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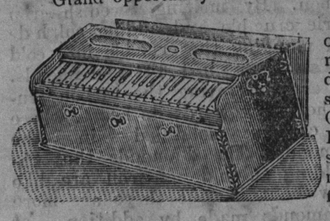

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BRAINFAG and all the exhaustive diseases due to youthful folly and excesses. Dr. G. Anderson, M. D., Funchi, Burma, writes:—"MEYORES has done immense good in several cases and is certainly the best medicine in sexual debility." Price ONE RUPEE only. Postage for up to three phials Five Annas only.

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

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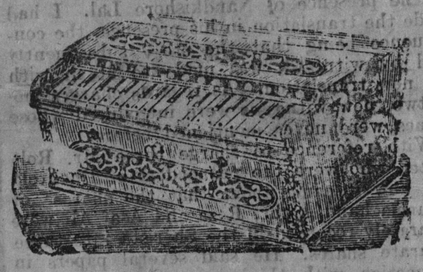

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LARGE SALE: Since we have introduced this formula it has been sellin very largely amongst the Medical circle. In the cold season POWELL'S NO. ASTHMA CURE is ordered by all the leading Physicians who have been thorough convinced by proofs of its intrinsic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

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Ranaghat
21 May 1904.

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Supdt. Of Post Office, Nadia Division.

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

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

Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1901.

Babu Bepin Behari Dhar, jeweller of Boalia, made several ornaments for me. He also received several orders through me from my friends. In all cases his dealings were honest and straightforward. He is a reliable goldsmith and his executions are neat. I can safely recommend him to the public.

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Dy. Magte.

BOALIA,
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SANDOW the giant who visited Calcutta recetnly is called a perfect man, because he is free from all physical vice and immorality. The attainment of his physical perfectness is adequately exemplified in his strong, stout, muscular con stitution. The smallest sinews and muscles of Sandow show strength and energy. The want of this strength and energy is called *Nervous debility.* If you are in a wretched state of health, due to Nervous Exhaustion, loss of sexual and vital powers or by excesssive alchoholic indulgences lose no time to use our RATI-BILAS or the pills for Nervous Debility. You will find these Pills to be just the thing required in the treatment of all forms of Nervous weakness.

Price for two weeks and two kinds of oils Rs. 4. Packing and postage As. 7.

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cures Dysmenorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Leucorrhœa, Hysteria, Anæmia, Neuralgia, Insomnia, Endometrities, Sterility, Nervous Irritability, Pelvic tumour, Displacement of the Uterus, Colic pain, General Debility and many other painful diseases peculiar to the weaker sex. It is a safe remedy for use after delivery and prevents the patient from catching puerperal fever and other maladies of the kind. Price per phial with a box of pills Rs. 1-8. Packing and postage As. 7.

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

Sweet Scented	—	—	As. 1 0
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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,

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Telegraphic Address
"Delkhosh" Calcutta.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN KATHIAWAR.

GRAND DARBAR IN THE CONNAUGHT HALL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Bombay, Mar. 7.

His Excellency Lord Lamington addressing the Chief of Kathiawar at a Durbar held at Rajkot said as follows:—

"Chiefs of Kathiawar:—Let me begin by expressing my gratification at being able to visit you in your far-famed Province of Kathiawar. It has been my pleasure to meet some of your number in Bombay and elsewhere, but I have long been most anxious to find an opportunity of visiting you here and reneweing my friendship with those I have already met and of making the personal acquaintance of those I have now seen for the first time.

"I hope that in the course of my sojourn here I may have an opportunity of hearing from your own lips your views upon some of the numerous questions that constantly come before me, in connection with your Province for it is by such means that we can best come to a right understanding of one another and by such intercourse that I hope to secure the object which is very near my heart—the establishment of friendly relations with you, one and all.

The Province has of recent years, passed through times of great stress and when Lord Northcote visited it, more than two years ago, it still lay in the throes of famine. Since that time, there has been a great and rapid recovery, and I think that you will agree with me that Kathiawar is largely indebted to Government for the measure of recuperation it was able to secure in so short a period. I do not know whether you have realised them. Since 1899 the Government of India had advanced nearly a crore of rupees to Kathiawar alone, the exact figures are Rs. 99,12,328. That in itself, resulting as it did in the salvation of States and estates which would otherwise have been irretrievably and hopelessly ruined, by the rates of interest which they would have had to pay, is a striking illustration of the generosity with which Native States in the recent famine were treated by the Government of India. That, however, is not the whole measure of the benefits received: the remission of three years' interest on Government loans announced at the Delhi Durbar meant a gift of more than 5½ lakhs to the Province of Kathiawar.

"I think there is sometimes a tendency on the part of some of you to mistake the motives of Government. The advice you sometime receive is occasionally regarded as an unnecessary interference with your private affairs, but whatever your views of the policy of the Government may be on particular questions, I would ask you to consider the meaning of the facts I have just stated, for they are evidence which can not be rebutted of the benevolent interest taken by Government in the Native States and of their good faith in desiring to maintain them in their past status and position unimpaired. I may touch for a moment upon one such question of interest to several of you, where there has not been a complete understanding between us. It is the management of the B. G. J. P. Railway. Now that Railway is in itself a conspicuous example not only of the enterprise of the individual Chiefs but of the great benefits that the Chiefs can secure by co-operation for the general welfare of the Province, and nothing could pain me more than that any action of my Government should tend to the discouragement, in however small a degree, of such enterprise and such co-operation. But Railway undertakings, like all matters where life and property are concerned, involve obligation to the general trade and travelling public, which no civilized Government can ignore, and it is a duty, which the Paramount Power can not shirk, to satisfy itself that these obligations are fulfilled. You may be sure that Government have no desire whatever to interfere in the internal economy of Native States, but circumstances do occasionally arise where intervention can not be avoided.

"There is a peculiar interest attaching to Kathiwar from its conditions which have no counterpart elsewhere in India. The congeries of States evidently fosters a generous rivalry and yet they afford a signal illustration the power of co-operation and its resultant benefits. There is no place in this Province where one may more appropriately than here refer to the advantages which you have been able to secure from such co-operation for not only is this (Rajkot) a railway centre but here are situated those institutions such as the Zenana Hospital, the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the Lang Library, and the Watson. Museum which the Chiefs unite to maintain. Perhaps the most important of all is the Raj-Koomar College in regard to which I shall have another opportunity of speaking at greater length, but there are two institutions of an educational character about which I should like to make a few remarks. They are the Male Training College and the Barton Female Training College. Both Colleges are financed entirely by the States and their up-keep is paid from the States' general fund. They train and send out teachers for boys and girls to schools throughout the Province. Five years ago, Government handed over complete control of their Educational Departments to States of the first and second class subject only to certain conditions. One of these conditions was that they should continue to contribute to these two Colleges as being of a kind which afford benefit to the whole Province including the larger States, and it is satisfactory to me to hear that there is no indication that any of the States concerned are withdrawing their interests in these institutions. Some years ago, there was reason to fear that some States were not utilising the services of the teachers turned out to a degree which might have been expected from the obvious advantages to be derived, but I have great hope that this tendency has now been disappeared.

"At present the Training College teaches only a two years' course and the 3rd years' teaching is done at Ahmedabad. This, however, will shortly cease and I hope that the Rajkot College will then develope into a full course institution. This will, I believe, involve a very small extra annual cost. I am convinced that the extra expenditure will be well worth while incurring and I am confident that the States will see their way to contribute it, as otherwise educational progress must inevitably suffer. The Director of Public Instruction in his last Annual Report spoke highly of these two Colleges and I take this opportunity of personally congratulating you, Chiefs of Kathiawar, upon your central institutions, of which you may well be proud.

'At the beginning of my remarks, I made reference to the times of stress through which you passed and the good recovery which you were making during the past two years. I am sorry to think that progress should have been arrested by the present bad season of severe scarcity, if not famine, and if I had been able to foresee the nature of the season, I should have been reluctant by my advent to cause that expenditure which seems, to be inevitably associated with the Governor's visit. One of the first steps which I took when I decided to come here was to tell the Agent to the Governor that I did not wish any needless outlay to be incurred. But when the nature of the season become more apparent, I should. even up to the latter moment, have changed my plans, had I not learnt that much of the necessary expense had already been incurred and that on the whole it would be prefered that I should adhere to my arrangements, so I decided to come and asked the Agent to the Governor to make known the fact that I would not press for the attendance of any upon whom the visit to Rajkot would entail an undesirable strain. For myself it would have been more consonent to my feeling had I been able to postpone my visit as Lady Lamington is now ill and I was naturally unwilling to leave her.

"It has been a pleasure to me to present the Insignia of the K. C. S. I., to His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar. It is a decoration which marks the high appreciation of His Majesty the King Emperor of the steady, quiet, progressive and efficient administration of the chief. He has only recently given fresh proof of his loyalty by the expression of his intention of raising his Imperial Service Troops to the full strength of the two squadrons at which it originally stood. I should like at the same time to congratulate also His Highness the Jam of Jamnagar upon his decision to increase his Imperial Service Contingent to 150 Sabers.

"I have now finished what I have to say. I greatly appreciate the opportunity I have had of meeting you all here in Durbar, and I can only tell you once more, what a great pleasure it is to me to visit Kathiawar. I look forward to seeing its living Institutions its country and its historical buildings, and though I can not do much in my present short visit, I hope that I may sometime come back perhaps in a less formal manner and visit some of you not only in your own Province but in your own homes."

When His Lordship had resumed his seat, Atar, Pan and garlands were distributed, after which the assembly dispersed.

TIPPERA NOTES.

(From Our Own Orrespondent.)

Comilla, March 9.

RY. ACCIDENT ENQUIRY.

The Traffic Manager of the A.B. Ry., the Railway Engineer, the District Magistrate of Tippera and the District Superintendent of Police, Tippera, made a joint enquiry and came to the conclusion that some wicked people, with a view to wreck the train, kept open the ishpant. How the instruments for the purpose came in their possession had also been surmised. Babu Haridas Dutta and Anukal Chandra Banerjee, Railway Sub-Inspectors of Police, Sealdah, have been specially deputed for it. They have with the help of the local police arrested Mahomed Hossan of Rampur and Kaimuddi of Lakhipur and sent them up for trial. Previous to this Kaimuddi was a mistri in this line and Hossan was also a railway employe. Six months ago both of them were dismissed. It has further been ascertained that on the night of occurrence both of them were not at home. Some of their relations are still employed in this railway. It is reported that this is to allow the buildings rence, the present mistry of the line was threatened by these men. They told him "we shall see how you work." The police came to the conclusion that they got the necessary instruments for the purpose from their relations who are still in the employ of the Railway.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

According to the "Weekly Chronicle" the Sub-divisional officer of South Sylhet has an inordinate desire to inflict corporal punishment. Says our contemporary:—

"Once it so happened that this Magistrate sentenced an accused person to a certain number of stripes, but the medical opinion in consideration of the man's health and physique prescribed a lesser limit which had to be acted upon. But the fact that a mere Hospital Assistant had the temerity to question his judgment was a sore point that rankled in the mind of the S. D. O. who, if we are not misinformed, persued the Hospital Assistant to his departmental head, the Principal Medical Officer of Assam with what result we do not pretend to know. An Extra Assistant Commissioner making a grievance of such matters to the medical authorities will ordinarily be considered an unpardonable officiousness, and we dare say if it was tolerated in the case of Mr. Ommaney it was because of his colour and nothing else. We are further told that the light-hearted manner with which too frequent recourses are had to corporal punishments for offences which could be more effectively dealt with by less brutal methods has alarmed the public at South Sylhet and we are not surprised that this is so in the light of a single case which has just been brought to our notice. Mr. Ommaney sentenced an accused person charged with offiences under Secs. 379 and 411 to receive 30 stripes. In execution of the sentence when only 11 stripes were inflicted. the man dropped senseless on the ground. Now in default of the rest 19 stripes the accused has been ordered to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year which includes solitary confinement for one month. Here again is an incredible story of primitive barbarities perpetrated in the name of law and authority—a gross illegality which stamps its author as totally unfit to hold the responsible position of a Magistrate. It is an outrage on common sense that the question of alternative sentence should have arisen in a case of that kind in which a man's physical fitness to receive stripes has been tested to its utmost capacity and that again the monstrous sentence of one year's imprisonment in lieu of 19 stripes. Is it too much to expect that the authorities will see eye to eye with us in the matter and end or mend this uncanny state of things."

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED.

Many sufferers from this painful disease have been surprised and delighted at the prompt relief obtained by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. A permanent cure may be effected by continuing its use for a short time. It will cost you but a trifle to try it. Sold by*

THE ROLT CASE.

ENQUIRY AT KISHANGANJ.

Kishanganj (Purnea), Mar. 8.

The Rolt inquiry opened to-day with Mr. Richardson reading the reply of the Committee to a letter addressed them on the previous night by Mr. Rolt. The Committe said that if the defence exhibited any document during an oral statement by Mr. Rolt the prosecution would be entitled to cross-examine on it. Their report in connection with the proceedings held in Calcutta on the High Court Case would be sent to the Bengal Government, and the report on the proceedings held at Kishanganj to the Board of Revenue, whose decision they were unable to anticipate and for a copy of which Mr. Rolt would have to apply to the Board direct, as it would not be in their power to give it to him. Mr. Rolt was at liberty to make an oral statement himself or through his counsel. If he chose the latter course he would be open to cross-examination.

Mr. Morison then put in three separate petitions on behalf of his client. One marked "private and confidential" was not read The contents of the principal petition was that Mr. Rolt had all along understood that the Lieutenant-Governor would alone be the judge of his case and for the first time he was now told that the Board of Revenue would pass final orders on the proceedings held at Kishanganj. Had he known this he would not have come to Kishanganj. Had he known that the prosecution would have made capital out of the explanation he had already submitted he would not have made any. The petition then went on to say how since the enquiry opened the case had been slowly developed against him with the help of the police, Shams-ul-Zoha, and others. Single-handed as he was and opposed by all the machinery of Government he could bear the strain no longer and he therefore asked the Committee to close the enquiry. In conclusion Mr. Rolt said he proposed to address the local Government and ask them to dispose of the High Court case, and as regards the proceedings to pass whatever orders they thought proper. Roshan Ali, lessee of the Dekshara Gach was called by the Court to speak to its value and yearly revenue.

After the luncheon adjournment Mr. Richardson read out several letters of Mr. Rolt, the burden of them generally being that Mr. Lea was engaged in searching for fresh evidence against him, and together with Asaf Ali and Shams-ul-Zoha doing his best to nullify Mr. Rolt's honourable acquittal in the High Court by bringing fresh charges against him. Mr. Rolt's explanation to the Committee concerning all the six charges were then read by Mr. Richardson. Mr. Rolt then made the following oral statement with reference to charge one only:—To state the circumstances under which the second witness Sakhawat Ali was brought forward the second charge was put forward in the first instance to support the translation which was first made, and in connection therewith I ask the Committee to place on record the difficulties under which I had been placed having to inspect Asaf Ali's accounts in the presence of Nandkishore Lal. I had made the translation in his presence, the consequence being that the story subsequently told by witnesses was made to fit in with the new translation. As regards charges one or two, new witnesses were introduced whose names were never mentioned before.

With reference to charge three Mr. Rolt stated who were the putneeders of Dhontola and how it came about that the shares of Dharmachand Asgar, Reza and Asaf Ali were separately recorded in the Sherista into three separate shares. He said several papers in connection with this putnee had not been produced and had, for some reason or other, been suppressed. A suggestion made in Shams-ul-Zoha's report regarding these missing papers was that Mr. Rolt had done with them, but a letter of Mr. Lea, dated 2nd July, 1904, giving permission to have access to all papers belied this. With regard to charge four Mr. Rolt put in certain perewanas to show that Asaf Ali was assisted in the collection of the rent of the taluk Khagra by Mr. Rolt, and how Asafali misappropriated the collections and Mr. Rolt tried to get back the money. He had nothing to say with regard to charge five; but in regard to charge six Amjad Ali's first statement was that he borrowed Rs. 1,300 from his wife and Rs. 1,000 from Harakchand on the 4th December. If the Committee looked to the petition for the settlement of the mela filed by Jan Mahomed, it would be found that there is one dated 5th, in which Mr. Rolt wrote that applicant must pay Rs. 1,000. On the 9th of the same month Jan Mahomed through a chalan signed by himself remitted Rs. 1.000, as rent due by him for the cattle market. They find Amjad Ali introducing an entirely new story as to how he took some time previous another loan from another banker, whose name is given to this Committee for the first time, and they have a story of his having borrowed Rs. 1,300 from his wife converted into an entirely new story. Generally, with regard to all the charges Mr. Rolt said it was quite clear from Mr. Lea's letter, written to him in September, ordering him to answer these charges. that he intended at the time to deal with and dispose of the charges then and there, because he wrote that "after these are dealt with there will be no objection to your going away." Thinking the charges would be dealt with Mr. Rolt wrote and asked Mr. Lea to forward them on to the Board of Revenue for final orders. Instead of dealing with them he brings them forward eight months after Mr. Rolt's honourable acquittal in the High Court, supported by fresh evidence

To-morrow, Mr. Morison, Mr. Rolt's Counsel, and Sosi Bhusan Kooar. prosecuting pleader, will address the Court, which will then report in due course to the Board of Revenue.

Kishanganj (Purnea), Mar. 9.

The proceedings opened to-day with Mr. Morison putting an application before the Committee, requesting them to ask the Lieutenant-Governor and the Board of Revenue to furnish them with copies of their report at the same time as it was sent in to the Government.

WHOOPING COUGH IN JAMAICA.

During the epidemic of whooping cough which was prevalent in Jamaica, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was freely used. Mr. J. Riley Bennett, Chemist at Brown's Town, Jamaica, says of it: "I cannot speak too highly of this remedy. It has never failed in a case where I have recommended it and grateful mothers are daily thanking me for advising them to use it." For sale by*
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Shoshi Bhusan Kooar then addressed the Committee with regard to charges 1, 2, and 3. He invited their honours' attention to the circumstances under which documentary evidence was got at by the authorities. It was on the pretext of enquiring into an income tax matter that the account books were procured and Asafali called on to explain certain entries in them. Asafali was an unwilling witness, and there was no iota of proof in the suggestion that the evidence was fabricated on behalf of the defence. The differing statements made by Asafali showed conclusively that there was no conspiracy to get Mr. Rolt into trouble. Asafali had financed one Sakarali to bring a suit against Shujaat Ali Beg with whom he was not on friendly terms; besides Asafali's reputation was not of the best, and he was not likely to come forward as a willing witness as he knew that a gentleman like Mr. Rolt would be sure to expose him. A bare inspection of his account books showed that they were kept in the regular course of business, and the suggestion that they were forged was not worthy of consideration. In regard to charge 4, the pleader invited attention to the Collector's letter to Mr. Rolt. At times the persons concerned submitted their prayer for remission. Mr. Rolt said that he was assisting a man in getting collections made. In doing so he went out of the ordinary course of duty. No account books were forthcoming.

The pleader said that he placed trust in Baket's evidence, and with these remarks he left this charge in the hands of the committee. With regard to charges 5 concerning the Dekshara Gach he drew the attention to Maulvi Mohiuddin's report and submitted that his valuation which was supported by Mr. Downing was the correct one. He invited attention to Mr. Rolts' letter of the 19th January, 1904, recommending the purchase of the property. In that letter Mr. Rolt did not make out the same case that he now did. He said as the place was near town the property would be valuable but this had not been borne out by subsequent experience. The pleader then dealt with the sixth charge, submitting that there was a large body of evidence to support the story of the gambling witnesses; and as regards the cattle market, Amjadali was supported by the pleader Abdul Rahim both of whom said that Mr. Rolt asked Amjad Ali to destroy the paper. The account books filed in connection with this charge were incomplete. If the prosecution was inimical to Mr. Rolt they would not have come to court with such evidence. So that the suggestion that the evidence in the case was fabricated fell to ground.

Mr. Morison in addressing the Committee for Mr. Rolt thanked them for the great courtesy which both he and his client had received at their hands. It had been a source of very great satisfaction to them that they had come before them and they appreciated the keen manner in which the Committee had masitered the multitudious minute of this complicated case. There was one remark he wished to make before he entered into the defence and that was that his client in saying he thought the Lieutenant-Governor would dispose of the case, referred to the High Court case, and not the one which was being enquired into here. Counsel then gave a brief history of the case from the outset. There had, he said, been a great deal of all-feeling against Mr. Rolt. Mr. Morison, after dealing with the position occupied in the prosecution by Asafali, Mirza Shujaat Ali Beg, and Mr. Lea, said the evidence given in Mr. Rolt's favour was not sent up. If it had been, Government would probably have said there was no case. Mr. Morison, then addressed the Committee on the first five charges, and commenting thereon, asked the Committee to remember that although allowed ten days to do so Mr. Rolt had not delayed a day in making his defence, but had sent it in at once in black and white. That was not the conduct of a guilty man. He had not thought out his defence and could not therefore resile from it.

Babu Jogendra Chandra Mukerji then addressed the Committee on the sixth charge, confining himself especially to drawing attention to the discrepancies in the account books submitted in support of the charge.

This closed the enquiry.

Sir Charles Arnold White, Chief Justice of Madras, leave England this week on seven months' leave owing to ill health. Sir S. Subramania Iyer will act as Chief Justice of Madras for the third time.

No official announcement is yet forthcoming about the movements of the Kabul Mission. According to a Frontier correspondent the passes are not yet clear, and the departure of Mr. Dane has been delayed in consequence. Mr. Dane, however, hopes to reach Simla before the middle of next month.

The financial position of the Government of India is stronger this year than last, not merely by the amount of the large sum by which the revenue of the current twelve months exceeds the estimates formed for it by Sir Edward Law. It now appears, besides, that the year began with an appreciably larger sum in hand than was taken credit for in the last Budget statement. The annual appropriation statement for 1903-04 is published in the "Gazette of India." The audited figures show that the year closed with an actual surplus of £2,996,400, as compared with £2,711,200 given in the earlier revised estimates upon which Sir Edward Law relied for his Budget figures. This is in addition to a provincial surplus of £1,195,300 which compares with £1,201,200 in the revised estimates.

An Interesting Letter.

The renowned **Swami Dharmananda Mahabharati** writes:—

Chemistry, both European and Indian, was my favourite study for some years. I have thus got some knowledge in testing the medicinal proportion of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations. I have examined your VIGOR PILL and am in a position to say that, in chemical process of both the systems, it is found to be *the best and the most efficacious medicine of the kind.*

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

There have been several attempts to make the diamond, but they have only succeeded in producing tiny stones. M. Henri Moissan the distinguished French chemist, formerly made some crystals, and his recent analyses of the Canon Diablo meteorite have led him to try again. Repeating his old experiments, he got similar results—namely, small transparent crystals of a "drop" and eight-faced shape. Sir William Crookes has likewise obtained clear and black crystals by the Moissan process. Majorana, by means of pressure and heat combined, has also made microscopic diamonds.

The Diablo meteorite contains small diamonds in fissures of the metal connected by cracks to the nucleus of sulphide of iron. It seemed likely, then, that sulphur has displaced the carbon from carbide or iron. The meteorite also contains phosphorus and silicium, which might intervene in the separation of carbon. By melting Swedish iron in an electric crucible and adding sulphide of iron, then plunging the crucible into cold water, Moissan obtained little diamonds. The cold water penetrating the carbon crucible cooled the iron towards its heart, where the liquid carbon solidified in the form of diamonds. The diamonds thus obtained by adding sulphide of iron are like those made without it, but there are more of them. Diamonds made by addition of silicium are more irregular in form. The addition of phosphide of iron gave no diamonds. M. Moissan concludes that carbon, at ordinary pressure, submitted to a high temperature, vaporises and yields graphite, whereas carbon liquified under a high pressure yields diamonds.

The "pagoscope" is a white frost alarm for horticulturists, made by Bernel Bourette 36, Rue de Poitou, Paris. It consists of a wet and a dry bulb thermometer on a frame, with a needle showing the reading of the wet bulb, and indicating by its attitude whether there will be frost or not.

At a recent Meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, M. Jardin described a rapid chemical process for bleaching linen. The cloth is submitted to the action of a weak alkaline lessive, then to the action of a weak solution of chlorhydric acid, then to a solution of nitric acid (5 per 1,000.) This makes the linen very white.

M. Bertillon has brought out a metrical system of photography by which, without calculations, the dimensions and position of an object in the picture can be measured. It is fully described in the "Gazette Medicable de Paris."

Dr. Banks, Field Director of the University of Chicago Expedition to Babylonia, has discovered a statue of white marble, nearly entire, which he regards as the oldest known. It was found eight feet underground on the site of the City of Udnum, and it is referred to the time of King Duddu of Udnum.

Sea water is not without its disadvantages as a means of watering streets. It is complained that salt water is bad for shrubs and plantations; that it rusts the water conduits, and spoils the paint or varnish of vehicles. Moreover, shopkeepers do not like the diliquescence it sheds around it.

A silent gearing chain for all kinds of mechanism has been invented by Mr. Carl G. A. Schmidt, Columbus, Ohio, United States.

In the evening of Sunday next (February 19), the north polar area of the moon will be under eclipse for some hours.

A French scientific journal states that the telegraph lines in the Congo are run through the forest along a cleared track ten metres wide, but single trees are left when they will serve as poles, the other poles being of iron. Wild elephants appear to take a wicked pleasure in throwing down the poles lightning damages the wire, and the negroes steal it. The atmosphere seems unfavourable to wireless telegraphy. Signals have been sent 100 kilometres over the forest, but according to an engineer one had to despatch a negro to see whether they arrived at their destination. Clearly there is room for improvement. The influence of strong sunshine and atmospheric electricity on wireless telegraph waves might repay investigation.

At a recent Meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences, Professor Kemp cited as promising sources of iron ore those of Labrador discovered by Mr. Low, of the Canadian Geological Survey, and the Temagami and Michipicoten areas of Ontario. The United States, Norway and Sweden, Spain, Algiers, Venezuela, India, Australasia, and China also contain deposits of the ore.

The "Electric Review" describes three projects for getting more power from Niagara Falls on the Canadian side, amounting in all to over 400,000 horse-power. Of this, the Ontario Power Company proposes to develop 180,000 horse-power, which is not far from the combined output of the two power houses of the Niagara Falls Co. on the New York side of the cataract.

"Kramos" is an electro-ceramic substance material introduced by a Bath firm for electrical resistances. It fuses when the current exceeds a certain value.

It has been supposed that the newly-discovered sixth satellite of Jupiter might be the little planet discovered by Wolff, but observations of it on January 17 disprove the supposition. The fifth and sixth satellites of Jupiter, being small and far from the planet, it has been suggested that they are not "trueborn" satellites or native to the system, but rather alien or parasitic moons caught in space. The Abbe Moureux, an astronomer of note, however, pronounces this an unlikely hypothesis. "Despite the notoriety of the name of Sir Lodge," he remarks, "I do not think any astronomer initiated into the celestial mechanism can take it seriously." We do not lay any claim to omniscience, but we presume the Abbe by "Sir Lodge" means our Sir Oliver, and we are sorry he thinks his idea unscientific because it smacks pleasantly of Jules Verne.

NOTHING EQUAL TO CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS IN CHILDREN.

"We have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in our family for years," says Mrs. J. B. Cooke, of Nederlands, Texas, U. S. A. "We have given it to all of our children. We have used other medicines for the same purpose, but never found anything to equal Chamberlain's. If you will use it as directed it will always cure." For sale by*
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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE

Amrita Bazar Patrika

Calcutta, March 16, 1905.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE THE EFFECT OF THE DEMONSTRATION?

THE first effect of last Friday's unprecedented demonstration upon Lord Curzon's mind is likely to be a feeling of irritation and a disposition to ignore the whole thing, for he is after all human. But then as the ruler of 280 millions of souls, his position is only next to that of his King in the British Empire. He cannot, therefore, act like ordinary mortals. On the other hand, the protests of millions, voiced through a public meeting of many thousands of the pick of the nation, should, we submit, make him ponder seriously over the situation and ask to himself the question: "Have I fulfilled the pledge I gave when I first landed at Bombay, namely, that sympathy shall be one of the keynotes of my administration?"

It is quite true that one should discharge his duties according to the light within him. The Viceroy may very well say that he has ruled the country in a way which he honestly believed would serve its best interests. He may further contend that unless he were left free to do whatever he thought proper, it would be impossible for him to administer the affairs of India, peopled as it is by diverse races and creeds, the interests of each differing from the other in several respects. But then the question arises—what should His Excellency do when his measures, instead of satisfying any, create only seething discontent in the land? Should he persist in his policy or adopt another? Should or should not the thought occur to him that the light within him was perhaps not as bright, and therefore not a safe guide, as he regarded it to be?

Lord Curzon entertains the notion, which Dr. Rash Behari Ghose very effectively demolished in his admirable speech, that "Public opinion cannot for a long time be the opinion of the Public, that is of the masses, because they are uneducated and have no opinion in political matters at all." We wonder, the fallacy of such an argument did not strike such an intelligent and keen-sighted statesman as Lord Curzon. Now suppose the masses are educated and made to understand politics. Would His Excellency then acknowledge that there is public opinion in this country? Ah no! For as soon as these inarticulate masses learn to articulate, they are put down for "agitators" and their opinion is worth nothing! It is, we fancy, the voice of the voiceless millions who cannot speak that the Government respects! At least that is what Lord Curzon in effect proclaims to the world.

But is it difficult to educate the Indian masses in politics? Surely, Lord Curzon does not take them for savages. If His Lordship would condescend to mix with them for a single day only, he would find that they are at least as intelligent as the lower classes in his own country are, but more gentle, more teachable, more domestic, while drinking is almost absolutely unknown among them. The experiment of training the masses in political matters in Bengal was tried twenty years ago, and the result was the historical Jhinkergatcha meeting. We propose shortly to give an account of this unprecedented gathering in a small village, which should convince His Excellency that the so-called voiceless ryots can speak and that very effectively, when they are required to do so. This great mass meeting was the outcome of two measures of the Government, the Rent Bill and the Chowkidari Tax, which affected them vitally. Many representative ryots took part in the proceedings, and when Mr. Tute, the then Magistrate of Jessore, in order to show the artificial character of the movement, most unwarrantably cross-examined them on the resolutions which they were moving and seconding, they showed an amount of knowledge regarding the Chowkidari Bill, which confounded him; and he had the fairness to report to the higher authorities that the movement was perfectly genuine.

Since then two decades have passed away and masses have learnt many things they did not know before. If they do not speak out often, it is because they are not directly touched by many measures of the Government. They cannot of course be expected to take part in such questions as the Universities Act, the Official Secrets Act, Municipal Self-Government in Calcutta, the abolition of the Competitive Test or the Universities Validating Act. These measures concern only the educated classes, and their opinion is public opinion in matters of these kinds. It is absurd to expect masses to strengthen such public opinion with their voice. And, because, the masses, being remotely interested and not being sufficiently educated, did not express their opinion either way in such questions, which as we said, would be an absurd thing for them to do, therefore educated public opinion would go for nothing! Is this not a very queer way of arguing a question? The point is, whether or not all educated leaders with one voice had condemned the above measures in which they, and not the masses, were directly interested. If so, His Lordship was bound to admit that there was public opinion and pay proper respect to it.

The masses, however, very well understood the significance of one of His Excellency's measures, namely, the proposed dismemberment of Bengal when the subject was explained to them. It was quite clear to them that they would be sufferers in various ways if they were transferred from Bengal to a new Province. On sentimental grounds they were aghast to learn that they would no longer be called Bengalees, but as the people of the North Eastern Province, and, therefore, looked down upon with contempt, even by their own countrymen. On material grounds, it was plain to the apprehension of the meanest of them that the division of Bengal meant enormous cost, and it would fall heavily on them. And thus tens of thousands of ryots in Dacca and Mymensing assembled in public meetings and entered most emphatic protests against the measure. Lord Curzon characterized these demonstrations as artificial. It is artificial in this sense that the "uneducated" were educated. But how can the uneducated be educated if they are not educated? Political education, like every other kind of education, must filter down from the educated to the uneducated.

It then comes to this. Lord Curzon's contention that there is no public opinion in this country, because the masses are uneducated, has no foundation in fact. There *is* public opinion both among the educated and the uneducated classes. The latter in every country, even in England and America, must necessarily lag behind, and be always guided by their educated and enlightened countrymen. The point now is how can Lord Curzon trample down public opinion, about the existence and genuineness of which there is no doubt? The measures, enumerated above, affected the educated classes, and the latter made it as clear as it was possible for them to do that they were retrograde and repressive in their character, and fraught with dire mischief. How could Lord Curzon totally ignore such strong and unanimous popular voice, without laying himself to the charge that he was a relentless autocrat, who had not a drop of sympathy in him for those entrusted to his care, and whom he regarded as if they were mere human cattle?

The Town Hall meeting was thus forced upon the people by the unsympathetic acts, utterances and attitude of the Viceroy. He is responsible for this unprecedented demonstration, and not the people. The people are not perverse; it is he who failed to attract them towards himself by his want of tact, judgment, and kindly feelings. He knew how to win India; for, said he in one of his speeches, "You will never rule the East except through the heart." Knowing this, he yet hurled at the people measure after measure the effect of which was not to reach the heart but break it with a hammer, as the phrase goes. The people gave him a right royal ovation when he arrived here. They called him the saviour of India. They were willing, if they could, to vote a golden statue for him. And they were perfectly sincere in their professions. But, alas! they were compelled by the acts and utterances of Lord Curzon to do the reverse of what they fondly hoped to do, namely, to pass something like a vote of want of confidence upon the head of the Government—a thing which was never done before. His Lordship cannot blame them for it; he himself, with his eyes open, brought it upon his own head.

Ram Chandra, who is worshiped as an incarnation of God by millions in this country is regarded, at least by the Hindus, as the best King that ever ruled an enlightned nation. And what did he do? The light within him no doubt guided him; but, when he found that this light did not agree with that of his people, he extinguished his own, and followed that of the latter. For, said he, the first duty of a ruler was to keep his subjects happy and contented by listening to their prayers, even when they were unreasonable. And, thus, though he was perfectly convinced of the innocence of his consort, Sita, he banished her and never saw her face again because that was the desire of the majority of his people. And Ram Chandra is so enthusiastically idolized because, he respected public opinion in this extraordinary manner.

The people of India never asked Lord Curzon to make a sacrifice of that kind, or anything like it, or any sacrifice at all. What they prayed for was to withold certain measures which would prove disastrous to their interests. He heeded them not; on the other hand, he sprinkled salt over the wound by casting aspersions upon their national character and ancient literature. And the outcome is the present deplorable situation. His Excellency might yet rule the people through the heart. He can do it only by respecting public opinion. Would he try this policy—the policy of sympathy which he promised in the beginning? We trust he will. At least that is the healthy result expected from the Town Hall meeting.

INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS AND THE KHEDIVIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE privilege of interpellation granted to Members of Legislative Councils is no doubt a useful one; but, it means nothing if it is not allowed to be utilized. The curt way in which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's questions were disposed of at the last meeting of the Supreme Council shows that the position of the people of this country in this respect is like that of the stork with a plate of soup before it. The Government has not the slightest objection to a non-official member asking as many questions as he chooses, but then it reserves to itself the right of allowing or disallowing them and that of giving or refusing answers, at its sweet will. Is not this a little funny?

But can the Government treat in this high-handed manner questions like those asked by Mr. Gokhale under the Rules of Interpellation? Let us see. Rule 7 runs thus:—"Questions must be so framed as to be merely requests for information, and must not be in an argumentative and hypothetical form or defamatory of any person or section of the community." Under another Rule the President of the Council "may disallow any question without giving any reason therefor other than that in his opinion it cannot be answered consistently with the public interests: and in such case the question shall not be entered in the proceedings of the Council."

Now it will be seen that Mr. Gokhale's questions do not fall under the category of any of these Rules. He simply asked for some information regarding the number of officers, drawing salaries of Rs. 5,000 and upwards per annum, appointed since 1892. His other question was to place on the table certain correspondence that has passed between the Government of India and the Indian Secretary of State. None of them was found to be in an argumentative or hypothetical form or was defamatory of any body. As a matter of fact, the Government accepted the questions and did not disallow them under the other Rule which empowers it to do so if the answers would compromise public interests. Under what law then were the replies refused to the questions? Having allowed a question, can the Government refuse a reply? Will Mr. Gokhale ask for an explanation by correspondence as Mr. Ananda Charlu did on one occasion, and clear these important points?

The present Government, it seems, has utterly forgotten the purposes for which the Councils were expanded, and representative men, elected by such constituencies as were available in the country, appointed as Members. Lord Lansdowne introduced the reform of the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils with these words:—"We believe that it should not be beyond our power to secure in this manner for the Government the advice and assistance of men connected with different parts of the country thoroughly aware of the interests and wishes of their countrymen, and able to judge of the extent to which those interests are likely to be affected by any measure of legislation which may be proposed. If we can obtain men of this description, not by selecting them ourselves but by allowing, the great sections of the community, a voice in the matter, we believe that the persons selected will bring to our deliberations a very much greater weight of authority than they would have possessed, had we been content to rely upon nomination alone."

It was thus to add weight to the deliberations of the Government that the advice and assistance of our representative men were sought; but, if their opinions be treated with contempt and they themselves receive scant courtesy at the hands of the Government, surely it will not encourage such men to seek seats in Councils; and the object for which the Councils were reconstituted would necessarily fail. Fancy that a reply to one of the questions of Mr. Gokhale was refused on the ground that it would cost some labour, and no explanation whatever was given as to why the other question was not answered!

When the Councils Act was passed in 1892, the Government evidently was ambitious of creating an Oposition in Indian Parliament. But that can never be done, useless you give independence to the members and pay them the respect due to their position. A peacock will never dance in a cage, and no member of Councils will show independence or heart if he thinks that he is there by mere sufference.

A late Khedive of Cairo made attempts to create an Opposition in his Council. The saying among the Westerners is that light comes from the East. The saying of the Easterners, on the other hand, is that light comes from the West. There is no doubt, however, that Parliamentary Government is a product of Western civilization, pure and simple. But, this by the way. The Khedive, referred to above, wanted to pose as an enlightened ruler: and the one way to acquire reputation, he was told, was to rule his country with the help of a Parliament.

But then, the Khedive, like the India Government, wanted to "proceed cautiously," to use Lord Lansdowne's words; or, in other words, he was opposed to giving any power to the representatives of the people; so he created a Parliament of nominated members. His Parliament looked very grand and imposing; but the members were not quite willing to attend after the novelty had worn off. His Highness next began to impose fines to compel attendance, and in this way managed to secure a full House.

Another difficulty, however, soon after presented itself. The members began to fall sleep and snore so loudly that the Speaker had to report the matter to the enlightened ruler. The Khedive was now advised that unless he created an Opposition, the members would never be able to overcome their tendency towards slumber and take an interest in the subjects before them.

But how to create an Opposition? After much thought, the following device was adopted. Some additional members were allowed to be elected by the people and form themselves into an Opposition, and they had a certain place assigned to them in the House. The duty of the Opposition was to say "nay" to everything to which the official members said "yea." They were to remain in hopeless minority, so their 'nay' had no effect whatever upon the deliberations of the House which was of course in the possession of the Government party.

The members of the Opposition, however, soon got themselves tired of this monotonous occupation; so also were those on the side of the Government. And the members commenced snoring again. The Khedive at last saw that he could not get up a Parliament, keeping all the powers in his own hands, and had to give up the ambition of being reckoned as an enlightened ruler.

So the experiment of creating an Opposition, with elected members, bound hand and foot, was tried long ago in Khedivian Parliament, and found wanting! Now if the Government of India want to make their deliberations more weighty and popular by availing themselves of the knowledge and intelligence of the additional representative members, they should regard them as fully their peers and allow them the same freedom which their own members possess. If an official member had asked the questions which Mr. Gokhale did, would the Government have snubbed him in the way it did in the case of the latter? If the Government is not prepared to show the same courtesy to a representative member which it does to an official, the sooner the farce of the expanded councils is done away with the better it is for all parties.

EX-HOLKAR'S SO-CALLED VOLUNTARY ABDICATION.

THE account of the alleged forcible abdication of the ex-Holkar, published in the Bombay "Advocate," is of such an extraordinary character that it will bear repetition. It is due to the Viceroy either to admit its correctness or publish a contradiction; for the accusation is of a very serious nature. The story runs thus. Lord Curzon intended to come to Indore. Holkar, however, wrote to the Resident that he was perfectly indifferent as regards His Excellency's visit, as it meant serious pecuniary loss to him; for, the question of the conversion of the coinage had at that time cropped up, a policy which was calculated to entail upon His Highness' State a loss of 18 per cent on three crores. Holkar was compelled to make an apology for thus uttering a blunt truth.

Subsequently Lord Curzon went to Mhow, and Holkar asked permission to pay him a visit. This was granted, and His Highness drove off on the appointed morning. He stopped, as arranged, for the purpose of dressing, and was there met by Col. Younghusband. The latter informed the Maharajah that his visit would not be acceptable to Lord Curzon unless he promised to abdicate. "This was a demand of an exceptional nature," to quote the words of the "Advocate's" correspondent, "made in a very exceptional manner."

It may sound strange, but it is a fact that Holkar agreed. He had indeed no other option in the matter. A mandate coming from the Viceroy was irresistible; so he made the best of the situation. His Highness said he was willing to abdicate provided all promises were kept and all rights acknowledged. The visit to the Viceroy then took place, and the resignation was to date after the Delhi Durbar.

The story reads like a romance, for, it is not an every-day occurrence that the ruler of a State voluntarily resigns his kingly position. Can it be really true that pressure was brought to bear upon Holkar by the representative of the King-Emperor, to abdicate? Let us repeat, the incident is of the gravest importance possible; for, every Indian Prince must tremble to think that, if one in the position of Holkar could be made to lose his throne in this uncermonious way, there was no knowing if his turn would come next. A contradiction is thus needed for restoring the confidence of the entire body of the Indian Princes in the head of the Government of India. A contradiction is also needed, as the story in the Bombay paper does not agree with the official version contained in the following official communique issued in February 1903 by the Government of India:—

"The resignation of the Maharaja Holkar owing to failing health, which was announced by him at a Durbar held in Indore on the 31st January, was offered to the Government of India in August last, when the Maharaja, who had on several previous occasions expressed a similar desire, addressed a formal request of his own accord to the Resident to be permitted to resign the Chiefship of the State and to live henceforward in retirement. The request was complied with by the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State; and arrangements were in progress for its early execution, when His Highness specially asked that his retirement might be postponed until after the Delhi Durbar, at which he was anxious to be present as a Ruling Chief, and that he might make the announcement himself at a Durbar to be held at Indore. The Viceroy had pleasure in acceding to both these requests; and the date of the resignation and holding of the Durbar was fixed by the Maharaja after consultation with his astrologers. The ex-Maharaja will in future reside at Barwaha, the country palace that he has built for himself on the banks of the Nerbudda, nearly 50 miles from Indore, and an annual allowance of four lakhs has been assured to him from the revenues of the State. His only son and heir, the Bala Sahib, was installed upon the "gaddi" as his successor, and the administration will be conducted by the existing Council constituted as a Council of Regency, under the Presidency of the Minister, Rai Nanak Chand, C.I.E."

In days of yore Hindu Kings abdicated their thrones in favour of their sons to pass their old age in pious contemplation. The communique shows that Holkar was not moved by any such religious feeling. Indeed, instead of turning a Sadhu or saint, and looking upon the good things of the world as mere dust, he was very particular to secure an annual allowance of four lakhs for himself. His earthly ambition was also as strong in him as possible, otherwise he would not have insisted on taking part in such a grand Tamasha as the Delhi Durbar. What then led him to resign? Failing health? Well, if he was strong enough to proceed to Delhi and live there several days in biting cold in the depth of winter in a tent, without dying or catching any disease, it could not be that he was so ill as not to be able to manage his State, especially as its affairs were practically in the hands of a Council. What is it then that led a big ruling Prince to retire in oblivion?

Of course the Foreign Office, in the official communique, quoted above declares that Holkar abdicated of his own motion; that he did it as his health was failing; that His Highness had several times previously sent in his resignation; and that the Government had only carried out the wish of the Maharajah. How innocent the version looks! But the "Pioneer," one of the organs of the Foreign Office, explained the matter in a different way at the time of Holkar's abdication. He said that Holkar was a bad ruler and that his "waywardness" was the cause of his downfall. The same thing also we heard from a high official who knew the ins and outs of the Foreign Office. This then goes to show that the abdication was not voluntary at all but the Maharajah was compelled to resign because of his alleged mis-government.

Assuming that Holkar was wayward and so forth, what was that to the British Government? The Kaiser is also wayward, but the British Government does not demand his abdication. And who in ruling position is not more or less wayward? True, as the paramount power, the British Government must protect the subjects of the Indian States when oppressed by their rulers; but, then, Indian Princes have their certain rights secured to them in inviolable treaties. The British Government cannot trample down the terms of the treaties without breaking solemn pledges, and one of these pledges is that an Indian Prince should never be deposed or compelled to abdicate unless he was convicted of treason. But, surely, such accusation was never preferred against the late ruler of India. And, pray, where is the proof that Holkar mis-governed his State? If he did really mis-govern the State, why was not a Commission appointed to enquire into the matter and gibbet Holkar to infamy by revealing his mis-deeds?

So, from whatever point the question is viewed, the action of the Government can not be explained. If Holkar really sent in his resignation, why did the Viceroy accept it, instead of persuading him to remain on his throne? And if he accepted it, because, Holkar was a bad ruler, why did he not say so in the official communique, and enumerate some of his black acts? We, however, all know what this voluntary abdication means. Col. Nisbet, Resident, Kashmere, reported that the Maharajah of that State had voluntarily signed his edict of resignation. The Maharajah, in a pathetic appeal to the Viceroy, however, said that "many-sided pressures" were put upon him to secure his signature to that document. The late Maharajah of Tipperah also said the same thing when the Political Agent of his court announced that His Highness had abdicated of his own motion for 5 years. Hitherto these unsavoury deeds were done by the Politicals; we are sorry that, the name of the Viceroy should also be associated with a work of this kind. This is another reason why Lord Curzon should contradict the statement published in the Bombay paper, if it is unfounded.

The sequel is still more serious. At the Indore Durbar of 31st January, 1903, when making over his throne to his son, Holkar said: "I feel perfectly confident that Government will maintain the rights and privileges of State, and will keep inviolate all the treaties and engagements made with it." The Hon'ble Mr. Baley who installed the young Prince in his effective speech on that occasion re-echoed the words of the retiring Chief and replied: "The rights and privileges of the State will be carefully maintained." Now just listen what the Foreign Office is reported to have done. The State troops of Holkar at the time of the abdication numbered 5,000. They have now been reduced to less than half! And though the Minister has written to the Resident for the restoration of the army to its original footing as it affects the honour and dignity of the ruler, nothing has been done, nor are there any signs of action, in this connection! If this is not a violation of the pledge we do not know what it is. The act is all the more unjustifiable as the young Prince is yet a ward of the Government. Is Lord Curzon aware of this alleged breach of faith?

WE are astounded at the replies given to some of the questions put by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale at the last meeting of the Supreme Council. The member for Bombay wanted to have a statement laid on the table, giving a list of all new appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 5,000 and upwards a year, that have been created by Government since 1892. And what was the reply to this innocent question? The Government point-blank denied the information, because, "it would involve a very large amount of labour and would occupy several months of time" for the preparation of the list! They would not have of course disposed of the question in this fashion if a Member of Parliament had asked it to the Secretary of State, and a mandate had come from the latter. For, we very well remember that, when Mr. Bradlaugh asked for a Return showing the way in which the Famine Insurance Fund had been administered from 1877 to 1888, it was furnished without a protest, though it cost a large amount of labour and many months' time. But it is a "Native," though he is dubbed an Hon'ble who seeks the information, and why should it be given to him, specially as who knows he might use it against the Government? So they are governing the country in an excellent way. They would appoint our leading men as members of their Councils, but treat them like—what shall we say?—a hippopotamus! But is it really a fact that it would require several months to prepare such a list? The Hon'ble Finance Member, in replying to the question, said that he would have to refer to Account Offices, Civil, Public Works and Military, all over India, to prepare the list. But what might be the number of such offices? They could not be more than two dozens at the most, and each office has a printed list of its officers. But even granting that the preparation of the list would cost some labour and time, there is no help for it. For, if information is witheld in this fashion, Councils are reduced into a veritable farce. We intend to show in a future issue that the task of supplying the aforesaid information is not of such gigantic character as the Hon'ble Member would make us believe.

ANOTHER question of Mr. Gokhale was also disposed of in the same way. He asked the Government to publish the correspondence that has passed between the Government of India and the Indian Secretary of State on the administration and working of Indian Railways. The curt reply was that the Government of India do not propose to lay the correspondence on the table. For, we fancy, if the Government had done it, it would have shaken the Empire to its foundation. So the privilege of interpellation, that is to say, of securing answers from the Government to all public questions of non-contentious character conferred on them by the Rules under the Act, is being, quietly withdrawn from them. An Hon'ble member should now ask a question to the effect, whether the Government, under the Councils Act and the Rules thereunder could withold answers to such innocent questions as were put by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale? And if the privilege of interpellation is withdrawn, what is the good of our leading men remaining as ornamental figure-heads in Councils?

SIR HENRY COTTON'S address at the National Club, and the able and impressive comments upon it by our London Correspondent—by the way our readers will mark that the latter is a worthy successor of the late illustrious Mr. Digby with whose literary works our present correspondent was associated for a long time, and whose knowledge of India, as Mr. R.C. Dutt would testify, is profound—are most opportune. What Sir Henry says is so true and so universally known that it is a wonder that the responsible rulers here should clean forget it, when exercising authority over their fellow-beings. "Sympathy was the key-note of successful administration in India," observed Sir Henry. The phrase was also used by Lord Curzon when he first landed in India. Many highly-placed Englishmen were thus familiar with the simple truth that Indians were to be governed, not by an iron rod but by affection and kindly feelings. How was it then that the present Viceroy should adopt a repressive, instead of a sympathetic, policy in administering the affairs of this country? This was all the more surprising as Sir Henry Cotton justly remarks, that not only was Lord Curzon "a man of extraordinary ability and exceptional industry," but one who was "not incapable of great sympathy" and who "had, as much as any of them had, the interest and welfare of India at heart." Well, the reason of his failure is not far to seek. We sought to explain it yesterday. His Lordship started with the notion that there was no public opinion in India; that he knew more of the Indians than they themselves did. It is this over-weening confidence in himself that wrecked his reputation as a ruler. We trust His Excellency will yet leave some fragrant works behind to enable the people to remember his administration with some grateful feelings.

WE must, however, point out an injustice which Sir Henry Cotton was unconsciously led to do to Lord Curzon. The epoch of reaction commenced with the Government of Lord Lansdowne, and not that of the present Viceroy. It was during the time of the former that the Age of Consent Bill was enacted; the Manipore scandal perpetrated; State prosecutions of the Press were started; the Maharaja of Kashmir dethroned; the Official Secrets Act passed and the pre threatened in open Council; and "the wave of disaffection," to quote the words of Sir Charles Elliott, was created from one end of the country to the other through cow-riots. His administration was a veritable reign of terror; and it was intensified ten-fold by the succeeding Government of Lord Elgin, during the term of whose office the whole country was turned topsy turvy by plague regulations—regulations which were dreaded with far greater horror than the disease itself and which resulted in the deportation of the Natu brothers; the prosecution of Mr. Tilak, the editor of the "Protada" newspaper and other journalists, as well as in fastening upon the country a new Sedition Act that practically took away all freedom of speech, and in inserting a section in the Criminal Procedure Code whereby our public speakers might be hauled up and prosecuted criminally like Budmashes at the mere reports of Police detectives. To the credit of Lord Curzon, it must be freely admitted that,

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with the exception of the Official Secrets Act, he has never sought to meddle with the liberty of the press or of the general body men; on the other hand, he has given a lift to the Indian Press by recognizing its status. This shows that His Lordship is really capable of being inordinately generous when he chooses to be so; for, perhaps no Viceroy was so fiercely attacked by Indian papers than Lord Curzon was.

LIKE Sir Henry Cotton we bear no malice to His Lordship; we are as free to acknowledge his merits as we deem it our duty to point out his defects. Lord Curzon's acts have produced disasters in another direction. By officializing popular institutions; by uprooting the little of local self-government the country possessed; by putting obstacles in the way of high education; by ousting Indians from almost all appointments which were open to them, and paving the way for white and semi-white races to occupy them; by looking down upon the Indians as an inferior race, and crushing all their legitimate wishes; in short, by throwing a number of serious obstacles in the progress of the nation, instead of helping them to rise, his administration has done an amount of many-sided mischief which is simply incalculable. He might have proved the most popular of all Viceroys and rendered a whole nation happy and grateful to the British Crown if he had only followed the rule of conduct that he laid for himself at Bombay, namely, that he would govern the people with sympathy and through their hearts. He disregarded his own rule, and the result is that no Viceroy was more unpopular than he, and never did the people feel so miserable and discontented as they do under his Government.

ONE of the good acts of Lord Curzon for which we have always thanked His Excellency was the promulgation of an order for the benefit of the clerks in Government offices. Seeing that if these poorly-paid men were made to part with a portion of their small income it would tell heavily on them, the Viceroy ordered that for petty mistakes clerks should never be fined. It was distinctly laid down that such erring clerks should first be warned, their names should then be entered in the black books of offices, and other means of improving them should be adopted. When all these have failed, the clerks in fault should be degraded. But what is actually happening is quite contrary to the noble intentions of the Viceroy. We are told that even for petty offences, committed for the first time, clerks are degraded and their pay is reduced by Rs. 5 and sometimes Rs. 10 per month. Imagine a poor clerk getting a pittance of Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 a month is mulcted of Rs. 10 per month for his first offence of a trivial nature! This state of things is noticeable mostly in the office of the Comptroller, Post Office. We showed the other day how the clerks in the Calcutta Comptroller Post Office were suffering since the advent of Mr. W. A. Kelly. The leave rules have been made stiffer and stiffer by successive Comptrollers and now as if to fill the cup of their misery, they are being punished in various ways. We are told that a Bengali Assistant Superintendent has lately been degraded for six months and his pay reduced by Rs. 10. And what was the fault of the poor man for which such heavy punishment was meted out? Well, he omitted to submit a register which is not prescribed in the new Account Code of the office and which has practically been abolished. Thus for a simple fault of omission and not of commission, a man was not only degraded but his pay reduced! The matter demands the attention of the Viceroy, as His Excellency has ever been good to these ill-paid officers who, considering the manner in which they are worked, more like bullocks than human beings, deserve the protection of the head of the Government.

IN 1898 agricultural classes were opened in connection with the Sibpore Civil Engineering College to educate Indians in agriculture and through them to improve Indian agriculture. The graduates of the Calcutta University and those who obtained equivalent education are admitted into these classes. How good the object is, but how disappointing the result! Not less than 50 of our young men have graduated in agriculture at the Sibpore College. Out of them only 4 or 5 have been appointed under the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Bengal. Their pay is between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100, with little chance of promotion. The attempt of Government will, however, be never successful unless better prospects are held out to these officers and their number is increased, say one in each district. Their pay should not be lesser than that of the Inspector of Police and they should have the privilege of being promoted to the Provincial Civil Service.

[illegible] of the Sibpore agriculture graduates [illegible] taken into the Provincial Civil Service and another into the Subordinate Civil Service every year. Therefore the best students are not available for agricultural purposes. In fact the students join the agricultural classes mainly for these two appointments. We must, however, admit that Revenue Officers with agricultural qualifications may do immense good to the cultivators. Hence the provision of taking agricultural graduates into the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Services is a good arrangement. The late Officiating Lieutenant-Governor, Sir J. Bourdillon, had such high opinion of these agricultural graduates that he had appointed 5 of the students as Sub-Deputy Collectors, over and above the two guaranteed appointments, during one year of his administration. The present Lieutenant-Governor has, however, not appointed any of the students into the Subordinate Civil Service, although a large number of vacancies has been filled up by him. The consequence is that the number of agricultural students at the Sibpore College has fallen off.

DURING the administration of Sir John Woodburn, the Board of Revenue resolved to provide agricultural students as Managers and Sub-Managers in the Court of Wards Estates on salaries between Rs. 75 and Rs. 300 per mensem. But although there are two graduates in the Wards service, one of them, Babu Devjudas Bhaduri, M.A., is getting only Rs. 100 per mensem, while the other, Babu Upendra Kumar Mittra, B.A., Manager, Kanaksha Estate, in Faridpore, is appointed on a salary of Rs. 75. Then although they have been in the service these four years they have got no promotion. The result is, Babu Upendra Kumar Mittra has already sent in his resignation.

HERE is another matter which deserves attention. In the Annual Report of 1903-1904 the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, Mr. Maddox, recommended that the status of the travelling Overseers of the Agricultural Department should be raised to that of Sub-Deputy Collectors, otherwise no good work could be expected from them. Now among the travelling Overseers, the Director says, Babu Hara Kumar Guha and Babu Nibaran Chandra Chowdhury have had obtained very considerable practical experience. Both of them have been in this Department for over 12 years. Practical experience is the first thing for an Agricultural Officer before he can prove at all useful. Moreover Babu Nibaran Chandra Chowdhury after serving the Department of Agriculture for a period of about six years, took leave, and, at considerable personal sacrifices, went through all agricultural courses of the Sibpore College for two years, and passed successfully the Higher Agricultural Examinations. Then again his brochure on Agricultural Chemistry in Bengali, recently published, is really of great merit. His long practical experience and scientific agricultural training ought to have been recognised by the Government. We draw Sir Andrew Fraser's sympathetic attention to the grievances of the Sibpur agricultural students and the officers of the Agricultural Department.

SCRAPS.

An official communique has the following:—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and by the notification of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 302, dated the 4th February 1897, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that the Nekmard Fair, in the district of Dinajpur, shall not be held this year. Any person proceeding to the Fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

We noticed in these columns a few days ago that the Secretary of State has sanctioned a Postmaster-General for Burma, in place of a Deputy Postmaster-General. We are now glad to learn that Mr. C. J. Lalkaka has been appointed to the new post. He is a Parsee gentleman who has been Deputy Postmaster-General of Burma for the last two years, and is much liked and respected there. He was also the senior Deputy Postmaster-General.

AT Saturday's meeting of the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis will move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, as also to introduce the Bill and to move that it be read in Council. He will also move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Hare, the Hon'ble Mr. B. L. Gupta, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, the Hon'ble Babu Nalin Behari Sircar and the Mover, with instructions to report on the 25th instant.

AT a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Agricultural Association held on the 17th Feb. at the Writers' Buildings, the question as to the measures to be adopted to prevent fraudulent adulteration of jute was discussed. Some members strongly deprecated legislation. It was pointed out that the Bombay Cotton Frouds Act on the lines of which the proposed Jute Bill was based had been actually repeated on account of the oppression, which resulted from its working. The Secretary was then asked to obtain more information on the point.

There is small probability of the Calcutta Improvement Bill being introduced into the local legislature before the next cold weather session. The Draft Bill has been circulated among a few people only and has not yet been referred to the Secretary of State. It is said that the Hon. Mr. R. T. Greer, Chairman of the Corporation, will be intrusted with the pilotage of this important measure through the Council and will subsequently take up the appointment of Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, his place as Chairman of the Corporation being, as already announced, taken by Mr. C. G. H. Allen.

MR. N. G. MUKHERJI Assist. to the Director of Agriculture in Bengal was recently deputed to the Central Provinces for the purpose of advising on the present state of the tassur silk industry. Mr. Mukherji holds that the main cause of the small outturn of tassur in the Central Provinces is to be found in the degeneracy of the stock. This he ascribes to the prevalent custom of using only the seed produced by months hatched from the smallest and weakest cocoons. To remove this defect, an arrangement has now been made for the settlement of 25 families on a piece of Government forest with the object of testing only seed produced from large wild cocoons.

A DEPUTATION consisting of Rajah Peary Mohan Mukherjee, C.S.I., Ray Yatindra Nath Chowdhury, Ray Pranshankar Chowdhury, Ray Sitanath Ray Bahadur, and Mr. A. Chowdhury, Bar-at-Law, representing the members of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, the British Indian Association and the Landholders' Association, was received by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at Belvedere, on Saturday last, at 11 a.m. The deputation prayed that more time might be allowed to the public for submitting their criticisms on the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bengal, to consider the courses of instruction followed in primary schools in rural areas of Bengal. His Honour kindly granted the prayer and extended the time to 15th April next.

We quote below a portion of the statement of the official view on some needed postal reforms. That regarding private post cards will interest our readers most and we cull below the only portion that deals with them. "The charge for Indian postcards—a quarter of an anna, or the equivalent of one farthing—is the cheapest rate of postcard postage in the world, and it has been the Director-General's wish to make the rules relating to private postcards as liberal as possible. The maximum size of these postcards is the largest allowed by the rules of the Postal Union; the printing of advertisements and engravings on the address-side has been allowed since 1899, and it has now been recommended that written communications also should be allowed, subject to certain restrictions, on the address-side. When this has been sanctioned, the Indian private postcards will have been definitely placed in the category of the most favoured postcards in the world."

THE Punjab is going to have a meeting like the recent Calcutta Town Hall meeting to protest against Lord Curzon's aspersions on the Indian character, on or about the 22nd instant. People from the moffusil will be asked to join the meeting.

In re the question of the separation of the Executive and Judicial functions in India by Mr. H. Roberts and the reply thereto by Mr. Brodrick, we learn that the Government of India, beside collecting a vast mass of official literature on the subject has not yet been able to advance the question one way or the other.

GREAT public sympathy is being manifested in the Punjab for the two unfortunate boys who have been rusticated from the University Examinations for the next two years. They are regarded as the first victims of the "reformed" universities. A pubilc spirited correspondent has written to a local paper, expressing his readiness to contribute Rs. 1000 for the education of the two boys.

THE Hon. Nihal Chand Bahadur who is taking an interest in public affairs, which is highly creditable to him, has recently issued Part IV of his "Notes on the Assessment, Collection and Expenditure of Land Revenue in the United Provinces and in concluding his remarks the honourable gentleman enumerates some important points to which, he writes, the members of the Council and the Associations should devote their full attention. Here are some of them which we publish for the benefit of our readers. Rai Nehal Chand first lays stress on the financial statement between the Government of India and the Local Government and says (1) that it should be arranged on some equitable footing there being no reason why these provinces should be compelled to pay a tribute to the Imperial Government at the rate of 55 per cent., of the total Government revenues while the sister provinces pay much lower rates. The following are the other important points:—(2.) The numerous annoying and cumbersome cesses that have been imposed since 1855 when the Government demand was limited to one half of the net rental, should be reduced. (3.) Is it justifiable that the whole burden of local expenditure should be laid on the shoulders of the landlords? In view of the repeated promises and the recognized custom and on the grounds of equity and justice the Government should pay one-half of such expenditures. (4.) The over assessment of Land Revenue and other evils of the periodical settlements should be constantly brought to the notice of the Government so long as the Permanent Settlement is not granted, and former pledges fulfilled. (5.) Legislative Council should be expanded. (6.) The Government grant for education is quite inadequate inasmuch as it pays one-fifth of the whole expenditure, the remaining four-fifths being paid by the people. It is desirable that something about 50 lakhs more a year should be granted by the Government to raise the backward provinces to the level of other provinces. It may be profitably spend in providing a big University on the model of Oxford or Cambridge in sending a sufficient number of scholars to foreign countries and in spreading general technical and agricultural education. (7.) Suitable measures should be adopted to revise, encourage and develop industry, manufactures, trade and agriculture. (8.) A proper share in the administration of the affairs of their own country should be given to the children of the soil. (9.) Improvement of the village sanitation and path deserve serious attention. And (10) the operation of the laws and rules on the Municipal District Boards should be properly watched and criticized.

A meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council is convened for Tuesday 28th instant, at Government House, Lahore.

The next meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is fixed for Wednesday, 22nd instant, when the Budget statement will be presented by the Hon. Mr. Baker.

The official telegraphic crop reports, for the past week, add something to what is already known about the damage done up country by the recent severe weather. The Central Provinces return states that the original estimates of the injury caused by the frost were somewhat exaggerated, except in Saugor, but adds significantly that the prices of wheat and gram show a slight tendency to rise. The United Provinces report is even less cheerful. It shows that prices are ruling high and that cloudy weather and rust are adding to the damage already done. The Punjab return indicates that the recent rain has done good, but that the sarshaf, taramira and rapeseed crops have been destroyed by cold in Salkot, Amritsar, and Ferozepore. The Rajputana report complains of more damage from the cold and adds that opium has been injured by frost in Jaipur, Kotah, and Todgarh, and cotton in Kotah.

The Zemindar's Association of Muzaffernagar and other landlords of the United Provinces have submitted the following memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy.—Most Respectfully Sheweth,—that the members of the Zamindar Association of Muzaffernagar and other land-lords whose signatures are attached herewith respectfully beg leave to approach your Excellency with the following prayers:—That in 1878, a cess for the Famine Insurance Fund at the rate of two rupees per cent. on the Government Revenue was imposed on the land-lords of these Provinces by Act III of 1878. The memorialists pray that the tax should now be abolished on the following grounds:—1. No similar tax is imposed in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and it is not fair that only the land-lords of the United Provinces should be taxed for the prevention of a calamity to which all Provinces of India are equally liable, and the relief of which is an Imperial charge. 2. From 1878 to 1902, the period of 24 years, Rs. 2,86,63,545 were collected from the land-lords for famine expenditure, out of which Rs. 2,10,15,570 were spent on famines, leaving a balance of Rs. 76,48,975. In 1903, Rs. 13,07,948 were collected out of which fortunately nothing was spent on famines. The whole balance to the credit of the fund up to 1903, stands thus at Rs. 89,56,923. 3. The majority (roughly speaking 90 per cent.) of the land-lords in these Provinces are those who pay Government revenue below Rs. 100 a year and whose profits are not more than Rs. 50 a year i.e. Rs. 4 a month. Such a class are illable to bear the weight of this special tax in addition to the Land Revenue and cesses. 4. The occasion for imposing this special tax on this Province, viz., a deficit in the budget, has passed away, and after the recent surpluses it is no longer necessary nor just and equitable to continue on us a burden unknown to the other Provinces of India.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 24.

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

"In every just State some part of the Government ought to be imparted to the people."—SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

THE WISDOM OF SYMPATHY IN INDIA.

A few days ago in the course of a most interesting talk which I had with one of the leading Professors of a North of England University the conversation turned on India and its administration. The Professor, a man of wide learning and still wider sympathies, did not share Mr. Wyndham's "colossal ignorance" of India. He knew a great deal about Indians and Anglo-Indians, and remarked with something like indignation, "If all Civil Servants were like some of the younger men of the service with whom I have come in contact, or like the military men who regard the 'native' as an inferior being only fit to obey commands, our days in India would be numbered." The fact that had most impressed the Professor was the infinite harm for which want of sympathy in India between rulers and ruled must be responsible.

This very subject was the theme of Sir Henry Cotton's address at the National Liberal Club on Wednesday evening. Sir Henry, let me remark, appears to have come back from India with an enormous reserve of strength. Since his return he has scarcely known an idle moment; he is in London one day, the next in his constituency—everyone hopes that it will soon in reality be *his* constituency—, and the next he is in Liverpool or elsewhere lecturing on India. Yet, with it all he looks splendidly well, and waxes enthusiastic over the splendid reception accorded to him and to Sir William Wedderburn both at the Congress and after. But, to return to his address. In connection with the series of Lectures and Debates held at the stronghold of Liberalism in London, the National Liberal Club, Sir Henry held the rostrum last Wednesday evening and spoke on "The Problem of India." Lord Reay was Chairman—a most sympathetic Chairman—and quite a large attendance of Englishmen and Indians, with a goodly number of ladies, formed an appreciative audience. Sir William Wedderburn was present, but preserved as Lord Reay laughingly remarked, "bureaucratic silence." probably reserving himself for an occasion when he should be chief spokesman; Mr. Samuel Smith, who also seems to have renewed his youth in India, was not only present, but took part in the debate; other Members of Parliament intended to support Sir Henry, but the exigencies of the unusual situation at Westminster kept them at their post. Dr. Pollen, who himself has won in India the name of the "People's Pollen", listened to Sir Henry's address with a smile of approval. The London Indian Society was well represented not only by its able and hale President, the veteran Mr. Dadabhai, but by a large number of its energetic members; and Mr. Mallik, the Parliamentary candidate, showed that he was made of good stuff in the excellent little speech he delivered in the course of the debate.

Sir Henry, as I have said, took the word Sympathy for the text of his address, and declared that there was a false, jarring note in Kipling's dictum that "East is East, and West is West, And never the twain shall meet." He ascribed the most gratifying reception, the enthusiasm, the garlanding, and other tokens of appreciation manifested by the people of India to Sir William Wedderburn and himself as due simply to the principle which guided them in their administrative capacities, sympathy for the people and a desire to ameliorate their condition. An unsympathetic attitude could only deal a blow of the most deadly character to British rule in India.

Another point Sir Henry took from Lord Curzon's words in Bombay on his return to India. The Viceroy entreated the people of India to believe in the high honour and integrity of the Englishmen who rule in India. Let the Viceroy, the Civil Service, and the whole British Empire believe, in return, in the steadfastness and loyalty of the people of India, said Sir Henry with an emphatic gesture. There may be criticism of the Government, but there is no disloyalty. And as to Russia, the dislike of educated Indians of the methods of Russia is greater than that of an English Russophobe; in fact, Russia makes a mistake if she imagines that India regards her with any other feeling than dread. Let the Government show its confidence in Indians by raising the capable ones to the highest civil and military positions, and give them a career in the public service. Sir Henry strongly emphasised this point, and declared that by education legitimate ambition had been awakened in the hearts of Indians to take a part in the administration of their own country, and that such an ambition could not be denied scope for its exercise. He went on to tell of his great interest in the able speeches made at the Congress, and asked what British speakers at home could command an audience of 12,000, willing to pay so high a price as fifteen shillings for a seat?

Sir Henry gave again the Calcutta incident and the Viceroy's refusal to receive the Congress Resolutions from him; his opinion on the matter is well known in India. Suffice to say, that Sir Henry's Wednesday evening audience in London fully agreed that Lord Curzon had missed a splendid opportunity of winning again the popularity which he has lost. Sir Henry, while speaking most highly of the Viceroy's ability and indefatigable industry, showed how his reactionary measures have alienated the hearts of the people from him; he has withstood the military authorities in the interests of the people, but in his repressive measures, destined to crush the national sentiment, and in his officialising of all departments, Lord Curzon has lost the confidence of the people. "We have reached the parting of the ways," said the Congress President; "it is impossible to govern without granting concessions." The administration must do more than administer, he continued; it must weld the races into one great whole, broad-based upon the people's will. Sir Henry talked of the law-abiding, docile, easily governed people of India, and of the many men India produced who were admirably fitted to take a share in the administration of their own country. Such concessions *must* come, he stated, but all reforms must be gradual; they must not be abruptly introduced all over the Indian Empire. The concluding part of Sir Henry's address referred to the want of knowledge of India that is so often grievously lamented by India's friends in England. The policy of indifferentism, he said, was one of the greatest calamities that can happen. Addressing himself to the English members of his audience, he urged that Indian questions should be studied; the truth of life as it obtains in India, the knowledge of current and past history, and the method of administration were subjects which it was the duty of every citizen of the British Empire to study. Mr. Wyndham's "colossal ignorance" was a disgrace; it was quite enough, he added, to justify Mr. Redmond in calling for the resignation of a member of the Cabinet who confessed to such want of knowledge. But, we must remember that India is not even in Mr. Chamberlain's Department! However, how can Ministers of the Crown consider themselves competent to give advice on important matters if they are colossally ignorant of everything outside their own Departments? Sir Henry's concluding words were in favour of administering India with a view to the benefit in every way of its many peoples, and he maintained that to refuse to come into line with modern and legitimate aspirations, to continue a rule that was only fitted for a slavish and ignorant population, was a policy fraught with great danger to ourselves.

Lord Reay's sympathetic words will, no doubt, reach you in full in due course. He declared that it was men like Sir Henry Cotton whom he was glad to see administering and governing India; the bond of sympathy between rulers and ruled was one of the elements of success in India. He referred to the discussion in Parliament on Irish affairs which arose about Sir Antony Mac Donnell, and said that if "conciliatory administration" was to be applied to Ireland, he hoped the practice would soon be extended to India. He regretted that, even in spite of Lord Curzon's praiseworthy efforts, there was still so much red tape and routine in the Indian administration; officials had so much writing to do that there was little time to come into direct touch with the people of India. Lord Reay also spoke of the eloquence of educated Indians, and referred especially to Mr. Telang, of Bombay, whom he described as a statesman in the truest sense of the word. As to Russia, he could not believe that any party in India wished to substitute Russian for British rule; but he considered that it was not beyond the pale of enlightened statesmanship for Great Britain and Russia to come to some agreement which would remove the harmful distrust that prevails and which necessitates a crushing military burden on India, "which I, for one, should like to see removed." The present situation, said Lord Reay, impressed the observer that the Oriental intellect can achieve great things; there would be no more talk now about the inferiority of the Oriental. He had never believed it, and Britain ought to feel the deep responsibility that rests on her to recognise the virtues and merits of her Eastern subjects. They in their turn, he added, closely watched the ways and doings of an Englishman; and what struck him specially was the fact that not only moral but Christian principles as shown by their rulers, in theory and in practice, were deeply respected by the people of India.

Mr. Samuel Smith fully approved the claims of Indians to be permitted to take a larger share in the administration of their own affairs, and told his audience that he had hopes of being able to bring forward his amendment to the Address, in which he urges that India should have fuller opportunities for making her needs and aspirations known in Parliament, and that the salary of the Secretary of State for India should be placed on the Estimates, in which case facilities for discussing Indian affairs would be available. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Smith will be successful in his effort; if not, however, he deserves the gratitude of all India for endeavouring to get justice for India in this respect. Mr. Galloway Weir, I may recall to your notice, dealt with the same matter in a question to Mr. Brodrick a few days ago; the answer given was, however, in the negative, and held out no hope of such a concession being granted. A debate on the subject might clear the air even as the Irish debate has done. Mr. Smith insisted that the introduction of foreign capital into India would be of the greatest possible service; but, almost addressing Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who sat just in front of him, Mr. Smith declared that he was quite aware the veteran did not agree with him. Mr. Dadabhai did not speak, but it may be added here that he looked excellently well; in fact, a Member of Parliament told me yesterday that he had met Mr. Dadabhai in the Lobby, and was struck by his alertness, his untiringness, and his strength. Mr. Dadabhai told me that, with regard to his Parliamentary fight, it is quite possible that there will be four candidates in the field: two Conservatives; and two in Opposition. In any case, however, he has hopes of winning the seat and all who know him will share those hopes. There are many good men and true now trying to enter Parliament on the Liberal side, who are taking great interest in India. It must be all to the good even though they may not exactly see eye to eye. India may take heart, but must not relax any effort to place her case before the British public, and to clear away the "colossal ignorance" which exists not only in the Cabinet but in nearly every grade of the population.

MATTERS PARLIAMENTARY.

Last week Mr. Ian Malcolm was determined to do everything in his power to bring on the discussion of his amendment to the Address which denounced the publication of the last Tibet Blue Book. This week he has changed his tactics. The amendment will most likely be quietly dropped. If a division were taken on the matter the result to the Government, he thinks, might be disappointing, and so, for the sake of Party, he will not let his indignation have way.

Mr. Balfour was unexpectedly caught yesterday on the question of Self-Government in the Transvaal; a question from Dr. Macnamara elicited a reply from the Prime Minister which showed that the constitution was to be rushed through without discussion at Westminster. Mr. Sydney Buxton and Mr. Bryce then joined in the questioning; they declared that it was the right of the House to have an opportunity of discussing so important a measure before it came into operation. Mr. Balfour was at length compelled to agree that the matter should have his consideration, but he would not pledge himself that it could come before the House. This is only another instance of the shifty ways that now-a-days go by the name of the British Government.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL'S POSITION.

IRELAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

It is the unexpected that happens; certainly this has been the case in Parliament for a week. Since last Thursday the principal topic before the tribunal at Westminster has been the ex-Indian administrator, Sir Antony MacDonnell, in his position as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Ireland. Not only in the Commons, but also in the Lords has the subject been discussed, and so great has been the attraction that the demand on the space allotted to strangers has been securely taxed. The Prince of Wales and a large number of Peers were interested hearers, and rarely has the House presented so excited an aspect. As the cause of the Ulster Unionists' revolt, Sir Antony holds first place; but even the indignant Orangemen have recognised that he has been very badly treated and their wrath has fallen on the Chief Secretary and the Prime Minister. Lord Lansdowne, Lord Dudley, Lord Dunraven have also been important personages in the play. The attack by the Unionists and the onslaught of the Nationalists have reduced Mr. Balfour and Mr. Wyndham to "pictures of misery", as one Member of Parliament put it. They have both become almost worn out in defending an untenable position, and their facing-both-ways has been fairly unmasked. I need not again go into the charges against Sir Antony except to say that he is declared to have used his official position at Dublin Castle to help forward a policy—Home Rule—which is contrary to the tenets of the Unionist creed. This revelation brought upon him the censure of his Chief, Mr. Wyndham, who said that such conduct was indefensible. It now appears that the terms of Sir Antony's appointment were such that he was quite justified in acting as he did; and Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Balfour were made to look very foolish when the letters were read to the House which explained the situation. I enclose copies, and may say here that Sir Antony only consented to take office under Mr. Wyndham on the understanding that he was allowed to go further than offer mere Secretariat criticism. He outlined his policy, which was broad in the extreme, and made no scruple about his being unable to "see eye to eye" with Mr. Wyndham in politics. These terms were gratefully accepted by the Chief Secretary, and Sir Antony was not to be merely "a man on a stool," he was to be Mr. Wyndham's "colleague."

The sting of the whole matter so far as the Government is concerned, lies in the fact that while the Prime Minister loudly denounces Home Rule in the House, and makes a piteous appeal to Unionists to rally round him against the arch-enemy, the clear terms of Sir Antony's appointment as they have been dragged piecemeal from Mr. Wyndham, prove that in the inner circle of the Government there has been dallying with the unclean thing! And, further, that Mr. Balfour was aware of the fact, for the terms of Sir Antony's acceptance were submitted to him. The Nationalists are hugely delighted; Lord Dunraven's Devolution scheme has received a great boom, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Dudley stands revealed as a supporter of Sir Antony, and everything goes to show that it is widely recognised that the present Government of Ireland is an anomaly, a disastrous failure. Home Rule is still a living force, said the Prime Minister; let us unite against it; but his Chief Secretary denounces the experienced administrator who took office in order to evolve some workable scheme out of the existing chaos. Ireland's chance has come. In an unexpected way, no doubt. And in the irony of circumstances, it is an ex-member of the bureaucratic Government of India who has been responsible for bringing matters to their present condition—a condition which cannot last, a condition which must result in some step forward. Mr. Wyndham, usually so calm and dignified, so confident and polite, has been startled out of his correct Parliamentary attitude, and, judging from appearances, it was only his faultlessly curled attitude, and, judging from appearances, it was only his faultlessly curled hair that preserved its normal composure. Agitated, badgered with questions, under the lash of both friends and foes, his position was pitiable. Indeed, one cannot help feeling some sympathy with the politician who, in his heart of hearts, would have liked to effect much needed reforms in Ireland; but his public policy was obliged to the Unionist, and the effect of trying to run a public and a private policy has ended in disastrous failure. He has been compelled to censure a colleague who did what was expected of him, and his own reputation has suffered almost beyond redemption. Into all the intricacies of the debates it is impossible to go, nor is space available for more than a mention of the columns and columns that have appeared on the subject in the press; the MacDonnell "incident" has been the great Parliamentary feature of the week; no paper has passed it over unnoticed. The one great and important point of the immediate future for the Government is Who will resign. The "Times" calls for the resignation of Lord Dudley and Sir Antony, as they are not in sympathy with a Unionist administration; others declare that Mr. Wyndham's position is absolutely untenable; but the Prime Minister, with his usual nonchalance maintains that there has been a misunderstanding, but it will not occur again, and that in spite of everything, the situation remains as before. Before these lines reach India it will be seen whether Mr. Balfour's no convictions regarding Ireland have as much holding-on power as his no convictions regarding fiscal policy. The "Morning Post" takes upon itself to lecture the Cabinet for too much talking and too little thinking out of policy; this indefiniteness and aimlessness, this policy of draft have resulted in disaster before the MacDonnell campaign; Tibet is one of the instances given, and the article concludes by declaring that only by a systematised policy in every department can the Prime Minister's control be maintained. This statement is important in view of the fact that Mr. Chamberlain is credited with the intention of pressing for a more definite statement on fiscal policy from the Prime Minister; the great man is said to be going to make himself felt in the House more than he has done of late and welcomes the discussion on the fiscal policy which Mr. Winston Churchill will bring forward early in March just as much as the Government dreads it. Altogether the prospects of the Government are dark and lowering. Their majority goes down in divisions, and the Irish events have revealed dissensions in the Cabinet that betoken disaster.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

The L.-G.—His Honor Sir Andrew Fraser will accompany His Excellency the Viceroy when the latter leaves Calcutta on the 31st of March.

Provincial Budget.—The Bengal Financial statement will be laid before the Bengal Council on the 25th and discussed on Friday the 31st March instead of on the 1st April as originally intended.

Chairmanship of the Corporation.—Mr. Greer will retain his appointment as Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation until next spring at least. His eventual successor is indicated in Mr. Allen, who acted for him last year.

Municipal Secretary.—The Hon. Mr. Shirres, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Municipal Department, will, we understand, proceed on six months' leave shortly and Mr. C. G. H. Allen will officiate during his absence.

Mr. Savage.—Mr. H. Savage, C. S. I., Commissioner, on conclusion of the special duty in connection with the reorganisation of the Village Panchayat, will proceed home on leave during the ensuing summer. He is now at Berhampore, and after visiting Nattore, Rungpore, Dinajpore, Purnea, and Bhagalpore, will return to Calcutta on the 1st April.

Offering Bribe to a Policeman.—On Tuesday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chief Presidency Magistrate, the police prosecuted a man named Nathooni, for having offered bribe to Sergeant Viner, for the release of a prisoner. A "ticca" gharry driver was arrested on a charge of working a lame horse. Nathooni was with the driver and he offered bribe to the policeman that the driver might not be taken to the thana. The case was proved against Nathooni and he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default to suffer three weeks' imprisonment and also to undergo one day's imprisonment.

A Dishonest Government Employee.—On Tuesday, Inspector Wise of the Watgunge Thanna charged one Biswaswar Chamar, an employee of the Kidderpore Government Dockyard, before Moulvi Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore, with theft of large pieces of leather belonging to the Government. For the last few days miscellaneous goods were missing from the godowns of the Dockyard, and, the accused being suspected, his movements were watched. Eventually he as detected while he was in the act of carrying a large quantity of leather. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Fast Passenger Train Service.—The new service of a fast passenger train on the East Indian Railway between Howrah and Delhi, in both directions, will begin on the 1st April. The train will be made up of eleven carriages for intermediate and 3rd class passengers, with one 1st and one 2nd class carriage which, it is hoped, will be used principally by Indian gentlemen. Two brake-vans will raise the "load" to sixteen vehicles in all. There will be 56 stoppages between Howrah and Delhi as compared with 22 by the mail and over 140 by the present slow through passenger-trains. The run of 954 miles from Howrah will be done in 33 hours 45 minutes, while the down-train will take just under 35 hours.

Alleged Assault by Policemen.—On Monday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Monoj Mohun Bose appeared on behalf of Bilait Hossein, employed as a jamadar under Mr. Carlyle, the Offg. Chief Secretary, his son Abdul Aziz employed as Constable orderly to the Inspector General of Police and one Abdul Goffur, a peon employed in the Government House and applied for processes against two European Sergeants of Police named Messrs Henry and Cheswick, on charges of assault and committing mischief by tearing assunder the uniform of the second applicant. On the night of the 10th instant, some Eurasian tenants of the first applicant were said to have molested a Eurasian girl living in the same house. Applicants interfered, whereupon a quarrel ensued between the applicants and the Eurasians. The defendants who also lived in the same locality, came up and joined the Eurasians and assaulted the applicants. The Court after hearing the facts deferred passing order on the application, till the cross-case instituted by the defendant which was fixed for the 20th instant, was heard.

Assault by a Soldier.—On Monday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mr. Abdur Rahim, Chief Court Inspector, prosecuted Private H. Davy of the King's Own Regiment, for using criminal force to Corporal Mathura Sing of the Calcutta Police Force, by assaulting him with a stick at Fort William on the night of the 22nd February last, was concluded. The Court on the evidence adduced, found accused guilty under section 353 I. P. Code, and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Railway Collision at Katrasgarh.—A correspondent writes from Katrasgarh on the 9th instant: Katrasgarh station on the Jherria branch of the East Indian Railway was the scene of great excitement on Thursday last, At 5 a.m. a goods train composed mostly of empty wagons for the different collieries met with a serious accident at the first crossing near the Katree bridge, just before entering the station, by colliding with a number of empty wagons standing in the yard. There was a violent hurricane in the morning and some thirty Bengal-Nagpur Railway wagons, which were stabled in one of the yard lines, were blown on to the main line, thus fouling the crossing. The Station staff gave "line clear" for the goods train, not having noticed the obstruction on the line. The goods train was composed of about twenty wagons with an engine at both ends. The driver of the foremost locomotive noticed the obstruction, but too late. He applied the steam brake and gave the warning by whistle to the rear driver, but to no effect. The front engine had by this time collided with the wagons sending them flying, and she herself got derailed and pushed along for about 75ft., then turned over on her side with other wagons over her. The locomotive was smashed to bits and it is a surprise how the driver and fireman escaped unhurt, considering they were under her. The number of wagons damaged has not been definitely ascertained. The railway staff were promptly on the spot and are hard at work removing the "debris." Passengers will be obliged to alight on the east side of the bridge for a day or two.

High Court.—March 14.

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Henderson and Geidt.)

DISPUTE OVER A CORPSE.

Within the jurisdiction of Thanah Iswargange there is a river called Lanka which forms the boundary of two Perghannas. On the 6th of November last one Prossono Dhopi took his sister's body to the bank of the said river for cremation, when Abdur Rohoman and Mea Bux with others, about fifteen or sixteen in all, came there and told Prossono and others not to burn the corpse there. Thereafter they assaulted Prossono, two of them threw the corpse into the bed of the river and others threw away the fuel. On these facts Abdur Rohoman and Mea Bux were placed on their trial before a Deputy Magistrate of Mymensingh, who convicted them under sections 297 and 143 I.P.C. and sentenced them to one month's rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 25 each. On appeal to the Sessions Judge the sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment was reduced to a fine of Rs. 25. Against that the accused persons moved this Court.

Their Lordships after hearing the vakil who appeared for the petitioners issued a rule on the District Magistrate to show cause why the conviction and sentence passed upon the petitioners should not be set aside.

APPEAL BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Douglas White, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, applied for the admission of an appeal on behalf of the Local Government against an order of acquittal passed by the Joint Magistrate of Comilla.

The prosecution story of the case was that one Radha Madhab Poddar obtained a decree against one Shaik Abdul in the Munsiff's Court of Comilla. Amir Khan, a peon of the Court was entrusted with the writ of attachment. He attached five heads of cattle and obtained the services of three coolies for driving those cattle. On their way to Comilla they were met by Shaik Abdul and several others, who were armed with lathies and rescued the cattle. Thereafter sanction was granted to prosecute Shaik Abdul and another under sections 183 and 186 I.P.C. They were tried summarily by the Joint Magistrate of Comilla, who while holding that the properties were attached and rescued, acquitted them on the ground that at the time when the properties were rescued they were not in the hands of the Civil Court peon but with the coolies and therefore no offence had been committed. Against that order the local Government moved this Court to set aside the order of acquittal and to have an order of a new trial.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A POLICE INSPECTOR.

Babu Dasarathi Sanyal appeared in support of a rule obtained on behalf of one Ram Lal Guha, calling upon the District Magistrate of Khulna to show cause why the complaint lodged by the petitioner should not be further enquired into.

The facts of the case were that a police Sub-Inspector was occupying a hut close to the thanah at Morelgunj. This house was sold by the Sub-Inspector on his transfer to the petitioner, who occupied it after some time. It was alleged that on the 16th May last Mohindra Chundra Chundra, Sub-Inspector of Morelgunj, with several other constables and chowkidars, entered the house, took away some articles and took possession of the house. On the complaint of the petitioner the case was tried by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Bagirhat, who dismissed the complaint. An appeal was preferred to the District Magistrate to set aside the order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate but it was rejected. The petitioner then moved this court and a rule was issued which came on for hearing to-day. No one appeared to show cause.

Their Lordships made the rule absolute, set aside the order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and directed a further enquiry into the complaint.

A RULE GRANTED.

Baboo Atulya Charan Basu moved on behalf of one Behari Lal Nandi for a rule calling upon the District Magistrate of Howrah to show cause why his order directing a further enquiry should not be set aside. The facts of the case are as follows:—On the 27th November last one Ishan Chandra Samanta lodged a complaint before the Sub-divisional Officer of Ulubaria charging the petitioner with having forcibly cut and carried away paddy from a plot of land in area which he claimed to be his jote. The Sub-divisional Officer examined the complainant and made over the case to Baboo Tincory Ghosh, Honorary Magistrate, for enquiry and report. The Honorary Magistrate who is also a pleader practising in the Munsiff's Court held a preliminary enquiry, examined the oral and documentary evidence adduced on behalf of the parties and submitted a report holding that the case involved intricate questions of civil dispute between the parties and that the complainant should go to civil court to seek relief if he had any. On perusal of the report of the Honorary Magistrate, the Sub-divisional Officer dismissed the complaint with the following remarks: This is a civil dispute and complaint dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Against the order of dismissal passed by the Sub-divisional Magistrate complainant moved the District Magistrate who directed a further enquiry into the matter.

It was contended in the 1st place that the District Magistrate should have given his reasons for ordering a further enquiry into the matter secondly that under the admitted facts and circumstances the learned District Magistrate should have held that the dispute was really one of a civil nature and as such was not triable by a Criminal Court.

Their Lordships granted a rule.

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TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, Mar. 12.

A man whose passport is that of an Englishman, named Maccullough has been blown to pieces at an hotel in St. Petersburg. It is supposed he was handling a bomb connected with revolutionaries.

London, Mar. 14.

Peasants have brutally slaughtered nine landed proprietors in the province of Kursk. The peasant movements is rapidly spreading.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

London, Mar. 11, 2-20 p. m.

The Russians continue their retreat northwards. The Japanese are hanging on both their flanks pouring in shells into the disordered masses and inflicting severe losses, and it is believed they cannot escape a disaster of the first magnitude. The whole army is hungry, exhausted, and demoralised.

London, Mar. 12.

A latter report from Oyama states that the Russian prisoners total 40,000 and the number is increasing momentarily. The Russian casualties are estimated at 90,000. They left 26,500 dead on field.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says the pursuit of the Russians continues. A resumption of heavy fighting is anticipated in the vicinity of Tieling with which the Japanese are now in touch. All further details increase the extent of the Russian disaster. Details of the victory are calmly received in Japan.

London, Mar. 13.

General Kuropatkin wiring on 11th evening says: "I am accompanying the Second Army. The enemy to-day only attacked the rear guard. The Third Siberian Corps, and portions of the First Army, this morning, were fifteen to twenty miles from Tieling. The Third was on the Mandarin Road, sixteen miles from Tieling, its rear guard was confronted only by a small force, mostly cavalry. 47,581 wounded have been sent north between the 28th ultimo and 11th instant."

Further despatch from General Oyama, dated Saturday, state that from noon on Friday countless thousands of Russians were retreating north in a miserable condition, in great confusion and utterly exhausted and have filled the district between the railway and Tieling road. Our artillery and infantry in that vicinity have been pouring in a fierce fire, inflicting heavy damage.

A despatch, dated Saturday night, states that the whole of the Japanese forces were over the Hunho on the 10th instant and vigorously pursuing the enemy. The pursuit was continued vigorously on the 11th near Mukden. "We are clearing the remnants of the enemy, who are continuing the resistance or surrendering. Masses of the Russian dead are everywhere."

A despatch dated Sunday, says: "Hitherto we have captured about sixty guns, 200,000 shells, twenty-five million cartridges and immense stores. The eastern army's captures are not reported. Our prisoners include General Nakimoff."

London, Mar. 13.

The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that General Kuropatkin has asked the Emperor's permission for a transfer of the command owing to his need of rest.

London, Mar. 12.

Marshall Oyama estimates that the Russian prisoners exceed thirty thousand and the Japanese casualties are forty-one thousand. The Japanese captured a retreating Russian column at Puho yesterday.

General Kuropatkin in his despatch says the retreat was especially trying for those corps some distant away from Mandarin Road. The Enemy cannonaded the route of retreat from the east and the eastern Mandarin Road at two points.

London, Mar. 13.

The pursuit of the Russians continued all Sunday. The Russians are abandoning their guns and supplies in their wild flight. Apparently the First Army is alone fairly intact. The whereabouts and condition of the remainder is quite uncertain and it is doubtful whether the remnants of the shattered armies are capable of holding out if the pursuit is pressed home.

London, Mar. 13.

Kuropatkin on the 11th admits that fifty thousand men were wounded and says that the retreat was most arduous, the country being intersected by rivers with steep banks, where waggons were only able to cross singly.

The Japanese are constantly being reinforced and are continuously cannonading. He mentions that of two regiments there were only 150 and 619 survivors respectively.

London, Mar. 14.

Oyama reports that the Russian casualties in the Shineking region were 20,000. They left 1,200 dead. Only eight prisoners, six machine guns and quantities of stores were captured.

London, Mar. 14.

Reuter at Niuchwang says that the Chinese have removed the whole of the rolling stock from the Yingkow-Sinminting Railway to prevent the conveyance of Japanese contraband.

London, Mar. 14.

Preparations for the defence of Tieling are going on with frantic haste. New trenches are being dug and fortifications are being constructed.

Marshal Oyama reports that in the mountainous districts eastward of the Tieling road considerable numbers of Russian officers and men are voluntarily coming in and surrendering. The Japanese army continues driving remnants of the enemy.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANE E WAR.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

A telegram received this afternoon informs that a report received on the morning of the 14th states: In the direction of Hsingking our detachment on the 11th occupied Yingpon, eighteen miles east of Fushun, dislodging the enemy therefrom. In the direction of Shaho our forces in various quarters continue driving remnants of the enemy in the mountainous district, east of the Piehling road. A considerable number of Russian officers and men came to surrender.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE BATTLE OF MUKDEN.

(From the Japanese Consul.)

Bombay, Mar. 11.

In the direction of Hsingking the enemy in strong positions near Tiba had for several days been offering an obstinate resistance, but eventually was dislodged therefrom on the morning of the 9th instant and our detachment is now pursuing him, while another detachment in the direction of Hushuntun also continues to advance towards Sushan, constantly pressing the enemy in the direction of the Sha-ho.

In the districts south and east of Mukden the enemy are making a stand in strong positions on the left bank of the Hun-ho and we are now attacking them.

In the district west and north of Mukden the enemy are desperately resisting and a very fierce attack is now proceeding. On the 9th instant a duststorm was raging and our observation was entirely hampered.

Our troops occupied Mukden at 10 a. m. on Friday.

Our enveloping movements, which have been in progress for several days, have proved a success, and bloody battles are now raging in various places near Mukden.

A detachment occupied Fushan on the night of the 9th instant and is now attacking the enemy, who are posted on the cornor of a height north of Fushan.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Telegrams received this morning state that the following report has been received: On the night of the 10th in the direction of Hsingking our detachment attacked a superior enemy, who holds the Height, north of Fushun. In the direction of Shaho we expelled the enemy to the right bank of Hunho and are now enveloping and attacking him in the east and north of Mukden. Since noon of the 10th a large number of the enemy, worn out and completely disordered were retreating northward along the district between the Mukden Road and the railway and swarming in the district from the neighbourhood of Mukden to Sanwa, seven miles north of Mukden, while our infantry and artillery were concentrating fire upon that enemy till nightfall. Our another detachment reached Pásch, thirteen miles north of Mukden on the evening of the 10th and inflicted considerable damage upon the retreating enemy.

A second report states that our detachment in the Hsingking direction pursued the enemy and reached at eleven p. m. on Friday Hinynkupao, five miles north of Fushun and are yet continuing a vigorous pursuit.

Bombay, Mar 13.

A telegram received to-day contains the report received on the afternoon of the 11th instant. It is as follows:—

Our various detachments hotly pursuing the enemy from all directions and inflicting considerable damage everywhere, occupied on the afternoon of the 11th instant the line thirteen miles north of Hunho and still continue the pursuit. Our detachment starting northward on the morning of the 11th from the neighbourhood of Puho met a large column of the enemy retreating northwards and after a hand-to-hand fighting enveloped it which finally surrendered near Mukden. We are now engaged in clearing the remants of the routed enemy who continue resistance or come to surrender. Heaps of Russian corpses are found everywhere.

A report received on the night of the 11th instant states that the number of Russian prisoners is estimated on the 10th to be 20,000. Since then they are continually increasing.

A report received on the 12th says:—Our total casualties since 26th February to the morning of 12th March were 41,222.

A second telegram says:—Our armies in Shaho quarter reported as follows:—Up to Sunday morning the following are approximate casualty figures, which are still increasing:—Prisoners, over 40,000 including Major-General Nakimoff; Russian corpses left on the field, 26,500. Other Russian casualties 90,000. The trophies are:—Engins two, guns sixty, rifles 60,000, ammunition waggons 150, army waggons 1000, shells 200 thousand, shots of rifles twenty five million; grains, 7400 bushels; materials for 46 miles of light railway; wagons light railway, 300; horses, 2000; maps, full in 93 Chinese carts for clothing, full in over 1000 Chinese carts for bread, one million portions, full 150 million pounds horse allowance, 223 thousand bushels and hay 125 thousand pounds. Those from Hsingking quarter is not yet reported.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

Telegrams received last night state that a report received on the morning of the 13th says: Our forces are continuing pursuit northward from all directions, meanwhile inflicting heavy losses on the routed enemy and have expelled him northwards entirely on the 12th from the District, 26 miles north of Mukden, and are still pursuing in the districa extending 13 miles near the railway north of Mukden. An enormous number of carts laden with ammunition and war materials found were abandoned. Another report received in the afternoon of the 12th states: One Russian Officer who surrendered in Port Arthur came to Hsinmintun from Shanghai breaking his parile and was captured by our garrison. A second report received on the 13th states: In the Direction of Hsingking the enemy's losses are not yet ascertained. Over 800 Russian corpses have already been found on the field. According to the statement of the prisoners their Seventy-first Division have almost been annihilated although the Russians burnt their storehouses at Machuntan and other places. Large quantities of fodders, ammunition and war materials fell in our hands. A third report received to-day says:—Our army in Hsingking quarter reported on the 13th the following figures. Trophies:—Rifles 2200; machine guns 6; shots for rifles 320 thousand; materials for light railway for 33 miles, wagons therefor 450. The number of Russian corpses left on the field were 1200, prisoners 80; and the Russian casualties in this quarter is estimated over 2000.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Calcutta Gazette.—Mar. 15

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Cornes, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hooghly, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector, Murshidabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. G. Hallifax.

Babu Jugdam Sahay, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Saran district.

Mr. Samuel Chandra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Sonthal Parganas district.

Maulvi Mohammad Habibullah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bihar, Patna, is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Monghyr district.

Mr. E. B. H. Panton, substantive "pro tempore Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Saran, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. Gordon.

The order transferring Mr. C. Tindall, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Barh, Patna, to the head-quarters station of the Mymensingh district, is cancelled.

Babu Jnan Sankar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Howrah district.

The Probationary Deputy Collectors, named below, are appointed substantively "pro-tempore" to the eighth grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and are posted to the head-quarters stations of the districts mentioned against their names:—Babu Khirod Lal Mookerjee, Backergunge; Maulvi Mohammad Fazlul Karim, Dacca.

Mr. J. J. Platel, Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, Jessore, Khulna and Backergunge, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Rangpur, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. N. Delevingne.

Babu Girwardhari Lal, Special Sub-Registrar, is appointed to act as Special Sub-Registrar of Hazaribagh, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Baikuntha Nath Ray.

Babu Rakhal Das Chakravarti, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Nadia is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Phani Bhushan Basu.

Mr. A. G. Hallifax, Magistrate and Collector, Murshidabad, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr. G. Gordon, District and Sessions Judge, Saran, is allowed combined leave for twenty months viz., privilege leave for two months and one day, and furlough for the remaining period.

Mr. W. N. Delevingne, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Rangpur, is allowed combined leave for ten months and fifteen days, viz., privilege leave for three months, and furlough for the remaining period.

Babu Girindra Chunder Mookerji, District Superintendent of Police, Jessore, is allowed combined leave for six months, viz., privilege leave for three months and furlough for the remaining period.

Babu Baikantha Nath Ray, Special Sub-Registrar, Hazaribagh, is allowed leave for one month and nine days.

Babu Barada Prasad Ghosh, Head Master, Hooghly Collegiate School, is allowed an extension of leave for two months.

Babu Baldev Misra, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, is allowed leave for thirty-two days.

Mr. W. Maude, Deputy Commissioner. Ranchi, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. Luson, or until further orders.

Mr. T. S. Macpherson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ranchi, is appointed to act temporarily as Deputy Commissioner of that district, vice Mr. W. Maude on deputation.

Mr. D. C. Patterson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Manbhum district.

Mr. J. A. Milligan, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Cuttuck district.

Mr. S. N. Mackenzie, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Muzaffarpur, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Midnapore district.

Mr. W. A. Cosgrave, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bhagalpur, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Chittagong district.

Mr. A. W. Barnicott, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Palamau, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Nadia ditrict.

Mr. C. T. Williams, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Manbhum, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Shahabad district.

Mr. C. T. Williams, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Manbhum is appointed to have charge of the Buxar subdivision of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. M. Luce, or until further orders.

Babu Hari Bhusan De, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hooghly, is appointed to have temporary charge of that subdivision, vice Mr. J. Cornes, on deputation.

Babu Bhupati Chakravarti, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the 24-Parganas district.

Babu Krishna Kali Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Barh, Patna, is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

Mr. M. L. A. Luffman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the Police of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. Roddis, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Luson, Officiating Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, is allowed combined leave from the 27th March to 16th November, 1905.

Mr. F. M. Luce, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Buxar, Shahabad, is allowed combined leave for six months, with effect from the 13th April 1905, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Radhica Mohan Basak, Probationary Sub-Deputy Collector is appointed substantively "pro tempore" to the fourth grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Saran district. He is also vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. F. Roddis, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Nikunja Behary Dutta, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar Station, during the absence, on leave of Babu Barada Prosad Rai.

Babu Manmatha Chandra Bose, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Murshidabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Lalbagh, during the absence, on leave of Babu Kedar Nath Chatterjee.

Babu Hem Chandra Basu, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Tippera, to be ordinarily stationed at Kasba, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Nripendra Nath Sarkar.

Babu Gopal Chandra Basu M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of the 24-Parganas, to be ordinarily stationed at Barasat during the absence, on leave, of Babu Girindra Nath Mukherji.

Babu Kumud Kanta Sen, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Nadia, to be ordinarily stationed at Krishnagar, during the absence, on leave of Babu Ambica Charan Mozumdar.

Babu Lal Behari De, Subordinate Judge, Jessore, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge, Gaya, but to act, as Additional Subordinate Judge 24-Parganas.

Babu Mohendra Nath Mukerji, Subordinate Judge, Gaya, now officiating as Additional Subordinate Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge, Jessore.

Babu Aditya Chandra Chakravarti, Munsif of Gobindpur, in Chota Nagpur, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge, Jessore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Mohendra Nath Mukerji.

Babu Pramatha Nath Bhattacharjee, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in Chota Nagpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Gobindpur, during the absence, on deputation of Babu Aditya Chandra Chakravarti.

Babu Tej Chandra Mukerjee, Subordinate Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Bhagalpur, and "ex-officio" Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Monghyr.

Babu Ras Behari Basu, Subordinate Judge, Bhagalpur, and "ex-officio" Subordinate Judge, Monghyr, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge, Saran, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500 within the local limits of the Chapra Munsiffi.

Babu Uma Charan Kar, Munsiff, Dacca, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge, Dinajpur, vice Babu Akhoy Kumar Chatterjee, about to retire, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500 within the local limits of the Sadar Munsiffi of Dinajpur.

Babu Sris Kumar Som, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station.

Babu Nripendra Nath Sarkar, Munsiff of Kusba, in the district of Tippera, is allowed leave for twenty-five days, with effect from the 27th March 1905, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Jagadish Chandra Goswamy, Munsiff of Bogra, in the district of Pabna and Bogra is allowed leave from the 12th December 1904 to the 19th January 1905.

Babu Ambica Charan Mozumdar, Munsiff of Krishnagar, in the district of Nadia, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Girindra Nath Mukerjee, Munsiff of Barasat, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is allowed leave for twelve days, with effect from the 18th March 1905.

Babu Durga Das Mukherjee, Munsiff of Nabinagar, in the district of Tippera, is allowed leave for seventeen days with effect the leave already granted to him.

Babu Kedar Nath Chatterjee, Munsif of Lalbagh, in the district of Murshidabad, is allowed leave for seventeen days with effect from the 4th March 1905.

Babu Ambika Charan Mukerji, Munsif of Naugaon, in the district of Rajshahi, is allowed leave for twenty-nine days, with effect from the 23rd March 1905.

Babu Bhagavati Charan Mittra, Subordinate Judge, Nadia, is allowed leave for twelve days, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

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"I can confidently recommend the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA to the public as the medicines are prepared by expert with great care."

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"I am glad to be able to say that the medicines prepared by Kabiraj KASHAB LAL ROY, Superintending Physician of the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, are genuine. * *"

Babu Amar Nath Basu, Zamindar, Bagbazar, writes:—

"* * I can very strongly certify as to the genuineness of the medicines prepared at the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, and to the extraordinary care with which KABIRAJ KESHAB L ROY execute his treatment upon me."

Babu Madhu Sudhan De, Retired Jailor, writes:—

"I placed some of the members of my family under the treatment of KABIRAJ KESHAB LAL ROY. * * In some of the cases he has shown exceptional skill and discretion in curing them. There is no doubt that the medicines prepared at the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA are genuine, otherwise they can not act so miraculously."

Babu Dina Nath Roy, Assistant Manager of the "Patrika" writes:—

"My grand daughter had been suffering from chronic dysentry attended with fever and other complications. When some of the eminent physicians failed to cure her, I placed her under the treatment of KABIRAJ KESHAB LAL ROY, who, I am glad to say, cured her within a very short time. The case of my grand daughter has convinced me that Ayurvedic medicines, if properly prepared, are most efficacious for chronic diseases."

MANAGER,
BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, CALCUTTA.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Babu Satamanyu Mukherjee, substantive "pro tempore" Sub-Deputy Collector, Presidency Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Nadia district.

The substantive "pro tempore" Sub-Deputy Collectors of the Presidency Division, named below, are posted to the head-quarters station of the districts mentioned against their names:—Babu Anadi Nath Sen, Khulna; Babu Chittaranjan Mukherjee, 24-Parganas.

Mr. Hugh McPherson is appointed substantively "pro tempore" to the fourth grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors and is posted to the Presidency Division.

Babu Chunder Shikhar Mukerjee, substantive "pro tempore" Sub-Deputy Collector, Satkhira, Khulna, is allowed leave for six weeks.

Maulvi Shuffee-ooddeen Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jessore, is allowed leave for three months.

Babu Boloram Moitra, Sub-Deputy Collector, Howrah, is transferred to the Bihar Sub-division of the Patna district.

Babu Bijoy Bihari Mukherjee, substantive "pro tempore" Sub-Deputy Collector, Patna Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Muzaffarpur.

Babu Jagadananda Patnaik, Officiating Special Sub-Registrar, Cuttack, is appointed substantively "pro tempore" to that appointment, vice Babu Radha Madhab Naik appointed as substantive "pro tempore" Sub-Deputy Collector.

Babu Nagendra Nath Ray, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Chota Nagpur Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Singhbhum district.

Babu Pulin Behari Bose, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is transferred temporarily to the Serampore subdivision of that district.

Babu Radhica Mohan Basak, Probationary Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed substantively pro tempore to the fourth grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Saran district.

Babu Ambica Prosad Varma, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Gopalganj, Saran, is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters station of that district.

Babu Radhika Mohan Basak, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Saran is transferred temporarily to the Gopalganj subdivision of the

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Kumar Bhobendra Narayan, Civil Surgeon stationed at Pabna, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Poorno Chunder Sing attached to the Burdwan Charitable Dispensary is appointed temporarily to act as a Civil Surgeon, and is posted to Pabna.

THE SECRETS OF SOME ROYAL KITCHENS.

"Menus are the greatest burden of sovereignty," once remarked the Emperor of Austria, and this, coupled with the statement of the late Czar Alexander III. that a monarch required more diplomacy in dealing with his cooks than with his Ministers, leads one to believe that culinary matters are a source of unceasing worry to every crowned head.

The Emperor Franz Josef has, however good cause to grumble, because, although the actual cost of the food he consumes himself does not amount to £1,000 a year, he pays his chef—a Belgian—a salary of £2,000 per annum, and the kitchen expenses at the Palace are never less than £15,000. The reason for this is that, whereas the Emperor always takes his meals alone in his study, the Palace dinners are produced regardless of expense.

The Emperor's chef always submits a menu for the following day's dinner to his Royal master when dinner is served. Punctually at six o'clock his valet enters with a large tray, which he places on the Emperor's desk, and while Franz Josef is negotiating his soup he scans to-morrow's menu, and crosses off with a bluepencil anything he does not care for.

At the German Court things are somewhat different. There are four chefs—a German, a Frenchman, an Englishman, and an Italian—because the Kaiser never decides till the day arrives whether he will have a German, a French, an English, or an Italian meal, with the result that there is much scurrying to prepare a menu. This is not an easy matter if there are many guests to be present, because each chef is only allowed so much per head, and he must serve up an excellent meal at that figure. Each chef has five assistants, and has to render an account of each day's expenses to the head steward.

The chef at the Portuguese Court is an Englishman, and he receives only £800 a year. When King Carlos paid his first visit to this country and was staying with the late Lord Salisbury he said that what struck him most about Britain was our roast beef, and he forthwith took back with him an English chef. King Carlos insists on an English meal every day, but the Queen and the members of the household have two French chefs to study their wants, and they each receive salaries of £1,100 per annum.

The most trying post any man can wish for is that of chef to the Sultan of Turkey at the Palace at Yildiz. Here the Royal kitchen is situated right under the Royal apartments; it is quite a small room, strongly guarded, and even the windows are barred. The Sultan's horror of poison led him on one occasion to instal a soldier whom he trusted as chef, and for two years he endured badly-cooked food rather than face the risk of poison. The present chef has held his post seven years, but he is only responsible to Kelarji, the chief steward, for the food, and this official is in his turn responsible to the Sultan. When the meal is ready it is placed on a tray, and the tray is then covered with a black cloth, the ends of which are sealed by Kelarji before it is borne into the Imperial apartment.

The Czar of Russia's chef is likewise a much harassed individual, but as he is well paid—his salary from all sources being over £2,000 a year—he is not to be pitied. But the Czar is very eccentric about his meals, and when a dinner has actually been prepared he will sometimes refuse to touch it and order another to be got ready at once. When dining out, except it be at the house of a very intimate friend, he always takes his chef to cook his food, and, as is the case with King Edward, takes his own wine also. As a rule, the chef has a free hand in the arranging of the menu, but the menu of every State dinner is arranged by the Czar personally.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT IN BENGAL.

The following resolution has been published on the report of the Director of Land Records, Bengal, for the year ending September 30th, 1904:—

During the year, the work of the Survey and Settlement Departments in Bengal extended over portions of fifteen districts comprised in eight Divisions, exclusive of certain municipal and other minor areas, and of the Political States of Kharsawan and Seraikela in Chota Nagpur the survey and settlement of which have been undertaken at the request of the Chiefs. With a few trifling exceptions, the programme, which was large, was carried out completely. The traverse survey covered a total aera of 5,028 square miles as against 6,884 square miles in the year 1902-1903; but the area cadastrally surveyed (5,044.77 square miles) exceeded the previous year's outturn by 1,325.77 square miles, while an additional area of 463 square miles was surveyed topographically. Up to the close of the period covered by the present Reports, a record-of-rights had been framed, under the supervision of the Director of Land Records, in respect of 35,231 square miles out of the 151,185 square miles which form the total area of British territory in the Province. The progress during the last 18 years has averaged 1,957 square miles "per annum;" but the area completed in the year 1903-1904 amounted to 2,749 square miles, and the recent expansion of the unit of operations to be carried out by each Survey and Settlement party will result in yet more rapid progress in future.

As regards cadastral survey and initial expensive items of survey work, the cost rates per square mile in Bhagalpur, Backergunge and Ranchi were, respectively, Rs. 82.7, Rs. 130, and Rs. 93.2 as against Rs. 132.5, Rs. 167.7, and Rs. 94 in the previous year. The reduction is stated to be due mainly to larger fields and the acquisition of experience by the staff. Sir Andrew Fraser agrees with Major Crichton that the cost rate of Rs. 101.5 for cadastral survey and initial record-writing in the district of Purnea is a very low rate, considering the fact that the district is very unhealthy; and His Honour notices with satisfaction that the Managers of the Darbhanga and Banaili estates in this district gave ready assistance to the Survey Department in obtaining coolie labour with regard to which considerable difficulty was experienced at the outset. The exceptionally low cost rate of cadastral survey and initial record-writing in Ranchi was due in a great measure to the fact that the people continued to supply labour free of charge. This is very satisfactory, inasmuch as, owing to the poverty of the country and the people, economy is of special importance in Chota Nagpur.

The Director of Land Records refers to a deplorable state of things in the district of Ranchi. Of the number of holdings the records of which were attested during the year, 16 per cent. are held by non-occupancy raiyats. The total number of tenures recorded was 17,152, of which 5,906 were holdings of occupancy raiyats and 2,782 of non-occupancy raiyats. This unduly high proportion is attributable mainly to the existing tenancy law of Chota Nagpur, under which no raiyat can acquire a right of occupancy in a plot of land unless he has cultivated or held that particular plot for a period of 12 continuous years. An amendment of the law cannot be undertaken until sufficient materials for a definite decision have been collected by means of the survey and settlemnet operations now in progress; but the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that those operations will effect some improvement in the condition of the raiyats in the meantime. The other matters referred to by the Director, viz., the subversion of the rights of the Mundas under the cloak of the law, and the consequent want of confidence in the law courts on the part of the aboriginal population, engaged the Lieutenant-Governor's attention during his visit to Ranchi in September 1904. With regard to the possibility of remedying the evil already done, the Lieutenant-Governor awaits a joint report from the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur and the Settlement Officer of Ranchi. As regards the prevention of injury to the raiyats in future, it is to be noted that one of the main objects with which the settlement of the district had been undertaken was to ascertain and maintain the rights of the Mundas. It appeared to His Honour, therefore, that the principal preventive measure should be to provide against the settlement becoming fruitless and nugatory owing to the courts remaining ignorant of, or in any way antagonistic to, its results. Steps have accordingly been taken for the instruction of Deputy Magistrate and of officers subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur in the nature and value of the settlement records, and for the regular supply of information to these officers as to the progress of the settlement in every part of the district.

In the course of the settlement proceedings in Ranchi, considerable difficulty was experienced in the identification of the lands surveyed under the Bhuinhari Act, II (B.C.) of 1869, as the "bhuinhar" maps never exactly coincide with the actual field boundaries of the present survey. The procedure adopted by the Settlement Department to eliminate the discrepancies, as stated in paragraph 66 of the Director's Report, appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be satisfactory.

In North Bhagalpur the task of the Settlement Department was beset with special difficulties, inasmuch as many landlords had enhanced rents in contravention of the provisions of section 29 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. Similar instances having come to light elsewhere, Government has now under consideration an amending Bill intended to remove the defects in the law which render such contravention possible.

In the Resolution on the Survey and Settlement Reports for the year ending 30th September 1903, the Lieutenant-Governor had occasion to express his decided opinion that the trustworthiness of the record-of-rights should on no account be impaired by the appointment of kanungos and persons not previously in the service of Government to the responsible official of an Assistant Settlement Officer. The Government of India have also expressed their strong disapproval of the employment of such agency, and the practice has been continued only because of the inadequacy of the Provincial and Subordinate Executive Service. It has now been finally decided that no one below the rank of a Sub-Deputy Collector shall be appointed to be an Assistant Settlement Officer, and steps have been taken to provide the requisite number of Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors. As soon as these have been provided kanungos and persons not previously in the service of Government will no longer be appointed Assistant Settlement Officers.

With regard to the question of "diara" surveys alluded to in paragraph 5 of the last year's Resolution, it has been decided that as riverain tracts will be surveyed in the course of the survey and settlement of each district, action should for the present be confined to keeping up to date the maps of "diara" lands so surveyed, and arrangements have been made for a beginning in the Patna Division.

The schemes for the maintenance of settlement records in North Bihar, Chittagong and Orissa are still under the consideration of the Government of India. The Settlement Report bears evidence of considerable improvement in the record of mutations and the maintenance of rent-rolls in Government and wards' estates. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the Board will take such steps as may be considered necessary for the proper performance of this important task where it is still backward.

The Lieutenant-Governor is much gratified to find that during the year there was an appreciable advance in the utilisation of settlement records. These records are prepared with immense trouble and at great expense; and if they are properly used and are given the weight which attaches to them under the law, they cannot fail to be of the greatest assistance in many branches of district administration, and to afford the protection which it is their primary object to ensure. Ignorance as to the nature of these documents and as to the mode of using them have been the main reasons why they have not hitherto been in such request as they should be. Suitable instructions have therefore been issued for the guidance of Executive Officers; and a scheme is now under consideration for giving Munsifs a training in settlement work in order that before entering upon the difficult duty of adjudicating on disputes connected with land they may acquire a practical knowledge of the settlement procedure and records and of agrarian conditions generally.

Revised rules for the maintenance of boundary marks have only recently issued, but already there are signs of improvement in this matter; and, judging from this, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Maddox that a more efficient record and maintenance of these marks in future may well be looked for.

NOTES FROM KRISHNAGHUR.

(From Our Own Crrespondent.)

Kishnaghur, Mar. 13.

ROMAN CATHOLIC VS. PROTESTANT.

A very sensational case of Roman Catholicism vs. Protestantism, has been disposed of the other day in the Court of a Deputy Magistrate here. The eight of the dispensers of peace being dragged into the corrupt atmosphere of criminal dock and witness-box naturally drew a large crowd into the ijlas. The facts are these: Some Muchis near thana Chapra embraced Roman Catholicism and were supported with pecuniary help by the Rev. Fathers of the Roman Catholic Church at Chapra. But unfortunately for them their faith did not prove to be sincere and they, it is reported, at the instigation of the Protestant Missionaries renounced their Catholic views and embraced Protestantism. Thereupon the Rev. Fathers demanded back the money, but the Muchis not only refused to pay off the money but went so far as to assault one Rev. Father who went to demand the money.

This led to the institution of a criminal case by the Rev. Father against the Muchis. The Muchis were supported by the Protestant-in-chief, Mr. Butler, who attended the court to watch the proceeding. Babu Baranasi Roy, Vakil, was engaged by the Protestants to conduct the defence while the Catholic parties engaged Babu Prosonno Kumar Bose Vakil, to conduct the prosecution. The Deputy Magistrate has found the accused guilty and sentenced them to pay fines.

A CASE FROM PABNA.

The case of the Civil Court peon, in which the Deputy Magistrate convicted the accused under section 406 I. P. C. was transferred here in the Sessions Court on appeal. The Sessions Judge dismissed the appeal. The accused moved the High Court and the case was resumed again on Saturday last. Mr. K. Chaudhri came to argue the appeal.

THE LIBRARY.

The promoters are trying their best to make their attempt successful. The library has been formally opened in one room of the public building when the present Banga Bidyalaya is situated. The Municipal Commissioners have resolved unanimously to remove the office to some other public building and the building now occupied by the Municipal Office will be utilized by the "Bidyalaya" while the entire building, where the school now sits, after it is vacated, will be set apart for the public library.

APPEAL TO RY. AUTHORITIES.

The platform of the new Krishnagar station is very low one foot high from the ground. It is so low that little children and old people and specially female passengers feel it greatly inconvenient and highly disadvantagious to get into or to get down from the trains. It is hoped that the authorities will consider the seriousness of the grievance and will not fail to remedy it.

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INDIAN NOTES.

RANGOON DEFAMATION CASE.

The defamation case W. B. Crizzle vs. J. D. Contractor and M. O'Brien, proprietor of the "Rangoon Times," was resumed on the 10th before the District Magistrate, when the first defendant who is the agent of Singer's Sewing Machine Co., was examined and said that he had received instructions from the complainant on the day of the municipal election to give drinks and tiffins to the voters, and he had also been authorized by him to sign chits on his behalf. He sent a letter to the "Rangoon Times" on the 10th December in his defence, because Crizzle, before the election, had said what he (Contractor) had stated was a positive untruth. The second defendant admitted the publication of the letter from Contractor and pleaded its justification, because Crizzle had said that Contractor was telling an untruth. Crizzle had made that accusation against Contractor at a public meeting, and he considered that Contractor was justified in contradicting it. The Magistrate postponed the hearing to consider whether charges against the defendants should be framed or not.

A RECENT ORDER OF THE SIRKAR.

The "Daily Times" of Lahore says:—A proclamation was being made on the Sunday afternoon in the city and the Anarkali Bazar by the beat of drum, that no body should post notices on the walls, city gates, notice boards or other prominent places on the public thoroughfares. This was said to be the order of the "Sircar," and any one found guilty of the breach of this is to be punished with a fine amounting to Rs. 20. On enquiry the proclaimer said that he received his instructions from the local thana, from which it is evident that the proclamation was the result of some order of the district authorities. At present we are quite unable to find out the exact meaning of this proclamation, and should ask the district authorities to kindly explain its hidden import. All we know is that the proclamation in question will very sadly interfere with the public convenience, specially when we know that the people are thereby denied the use of even notice boards for their private purposes? Let us, however, wait till we hear the probable cause of this proclamation, and the authority from which it is originally emanated.

THE COMMERCIAL MISSION TO PERSIA.

Writing from Bam on the 19th January the special correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" with the Commercial Mission to Persia says: Russia has appointed an agent here pending official sanction from Teheran, and has thus got ahead of us, for the British Agent will not be stationed in Bam for some months yet, being on special duty with us. We heard that the Governor of Pampur, Pershan Baluchistan, was very ill and many of his following were ill, Bampur being particularly unhealthy just now. The Baluch Sardars, taking advantage of the fact that Noroz was at hand, when all the Governors are changed, bolted to the hills and have not paid any revenues. The Governor-General has sent the Bampur Governor some troops to try and collect the money he wants, but it is doubtful if he will get much. The truth seems to be that, after the Persian custom, he had been bleeding everybody, for there are no fixed revenue rules in Persia. The rulers buy districts at auction, paying lump sums to the Shah, plus bribes to the court officials, and then try to recoup themselves two and threefold before next Noroz. The Baluchis had felt the strain as the khans and merchants are feeling it in Bam and elsewhere to-day, and, being independent, had gone off to the hills. The illness of the Governor may, perhaps, interfere with the Commission, which has been appointed to inquire into a mass of Perso-British and Baluch frontier cases, and which was to meet at Pasheen on the border." The death of the Minister for War is announced and there are several claimants for his office.

INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

LORD AMPTHILL'S SPEECH.

Madras, Mar. 12.

Yesterday evening Lord Ampthill opened at Guindy, a suburb of Madras, the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, an institution established and inaugurated by the Government of Madras, and appropriately named after Colonel W. G. King, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner to the Madras Government. A most distinguished gathering of leading officials and non-officials of Madras was present on the occasion. Lord Ampthill delivered a most interesting address, in the course of which he paid a well deserved tribute of praise to Colonel King's enthusiasm for his profession, which has made his name celebrated throughout India, and which had brought about the creation of that institute which they were assembled to inaugurate. It would be difficult, observed Lord Ampthill, to overstate the debt which Madras owed Colonel King for his devoted labours in the cause of sanitation. The great success which had attended them was due to his energetic action and wise advice. To him His Excellency mainly attributed the fact that plague had not spread in Madras to the same terrible extent as in other parts of India, and that the city of Madras had thus far been practically kept immune. The people of India should be grateful to Colonel King for having pointed out to them that they could lay claim to have been acquainted with the main principles of curative and preventive medicine at a time when Europe had been still immersed in ignorant savagery. Colonel King gave clear proofs in many of his papers which His Excellency had read that the ancient caste injunction of the Hindus had been based on the belief in the existence of transmissible agents of disease and that both Hindus and Mahomedans had used inoculation by small-pox virus as a protection against small-pox. Another of Colonel King's interesting discoveries was that the modern plague policy of evacuation and disinfection was not a whit different from that enjoined in the ancient Hindu Shastras which knew of plague from the very dawn of history. His Excellency appealed to the people of India to assist and not resent the reintroduction of sanitary methods which had been known to their ancestors and which unfortunately they had allowed to fall into disuse. The natives of India should be particularly jealous to prosecute the study of medical science which they could boast to have originated and should welcome any opportunities of further research which were provided by the Government of the country. His Excellency next made a brief statement as to the origin and object of that institute and described the work which would be carried out in the vaccine, bacteriological and the serum sections which comprise the institute. In conclusion His Excellency reminded the gathering that the credit of introducing or rather reintroducing vaccination into India belonged to the Madras Presidency, Lord Clive having been responsible for it some hundred years ago.

The institlte was next opened amidst enthusiastic cheers of the gathering. Lord and Lady Ampthill and the principal members of the community next inspected the institute and its various sections with great interest.

A GOOD FAMILY LINIMENT.

Every family should be supplied with a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For cuts, bruises, burns, scalds or similar inuries, which are of almost daily occurrence, there is nothing so good. It cools and soothes the wound and not only gives instant relief but brings about a speedy and permanent cure. For sale by*

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LAST YEAR'S ACCOUNTS.

APPROPRIATION REPORT.

The following "Appropriation Report" on the accounts of the Government of India for 1903-1904, is published in the "Gazette of India":—Throughout the report the rupee figures are in thousands of rupees and the sterling figures in hundreds of £; thus 10,64 reads as ten lakhs and sixty-four thousands of Rupees, and £71,2 reads as seventy-one thousand and two hundreds of pounds sterling. The rupee figures are converted into sterling amounts at Rs. 15-£1.

The distinguishing feature of the Budget Estimates for 1903-4 was the decision arrived at for the first time since 1882 in regard to remission of taxation. A succession of big surpluses for a number of years had induced the Government of India in 1902-3 to grant large remissions of famine arrears of Land Revenue and to repeal or reduce certain minor taxes. The continuance of favourable conditions led to important reduction of taxation by reducing the Salt duty by 8 annas a maund, with effect from the 18th March 1903, in all Provinces except Burma and by exempting from income-tax all incomes below Rs. 1000 a year with effect from 1st April 1903. These two measures of remission were estimated to result in a total reduction of revenue in 1903-4 of £1,393,3, and brought down the anticipated surplus in that year to £948,7.

During the year under report, there was an increase of revenue in greater or less proportion under all heads except Telegraph, Jails, Education and Superannuation. The collection of Land Revenue surpassed the Budget anticipation by £124,7. Under Salt there was a total improvement of £297,2, of which £215,7 occurred in Madras and was the result partly of the stimulus given to consumption by the reduction of duty and partly of the realisations of the old rate of duty on the credit sales of the previous year. A generally favourable harvest, specially in Madras, Burma and Bombay, and settlement of licenses on better terms brought in an improvement of £475,0 in the Excise revenue. Under Customs there was an improvement of £353,0, which extended to all the maritime provinces except Bengal where there was a large falling-off in the imports of petroleum and some decrease of cotton goods. The revenue from Forests and Irrigation canals also exceeded the Budget by £162,4 and £116,5, respectively.

But by far the greatest improvement occurred in the Opium revenue and in the net earnings of State Railways. The rise in the average price per chest of Bengal Opium from Rs. 1,100 provided for in the Budget to Rs. 1,462 caused an excess receipt of £1,158,4 in Bengal. The revenue from pass fees in Bombay was also more by £194,7 in consequence of a better outturn of the Malwa crop. The increased outturn in Bengal necessitated larger payments to cultivators which brought down the net improvement under Opium to £867,3. Under Railways the net earnings exceeded the Budget Estimate by £819,8. To this excess all the principal railways, with the exception of Rajputana-Malwa, Bengal-Nagpur, and Indian-Midland, contributed a share.

These and other minor improvements in revenue, augmented by savings in expenditure, principally under Civil Departments, produced a considerable improvement in the financial position which enabled the Imperial Government to place largely increased allotments, aggregating to £1,726,7, at the disposal of Local Governments for provincial expenditure. A large portion of the improvement relating to the Provincial Accounts, including the allotments referred to above, was transferred to Local Governments, leaving £2,996,4, as the Imperial surplus of the year.

No important change in classification was made during the year in regard to revenue and expenditure.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Globe" wrote sometime ago that the arrival of the Dalai Lama at Urga caused a great flutter among the Mongolians of that region who abandoned their usual apathetic attitude towards the Police authorities, and beat them with sticks when they tried to keep order. It is said that the "Chutuchta" who has always played the part of "living god" in Mongolia does not regard the arrival of the Dalai Lama with special favour as his own revenues are falling off very much. The Mongolians are loading the Dalai Lama and neglecting the "Chutuchta" who intends retiring to a monastery if the former takes up his abode permanently at Urga. All the Mongolians between Kiakhata and Urga are preparing to pay reverence to the Dalai Lama. The Buriats of the Trans-Baikal territory are flocking in crowds to Urga, and it is expected that in the spring of this year, the Kahlmucks will make a pilgrimage from Astrakhan to Urga. All these accounts tend to show that the Dalai Lama is held in the highest esteem by the Mongolians who are not likely to forget and forgive the circumstances which precipitated his flight from Lhassa.

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THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

SHOOTING TRIP TO GIR.

CAMP IN THE JUNGLE.

The "Advocate of India's" own correspondent writes from Sasan (Forest of Gir) under date March 6:—

The busy scene which Sasan presents in preparing for the coming of H. E. the Governor is one that will not be easily forgotten by those who have the privilege of witnessing the same.

I left the town of Junagadh at daybreak yesterday morning, accompanied by an armed escort of police sowars, kindly placed at my disposal by the State, and for about seven miles rode on a fairly good road. On crossing the river after the 9th mile-stone an armed guide joined us, and we proceeded through the fields till at about nine o'clock, we entered the village of Limdra, where we changed horses.

Here we were received by a venerable looking man with a flowing grey beard, whose son spoke very good English, and, having taken tea and a little rest, we started again for the camp, through fields of wheat and cotton.

Passing close to the villages, the inhabitants of which stared at us in wonder, we eventually entered the jungle and at about 3 o'clock the welcome sight of the white tents greeted my eyes.

The camp has been laid out under instructions from the Shahazada Sahib Sherjumma Khanji, who has been here since the 1st instant.

A well prepared tennis court is just being finished. and three triumphal arches mark out the route through which his Excellency and party will enter the camp.

Special tents, with all appointments, have been reserved for H. E. Lord Lamington, Mr. Du Boulay, Col. Owen, Col. Kennedy, Mr. Allison, Major Carnegy, Capt. Greig, A.-D.-C., Capt. Meynell, A.-D.-C., and Mr. Pogson.

Messrs. Mongini Brothers, with a special staff, are looking after the catering.

His Excellency and party are expected on the afternoon of the 8th. A special train will bring them to Malia Hatina. The twenty miles of road from the latter station have been sufficiently repaired to enable a motor car to reach Sasan, and the one here, an Oldsmobile, which the Shahazada has brought with him, causes a great amount of wonder to the people of these regions.

Good sport is anticipated, two lions having been reported not six miles from here. Their movements are now being watched.

Preparations for the hunt are being made, which will, doubtless, prove very exciting.

A telegram, dated Bombay, the 10th instant, states that the Governor killed two lions the same afternoon, but a distressing accident marred the harmony of pleasure. Some members of the party while following up a wounded lion, some 12 miles off from the scene of the Governor's shoot, the animal sprang out on Major Carnegy and killed him instantly.

A MINT IN THE OCEAN.

(By the Inventor.)

There are few subjects more fascinating to the scientific and lay mind than that of the extraction of precious metals from the watery wastes that occupy four-fifths of the surface of the world.

"Gold from sea water—the dream of a madman!" such, and even worse, was the opinion expressed by the scientific world when the writer first advanced the idea that gold existed in enormous quantities in the sea, and that he had invented a process by means of which it could be profitably extracted. But scientists have somewhat altered their opinions since then.

In sea water there is, according to scientific men, an average of one grain of gold to every ton; a ton occupying, thirty-five cubic feet; and, taking this to be correct, there is no less than 100,000,000,000 tons of gold in the sea—a sufficient quantity to pay twenty times over all the national debts of the world, and yet leave sufficient to provide the inventor with his daily modest luncheon of bread and cheese and glass of bitter beer.

The first to announce the theory that gold would probably be found in sea water was Sonstadt, who in 1877 communicated to the scientific world his impression that it was present.

I, knowing nothing of this, in the following year was able to prove the fact. At that time I was an enamel maker, and one day, in making some experiments in connection with a new colour, I discovered by sheer accident the presence of silver in sea water. Silver not being worth the trouble of extracting, I naturally turned my attention to gold, but for a long time was unable to find more than a mere trace, even in ten tons of water, and it took me many years to get anything like a satisfactory result, and altogether fifteen years to invent a process likely to make its extraction commercially profitable.

In all I have invented four different methods of extraction. The first was a gravitation process, which, although slow in action, was eminently successful, but impossible to work commercially; the second, on somewhat similar lines, was more rapid in action, but a failure; the third was an automatic electrical process, in which the water itself was the excitant; and the fourth, by far the most satisfactory of all the methods, is a form of precipitation, the details being, of course, a secret.

It is this process that has aroused such widespread interest not only in this country but in America and South Africa. Altogether I have spent thousands of pounds on my experiments.

I have always had a taste for inventing, and in my various occupations have invented many things, including shot-proof armour for fortifications which the Government had in hand for eight months in 1867; an explosive engine in 1867, the pioneer of the present gas engine; a new method of enamel painting, for which I received £100 per week royalty for many years; and an electrical apparatus for locking railway carriage doors which the District Railway offered to fit throughout their system if they could have it free of royalty.

At the age of five I was village postman at Stickland, near Blandford, in Dorsetshire; when twelve was put to the grocery business; having sole management of a shop in Great Peter Street, Westminster, taking £50 per week, when barely fourteen; then running away and becoming reading boy on the staff of the "Weekly Times"; next for a year having an insight into chemistry in a Bond Street laboratory; and then at sixteen years of age apprenticing myself to the profession of stained glass painting, in which time I built up a large business—having myself painted over 7,000 windows—employing 280 hands.

Selling this business I embarked in china painting, and until the failure of my eyesight made a very large income out of that profession. I have also been a popular lecturer and a journalist of some repute, writing under the name of "Thomas Williams," as journalism and business do not go well together.

From the age of eight I have been writing verse for the Press, and have written and published volumes of verse, plays, and works on art.

To conclude. I have other inventions in hand, and I hope soon to be able to submit to the scientific world a far more wonderful discovery than even that of extracting gold from sea water.

I allude to a process for obtaining gold from the air we breathe, but this will be only of scientific value, and not of any commercial importance. I have already demonstrated the existence of gold in the tissues of animal and vegetable fibre, and have no doubt I can obtain it from the atmosphere.

NEW POLICE METHODS.

LESSONS IN JU-JITSU FOR THE CITY FORCE.

Not long ago, Bridewell Police Station was the scene of an undignified scuffle. Five City policemen struggled in with a recalcitrant prisoner. They had fought every inch of their way up the street, and finally they struggled in at the station door, and thus attracted the attention of a "superior officer."

"Five constables to one man," he said. "This won't do. Two ought to be enough."

The rebuke has been taken to heart, and now the self-respecting City policeman hardly ever calls for help. He has learnt, or is learning, ju-jitsu. Twice a week, in the police gymnasium, Sergeant Wheeldon gives instruction in the Japanese method of self-defence. One of its exponents explained the other day to a representative of "The Daily Chronicle" how the method works.

"Supposing," he began with a grim smile, "you were a 'drunk and disorderly.' I should, first ask you to move on. You'd refuse. You wouldn't if you had any sense; but you're not sober.

"Next, I should take you by the arm and gently try to lead you outside. For the purposes of this argument, you wouldn't go. You might even 'cut up rough.' In that You might even 'cut up rough.' It that case I should just catch hold of you with my finger and thumb, so; and—out you'd go."

This is one of the "holds" which Yukio Tani, the Japanese wrestler, has been at much pains to expound to the force. He often goes to the gymnasium, for Sergeant Wheeldon was a pupil of his, and the sergeant's book is based entirely on his methods.

"There are several other holds," the policeman continued. "For instance, I just have to put my thumb on the carotid artery, and the most violent man is at my mercy. If you were to make a rush at me I should drop down, and you'd go over. If, unfortunately, you placed me 'in chancery,' you fly over my shoulder as easily as winking."

"Supposing that you were running a man in, and suddenly he gave trouble?"

"Very well. Here you are. I seize you by he coat collar and sleeve. Now struggle. One, two!——! Up goes your arm—the hammer-lock—and away you walk to the station like a lamb. In a very bad case I could apply the 'choke-hold' by crossing the lapels of your coat; or I might just squeeze your wrist so—! and dislocate a small bone."

The members of the force are taking deep interest in the science. Their gymnasium is often visited by ju-jitsu wrestlers. and several of the men are already recognised experts. At present instruction is given to men as they pass through the ambulance class, but in a few months the whole force will be under training.

It is just as well that these facts should be known. The very thought of being "hammar-locked" should be enough to deter the most confirmed "disorderly."

In the last Travancore administration report there are interesting allusions and references to experiments which are being conducted by the Forest and Agricultural Departments in the growth of various exotics. Increasing attention is being paid in the State to rubber cultivation, and experiments with camphor have been going on for the last four or five years, but the results have proved to be disappointing, the climate being described as too hot. An experiment has also been made to grow sisal and some of the plants were doing well. In the Trivandrum Agricultural Demonstration Farm, which consists of 50 acres, much useful and interesting work was done during the last official year. The cultivation of ground nut has been a complete success, both commercially and financially, and we read that there is a great demand for seeds from ryots in different parts of the State and that cultivation is gradually extending. Other exotics that are being tried on the farm and with success are indigo, four varieties of tobacco, Havanna, Virginia, Pioneer and Sumatra, all of which are described as having attained luxuriant growth, five foreign varieties of sugarcane, the cultivation of which has already created a small sugar extracting industry, sweet-potatoes of different varieties, and two varieties of rapeseed, which are grown for the sake of the oil. In the Forest Department again, the most encouraging results are reported to be according from the cultivation of Manila hemp, which grows exceedingly well, the only drawback being that pigs do damage to the young shoots.

"No Doctors to Treatment"

"In my distant village home, and the consequence is, that the baneful effects of Malaria, have reduced my health to the present state. I am shattered, weak, pale emaciated and uncared for in my own home."—Complaints of above nature come to us every now and then and we would advise the complainants to use our PANCHATIKTA BATIKA, the infallible specific for Malarial and other periodical fevers which will do away with the necessity of calling a doctor and will cure him thoroughly at a nominal charge.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Eagles, late Comptroller, Mysore Government, has been appointed Official Liquidator of the "Daily Post," Ltd.

The Report of the Police Commission with the Government of India's Resolution thereon will probably be published at the end of this week.

A correspondent of the "Sind Gazette" writes:—For a long time past zemindars in the Hyderabad district and elsewhere have been subjected to a peculiar species of extortion on the part of a large band of Pathans who go about in batches securing contracts for brick-making.

Colonel W. B. Caper, Director of Military Education in India, is framing a set of regulations for the guidance of senior officers with the object of giving effect to Lord Kitchener's idea that in future the instruction of officers shall be conducted under regimental arrangements instead of at garrison classes. It is expected that the new regulations will be issued shortly.

Mr. W. G. Smith, of Dunstable, gives to the "Field" a sketch of a most remarkably-coloured horse, which has for some time been working in a carrier's cart passing through that town. The general colour of the animal is a slaty (mouse) grey, with a faint tinge of bay on the back; the off fore and hind legs are of the same colour as the body; the near fore and hind legs, as high as the line of the belly, are bright bay; this colour being separated from the slate colour of the upper part of limbs by an irregular narrow band of white. Such a remarkable instance of a symmetrical colouring in a horse or in any other animal is very rare.

A Simla correspondent, wiring on Wednesday evening, says:—"After a few days of comparatively warm weather, during which the winter accumulations of snow have been disappearing rapidly, Simla is again back into the depths of winter. Snow has been falling nearly all day, and as a depression has appeared in Central Punjab, bad weather is likely to continue here for another 36 hours. Moderately heavy snow is predicted for Kashmir. The weather is more or less unsettled over the whole of Northern India, and the amount of cloud reported is more like a day in the monsoon than in March. Low temperatures have been recorded in Behar and North Bengal."

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at Mazagon, Bombay Superintendent Nolan brought up on remand and again charged Santa, a Hindu widow, with the murder of her newly born male child by pressing its throat with her thumbs. The accused gave birth to the child on the 6th ultimo, and out of shame killed it, and gave the body to her daughter, Chundri, aged about twelve, to throw it in a quarry hole near her house at Mattarpaccady, Mazagon. The body was subsequently found floating on the surface of the water and was removed by the police. The accused was then arrested. His Worship, after recording the evidence, committed the accused to take her trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Writing of the agate industry in India a recent official report mentions that the best known and perhaps still the most important of the places at which agate and cornelians are cut and prepared for the market is Cambay, an Indian State in the Bombay Presidency. The agates come from various localities in the Kaira Political Agency on or near the edge of the trap, but mostly from the State of Rajpipla where the chief source is a conglomerate near the village of Ratunpur. The right to collect the mineral at Ratanpur is leased for a period of five years at a fixed annual rental but precise data as to the value of the stones sent to Cambay—the centre of the industry—are not available. At Jubbulpur and at a few other places within range of the Deccan Trap agate-cutting is also practised as an industry. Much of the agate retailed in Europe, says the report, is sent from Cambay and large quantities are also exported to China.

Independently of the new naval programme and the work which is being pushed forward in the Government dockyards, nothing is being left undone to strengthen the Japanese fleet. The Imperial Marine Association has formulated a scheme to furnish auxiliary cruisers to the Japanese navy. At a meeting called by the Association to discuss the project. Admiral Arichi, director of Association, delivered an address in which he proposed the inauguration of a "Volunteer Fleet." He stated that it had already been planned at a general meeting of the Association to construct ten steamers of 6,000 tons displacement, capable of conversion into auxiliary cruisers of the second class and downwards. The cost of each vessel's construction was estimated at 1,500,000 yen, making a total of 15 millions yen. This sum, the Admiral pointed out, could be raised without difficulty by each family in the country subscribing to the fund at the rate of 1.50 yen, or every person enjoying the franchise at the rate of 15 yen. Large sums had already been guaranteed at the previous meeting, and the success of the "Volunteer Fleet" is already assured.

The following Resolution has been issued:—The Secretary of State accepted a recommendation made by the Government of India that the rate of interest allowed on cash deposits at call in the Post Office Savings Bank should be reduced from 3½ per cent. to 3 per cent. per annum, and that interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. should in future be allowed on deposits held, subject to six months' notice of withdrawal. It has been decided that these changes shall be introduced on the 1st July 1905; and with effect from that date, all deposits at present made, and all accounts which may be opened in future, will bear interest at 3 per cent. only unless the depositor intimates in writing, in a prescribed form, that he desires that a specified sum standing at his credit shall be held subject to six months' notice of withdrawal, in which case, and subject to the provisions of the rules now issued, interest on that sum will be paid at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. This decision has necessitated the amendment of the Post Office Savings Bank rules at present in force. In addition to the incorporation of the rules required to give effect to the new procedure, the opportunity has also been taken to effect various minor amendments which experience has shown to be necessary; but no important alterations in the rules at present in force have been made.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Correspondence.

THE SEA-VOYAGE QUESTION.

To the Editor.

Sir,—I have read with attention the interesting letter of Kumar Monmatha Nath Rai Chowdhuri regarding sea-voyage. It is one of the few subjects which are now being discussed by our Pandits and leaders of the Hindu society. I have heard many of them discuss it, and I shall take this opportunity of saying a few words on it. It is no use wasting ink and paper in advocating the cause of those who want to re-enter Hindu Society after a sea-voyage to Europe or America to which places they had gone to improve their prospects. It is self-evident, that unless we take them back the nation would be poorer. The Pandits and our leaders say, "take them back by all means, but there are certain conditions which ust be satisfied." Every Society of men has its own rules and regulations, and like the Japanese, English and other nations, we Hindoos. have certain rules and regulations. We have rules to regulate our caste duties, our marriages, our dresses and our food. Those who go to foreign countries in quest of knowledge, change or pleasure are bound to break the rules which regulate our Society, but if they conform themselves to these rules when they return and re-enter our socity, we have no objection to take them back.

The most important sentence in the Kumar's lengthy letter is the following—"And if you could induce those who are connected with your association to dine together in good fellowship with those who have returned to our country and have neither embraced any other religion nor are reluctant to be recrined back into the bosom of our society, you will have practically, solved the sea-vovage question." I am a member of the Faridpore District Committee for the Advancement of Science, but I am unable to dine with these Europe-returned gentlemen until they formally come to our society, re-embrace the Hindu religion and conform themselves to our social rules. I say "formerly," because according to our Shastras they must make a 'Prayaschitta." Here "Prayaschitta" does not mean atonement or repentance. They would make the "Pryaschitta" only to shew that they or their forefathers violated the social rules which they would, henceforward, respect. It is just like the Bengal Kayasthas, whose forefathers had to give up the sacred thread during the Budhistic revival, performing a "Prayaschitta" when re-assuming the thread. By making this 'Prayaschitta" the Kayasthas do not express any repentance, they simply declare that they conform themselves to the caste rules. Those who re-enter our Society must give up forbidden food and eating and drinking with others not belonging to their own caste. As soon as these conditions are satisfied, I, an orthodox Hindoo. would gladly dine with them. Several England-returned gentlemen happened to be my friends They are men of high character and I value their friendship a great deal, but they are dead opposed to give up promiscuous eating and drinking. There are several items of food in ordinary use which as Hindoos we are required to give up. They are not interdicted by our Shastras and some of them are substantial and healthy food, but their abandonment is insisted on by a cruel and unreasonable custom which we are powerless to violate Under these circumstances, these items of food must be abjured as a mark of our respect to the truly noble Hindoo Society.

There was a time, Sir, when we quarrelled and became disunited because we were then rich and independent. We then thought that our wealth, our freedom would endure forever. But alas! now we are poor, disunited and dependent, and we are trying our best to stand up as a united nation. Amongst the Brahmo Community there are men who are truly great and how gladly we would take them back if only they would respect our social rules. These social rules do not form an important part of their religion, and they might undergo some self-sacrifice for the unity of their fatherland.

I hope the discussion will be carried on and leading Pandits may be induced to express their opinion on the subject. I also hope that those for whose good the discussion is launched forth will advance half way and express their inclinations, so that we can also proceed accordingly.

Faridpur. Kali Prosanno Sarkar.

NEUTRALITY OF CHINA.

RUSSIAN NOTE.

The following is a resume of the Russian Note presented to the Powers relative to the alleged violation of the neutrality of China:—

At the beginning of the war, the Imperial Russian Government agreed to the proposition having in view the localization of military operations and neutralization of China, and in so doing they laid down as indispensable conditions the strict observance on the part of China of the duties imposed upon her by neutrality, as well as loyal adhesion by Japan to the principles above set forth. But from the actual facts that have transpired since the outbreak of hostilities, it is beyond all doubt that China is neither capable nor desirous of proving herself true to her pledges. Without mentioning the case of the "Riesitelini," which was captured at Chefoo, it would be very easy to cite instances in which China has acted contrary to her neutral obligations, to the benefit of Japan. Thus it has been ascertained time and again that several bands of the Chunchuses, under command of Japanese officers, are engaged in hostile operations against the Russian army in the Chinese territories within the limit of the neutral zone; that such Chunchuses are all enrolled in the Japanese army and paid by the Japanese Government; that Japanese officers are constantly admitted among the Chinese troops on the northern frontier of Chihli, in the capacity of military instructors. It has also been established that the Japanese made use of the Miaotao group as their naval base; that the Japanese army is importing without hindrance great quantities of contraband goods from Chefoo and other places on the Chinese coast; and that the Hanyang Foundry is supplying the Japanese army with cast iron. Moreover, the Chinese, far from being content with such acts as aforementioned, all in violation of their neutrality, are making serious preparations, apparently with the intention of participating in war operations. Then, on the other hand, a violent anti-foreign excitement, dangerous alike to all Europeans, is being constantly fomented in the interior of China.

Such being the case, there is no room for doubt that efforts of the Imperial Russian Government towards assuring the neutrality of China have been unsuccessful, owing to the conduct of Japan and her intimidating pressure brought to bear upon the Government of China. The Russian Government have therefore to bring these facts to the notice of the Powers, declaring at the same time that should the situation continue as heretofore, they would be compelled to deal with the neutrality of China from the standpoint of their own interests.

"No Doctors to Treatment"

"In my distant village home, and the consequence is, that the baneful effects of Malaria, have reduced my health to the present state. I am shattered, weak, pale, emaciated and uncared for in my own home."—Complaints of above nature come to us every now and then and we would advise the complainants to use our PANCHATIKTA BATIKA, the infallible specific for Malarial and other periodical fevers which will do away with the necessity of calling a doctor and will cure him thoroughly at a nominal charge.

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শুভ সংবাদ।

বহুতর ভক্তের বিশেষ অনুরোধে
শ্রীশ্রীগৌর-পূর্ণিমা পর্য্যন্ত
শ্রীল শিশিরকুমার ঘোষ মহাশয় প্রণীত
শ্রীঅমিয়নিমাই চরিত এক সেট
কাগজে বান্ধা ৫৸০ স্থলে ৪৸০
কাপড়ে বান্ধা ৭৲ টাকা স্থলে ৬৲
শ্রীনরোত্তমচরিত ৸০ স্থলে ॥০
শ্রীপ্রবোধানন্দ ও গোপালভট্ট ।৵ স্থলে ।০
দিবার বন্দোবস্ত করিয়াছি।

অর্দ্ধ মূল্যে।

শ্রীল শিশির বাবুর তত্ত্বাবধানে প্রকাশিত
শ্রীচৈতন্যভাগবত (দ্বিতীয় সংস্করণ) মূল্য ১।০ অর্দ্ধ মূল্য ॥৵০ ডাঃ মাঃ ৵০।
শ্রীচৈতন্যমঙ্গল (প্রাচীন হস্তলিখিত পুথির মিল করিয়া বিশুদ্ধ ভাবে মুদ্রিত) মূল্য ১॥০, অর্দ্ধ মূল্য ৸০, ডাঃ মাঃ ৴১০।
শ্রীচৈতন্যচন্দ্রামৃত (আনন্দি নাম ভক্তকৃত রসিকাস্বাদিনী টীকা ও পণ্ডিত শ্যামলাল গোস্বামি সিদ্ধান্তবাচস্পতিকৃত বঙ্গানুবাদ সহ) মূল্য ॥০, অর্দ্ধ মূল্য ।০, ডাঃ মাঃ ৵১০।
শ্রীচৈতন্যচরিত বা মুরারীর করচা (দেবনাগর অক্ষরে) সোণার জলে বান্ধাই, মূল্য ১৲ অর্দ্ধ মূল্য ॥০ ডাঃ মাঃ ৴০।
শ্রীঅদ্বৈত প্রকাশ (শ্রীঅদ্বৈত প্রভুর প্রধান ভক্ত শ্রীঈশাননাগর প্রণীত) মূল্য ৸০, অর্দ্ধ মূল্য ।৵০, ডাঃ মাঃ ৴০।
অনুরাগবল্লী (শ্রীমনোহর দাস লিখিত প্রাচীন গ্রন্থ হইতে মুদ্রিত) ইহাতে বৈষ্ণবধর্ম্ম সম্বন্ধীয় অনেক জ্ঞাতব্য বিষয় আছে, মূল্য ।৵০, অর্দ্ধ মূল্য ৶০, ডাঃমাঃ ৵১০
শ্রীপদকল্পতরু (পরিশিষ্ট সহিত) মূল্য ৩॥০ অর্দ্ধ মূল্য ১৸০ ডাঃ মাঃ ।৵০।

শ্রীগৌরাঙ্গসমাজের সম্পাদক
ডাক্তার শ্রীযুক্ত রসিকমোহন চক্রবর্ত্তি প্রণীত
শ্রীস্বরূপ-দামোদর।

শ্রীশ্রীগৌর-পূর্ণিমা পর্য্যন্ত শ্রীশ্রীগৌর-বিষ্ণুপ্রিয়া পত্রিকার গ্রাহকগণকে বিনামূল্যে এবং ভক্তমাত্রকেই অর্দ্ধমূল্যে অর্থাৎ আট আনায় প্রদত্ত হইবে। তৎপরে সকলের প্রতিই পূর্ণ মূল্যে ১৲ ডাঃ মাঃ ৴০।

নিম্নলিখিত মহোদয়গণ শ্রীস্বরূপ দামোদরের বিস্তর প্রশংসা করিয়াছেন:—

(১) শ্রীগৌরাঙ্গ সমাজের আচার্য্য শ্রীমন্নিত্যানন্দবংশ্য প্রভুপাদ শ্রীযুক্ত পণ্ডিত শ্যামলাল গোস্বামি সিদ্ধান্তবাচস্পতি;

(২) শ্রীভাগবত-ধর্ম্মমণ্ডল বিদ্যালয়ের অধ্যাপক শ্রীমন্নিত্যানন্দবংশ্য প্রভুপাদ শ্রীযুক্ত পণ্ডিত সত্যানন্দ গোস্বামি সিদ্ধান্তরত্ন;

(৩) লেবুবাগান সংস্কৃত বিদ্যালয়ের ন্যায়-দর্শনের অধ্যাপক শ্রীযুক্ত পার্ব্বতিচরণ তর্কতীর্থ;

(৪) ভূতপূর্ব্ব পোষ্টাল সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্ট ভক্তপ্রবর শ্রীযুক্ত আনন্দগোপাল সেন;

(৫) মেদিনীপুরের মোক্তার ভক্তবর শ্রীযুক্ত অক্ষয়কুমার সিংহ;

(৬) মুর্শিদাবাদ কাতলামারির গৌরভক্ত শ্রীযুক্ত বৈষ্ণবচরণ দাস প্রভৃতি শ্রেষ্ঠ পণ্ডিত ও পরমগৌরভক্তগণ এবং বঙ্গবাসী, বসুমতী, জাহ্নীব প্রভৃতি সংবাদপত্র শ্রীস্বরূপদামোদর গ্রন্থের যথেষ্ট প্রশংসা করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীমৃণালকান্তি ঘোষ।
শ্রীপত্রিকার ম্যানেজার।
আনন্দ চাটুর্য্যের গলি, বাগবাজার, কলিকাতা

It now appears that the raid on the Matanni Police Post was not the only one committed by the Afridis on the night of the 1st instant. The mouza of Pir Piai, in Nowshera Tahsil, which also boasts of a thana, witnessed a similar exploit. As early as 8 o'clock on the night of the 1st instant some Afridis entered the village and made for the house of a Hindu banker. The brigands after taking possess on of all the valuables in the house, hacked him to death after which they went away unmolested. During the recent military manoeuvres at Peshawar District, shots were fired at the troops from across the Afridi border. The matter is understood to be the subject of inquiry by the civil authorities of the Frontier Province.

H. M. S. Redbreas and H. M. S. Sphinx are at present in the Gulg and H. M. S. Fox arrived from Persian waters on Saturday morning. The Lapwing and Proserpine are also in Bombay harbour and the Flagship Hyacinth came out of dock into the stream on Saturday. It appears that there has been recently some trouble at Bahrein. Two Germans were in some way molested there and it is said that H.M.S. Sphinx landed a party and carried off some horses which were sold at Bushire, the proceeds being handed to the Germans as compensation. A prominent relative of the Sheiks of Bahrein is also said to have been deported. We are unable to verify these facts at present.

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COD LIVER OIL.

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It radically cures

Nervous Debility, Prostration, Brainfag and similar complaints due to any cause or causes.

It purifies the blood, gives tone to the WEAK CONSTITUTION, corrects the LIVER, creates GOOD APPETITE, and makes a NEW AND HAPPY MAN.

J. T. Peters Esqr., S. T. Corps, Umballa, writes:—

"Kindly send me by return post one phial, containing medicine for a month, of CHYAVANA PRAS, as I feel much better by taking one bottle."

Babu Gouree Sunker Roy of the Cuttack Printing Co. Ld., Cuttack, writes:—

"I am very glad to say that the bottle of CHYAVANA PRAS, which I got from you a month ago, has done me much good. It has checked the COLD and TENDENCY TO FEVER which troubled me, and the SHAKING OF HAND owing to NERVOUS DEBILITY is somewhat less. Please send me another bottle to last for a month."

WINTER IS THE BEST SEASON FOR USING IT

Medicine for one month's use ... Rs. 3.
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30 YEARS' TRIAL
HAS CONVINCED MANY EMINENT PHYSICIANS & THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE THAT

SUDHA CHURNA

IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR

Acidity, Indigestion, Dyspepsia ana Colic.

—EITHER ACUTE OR CHRONIC—

ATTEND WITH

Flatulence, Headache, Loss of Sleep, Biliousness, Rumbling in the Abdomen, Pinching or Griping Pain in the Bowels, Acid Eructations, Burning Sensations in the Heart or Stomach, Nausea or Vomiting after Meals, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Distaste for Food, Loss of Appetite, Giddiness, Lassitude, etc.

One dose will give *immediate reliefs* and, if continued for some time, will *radically cure the disease.*

Rao Bahadur B. G. Sathe, Poona writes:—

"My wife suffered from Dyspepsia for a long time, but your SUDHA CHURNA has done her good."

K. G. Kelkar Esqr., B. A., Principal, Poona Training College, writes:—

"I was suffering from Acidity and Colic. Rao Bahadur B. G. Sathe recommended to me your SUDHA CHURNA and got a bottle of it for me from you. I am using it and am glad to say I have got rid of my complaints."

Raghunath Sing Esqr., Post Master, Hoshangabad, writes:—

"Kindly send two bottles of SUDHA CHURNA, as I have derived much benefit by its use or Constipation, as also my friend to whom I gave the Churna."

Babu Umesh Chandra Kotal, Sub-Registrar, Maisadal, writes:—

"I am glad to inform you that SUDHA CHURNA has given much relief to the patient who was suffering from Acidity for the last few months."

Babu Srikrishna Mahanti, Cuttack writes:—

"SUDHA CHURNA is no doubt very efficacious in its effects and clears bowels regularly. Since I have been taking it, I have had no attack of Indigestion and it has done me immense good."

Babu Lakshmi Narayan Ray, Mursidabad, writes:—

"I have been giving the medicine to my wife thrice daily, for the last 5 days, and it has done her good."

Babu Krishna Prosad Maitra, Zemindar and Hon. Magistrate, Malancha, Sonarpur, writes:—

"I am glad to say that I have derived much benefit within a couple of days of its (SUDHA CHURNA'S) use and have every reason to believe that by continuing the medicine for some time I shall be completely cured of the Indigestion from which I have been suffering. I used many other medicines, both Allopathic and Kabiraji, but none of them has given any benefit"

Babu Karunanidhan Mukherjee, Hon. Magistrate, Burdwan, writes:—

"The phial of SUDHA CHURNA which you sent about a week ago, has given much relief to my wife who has been suffering from dyspepsia since last 3 years. Please send 3 large phials without least delay.'

Dr. G. B. Chimaswamy, 1st grade, Hospital Assistant, Koppa, Kadur Dist, says:—

"Kindly send at an early date one large phial of SUDHA CHURNA. The one you sent has done much good to the patient."

Dr. Shrikrishna Chinnaji G., Medical Officer, Shriwardhan, Janjira State, writes:—

"Your SUDHA CHURNA, I am glad to say, has proved wonderfully efficacious in a very troublesome case of Flatulent Colic. Kindly send one large phial at your earliest convenience."

PRICE—A large phial Re. 1-8, and a small phial Ans. 14. Postage and packing extra.

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HAS BEEN BANISHED FROM THE MEDICAL VOCABULARY SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF

Healing Balm

For it cures Gonorrhœa, Gleet and kindred Genito Urinary diseases that so long defied the medical skill.

Puts an instantaneous stop to discharges however painful and obnoxious.
Is a deadly enemy of Gonococci, the Gonorrhœa-bacillus.
Has not hitherto been known to fail in any cases however complicated.
Removes immediately all complaints about urination.
Is equally effective in chronic and acute cases.
Destroys the susceptibility to stricture, retention of urine, pennifistuls, and other horrible effects of gonorrhœa.
At once removes all agonising symptoms not to speak of itching inflammation and ulceration of the organ affected.
Restores, without fail, the vital power, buoyancy and the ms sires.

Brings life to the living dead.

MITIGATES THE PENALTIES OF SIN AND BRINGS HOPE TO THE HOPELESS.

A few minutes in our office one can see patients pouring in to communicate the electric effect of Healing Balm.

What the Doctors say:—

One o the Leading Medical Journals the "Indian Lancet" says:— "*We have no hesitation in saying that R. Laugin and Co's Healing Balm is a safe and reliable therapeutic agent and one on which medical men and the general public may, without any doubt, depend."

2. Dr. K. P. Gupta, Col. I. M. S, M. A., M. D, F. R. C. S, (Edin) S Sc (Cambridge) P. H, D. (Cantab) late Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, etc, says:—Healing Balm is almost a specific for Gonorrhœa and may be safely and strongly recommended for that troublesome and obstinate disease.

3. Dr. B. K. Bose, Surgeon-Major M. D., C. M. I. M. S., etc., says:—, . I have tried Healing Balm in cases of acute Gonorrhœa with success.

4. Dr. U. Gupta M. D. M. C. (Edin) F. C. S. (London) etc. says:—I tried R. Laugin and Co's Healing Balm and found it really a very excellent medicine for both chronic and acute Gonorrhœa.

5. Dr. G. C. Bez Borua, L. R. C. P. (Edin), L. F P. and L. M, (Glasgow) &c., s says:—I tried Healing Balm. It is a splendid remedy for the diseases of Genito-urinary tract and it acts like a charm. Its diaretic property is well marked.

6. Dr. Edwin S. Pushong, M. D., P & S London, says;—I have much pleasure in stating that Healing Balm certainly has a most striking effect in Urethral infections. Not case will be found to resist its beneficial and specific effect.

7. Dr. S. Chuckrabutty, M. D. Late Asst. in the Royal London Opthalmic Hospital London, says:—I certify with great pleasure that Healing Balm has been found efficacious in cases of chronic and acute Gonorrhœa. The scalding sensation clases in 24 hours.

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