; &c. It consists of twenty-five complete charming Stories or Novel letters written by eminent English writers and numerous other subjects pleasing and instructive alike to grown-up boys and grown-up men. Cloth board Price Rs. 3, Reduced price Re. 1, Postage 3 annas
Macbeth- An Explanatory Paraphrase of or MACBETH rendered into literal Prose with Explanations. By James R. Ballantine, L. L. D. Principal of the Government College, Benares. Price 8 Ans. Half Price Ans 4; Postage 1 anna.
Shakuntala, or the FATAL RING.—Excellent, English translation of Kalidas's Shakuntala Nataka Price 8 ans. Half price 4 ans. Postage 1 anna.
UPENDRA LAL DAS, 43-1, Upper Circular Road, Harrison Road P. O., Calcutta.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

PARTITION OF BENGAL.

AGITATION IN THE DACCA DISTRICT.

From our Special Correspondent.

Dacca, Feb. 2.

I consider it quite needless to encroach upon your space by giving you a detail report of the proceedings of the various meetings held throughout the district protesting against Mr. Risley's proposal for the dismemberment of Bengal, as thye have already been sufficiently reported by telegraphic messages from the localities. The Delegates' meeting of the whole district, held at Dacca on 27th ultimo, in which every shade of interest of even the remotest village was amply represented, had necessarily put a stop to the village protest meetings.

There was no question in which the public opinion was so decidedly as unanimous as the present one. Even the

NAWAB BAHADUR OF DACCA,

when he invited some leading gentlemen to Mr. Garth's house for considering an alternative proposal, said to have emanated from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor with the knowledge of His Excellency the Viceroy, had distinctly given every one present there to understand that he was decidedly opposed to Mr. Risley's proposal (as it now stands) of transferring the Dacca and Mymensingh districts to Assam, and an unanimous resolution was then and there recorded by Mr. Garth to that effect. But this view of the Nawab Bahadur is not generally known. The popular belief is that he is in favour of the proposal, or, at least, he is vacillating in his opinion. The temptation of "becoming the recognised magnate of a self-contained and progressive province" is too much, they say, for the Nawab Bahadur, young and associated as he is, to stand by the people or a district where his interest—zemindary or otherwise—are quite insignificant as compared to the newly-created interest in Assam. It is nevertheless a fact that the zemindary of the Nawab family is mostly situated in the Backergunge, Tippera and Mymensingh districts. Their zemindary in the Dacca district is comparatively insignificant; and if one is to abstract the large income which is yielded from the true "waqf" (charitable endowment) property of Majlis-unnesa and the ancestral "waqf" properties of the Nawab family, of which the present Nawab Bahadur is only a recognised "Mutwalli" (trustee), and the shares of other proprietors (thirty-three-fortieth in all) in the personal property left by the late Nawab, the interest of the Nawab Bahadur would be further less. If the alternative proposal which the Nawab Bahadur had laid before some gentlemen of Dacca were accepted both by the people and the Government and carried into effect, the zemindary interest of the Nawab Bahadur in the Bengal districts as well as the industrial and trading interests in Assam would have been placed under one local administration, securing for him at the same time the status of the first magnate of the proposed sonorous province of North-Eastern Frontier.

Be that as it may, the biggest zemindar of the Dacca district

THE RAJ-KUMAR OF BHOWAL

and his brothers and co-sharers of Balda, Gachha and Pubail are opposed to the partition proposal, and such is the case with all the zemindars of Parganas Kashimpur, Talipabad, Baikunthapur and Chandpratap, and with the well-known houses of Dhankora, Teota, Murapara, Bhagyakul, Lohajang, Baliati, Kalipara, Baradi and others, not to say of small Talukdars, too numerous to name. They were present at the Zemindars' and Talukdars' Meeting and at the District Delegates' Meeting either personally or by representatives.

The expected visit of His Excellency the

VICEROY AT DACCA

is now the burning question of the day. It is settled that His Excellency would not receive any address in the way. So the Narayanganj Municipality is not going to present any address and make any preparations for a fitting reception. At Dacca the Municipality and the District Board jointly, the zemindars of the district, and the Peoples' Association on behalf of the various communities of the district are preparing addresses for presentation to the Viceroy. The East Bengal Association to the Viceroy may also resolve to present an address, but as all the land-holders are re-presented in that body, their address would be quite superfluous. The Nawab Bahadur may, it is whispered, present an address presumably on behalf of the Mahomedan community of Dacca. If this address contains anything in support of the Bengal partition scheme, I shall not be surprised to find another address presented by a large body of Mahomedans in opposition. It is arranged that

ADDRESSES

would be received in the Ashun-manjil. But this arrangement on obvious reasons has not given satisfaction to all. It will be better if His Excellency would receive the addresses in the Northbrook Hall, specially appropriated for such purposes and where the Lieutenant-Governors usually do the same. To do public business in a private place, where a public hall with many historic associations are available, is not at all desirable. I hope the Divisional Commissioner and the District Magistrate will kindly take note of it. But it is doubtful whether they can help it. It is believed that Mr. Garth, the Chief Manager of the Nawab, would play the "role" of the

MASTER OF CEREMONIES.

If this be the case, it will create dissatisfaction, and it will also ignore the existence of the Commissioner of the Division and the District Magistrate.

The authorities and the leaders of Society may dissuade the public to hold any

DEMONSTRATION

on the advent of the Viceroy. But the public are not disposed to take their advice, the proposal of separation from Bengal proper and the Bengali-speaking people being the prominent note in the present complexion of their mind.

BENGAL COTTON CROP.

The Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal has issued the following forecast of the late cotton crop of Bengal, 1903-1904:—

CHARACTER OF THE SEASON.

The late cotton crop, which is sown in autumn and is harvested at the beginning of summer, is grown in only fifteen districts of this Province, the most important being Saran (14,900 acres), Muzaferpur (6,100 acres), and Cuttack (5,760 acres). It is not grown at all in Bengal Proper, except to a small extent in the districts of Bankura and Midnapore. The rainfall in September was defective everywhere, except in Bankura, Midnapore, Balasore and Singhbhum. In October the rain was plentiful in all the late cotton districts, and in November light but scattered showers were obtained over the Province, except in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions. There has been no rain since then, and the season has not been altogether favourable for this crop.

AREA SOWN.

Since the issue of the forecast of 1902-03 the Collectors of Monghyr and Bhagalpur have submitted revised figures for normal area. The total normal area under the late cotton crop in the whole Province is now estimated at 50,200 acres only. The area planted this year is estimated at only 39,900 acres against 42,000 acres sown last year.

CHARACTER OF THE CROP.

It will be seen from the statement appended to this note that out of the fifteen districts in the Province in which late cotton is grown, only two viz., Bhagalpur and Cuttack, report an outturn of 100 per cent., in five the estimate varies from 80 to 96 per cent., and in six from 70 to 79 per cent., while in Muzaffarpur and Angul the crop is estimated at 52 and 50 per cent., respectively. According to the estimate of the District Officers, the Provincial outturn is expected to be 76 per cent., of a normal crop, but there is reason to believe that the outturn has been under-estimated in some districts, and the crop that will in all probability be actually harvested is not likely to fall below 80 per cent., of a normal crop.

CROSS OUTTURN.

According to the district estimates the total yield of this crop will be 2,377,100 lb as compared with 2,543,100lb of last year.

CROP-CUTTING IN INDIA.

Infinite are the ways, says a local contemporary, in which the Government of India gives trouble to itself, its servants and the people. Sometimes the result are good, and, whether they are good or not, it is possible to see some glimmerings of reason in them. At other times—but this would be a painful digression. The particular form of activity of which we are now thinking is the experimental crop-cutting introduced by order of Government a decade ago, with a view to checking the returns of the principal crops grown in India. The results of these experiments were to be tabulated in quinquennial returns, of which the second became due in 1902. It is pleasing to learn from the latest volume issued by the Director-General of Statistics, that "the labour expended on crop-cuttings during the last five years has resulted in the collection of much valuable information regarding the yield of the crops; and the present estimates, though still imperfect, are, by reason of the experience gained, more reliable than those given in the returns for 1896-97. No revision of the previous estimates has, however, been made in Bombay and the Central Provinces, owing to the very unfavourable character of the seasons. In Madras and Bengal progress has been made in the conduct of the experiments, and the results have been tabulated as indicating the yields obtained during the quinquennium, but it is still held, as at the close of the former quinquennium, that is after ten years' experience, that the information is insufficient to justify the revision of the earlier provisional estimates which are admitted to be imperfect. In all provinces the chief difficulty, which can only be overcome by experience, would seem to be the selection of typical fields for the experiments." In Assam another difficulty seems to have turned up in the fact that the experiments "have been carried out by officers varying in rank from a Deputy Commissioner to a head constable." Nevertheless "in calculating the average they have all been treated as of equal value, and no allowance has been made for exceptional seasons."

ACQUITTED OF MURDER

Before the Sessions Judge of the Vizagapatam Division, Potula Alimelamma and three others were charged with the murder of Achamma, a widow aged about 40, the mother-in-law of the first accused. For a long time past there had been some disputes between the deceased and the first accused regarding family property and also regarding the conduct of the first accused, who, it was alleged, was misbehaving with the other accused. The deceased had been living separately till fifteen days before the murder, when she was induced by her friends to go back and live with the first accused with a view to put a stop to her misconduct. On the morning of the 29th October last Achamma was found dead in the house. The prosecution alleged that death was due to asphyxia, the result of violence to windpipe, and suggested the inference that the deceased living with the first accused interfered with the amours of the accused, who, accordingly determined to remove the cause of interference by murdering Achamma. The defence was that the whole was a concoction of the enemies of the accused, assisted by the police, and that the deceased died by epileptic fits. The assessors, with whose aid the case was tried, found accused not guilty, but the Sessions Judge differing convicted the first accused of murder and sentenced her to be hanged and acquitted the other accused. Against this judgment an appeal was preferred to the High Court by the first accused, and was argued on her behalf by Mr. V. Krishnasawmy Iyer. The Public Prosecutor appeared in support of the conviction. Their Lordships allowed the appeal, and directed the prisioner to be set at liberty.

Indian Notes.

LABOUR IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

Mr. L. C. Arbuthnot, who has been deputed by the Government of India to inquire into the labour question in South India, is now in Madras, and is shortly going on tour through the Nilgiris and Wynaad and then proceeds to Ceylon.

WINTRY WEATHER IN SWAT.

The severe weather on the north-west frontier has interfered with postal communication on the Malakand-Chitral road. Two dak runners were overtaken by avalanches beyond Dir and were rescued with great difficulty by a levy escort. Very heavy snow has fallen throughout Dir and Chitral, and probably also in the adjoining country.

A DURBAR MEMORIAL.

With a view to permanently commemorate the late Durbar at Delhi, His Excellency has proposed to convert the present dilapidated site of the Durbar Amphitheatre into a public garden to retain and turf the existing banks which are shaped in the form of a horse shoe and to plant the whole of the site with ornamental shrubs. Two Hindu arches of the finest workmanship copied from existing designs are proposed to be erected, one at the entrance and the other at the exit. Also a lofty pillar will be erected in the centre of the amphitheatre with a square base for commemorative inscriptions. The approach and roads are also to be kept up and planted with avenues of trees.

RANGOON TRAMWAYS.

In view of the Brush Company's alleged inability to carry out their Shanghai concession the Rangoon Municipal Committee to-day adopted a resolution to ask the Brush Company by cable what guarantee they are prepared to give the Rangoon Municipality for carrying out their electric lighting and traction tender if they are granted a license, secondly, as it has been ascertained that the Government is not competent to grant a license for more than forty-two years are the Brush Company willing to accept a concession for that period; thirdly, if the Brush Company are willing to pay any excess which might be fixed by arbitrators over and above four lakhs of rupees, which is the price the Company agreed to pay for taking over the existing tramways.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

The statistics in regard to female education in the Madras Presidency contained in the latest Report of the Director of Public Instruction are indeed very noteworthy. In the past year, there were 119,000 girls under instruction in public schools. Of these, 114,752 were in the primary stage. Thus in a population of 38 millions there were only 4,254 girls whose education was carried beyond the lowest stage. Of the latter number 3,658 were in the Lower Secondary stage, 555 in the Upper Secondary classes and only 41 in the collegiate classes. "The progress made," remarks the Government, "is lamentably slow and in spite of the many professions of desire for female education, the people generally, owing to social and other causes continue to hold almost entirely aloof from any attempt to carry the education of girls beyond the most elementary stage" Another remarkable fact is that the whole of the pupils in the collegiate stage and almost the whole in the Upper Secondary stage belonged to the European and Native Christian Communities. Female education has so far made little headway into the ranks of Hindu and Mahomedan conservatism and prejudice. There was an increase, however slight, in the number of private institutions.

MOTHER-IN-LAW VS. DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

Their Lordships Justice Sir James Davies and Mr. Justice Boddam of Madras disposed of the appeal preferred by one Potula Alivadamma against her conviction by the Sessions Judge of Vizagapatam on a charge of the murder of one Achamma at Alamandar on the 29th October last and the sentence of death passed on her therefor. The deceased was the mother-in-law of the accused and the case for the prosecution was that there were some disputes between them regarding certain property and that the accused was misbehaving herself with some persons. Both separated for a time and the deceased went back to live with the accused being advised to do so in order to put a stop to her misconduct. According to the prosecution the accused's mother-in-law living with her interfered with her amourous propensities and she therefore determined to get rid of her by murdering her. Along with the accused the paramours who were three in number were charged. The assessors found the accused not guilty. The Sessions Judge was unable to agree with their verdict and in the judgment he observed:—If the first accused was in the house on the night of the offence the murder can only have taken place with her connivance. She and Ackamma and the children were all occupying one room. No doubt it is improbable that she committed the murder unassisted. The defence set up was that she did not sleep at home on the night of the offence. There can be no reasonable doubt that she was in the room when the murder was committed and if so she must have been a party to it. Their Lordships allowed the appeal, acquitted the accused and directed that she be set at Liberty.

That's the thing you want.

Don't try to get others, but

KISHORY LALL JOYNEE'S

TAMBUL BIHAR,

AS IT IS GENUINE,

EFFICACIOUS AND HIGHLY SCENTED SPICES FOR BETEL AND TOBACCO

Doz. Rs. 2, Pack and Post As. 4.

3 dozens including Postage Rs. 6.

1-2, Old China Bazar Calcutta.

CUSTOMS TROUBLES AT VIRAMGAUM.

An Ahmedabad correspondent writes to the "Hindu":—Complaints are rife against the misdeeds of the petty officers of the new Customs office at Viramgaum. It is alleged that Railway passengers changing trains at Viramgaum near Ahmedabad (which marks the frontier of the British territories in Gujerat) are being annoyed unnecessarily by the shabby Khaki coat peons and a black capped Inspector more with a view to eke out the smallest silver coin (and in some cases copper too) than with the presumed anxiety to serve the State and execute the orders. The public have confidence in Mr. Cappel, the Customs Commissioner, but it is only the execution of the orders, the unbecoming way in which they are carried out that is the cause of all troubles to many an innocent and harmless people passing in iVramgaum. The local Gujerati "Punch" has been drawing the attention of the Government to the matter and it is much to be desired that due inquiries will be instituted by Mr. Cappel who was here only the other day on his inspection tour for the cold season.

FIRST PARSEE ACTRESS IN BOMBAY.

A Parsee actress having made her debut in a theatre at Grant Road, about a month ago, the community has been much exercised over the question of allowing females of their community to appear before the foot lights. A meeting to record a protest of the community against Parsee women taking to this profession, was held on Saturday afternoon in the Framji Cowasji Institute. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai, Bart, presided. Mr. D. N. Patel, a Parsee orator and an author, treated the subject at some length and in the course of his remarks warned the community against the evils that were likely to follow by allowing Parsee females to appear on the stage on the ground that Parsi drama was yet in its infancy and had not attained that artistic height to which European drama in the present day has reached. There were other pursuits and industries more honourable than a stage career for Parsee females if they wished to earn their livelihood. The chairman advised the Parsee females desirous of going on the stage to divest their minds of the idea and advised the Parsee proprietors and managers of theatrical companies to act in deference to the expresed wishes of the community, and to refrain from acting in opposition to them.

THE EXPLOSION AT BHATINDA.

The following are further details of the explosion at Bhatinda:—The smaller of the two powder magazines in the fort were entirely carried away. Not one brick was left entire. An auction was being held of all the powder in the smaller magazine, and many Indians were standing round buying and selling. Inside the magazine were 17 men at work handing out powder. Of these not a trace remain. Human heads, arms, and legs were found in different parts of the city. Huge rents and fissures appeared in the massive walls. Up to the time of writing, about forty persons are missing, of whom there is no trace whatsoever. Fifteen survivors were taken to hospital but two died the night after the explosion and some are still in a critical condition. All the dead and injured are Indians. The Settlement Officer's tent near the scene of the explosion within the Fort was torn to ribbons and one or two chaprasses killed, but the Indian Settlement Officer had a marvellous escape. Two hundred and fifty maunds of gunpowder exploded. Fortunately the Chief Medical Officer of the Patiala State, Major James, was passing through Bhatinda a few hours before the accident, and rendered every assistance to the injured.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS AND PLAGUE.

Of all the districts in Oudh, Sitapur is suffering the most from the effects of the plague. The small town has been ruined. Now people in the moffusil are suffering considerably. In the town of Sitapur, the Deputy Commissioner took every measure to protect the inhabitants from thefts and dacoity, but he could do little in the moffusil. People in the villages leave their houses on the approach of plague and with their families occupy open ground. But what of their property? It is left at the mercy of the badmashes and thieves. We are told that few well-to-do cultivators and village Mahajans could protect their property from fire and theft. Afraid of the badmashes, people began to make their own arrangements and take their valuable articles with them. These could not be saved. Babu Raghbir Sahai and Madho Sahai of Bansura inform us that the badmashes set fire to their property and every article belonging to them was burnt down or looted. They have lost property worth about 3 lakhs in cash, jewellery and notes. The Police of the Sitapur district might be able to trace out the badmashes but their conviction will not help the ruined family. Cannot something be done to protect these distressed and afflicted persons from the hands of such enemies of society?—Lucknow "Advocate."

BURIED TREASURE.

This is an interesting find which has been made this week—the casket supposed to have been presented by the King of France to Diana of Poitiers. Unless it has gone into the melting pot—which is more than likely—there is somewhere a massive gold cup which the Middle Temple Benchers presented for three thousand pounds. We should have heard of it before this, no doubt, were it still whole and undefiled. It is curious how the treasure hunter brings to light his finds. As a rule, these finds, sensational as they seem in the sequel, have prosaic enough origins. A Jew called upon a well-known art dealer and opened negotiations for a hidden work by Gainsborough. Together the two drove to a mean little slum in Seven Dials, where, in the midst of exquisite antique silver, stood the picture which, in the art dealer's eyes, "lit up the whole place." Naturally the visitor thought the picture and other treasures he saw there were the proceeds of a burglary. Not a bit of it. The Jew had gone to a famous old place in Buckinghamshire where at a sale by auction he had matters practically to himself. Things were simply given away. Probably none but himself knew that the picture was a Gainsborough. At any rate he got it for six guineas.—"St. James's Gazette."

Baby Cough Must Never Linge

NOTHING is more distressing than to see a helpless little infant suffering with a cough and be fearful of using a remedy which may contain some harmful ingredient. The makers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy positively guarantee that this preparation does not contain opium in any form or any of other harmful substance. Mothers may confidently give this remedy to their little ones. It gives prompt relief and this is perfectly safe. It always cures and cures quickly

Price Re 1. and Rs. 2 Sold by all.

Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

If unable to obtain locally, this medicine will be forwarded by Smith Stanistreet and Co. Calcutta, on receipt of an order. Wholesale agents—B. K. pau and Co. Abdoo Rahmana nd Abdool Kareem Calcutta.

BEDVAI'S

ANTI-MALARIAL POWDER.

Only one phial can cure more than twenty patients. As a medicine for fever it has no equal in the world. It acts like charm, and is infallible in its effects. The powder will cure intermittent fever by taking three doses on the first day of using it. In fact, give it but a trial, and you will find that the powder is really a blessing and a boon for all who suffer and for all who are in despair of their lives. Its effects are sure and quick. It can save the lives of such patients and can cure such cases as are given up by the Doctors and physicians as hopeless amid the tears of their relations.

Give it but a trial and you will find its effects yourselves. Price is so moderate that a patient can be cured in one anna or less.

PRICE PER PHIAL Re. 1.

PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA.

K. C. Bedvai & Co.,

BARA BAZAR, CALCUTTA.

USEFUL BOOKS.

MODERN LETTER WRITER (SIXTH EDITION). Containing 635 letters. Useful to every man in every position of life; for daily use. Re. 1, postage 1 anna.

HELPS TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH (*Third Edition*).—An exhaustive collection of PHRASES, IDIOMS, PROVERBS, etc., with their explanations and proper uses. Rs. 3, post 3 annas.

EVERY-DAY DOUBTS AND DIFFICULTIES (in reading, speaking and writing the English language.) (*Third Edition.*) Re. 1, post 1 anna.

A HAND-BOOK OF ENGLISH SYNONYMS. (*Third Edition*).—EXPLAINED AND ILLUSTRATED. Aids to the right use of synonymous words in composition, Re. 1, post 1 anna.

SELECT SPEECHES OF THE GREAT ORATORS, *Vols. I and II.*—Help to write idiomatic English to improve the oratorical and argumentative powers, etc. Each Vol. Rs.2, post 1½ anna.

WONDERS OF THE WORLD (in Nature, Art and Science.). Re. 1, post 1 anna.

SOLUTIONS OF OVER 300 TYPICAL EXAMPLES IN TRIGONOMETRY.—For F. A students. Re. 1 post 1 anna. By V. P. P. 1. anna extra. To be had of BOSE, BANERJI, & Co., No. 3, Sukea's treet, (Harrison Road) Calcutta.

SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Digestion converts food into blood, brain, muscle; gives vigour, vitality, health. Indigestion makes good food poison, breeds dolts, laggards, hobbling rheumatics, liverish tempers, nerve-racking pains. Seigel's Syrup ensures digestion, dispels disease, produces health. Backed by 34 years' unfailing success in 16 countries. "For several years I was a martyr to indigestion and flatulence," says Mr. Blackie, of Post Office Chambers, Auckland, N.Z. "Eight bottles of Mother Seigel's Syrup completely restored me to health."

FOR INDIGESTION.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

The eleventh ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday at 9 p. m. The Hon ble Mr. R. T. Greer presided and there were about forty Commissioners present.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Babu Amulyadhan Addy asked the following questions:—

(1) As the Plague season is drawing nigh, will the Chairman kindly state what steps are being taken for the better conservancy and sufficient supply of filtered water in Bara-bazar?

(2) And will he also kindly state what steps are being taken for the surface drainage and better supply of filtered water in Wards 23, 24 and 25 which comprise the western portion of District No. IV.

The Chairman replied:—

(1) With regard to the Conservancy in Burra Bazar, greater efforts are now being made with the existing staff, and more supervision is being exercised. With reference to the water, the constant supply is being extended. The Chief Engineer points out that as the water supply stands at present in Calcutta, it is impossible to materially improve it at once, and the only measure which will have any immediate effect on the supply will be the co-operation of the public by stopping waste and misuse of water.

(2) The Chief Engineer reports that the matter will be taken in hand as soon as possible. As regards the filtered water, about 800 yards of 9" main have just been completed to improve the filtered water supply in Ward No 25. The answer in question (1) holds good for Wards 23, 24 and 25.

Mr. E. S. Andrews asked the following question—

Will the Chairman kindly lay on the Table a list of all Authorised Plumbers, etc., on the Books of the Coroporation? and,

Kindly say how many of these Authorised Plumbers pay the Trade License?

The Chairman replied:—

(a) A list of Licensed Plumbers as prepared by the Chief Engineer is laid on the table.

(b) The License Department report that 48 have been assessed to Trade License and that action is being taken as regards the remainder.

HINDU SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

The Engineer's estimate amounting to Rs. 12,596, for the construction of the Hindu Slaughter-house at Kalighat, Ward No. 22, was one of the items for consideration.

Babu Kalicahran Paulit said they ought to have Slaughter-houses in other districts.

The Chairman replied that that was being done..

Babu Kalicharan Paulit proposed that the matter be referred to the Market Committee.

Babu Priya Nath Mullick said that the matter had been sent to the Market Committee and that it was their recommendation.

Babu Kalicharan Paulit said that he did not find that in the papers that had been supplied to them.

The Chairman replied that everything could not be supposed to be in the list.

The proposal was then put to the vote and carried.

CORPORATION MEETINGS.

Mr. J. G. Apcar moved:

"That in the opinion of the Commissioners in meeting it is necessary and desirable that the meetings of the Corporation should not exceed two hours in duration.

It is accordingly resolved that, in future, the Ordinary Monthly Meetings of the Corporation, now held on the first Wednesday of each month, at 4 p.m., shall, if the agenda is unfinished at 6 o'clock, stand adjourned to that day week, at 4 p.m., and so on until the business is finished:

Provided that the Commissioners may adjourn the meeting to another day than Wednesday, if the unfinished business is of an urgent nature and it is desirable to do so."

In doing so he said that he had got the idea from the Bombay Municipality. He hoped that they might recommend themselves to the consideration of the Commissioners present. He thought that the time of two hours was sufficient for one day. Generally after two hours most of the members left the place, after which the quoram could be obtained with great dimculty. He thought that if they had to do business an opportunity should be given to the Commissioners to be present without much inconvenience to them. Such was the strong desire of most of the Commissioners. He therefore asked that his proposals be accepted. In his opinion the hours 4 to 6 were most convenient.

Mr. Cotton seconded the proposal. He said that instead of 4 to 6 the most convenient hours would be 4-30 to 6-30. Formerly the Municipal Meetings used to be held at 4-30.

Mr. Apcar accepted the amendment of Mr. Cotton.

Babu Priya Nath Mullick said what was the use of a hard and fast rule like that? That rule would not work well, as that hour would not be convement to many. As for him, a representative of the suburbs, such a rule would be most inconvenient.

Mr. Simmonds said that such a rule like that would suit many and would be inconvenient to others. It was very wearisome to sit for such a length of time. He therefore supported the resolution.

Babu Nalin Behari Sircar agreed with Mr. Simmonds. He thought that two hours time was sufficient and that 4-30 to 6-30 would be proper time..

Dr. Ashutosh Mukerjee said that the motion of Mr. Apcar was open to criticism. He was of the same opinion with Babu Priya Nath Mullick. He did not think that there would be a hard and fast rule.

Mr. Apcar said that only a few members cared to remain after 6; and those who remained after that were simply kept for the purpose of passing the resolutions. The most important matters were kept back and were passed when most of the Commissioners had gone away. In Bombay the people worked in a practical spirit and when they found that that system worked well they might accept it. They had got now many items of business rushed on the agenda paper which ought not to be there. On these grounds he ventured to ask to accept the proposal. He proposed that instead of 4 to 6 the hours should be 4-30 to 6-30.

The Chairman replied that the procedure had been adopted from a long time. This proprosal would tie the hands of the Corporation to particular hours. As regards the Bombay Municipality, he said, that a few days ago he read in a paper that the said Municipality was a talkative body. But he did not know that. The carrying or that proposal would be that the meeting would be adjourned week to week. At the present moment the Commissioners could adjourn the meeting when they liked. As regards the limit of the time he did not think that any rule was necessary.

Babu Kalicharan Paulit said that the hours should be from 4-30 to 6-30.

The motion of Mr. Apcar was then put to the vote and lost 10 being for and 22 against it.

UNFILTERED WATER SUPPLY.

The Engineer's note on the application of the Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division regarding the supply of unfiltered water for watering a portion of Strand Road and the lawns in the Eden Gardens was considered.

The following is the Engineer's note:—The Assistant Engineer, Water Works, writes as follows:—

"This is an application for a supply of unfiltered water for watering a portion of Strand Road and the lawns in the Eden Gardens, and in making the application the Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division, asks that no charge should be made for water as it is to be used for the public benefit. The portion of Strand Road referred to is from Chandpal Ghat to the Eden Gardens, and as the Government pays Rs. 2,438 per annum for water for the Maidan Roads, I would suggest that no additional charge be made. As regards the watering of the lawns in Eden Gardens, it is not clear whether they are included in the charge of Rs. 2,438, but as the supply is laid round the greater part of the Gardens by means of aqueducts, it is probable that all the water required for the Gardens comes from this source. Under the new arrangement the water will flow through pipes instead of aqueducts. I would suggest that the request of the Executive Engineer be recommended for sanction and connection with our unfiltered water mains allowed." I think the supply may be given, not free of charge, but to be included in the water supplied at present for Rs. 2,438 per annum. If we give the supply absolutely free it would form a precedent, and we would not perhaps be able so easily to discontinue it in the future, if a necessity to do so should arise.

Mr. Cotton—Why should we give it gratis? I object to that.

Chairman—It is unfiltered water.

Babu Nalin Behary—It is the duty of the Government and not ours.

Chairman—The charge is very small and it is a public garden.

Babu Preo Nath—I think it should be allowed. It is a place where ladies and gentlemen resort. I think there should be no opposition.

Mr. Cotton—The garden is not in the hands of the Corporation. It is beyond our jurisdiction and hence it is the duty of the Government to look after the garden. Why should we bear the charge for that? It matters little whether the amount be small or large. If the Government hand over the management to us then that would be a different thing.

Babu Kalicharan—I support the proposal of Mr. Cotton. Why should we allow the Government, however small the charge may be, to fasten it upon us? What is the equivalent that we get from the government? I know that we will be outvoted here because there are many members of Government.

The chairmen suggested that there already existed the supply of unfiltered water in the garden. What was required was that pipes should be laid for the passage of that water.

Mr. Cotton put an amendment to the effect that a nominal charge of Rs. 25 a year be made.

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

THEIR MAJESTIES PORTRAITS.

The following item was next considered:—

To consider a letter received from the Government of Bengal asking whether the Corporation of Calcutta is desirous of purchasing copies of the portraits of their Gracious Majesties to be placed in the Town Hall.

Hre is the letted referred to above:—

No. 264-A.

From—Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta.

(Dated Calcutta, the 18th January, 1904.)

I am directed to inform you that the Government of India is arranging for the supply of portraits of His Majesty the King Emperor of India and of Her Majesty the Queen to be placed in certain official residences and buildings.

2. These portraits are replicas of the full-length painting by Mr. Luke Fildes. They can be obtained in two sizes, one about 126" by 88", and the other about 74" by 54," at a cost of £135 and £80, respectively, for each portrait, including the frames.

3. In case the Corporation of Calcutta may desire to take this opportunity of purchasing copies of the portraits of their Gracious Majesties to be placed in the Town Hall, I am to say that, on receipt of a communication from the Corporation, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to ask the Government of India to arrange for portraits to be supplied.

Mr. Phelps,—It is not gratifying to see the Government as picture-dealers. I object on principle. I propose that the proposal be not accepted.

Mr. Cotton—I second it. If we want the pictures we can commission an artist to do the work.

The Braunfeld—I don't think that we are justified in spending the rate-payers' money in that way.

Babu Preo Nath—We ought to accept it as loyal subjects of his Majesty. The amount is a very small one. I move that the offer of the Government should be accepted. It is an adornment to have the king's picture in the building.

Babu Amulyadhon Addy seconded Babu Preo Nath Mullik.

Babu Kali Churn.—I must not be taken as a disloyal subject of His Majesty the King. As a loyal subject I may point out that we do not as yet know who the artist is and the nature of the picture. If the chairman can assure us that they are good pictures we have no objection.

Dr. Ashutosh Mukerjee.—Why not add that without knowing something more we cannot accept it?

It was then put to the vote and carried.

Before considering all the items the meeting adjourned to Wednesday next.

THE CHINESE-JAPANESE TREATY.

The following is the text of the more important clauses of the new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between China and Japan, of which the ratifications were duly exchanged at Pekin on Monday, Jan. 11:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and his Majesty the Emperor of China, in order to give full effect to the provisions of Article XI. of the Final Protocol signed at Pekin on the seventh day of the ninth month of the thirty-fourth year of Meiji, corresponding to the twenty-fifth day of the seventh moon of the twenty-seventh year of Kuang-Hsu, have resolved to conclude a Supplementary Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, designed to facilitate and promote the commercial relations between Japan and China, and have for that purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries—that is to say:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; Hioki Eki, Jugoi, Fifth Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, First Secretary of Legation; and Odagiri Masnoske, Shorokui, Fifth Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, Consul-General;

And his Majesty the Emperor of China, Lu Hai-huan, President of the Board of Public Works; Sheng Hsuan-huai, junior guardian of the Heir Apparent, formerly Senior Vice-President of the Board of Public Works; and Wu Ting-fang, Senior Vice-President of the Board of Commerce.

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

Whereas China, with the object of reforming its fiscal system, proposes to levy a surtax in excess of the tariff rates on all goods passing through the Custom Houses, whether maritime or inland and frontier, in order to compensate in a measure for the loss incurred by the complete abolition of likin, Japan consents to pay the same surtax as is agreed upon between China and all the Treaty Powers. With regard to the production tax, consumption tax, and excise, and the taxes on native opium and salt, leviable by China, Japan also consents to accept the same arrangements as are agreed upon between all the Treaty Powers and China. It is understood, however, that the commerce, rights, and privileges of Japan shall not, on account of the above, be placed at any disadvantage as compared with the commerce, rights, and privileges of other Powers.

Article II. deals with the navigation of the rapids on the Upper Yang-tse.

ARTICLE III.

The Chinese Government agree that any Japanese steamer capable of navigating the inland waterways, upon reporting at the Imperial Maritime Customs, may proceed for the purpose of trade from a treaty port to places inland, so reported, on complying with the Original and Supplementary Regulations for Steam Navigation Inland.

Article IV. deals with partnerships between Chniese and Japanese subjects.

Article V. deals with the protection of trademarks.

Articles VI. and VII. deal with questions of currency, and of weights and measures.

Article VIII. deals with the Chinese regulations for inland steam navigation.

ARTICLE IX.

The provisions of all treaties and engagements now subsisting between Japan and China, in so far as they are modified or repealed by this Act are hereby confirmed; and it is hereby expressly stipulated in addition that the Japanese Government, officers, subjects, commerce, navigation, shipping, industries, and property of all kinds shall be allowed free and full participation in all privileges, immunities, and advantages which have been or may hereafter be granted by his Majesty the Emperor of China or by the Chinese Government or by the Provincial or Local Administrations of China to the Government, officers, subjects, commerce, navigation, shipping, industries, or property of any other nation.

The Japanese Government will do its utmost to secure to Chinese officers and subjects resident in Japan, the most favourable treatment compatible with the laws and regulations of the Empire.

ARTICLE X.

The high contracting parties hereto agree that, in case of and after the complete withdrawal of the foreign troops stationed in the province of Chihli and of the Legation Guards, a place of international residence and trade in Pekin will be forthwith opened by China itself. The detailed regulations relating thereto shall be settled in due time after consultation.

The Chinese Government agree to open to foreign trade within six months from the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, Chalangsha-fu, in the province of Hunan, on the same footing as the ports already opened to establish a municipality and police of their open port are to observe the municipal and police regulations on the same footing as Chinese residents, and they are not to be entitled to establish a municipality andpolice of their own within the limits of this treaty port, except with the consent of the Chinese authorities.

The Chinese Government agree that, upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, Mukden and Tatungkow, both in the province of Shengking, will be opened by China itself as places of international residence and trade. The selection of suitable localities to be set apart for international use and occupation and the regulations for these places set apart for foreign residence and trade shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Japan and China after consultation together.

ARTICLE XI.

The Government of China having expressed a strong desire to reform its judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Japan and Western nations, Japan agrees to give every assistance to such reform, and will also be prepared to relinquish its extra-territorial rights when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration, and other considerations warrant it in so doing.

ARTICLE XII.

The present treaty is signed in the Japanese, Chinese, and English languages. In order, however, to prevent future discussions the Plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties have agreed that in case of any divergence in the interpretation between the Japanese and Chinese texts of the treaty, the difference shall be settled by reference to the English text.

ARTICLE XIII.

The present treaty shall be ratified by his Majesty the Emperor of Japan and his Majesty the Emperor of China, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Peking as soon as possible, and not later than six months from the present date.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Shanghai this eighth day of the tenth month of the thirty-sixth year of Meiji, corresponding to the eighteenth day of the eighth moon of the twenty-ninth year of Kuang-Hsu

(L.S.) HIOKI EKI

(L.S.) ODAGIRI MASNOSKE.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

LOOSENS the cough, relieves the lungs and opens the secretions. It counteracts the tendency of a bad cold to result in pneumonia. It is unequalled for bad colds.

The time to cure it is when it is merely a "bad cold." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is highly recommended by the leading physicians for this malady. It always cures, and cures quickly.

Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

If unable to obtain locally, this medicine will be forwarded by Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta on receipt of an order. Wholesale agent — B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Rahman and Abdool Kareem, Calcutta.

SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

MR. J. M. CURSETJI'S APPEAL.

Application Refused.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgments in the matter of the application made by Mr. J. M. Cursetji under clause 15 of the Letters Patent.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said that the only question that arose on the application was whether an appeal lay to the High Court under section 15 of the Letters Patent. Mr. J. M. Cursetji had brought the suit against the Secretary of State for defamation. That suit was in the first instance dismissed by Mr. Justice Tyebji, and on appeal the two Judges who heard the appeal had differed, and the matter was then referred to Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, who was of opinion that the suit should be dismissed. The plaintiff contended that he had a further right of appeal on the ground that both Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batty had come to a conclusion on different reasons. His Lordship was of opinion that that contention could not prevail. The question whether the suit should be dismissed or not was purely a question of law and it was not necessary for the Judges to come to their respective opinions on identical lines. The first para of section 575 provided that when the appeal was heard by a Bench of two or more Judges, the appeal should be decided in accordance with the opinion of such Judges or of the majority, if any. Appeal Benches in India were ordinarily composed of two Judges and it was not an unknown event that the two Judges should agree in their opinion as to the facts of a case though they may differ in their respective reasons for that opinion. His Lordship thought that the words of the Letters Patent and the Code did not furnish any warrant for holding that there was such an appeal. Where the procedure under the proviso to section 575 was permissible, then in the concurrent opinion of the Judges that a suit should be dismissed, they had the judgment of the two Judges of the High Court. It was unnecessary to consider the propriety under which the third Judge sat alone, but any other view would occasion a practical difficulty in the working of the Court.

Mr. Justice Russell delivered a separate judgment, in which he concurred with the Learned Chief Justice. His lordship, in the course of his judgment, remarked that Mr. Justice Chandavarkar was not a "referee" between Justices Batty and Jacob as was contended by Mr. Jehangir, but the whole appeal was before him for arguments not merely on a point of law on which the two Judges had differed.

Mr. Stanhope Bayley asked for costs.

The Chief Justice: We make no order as to costs as the Advocate-General was brought here on our suggestion.—"Advocate."

News arrives from Persia confirming the report of the deposition of H. E. Ala-ed Dowleh from the Governorship of Fars. It is needless to say that this is a direct consequence of the Bushire incident.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

A subtle subject of study for criminologists has been provided in Lahore by an alleged case of attempted murder which has kept our townsmen in a state of horrified agitation for days past. On the day of Basant Panchami (the joyous festival of spring) suppressed shrieks were heard issuing from the basement storey of a dingy house in a by-lane in one of the most crowdedquarters in the city. Several neighbours, and a policeman who by rare good chance happened to be at hand, rushed to the door and finding it bolted from inside suddenly burst it open. The sight that met their eyes chilled their very marrow with horror. In the semi-gloom they caught a glimpse of a young woman holding down a struggling little girl on a heap of straw and slashing at her neck with a chopper. The child all covered with blood was rescued in a twinkling and the would-be murderess secured without difficulty. The wounds inflicted on the victim were found to be dangerous but not mortal. The usual police enquiries are going on and the woman is in custody. The theory as to the motive of the crime is that the child was decked out with gold and silver ornaments on account of the festival, and the cupidity of the woman was so excited that she tried to get possession of them even by killing the little one. The wretched woman lived with her mother as her husband had discarded her, and the enormity of her crime is enhanced by the fact that, as a close neighbour, she had fondled her victim from her babyhood.—"Tribune."

AN INTERESTING HAREM.

The wives of the young Sultan of Morocco are of every shade of skin, from the white Circassian to the Venus of the Niger. Their board and lodging form an insignificant item in comparison with the amount of perfumery they consume.—"Grande Revue," Paris.

THE DECEMBER INDIAN REVIEW

CONTAINS THE FULL TEXT OF

1. The Maharajah of Mysore's speech at the Madras Industrial Exhibition. 2. The Hon. Nawab Sayed Mahamad's Address of welcome to the Congress delegates. 3. Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose's Congress Presidential address. 4. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar's address on Social Reform. 5. Mrs. Besant's address on Hindu Social Progress on National Lines and also her address on Value of Theosophy.

☞ Only a few extra copies of the December number are printed. The price per copy is Re. one. Subscribers to the Indian Review will get the number free as usual. Those that are not subscribers are requested to take this opportunity to enrol themselves as such. The annual subscribtion to the Indian Review Rs. Five only. New subscribers can either pay Rs. 5 in advance or allow us to send the December number by V. P. P. for Rs. 5. The December number will be given gratis to new subscribers.

G. A. Natesan Co., Madras.

Kuntaline.

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

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

Delkhosh

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

Price per Bottle one Rupee only

Tambuline.

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

Price per Bottle Eight Annas only

Prepared By

H. BOSE perfumer.

62, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

Telegraphic Address

"*Delkhosh*" *Calcutta*

THE

Amrita Bazar Patrika

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

IN ADVANCE.)

DAILY EDITION.

	Town	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	11 0	13 0
Quarterly	5 12	7 0
Monthly	2 0	2 8

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

Back numbers are charged at four annas per cop

BI- WEEKLY EDITION.

	Town & Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 11 0
Half-Yearly	6 0
Quarterly	3 8
Monthly	1 8

SIGLE COPY THREE ANNAS.

Back numbers are charged at six annas per co

WEEKLY EDITION.

	Town & Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 5 0
Half-Yearly	3 0
Quarterly	1 12
Monthly	0 10

SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS.

Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy. No. advertisement is charged at less than 1 rupee. For Special Contract Rates, apply to the Manager. All correspondence and remittances are to be sent t the address of the Financial Manager.

Printed and published by Tarit Kanty Das Biswas, at the Patrika Press, No. 2, Ananda Ch. Chatterjee's Lane, and issued by the Patrika Post Office, Calcutta.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta