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OPINION OF THE PRESS.

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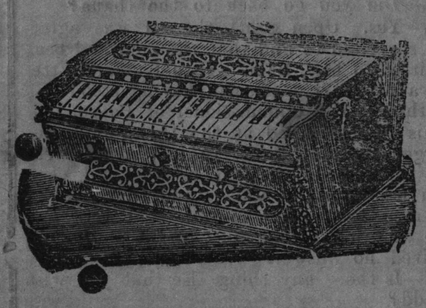

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LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE OF BENGAL.

—0—

REPORT ON THE AGRICULTURAL BRANCH.

The following is the resolution on the report of the agricultural branch of the department of land records and agriculture, Bengal for the year ending the 31st March 1905.

The Department was in charge of Mr. S. L. Maddox from the beginning of the year to the 28th March 1905, when he made over charge to Mr. N. D. Baatson Bell. Altogether 156 days were spent by Mr. Maddox on tour in connection with agricultural work and sericultural operations. During the year under report the Department has been strengthened by the appointment of a Deputy Director of agricultural. Both the Director and Deputy Director and his awo Assistants attended a meeting of the Board of Agriculture at Pusa in January, to which all Provincial Directors, officers of the Veterinary Department and other scientific officers from the various Imperial and Provincial staffs in India were invited. Their recommendations and suggestions are now being considered and carried out by the Director and his staff.

2. Agricultural Improvements.—The Lieutenant Governor gratefully acknowledges the special grant of Rs. 12,000 allotted by the Government of India for agricultural improvements, and is glad to find that it has been applied to really practical objects, viz., the provision of nurseries for rearing silk worm seed under scientific and hygeinic principles and the free distribution of a manure which for several years in the Burdwan farm has produced exceptional results on the outturn of paddy.

3. Reorganization of the Agricultural Department.—Towards the end of the year under report, the Government of India announced that a large permanent grant would be given to every Province in India for the development of its Agricultural Department. Proposals were accordingly submitted by this Government, and recently a permanent grant of Rs. 3,50,000 per annum has been allotted to this Province by the Government of India on the understanding that a proportionate reduction will be made in the event of the transfer of a certain portion of this Province to Assam. The Lieutenant Governor now desires to make public the following scheme for the development of the Agricultural Department in this Province which has been provisionally accepted by the Government of India. It is proposed to create a separate Director of Agriculture and to give him a complete staffs of peripatetic experts. A Provincial Agricultural College will also be established under the supervision of European and Indian professors. Besides providing agricultural education for the sons of limited number of landholders, this College will provide trained men to supply the staff of all the other agricultural institutions in the Province, and to fill the graded Agricultural Service which the Lieutenant Governor hopes to form as soon as possible. As trained men are turned out from the Agricultural College large farms will be opened at selected centres at which agricultural experiments will be undertaken with a special view to the agricultural wants of the tracts within which the experimental farm is situated. A portion of the area will be set aside for seed selection, and it is hoped in course of time to place depots for seeds implements and manures at each experimental farm, and to supply them at the lowest possible prices to the public. When an experimental farm is established agricultural improvements suited to the tracts of which it forms the centre will be brought home to the cultivators by means of demonstration farms. These farms will be smaller and more numerous than the experimental farms. They will be temporary Naraingunge, and will be opened at such places and for such periods as occasion requires. Apart from this general scheme it is proposed to retain a few special experts for certain important crops. The Lieutenant Governor proposes to continue to give assistance to agricultural fairs and to other of means disseminating agricultural knowledge among the people. In particular the several Agricultural Associations will be fostered and afforded financial support and expert advice when necessary.

4. Scientific Enquiries.—His Honour is glad to notice that the Department has during the past two years cooperated with the Board of Scientific Advice in regard to the alleged deterioration of jute, and to observe that the conclusions at which the Board have arrived, viz., that there is not only no proof that any degeneration in either of the two species of jute plants has occurred but there is strong evidence that the plants are now precisely as they were a century or more ago, will go far to allay the gloomy forebodings in consequence of which these enquiries were instituted. The suggested legislation to penalize the fraudulent watering of jute is still under discussion. An attempt was made during the year under report to introduce superior varieties of Egyptian and American cotton, and the best varieties from other Provinces of India. The Lieutenant Governor regrets that, owing to heavy and continuous rain and the unusual severity of the winter, the trial was a failure. Scientific enquiry regarding the cultivation of cotton in Bengal is entirel at the experimental stage, and His Honour thinks that several years of investigation and seed selection must necessarily pass before the Department will be in a position to confidently recommend selected varieties to the raiyat or to undertake seed distribution on a commercial scale to the public.

5. Irrigation Experiments.—Were undertaken on the lines indicated by the Irrigation Commission, especially with regard to economy in the use of water. It appears that it is too early to summarise the results, and the experiments are being repeated at all the places at which they were tried last year. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that crop-cutting experiments on fairly comparable irrigated and unirrigated areas will be conducted on a much larger scale during the coming season, and that the co-operation of officers of the Irrigation and Agricultural Departments in the conduct of these experiments will establish the value of irrigation, and trusts that the results will be published in the vernacular and widely distributed.

6. Experimental Farms.—Besides the three farms, Sibpur, Chittagong and Cuttack, mentioned in the Report for 1903-1904, arrangements were made during the year under report for establishing two more farms (one at Rampur Poalia and the other at Rangpur). A consideration of the reports of the work done in each farm shows that the manuring of paddy with saltpetre and bone-meal did not produce results in the Sibpur and Cuttack farms equal to those in the Burdwan farm. The question of cattle breeding, which only arises in the Sripur has been separately dealt with in the solution on the Report of the Veterinary Department. This Government has decided to support the policy, laid down by the Inspector-General of the Veterinary Department to the Government of India, of improving local breeds for agricultural purposes by a process of rigorous selection, and of discountenancing cross-breeding, except for improvement in milking qualities.

7. The Experiments in Government and Wards' Estates still show want of continuity and of definite aim. His Honour hopes that in the course of the development of the Agricultural Department trained officers will be supplied to immediately supervise the various experiments in these estates, and that programmes will be framed for them by the more highly trained officers of the Agricultural Department. An attempt should be made also to attract raiyats from Government and Wards' Estates to the Government farms, and to provide for them suitable instruction in methods of cultivation.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to call the attention of District Officers to the circulars issued by the Entomologist to the Government of India, and trusts that his instructions will be complied with and every facility given to him or his assistants to investigate all cases of damage by insect pests.

9. Sericulture.—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the Silk Committee continues its useful work in the districts of Birbhum, Malda, Murshidabad and Rajshahi, and trusts that with larger funds at its disposal its sphere of usefulness may be widely increased. In the district of Malda a sericultural class in connection with the Jote Arapur Middle English School has been opened.

10. Agricultural Education.—Ten students passed out of 14 at the final examination from Sibpur. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes to employ as many of these passed students and of the passed students of the previous years as possible in connection with the scheme for development of the Agricultural Department, and to include them in the proposed graded services. Four passed students selected by the Director of Land Records have lately been sent to America for a post-graduate course of two years' practical training, and one passed student was deputed to Pusa for a course of training in Entomology and another to Burma for training in cigar-making.

Agricultural classes have been attached to the Ravenshaw College and Collegiate School at Cuttack, the Chittagong Collegiate School, the Gaya Zilla School, the Dumraon High School. Howrah Zilla School and the Burdwan Municipal School. His Honour trusts that every effort will be made to supplement the lectures by as much practical and manual training as possible. He hopes that District Boards will, in time, provide scholarships for selected students from these classes to proceed to the proposed Bengal Provincial College of Agriculture.

The Rajshahi Sericultural School during the year under report has enlarged its courses of study, and now teaches not only sericulture but also weaving and other technical subjects, such as Engineering, Carpentry, etc. It is hoped that the District Board of Midnapore, in view of the falling-off in the number of scholars of the Sabong Seri-Agricultural School, may be able to afford more assistance in the way of encouraging pupils by scholarships.

11. Publication of Agricultural information, etc.—The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that, with the proposed increase of the expert staff of the Department, fuller publication of results in farms will be made both by distribution of pamphlets in the vernacular, by publication of an agricultural magazine, and by communiques to the press.

12. Agricultural Associations.—With a view to securing for Government the co-operation of men interested in agriculture His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor inaugurated in August last the Bengal Provincial Agricultural Association. The members include some 33 leading zamindars and men of business, and meet at Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. Steps are being taken to provide a large reference library for the members of the Association. A Divisional Agricultural Association was also formed at Calcutta and a District Association at Rangpur during the year under report, and more associations are now being formed.

13. Indigo.—With the help of the Bihar Indigo Planter's Association experiments on the manufacture of indigo and on the cultivation of Java-Natal and Java-acclimatised seed have been made, and His Honour has recently given a prize for the invention of a cheap machine for treatment of this seed to ensure germination.

14. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Mr. Maddox for the zeal with which he has managed the Department during his tenure of the office of Director, to the Assistant Directors, Messrs. D. N. and N. G. Mukerji, and to Mr. Beatson Bell for an interesting report.

15. In conclusion, His Honour desires to place on record his appreciation of the valuable advice and assistance rendered by the officers in the Imperial Agricultural Department, especially Messrs. Sly, Mollison and Lefroy and Dr. Butler.

It is notified that prussic acid, when in process of manufacture, is deemed to be an explosive under the Indian Explosives' Act.

The most noteworthy fact in connection with the research work of the Imperial Institute in respect to Indian products, brought out in the annual report of the Indian Section for 1904-05 just published, is in respect to the progress made in investigating the poisonous constituents of the Indian aconites. Professor Dunstan has communicated to the Therapeutical Society an account of the work done on this subject, and his paper was followed by one from Professor Cash, of Aberdeen, who has been studying the medicinal action of the alkaloids isolated at the Imperial Institute from the Indian aconites, and by another from Dr. Stapf, of Kew, dealing with the botany of the plants. Subsequently Professor Cash and the Director of the Institute communicated to the Royal Society an account of the pharmacology of two new alkaloids which have been discovered in two of the aconites of this country (the chasmanthum and the spicatum) named, respectively, indaconitine and bikhaconitine. Papers have since been prepared on the chemistry of these substances. One result of the investigation has been to show that certain of these Indian aconites are of considerable medicinal value, and might with advantage be introduced into the Western pharmacopia. In all 31 subjects relating to the utilisation of Indian products were under investigation by the Scientific Department during the year, and twenty reports were made.

HARRISON ROAD AFFRAY.

—0—

One of our representatives interviewed Mr. A. C. Bannerjee, Bar-at-Law, who as the reader is aware, took an active part as Counsel on behalf of the students and other people arrested in connection with the Harrison Road affair. Here is his account. We doubt not it will be read with great interest. Our representative opened the conversation with the following question:—

Representative:—Mr. Bannerjee, will you please tell me what happened in the Harrison Road in connection with the alleged riot?

Mr. Bannerjee.—I was not present at the occurrence, but I arrived at the Burrabazar Thana about an hour after the occurrence and there I heard Jotindra Singha and several others state in the presence of Inspector Carroll and many Constables that the accused had been severely assaulted by the Police. I do not remember the Police denying or making any attempt to deny the allegation.

R.—Did all the accused complain?

B.—No, not all; but here are the complaints of some. One of them said that he was going back from the office of a European firm where he worked and was not even aware of the occurrence; and that as he was passing along he was suddenly pounced upon by the Police and arrested. Another young man had a prescription with him, and he showed me and my learned friend Mr. A. K. Ghose the money with which he was going to the firm of Messrs Butto Kristo Pal for the purpose of getting medicine for his father who was lying seriously ill at home, when the Police arrested him. When he said this, he was hardly able to suppress his sobs: for he expressed great anxiety for his father. There was a third man whom I knew to be employed in the firm of Messrs. Bonnerjee and Halder, Solicitors, and who was arrested with the account book and a large sum of money which he had with him but which belonged to the firm. There were also two cooks who had been arrested.

R.—What did you do after your arrival at the Thana?

B.—Well, on our arriving there we found that the outer door was shut, a "Paharwalla" standing as a guard there evidently to prevent people from going in. In fact, I was informed of this when I was in the Gharree. I, however, took no notice of the Paharwalla and banged the door open and was followed by Mr. Ghosh and a large number of outsiders. Our sudden arrival there seemed to take the Inspector and his subordinates by surprise

R.—Did you find that any of the men then in custody being actually beaten?

B.—No. But upon inquiry Jotindra Nath Singha, a medical student, told me that the Police Inspector had been beating him till a few minutes before my arrival, and that a constable had snatched his spectacles off his nose, and that he could identify this constable if all the constables in the thana were produced before him.

R.—Were the constables produced before him?

B.—Not a bit of it. I asked the Inspector but he refused to produce them. He said that he was not bound to do so.

R.—It seems that Jotindra Singha was exceptinally badly treated. What can be the cause of it?

B.—The story of Jotindra Singha was that Inspector Carroll after having caused him to be marched off to the Thana, kept him there for a long time with two of his hands twisted back and held by two constables. When standing in this helpless condition, Carroll asked him where his "Bande Mataram" was. Upon this, he quietly declared that he had then more than ever cherished the words in his heart. This seemed to have upset Mr. Carroll. He growled at Jotindra and then slapped him up in the face.

R. How did Jotindra take this treatment?

B.—Though helpless, still with courage and coolness he told the Inspector that the latter must be a very brave man to treat a helpless person in that fashion. This taunt evidently cut Carroll to the quick. This time he held out a threat by saying that he would put Jotindra into jail for three months. Jotindra replied that this the Inspector might do, but he knew also that he would in that case survive the imprisonment, and that after his return from jail, would know how to settle his accounts with Carroll.

R.—Did Inspector Carroll tell you what had happened?

B.—This he did pretty fairly, I must confess. He said that he had been told that a man was seeking to persuade another not to buy English goods and therefore he caused him to be arrested after personally having administered to him a slap his instructions being not to permit any intimidation.

R.—But where was the intimidation?

B.—That is exactly what Mr. Ghosh asked him as Inspector Carroll was giving an account of the occurrence*; but the latter had no answer to give. And even in cases of intimidation the police cannot arrest a man in such an off hand way. In short, if a man dissuades another from purchasing British goods and seeks to intimidate him, the police has neither the right nor the power to arrest the person molesting the buyer. To my mind the conduct of the police was illegal "ab initio," and it being so, the question of 'good faith' does not at all arise. The police did what they had no right to do—their act was "ultra vires." Therefore, in my judgment, not merely a civil suit for damages but also a criminal case for assault and wrongful restraint, would lie against Carroll and his emissaries.

R.—Well, what happened after Carroll made his statement to you, Mr. Ghose and others?

B.—I then applied for bail, and the application was promptly refused. They even refused for a little time to allow us to talk to the accused or to get information regarding their whereabouts. Inspector Carroll no doubt said that it was a very serious case. He and some of his men had been severely thrashed, and that he was apparently too glad to get inside the compound of his thana as he apprehended that if he had lingered outside far much longer he would have been killed and the accused rescued! This he said in justification of his refusal to grant bail. At about this stage when Mr. Ghosh and I were about to leave the thana for going straight to Mr. Halliday, the Commissioner of Police, that Babus Bhupendra Nath Bose, Kristo Kumar Mittra and Jogesh Chandra Chawdhuri came there. They heard the whole story from me. I repeated in Carroll's presence what the latter had stated to me. Upon hearing everything they also joined in our application for bail. At this Carroll retired into a room with his advisers and had a consultation there for about a quarter of an hour.

R.—Do you know what they were talking about?

B.—No. But I know what the result of this consultation was. Carroll returned to us, and peremptorilly ordered us "to clear out of the gate".

R.—Why did he do so?

B.—That is more than I can tell you. He did so suddenly without any provocation I, however, told him that we would refuse to go unless we were turned out. I also told him that I had a right to be there as representing the accused. This seemed to bring him to his senses. He at once mollified his tone, and requested us to be pleased to leave the Thana as he wished to go on with his inquiry.

R.—Did you leave the Thana after that?

B.—Yes, after leaving Babu Kristo Kumar Mitter there to see that the accused were not subjected to further maltreatment, I proposed going to Mr. Halliday to apply for bail. Babus Bhupendra Nath Bose and Jogesh Chandra Chowdhuri seemed to be of opinion that in a case like the one in question it was useless going to him. Mr. Ghosh and I nevertheless, resolved to go and take our chance.

R.—Did you go?

B.—Yes, and in justice to Mr. Halliday I must say he gave me a very patient and polite hearing. He also telephoned to the Barabazar Thana to get the police version of the case. After thus getting both the versions he passed the order for bail, but that subject to the inquiry being over. He, however, assured us that the inquiry would not last longer than mid-night. Upon my friend, Mr. Ghosh, suggesting that as the Inspector himself was the complainant, the charge of the inquiry should be made over to some higher officer not interested in the matter. It must be said to the credit of Mr. Halliday that he offered to go there himself.

R.—What happened after this?

B.—Well, I thought it would be better to try and get an order for the immediate bail from Mr. Swinhoe, the officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate.

R.—Did you go and apply to him?

B.—Yes, Mr. Ghosh in the meantime having left me I sent for Bhupendra Babu to accompany me. But I found that Bhupendra Babu had also gone away from his office.

R.—Excuse my interrupting. Why did you want some one to be with you?

B.—Well, on occasions like the present it is best to have some one with you so that in case there is any difference between the recollection of yourself and that of the official, you can always refer to the recollection of the third person to find out which of them is nearest the truth.

R.—Did the Magistrate grant bail?

B.—He said that he could not modify the order of the Commissioner of Police.

R.—How did the Magistrate behave?

B.—Oh, excellently; and being a member of the Bar it was fully expected that he should do so. In fact he had gone to bed and his servants gone away when I went and knocked at his door till he woke up.

R.—Did you go back to the thana?

B.—Yes. Upon going there I was agreeably surprised to find that the men had been admitted to bail, Babu Kristo Kumar Mitter and a Marwari gentleman having stood bail for them. The Commissioner of Police, true to his words called at the thana and discharged them on bail. In fact it was true that they were released as was said close upon mid-night. I understand that some of the men complained to him that they had been very roughly handled by the Police but received no answer.

R.—Is there any thing else that you wish to add?

B.—There are many incidents which I have had to omit for the sake of brevity. In fact I have said more than I intended. But there is one fact which I must state here. The moment I pushed open the gate of the thana and entered inside with my colleague Mr. Ghosh, the accused, in one voice, greeted us "Bande Mataram," the echo of which still rings in my ears.

*Indeed, the statement made by Mr. Carroll is in the hands of the Barristers.—Ed.

NO FORWARD SALE ON THE 'LUCKY DAY."

There was no forward sale of piece goods on the Lucky Day, that is on Bijaya Dashmi day This was the last Sunday, and, as usual, the piece goods merchants came to office as is the custom prevailing since many years to receive from their customers orders for piece goods, principally Manchester cotton goods, and the offices were swept clean, and the inkpots and pans were also cleansed for the auspicious day. New pens were also provided, but, alas, the day proved a bitter disappointment to the merchants. The Marwaries had, it appears, held a meeting amongst themselves during the 3 days of the Pujah and decided that they would enter into no new conracts until something was decided about the Swadeshi movement. So that Shahebs sat in lonely grandeur in their respective desks, actually kiling flies as the Bengali phrase goes. On other years, the Babus are kept busy some times till three or four hours after candle light but on Sunday last, there was absolutely nothing to be done by them. There was no clatter of the hole-nailed shoes of the Marwari Beparees in the floors, and no garrulous chatter and bargaining for prices. In short, from the information to hand, we understand that, after waiting for the tiffin the officers of the respective merchantile firms come to realize the fact that the day was destined to be a failure. Just to keep up the appearance and the prestige of the auspicious day, as it were, the principal brokers signed a few contracts for a few bales each, and perhaps a few unsold parcels might have been ordered out. One will thus see our Marwarie friends have given us a practical proof of their active sympathy with the Swadeshi movement and for which we should be grateful to them.

Mr. Fraser will hand over the Foreign Secretaryship to Sir Louis Dane on the 24th instant, and then join the Viceroy as Political Officer on special duty during His Excellency's tour.

LAME BACK.

This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles and may be cured by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm two or three times a day and rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If this does not afford relief, bind on a piece of flannel slightly dampened with Pain Balm, and quick relief is almost sure to follow. For sale by * ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS. PRICE 1 Re. 2 Re.

News of the Day.

The Viceroy has left for a shooting trip in Dhami.

It is notified that the Viceroy's departure from Simla on the 23rd instant, at 11o'clock,

Mr. Tucker, District Superintendent of Police, whose services have been given to Assam, is mentioned as likly to be Inspector-General of Police of the new province.

Mr. R. N. Burn, Accountant-General of Public Works Department, has been granted long leave, on the expiry of which he will retire. A successor will be nominated almost immediately.

One effect of the recent strike of compositors in Calcutta has been to delay the issue of the annual report of the Post Office. The document, however, will probably be published within the next fortnight.

The Hon'ble Sir James Thomson, who has been appointed President of the Indian Excise Committee, handed over charge of his duties as Member of the Madras Council to the Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Forbes, who has just returned from leave.

Lord Minto will, it is understood, proceed direct to Calcutta from Bombay after taking over the Viceroyalty on the 18th November. The Executive Council will assemble at Calcutta on the arrival of the new Viceroy here on the 20th.

An estimate, amounting to Rs. 31,800, of reconstructing 100 additional cells, in two blocks of fifty each, in the District Jail, Bellary, has been sanctioned by the Madras Government for execution by the Superintendent of the Jail, acting as a Public Works disburser.

Officially speaking, there has been no change in the agricultural prospects during last week, and the situation in Rajputana continues to cause anxiety. On the last days of the weeks, there were no less than 25,871 people on famine relief in Rajputana, 2,621 in the Bombay Presidency; 2,592 in the United Provinces; 960 in the Madras Presidency; and 4,303 in the Baroda State.

The Khedda operations in Mysore in connection with the Royal tour will be on a grander scale than usual. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja have sanctioned no less a sum than one lakh of rupees, which has been placed at the disposal of Rao Bahadur Muttanna, Conservator of Forests, who is in sole charge of this particular branch of sport.

The report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops in Assam for the week ending the 3rd October, 1905, says:—Weather is seasonable. Rain has fallen in all districts. Plucking and manufacture of tea are continuing; prospects are good in Nowgong and fair elsewhere. Transplanting of late rice is nearly finished. Ploughing for and sowing of pulses and cutting of jute are in progress. Prospects of jute and sugarcane are generally fair. Prospects of cotton are generally good. Cattle disease is prevalent in six districts. Fodder is [illegible] in parts of Sylhet, Kamrup, and Darrang. Prices of common rice are:—Silchar 13, Tezpur and Sibsagar 12, Dibrugarh 11, Sylhet, Gauhati, and Nowgong 10, and Dhubri 9½ seers per rupee.

The following is the weekly crop Report in the Punjab, dated 5th October—Rainfall—Delhi, Ambala and Rawalpindi have received light showers. Price of wheat is falling in Hissar, Ambala and Multan, rising in Gujranwala and Mianwali. Prices of other food-grains are fluctuating. Ploughing for and sowings of spring crops are in progress. Harvesting of rice has commenced and cotton-picking is in progress in Amritsar. Condition of standing crops on irrigated lands is good to average in Delhi, below average. Crops on unirrigated lands are poor in Hissar, bad in Delhi, and below average in Shahpur. Tela (an insect) has damaged the cotton crop in parts of Lahore. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is scarce in Delhi and parts of Lahore and Mianwali. Water-supply—No complaint.

Much has been done of late to develop the agricultural and industrial resources of Burma. The latest evidence of initiative and enterprise on the part of the Government in encouraging this development, is the publication of "Instructions for the Culture and Manufacture of Tea." Dr. Harold H. Mann, the scientific officer of the Indian Tea Association, has revised and re-written these instructions for the Director of Agriculture for Burma, and has given in a clear and concise manner information regarding the locality, climate, seed soil and best methods of culture and manufacture. After describing the mode of manufacturing Black and Green Tea, an interesting description is given of the process of making Setpet Tea which is stated to be a purely Burmese product. If tea culture is to be undertaken extensively in Burma, the advice is given to devote attention to the manufacture of black tea. The instructions have been translated into Burmese, and are being widely circulated.

The following is the summary of the United Provinces crop report for the week ended the 4th October:—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Bahraich and Rae Bareli, and has generally improved the situation in the Meerut, Rohilkhand and Agra divisions. In Mainpuri, Farrukhabad and parts of Etah Etawah and Agra the recent rain has been ample. Elsewhere in the divisions named the rain has been insufficient to secure the rabi sowings. In the Khairagarh tahsil of the Agra district distress is anticipated, and a test work will probably be opened. In Unao and Banda the standing crops on light soils are withering for want of moisture, and the prospect for rabi sowings is doubtful. The numbers on the two test works in Jalaun have risen from 1,686 to 2,392. Cattle-disease is reported in parts of Bulandshahr, Etah, Sitapur, Kheri, Basti and Hamirpur. Fodder continues scarce in Meerut, Aligarh, Cawnpore, Hamirpur, and parts of the Agra division; but it has benefited by the recent rain. In Jalaun cattle are being sold and are being removed from parts of Etawah. Supplies are adequate and prices, although high, have fallen in eleven districts.

MISTAKEN DIAGNOSIS.

There are many people who have pains in the back and imagine that their kidneys are affected, while their only trouble is rheumatism of the muscles, which can be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, or by dampening a piece of flannel with the Pain Balm and binding it over the effected parts. A pain in the side or chest should be treated in the same manner and prompt relief is sure to follow. For sale by ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS PRICE 1 Re. 2 Re.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE

Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 15, 1905.

POLICE RULE IN CALCUTTA.

We had to take our usual Puja holiday at a time when the country had been carried to the highest pitch of excitement in consequence of police interference with the students who were engaged in the so-called picketting business in some Burra Bazar shops, that is to say, asking people not to buy foreign goods. The reader is aware that the seventeen people, of whom only six were students, arrested in this connection, were let off by the Police Commissioner, without any trial whatever. When the result of the case was known "both sides claimed the victory." How the matter affected the European anti-Swadeshiwallas, headed by the "Englishman" will appear from the report published in its columns and the editor's comments upon it, which are reproduced elsewhere.

So, according to the "Englishman" and its constituents, it was when Babus Surendra Nath Bannerjee and Bhupendra Nath Bose had apologized, given an undertaking on the part of the accused "not to commit themselves again in a similar way"—(in what way, pray?)—and paid a fine of Rs. 100 to Mr. Carroll, that they were not prosecuted! And says the "Englishman": "Mr. Halliday acted wisely, for a protracted trial at the Police Court or at the Sessions would only have intensified the excitement amongst the Babus and might have resulted in the acquittal of the accused."

As the Swadeshi spectre has entered into the staff of the "Englishman," it is therefore hardly necessary to say that its account is misleading. What happened was this. The Harrison Road affray took place on the 3rd instant. The following morning Babus Surendra Nath Bannerjee and Bhupendra Nath Bose called on the Police Commissioner with a view to effect an amicable settlement They were joined by Messrs A. C. Bannerjee and A. K. Ghose as Counsel on behalf of the accused. They found Mr. Halliday in temper. Indeed, he used certain expressions towards Babus Surendra Nath and Bhupendra Nath for which he no doubt regretted in calmer moments; for, though somewhat rough in his manners now and then, Mr. Halliday is a gentleman.

The Police Commissioner sought to throw all the blame upon the students and make the leaders of the Swadeshi movement responsible for the disturbance. Both Babus Surendra Nath and Bhupendra Nath protested against this insinuation and pointed out that the very fact that a large number of innocent passers-by were arrested shewed the illegalities committed by the Police. Mr Halliday then thoroughly realised the position. He saw that it was not as easy to secure the conviction of the accused as he at first thought it was. On the other hand, he no doubt perceived that the trial might lead to ugly disclosures affecting the police seriously. He therefore agreed to a compromise if Babus Surendra Nath and Bhupendra Nath would compensate the loss suffered by Mr. Carroll. Thereupon Babu Bhupendra Nath said that, in that case, compensation should also be given to the students, some of whom had lost their spectacles, shoes, and other [illegible] in the scuffle. Babu Surendra Nath, however, suggested that they need not press for compensation on behalf of the students, and Mr. Halliday agreed to [illegible] the matter to Darjeeling.

The next morning, that is to say, on the students and the other accused appeared at the office of the Police Commissioner to hear the decision of the latter. Before Mr. Halliday had sent for the accused, Babus Surendra Nath and Bhupendra Nath saw him in his private chambers. The Commissioner told them that he had received orders from Darjeeling to compromise the matter and he wanted to know what compensation they were going to pay to Inspector Carroll. They asked Mr. Halliday to fix the amount, and he said that, the Inspector had lost a spectacle which was valued at Rs. 65, and other articles to the value of Rs. 35, altogether Mr Halliday claimed Rs. 100. Babus Surendra Nath and Bhupendra Nath agreed to pay the amount, and Mr. Halliday called the accused before him in two batches, and discharged them.

It will thus be seen that there was no talk of apology and none was therefore offered. It should also be stated here that, Babus Surendra and Bhupendra gave no definite undertaking of any kind about anything or any person. All that they said was that, as the Pooja season was over, and there was no further necessity for "picketting," they would therefore use their influence with the students not to frequent shops in future for Swadeshi purposes.

We, however, need not conceal the fact that, the garbled accounts in the Anglo-Indian papers provoked a good deal of comments upon the conduct of Babus Surendra Nath and Bhupendra Nath among the other leaders of the country. In their opinion Babus Surendra Nath and Bhupendra Nath had not shown that firmness and courage which the occasion required: in short, they should not have allowed the case to be compromised in the way it was done. These critics were specially bitter, because they were convinced that the students were innocent, and that the police had provoked the disturbance and made illegal arrests; and also because the so-called picketting was not a crime at all: and that a trial would have disclosed the fact how by their gratuitous interference, the police had brought about this affray. Even, said the critics, if the innocent students were convicted and sent to jail or whipped they were ready to undergo the penalty. Indeed, some of them, when on bail, expressed their determination to stand a trial. Their idea was that, by making sacrifices for a good cause, they might be the means of nourishing the germs of national life which the present movement has planted in the minds of the people.

It was further contended that as the so-called picketting was not a criminal offence, therefore the police had no case whatever. Besides if the case had been allowed to proceed, revelations would have been made of which the authorities [illegible] been ashamed. That the [illegible] has been admitted [illegible] it confesses [illegible] case who was originally molested by the student has disappeared." So the prosecution had absolutely no leg to stand upon.

Indeed, if the police had any chance of success, they would not have agreed to compromise the case at all. The very fact that the accused were discharged the moment they were placed before the Police Commissioner is a proof positive that the authorities did not venture to go to trial. Those who disapproved of the action of Babus Surendra and Bhupendra, also felt that here was a fine opportunity allowed to slip away to give additional life to the cause and to shew that the "Babus" the "rioters," the "gang," —all these choice expressions are taken from the "Englishman"—can make sacrifices

But the feeling against Babus Surendra Nath and Bhupendra Nath disappeared when the fact was known that neither did they apologise nor did they pay any fine or give any undertaking. All that they did was to express regret at the occurrence in Harrison Road which every one has done, and is yet doing. It is ridiculous to suppose that they gave an undertaking for seventeen men, at least eleven of whom were passers-by and utter strangers to them. If they paid the sum of Rs. 100 to Mr. Carroll, it could not be a fine at all for there was no case, no trial; they paid it, because the Police Inspector received a severe handling and also lost some property, and hence he deserved some compesation, though he had to thank himself for the trouble that he brought upon his head.

But the chief reason which led Babus Surendra and Bhupendra to seek a compromise is yet to be told. Of the recognized leaders of the movement, they hold a most prominent position. They know that the Government expects them to do their duty at this juncture. They also know that for any serious disturbance it is they who would be held indirectly responsible. They know further that the wave of the feeling that is passing through the country is of the intensest kind. One act of indiscretion may be followed by a serious and wide-spread conflagration. If a conflagration is dreaded by the Government, it is dreaded much more by the leaders. All these considerations led them to purpose to the Police Commissioner to put an end to the affair which, if allowed to proceed, might have led to grave consiquences and jeopardized the interests of the Government as well as those of the people.

LORD CURZON'S THREATENED SPEECHES.

This is what our Simla correspondent wires to us:

"Kindly inform me by wire if you like to have the reports of the Viceroy's speeches which Lord Curzon will make on his way to Bombay via Kashmere?"

We must confess, whenever a previous intimation was sent to us that Lord Curzon would make speeches, our faces were blanched with despair. For, it meant a severe penalty to us, conductors of the daily papers. Perhaps it was ten in the evening; we had almost finished our day's work and were yawning from exhaustion; our eyes were heavy with sleep but we could not seek the pillow, for we expected the dreaded thing every moment. Just then a Sub-editor, with a telegraphic message in his hand, ran to us with the announcement, "it has come at last!"

Yes, it was the speech of "the greatest of England's Viceroys" for which we were waiting, and we hastily ran our eyes over it. But where was the end? The telegram before us contained only the beginning of the speech! However, after an interval of every fifteen or twenty minutes, batch after batch of similar telegrams, began to pour in till the last came when the clock struck twelve! This had often been our lot during the last six years. Add to this the fact that we had to pay for the telegraphic messages and employ additional hands, which also meant cost, to set the speech in type, which, needless to say, was bound to be very long, considering that it was delivered by the greatest of English Viceroys. We had no help but to submit to this trying position so long the sun was not setting, but what have we to do with the utterances of a Viceroy, who will leave us for good in a few days? No, Mr. Simla Correspondent, you need not wire us any more speeches of Lord Curzon.

We were under the impression that the retiring Viceroy's speech at the United Service Club, which secured for him, 73 cheers, was the last. Lord Curzon would have acted wisely if he had put a gag in his mouth after the delivery of that speech, for it is not possible for him to bring about the same brilliant gathering again, which, we understand, consisted of 75 members of the Civil Service, of whom 73 cheered his Lordship each giving him one cheer, and only two, who, it is suspected, belong to the party of Lord Kitchener, abstained altogether from the cheering business. His Lordship's latest speech was delivered on the 10th instant during the farewell ball at Simla, which called forth only 26 "cheers," "applause" etc., though there were 500 persons present, as the following table shows:

Cheers	...	13
Laughter	...	5
Loud laughter	...	4
Applause	...	2
Loud applause	...	2
		26

This is decidedly a poor record, compared with the result obtained at the United Service Club; for, not only was the number of "cheers," "applauses," etc. on that occasion nearly three times more, but at the ball function none showed his appreciation of the oratorial powers of the departing Viceroy in the various forms they in the U. S. Club did. For instance, at the ball there was no "prolonged applause", no "continued applause," no "continued laughter", and no "prolonged cheering again and again renewed." It is thus quite evident that Lord Curzon did not act quite intelligently by appearing before the public with another speech after his performance at the Club. The following sentence which we cull from His Lordship's speech called forth loud [illegible] applause:

"No Viceroy has ever had more cause to [illegible] woman is the better part of man [illegible] himself (Loud applause.)"

[illegible] than myself it is only Viceroys who can speak [illegible]

Of course [illegible] but, we fancy, even among of Vicereines: every one is a little partial ordinary mortals, by half. For, was not towards his better [illegible] speaking of his own Sancho Panja, [illegible] her broom-strick on his wife, who would [illegible] of season, enthralled back in season and out [illegible] did he not declare with her sweetness, and [illegible] "she was the best over and over again that [illegible] endom?" [illegible] life in the whole Christ[illegible]

LORD CURZON'S LAST WORK.

The "blessings" of the partition of Bengal are numerous. Here is one. As the reader is aware, under the scheme, Darjeeling is to become a Deputy Collectorship, and, for judicial purposes, it will be under the District and Sessions Judge of Purnea. The result is that a Darjeeling man, if convicted of a criminal offence by a Magistrate, will have to go all the way from his native district to Purnea for obtaining justice from the appellate court. Similarly, an inhabitant of Dinajpur, Rungpur, Rajshahye, Bogra or Maldah will have to proceed to Dacca, or even to Shillong, if the latter is made the principal seat of the Government of the new Province, for official business, though Calcutta is much nearer than it. In his famous reply to the contention of the people of Maldah, who complained of the great distance of their district from the head-quarters of the new Province, Sir Andrew Fraser was pleased to console them with the following assurance:—

"You plead that you are more remote from the head-quarters of the new Province and the Division to which you are going than you are from those of the Province and the Division to which you hitherto belonged. I feel assured, however, that it will be the interest and duty of the Administration of the new Province to bring you into much closer communication with the head-quarters of the Division to which you will belong than what exists at present".

Quite so; it will be the duty of the rulers of the new Province to lessen the distance, but the people of Maldah were not in need of that information from His Honour: what they wanted to know was,—for what crime were they going to be robbed of the present advantage and thrown at the mercy of the Administration of the new Province which may or may not look to their interests for years to come? His Honour's reply, as we pointed out at the time, was only "Fazal Gazal". The fact is, never were the feelings, sentiments, cherished associations, interests, comforts and conveniences of an entire nation so wantonly and ruthlessly trampled under foot as was done in the present case by the responsible authorities in the land.

The strangest part of the affair is that a large section, perhaps the vast majority, of the members of the Civil Service are as bitter against the partition as the people in general are. And the reasons are simple. They were not consulted when the scheme was propounded, and the dreadful prospect of spending the best part of their lives in a part of Bengal which is unhealthy and unpicturesque has necessarily created a good deal of discontent among them. We happened to have a talk with a high official, who is destined to make his mark in the service, and he complained that he and several others would either die of Kalazar, malaria, cholera or small pox, or they would break their health and retire early. The discontent among the members of the service has been very much intensified by the methodless way in which officers are being posted to the new province, disregarding their wishes and conveniences.

An Anglo-Indian correspondent writing in the "Daily Chronicle" remarks: "The partition of Bengal is a scheme evolved by Lord Curzon alone." Yes, it is the work of a single man. And who is he? He is one who has given ample evidence of his hatred and prejudice against the Bengalees, apparently because they are fully a match for the English in intelligence and morality, though not in barbarism; for they are incapable of mowing down their defenceless or ill-armed fellow-beings with shrapnells and Maxim guns. His Lordship got two pliant subordinates in Mr. Risley and Sir Andrew Fraser to carry out his project of cutting the compact. Bengalee speaking nation into two and thereby weakening them. He did not consult the learned Judges of the High Court or any experienced officer in Bengal able to give him sound advice.

His Lordship no doubt expected opposition from Mr. Brodrick, but he secured the consent of the Indian Secretary of State by submitting to the humiliation of being thrown over-board in his quarrel with Lord Kitchener though a subordinate of his. Fancy the depth of his love for the Bengalees! He was willing to be consoled for his discomfiture in his fight with the Commander-in-Chief, provided the people of Bengal were placed at his tender mercy!

God can never bless an unholy work. The partition of Bengal is the result of what we call unreasonable "zid" and malignant prejudices. It is bound to produce confusion and disastrous results all along the line. The pity is, it is the innocent people who will suffer for the follies of others. Yet God is not a myth. His law is immutable. No one, even the greatest of England's Viceroys, can break it with impunity. To make a whole nation miserable, simply because you have the power to do so, disregarding their earnest appeals is an act which cannot be justified on any grounds. The authors of such acts, however well-intentioned, must therefore pay the penalty of breaking a moral law.

Now a few words to Lord Curzon. Ravana, the great king of Lanka, at his dying moment gave two golden advices to Rama, who had defeated him. The first was, never to lose a moment in carrying out a good resolve, and the second never to hurry on a project of doubtful propriety. Said Ravana, the most powerful man of his time, when vanquished in the unholy war that he had waged against Rama and was about to breathe his last, "Oh Rama, my experience and age entitle me to give you one or two pieces of advice, be you good enough to listen to me." Rama said, "Surely I will bow to your counsels."

Then Ravana said, as stated above, "My first advice to you is, 'Never show slackness in carrying out a good secolve'; and the second is, 'never hurry on a resolve to do mischief.'" He continued: "I had formed the excellent resolve of building a high stair case to enable mortals to go up to heaven with ease; but that good project I put off from time to time so that now that I am dying, it is left unfinished. But my wicked desire to rob you of your divine consort, Sita Devi, was quickly carried out, and the result is my death and humiliation."

Lord Curzon conceived a number of projects regarding India. He called them twelve reforms, but they were more than that, many of them being either mischievous or of doubtful propriety, such as—(1) crippling High Education; (2) strangling Metropolitan Self-Government; (3) shutting the door of the Provincial Service to merit proved by competitive tests; (4) converting the police into a semi-political bureaucracy; (5) enlarging the area of taxation in the name of subscriptions and contributions, said to be voluntary but really enforced; (6) display of pomp and pageantry at ruinous costs; (7) hiding official designs by means of a penal law as if they could brook no light; (8) breaking the long existing charter guaranteeing to the natives of the said appointments carrying Rs. 200 and upwards per month; (9) trampling down the Queen's Proclamation; (10) partition of Bengal, and the like. These have been all hurried through and one of them,—the partition—which is the finishing stroke and is yet hanging fire, will be an accomplished fact on the 16th instant.

There was, however, only one good resolve taken up by Lord Curzon along with his numerous obnoxious measures, some of which are noted above. It was to resuscitate the indigenous industries of the country. He, however, merely touched it and then let it alone. All that was done in this connection was to impose a protective duty on sugar and create a Commercial Department. The countervailing duty was, however, insufficient and served no useful purpose whatsoever. But what is the object of this commercial department? Is it to help the indigenous industries of the people, or to create several berths for Englishmen and a machinery to meet the demands of the foreign merchants and foreign speculators? We are, however, quite willing to concede that his Lordship felt that Government owes to India an effort, however small or impotent, to encourage the indigenous industries.

But Lord Curzon was too busy with measures of another kind, and this good resolve on his part was postponed "sine die." The Swadeshi movement, set on foot by the instrumentality of one of his own measures, may, however, be a source of some comfort to his Lordship. Ravana had failed to construct a stair-case leading to heaven; but his unholy war brought out the incarnate divinity of Ram Chandra and thus indirectly he paved the way to heaven. Lord Curzon may similarly console himself with the thought that his crusade against the Bengalees has resulted in the Swadeshi movement which, if properly engineered, may pave the way for the salvation of India.

COMMEMORATION OF THE 16TH OCTOBER.

A NATIONAL FUND.

We heartily congratulate the Conference, held last Thursday under the presidency of the Maharaja of Mymensingh, on its resolution to start a National Fund on the 16th instant. A better way of commemorating this day of national mourning and humiliation could not have been suggested. The Swadeshi movement is no longer a child's play. We must now show substantial work. The honour of the entire Bengalee nation is involved in the matter. It is a movement which is national in the truest sense of the word. From the highest to the lowest of our people—from the biggest Maharajah down to the humblest ryot—there is scarcely a Bengalee who is not vitally interested in it. If it now collapses, will not the world cry shame upon us all, and shall we not then richly deserve to be execrated by our sons and grandsons? The failure of the movement means the social death of the nation. The leaders have taken a duty upon themselves, the sacredness and gravity of which cannot be exaggerated. They must fulfil this [illegible] with a manly heart. For, if they [illegible] God nor man will forgive them.

The sacrifices required of them to [illegible] movement a success are, however, very slight. From one point of view they have to make no sacrifice at all. What is the object of the Swadeshi movement? It is the development of the resources of the country; it is to restore India to its original position of the first industrial country in the world. And this means the *salvation* of our people. There was a time when land and industry fed and clothed our nation. Land no longer pays in the way it did before. All our industries have been killed or are in a dying condition. The inevitable result must be poverty. A poor and starving population are bound to die out, and the Bengalees, as we all know, are fast disappearing.

The success of the Swadeshi movement does not consist merely in eschewing foreign goods but replacing them by home-made substitutes. In this way we can not only keep in the country the money that is being drained to other lands but create means of livelihood for tens of millions of our people. The cotton fabrics sold annually in Bengal by foreigners amount to, say, 20 crores of Rupees. If we can supply its inhabitants with all the cloths they need by starting spinning and weaving mills and distributing improved looms to the weaving classes, not only will the drain of these twenty crores to foreign countries be stopped, but a vast number of the population, who are now unemployed, will find work and earn their bread.

To make the Swadeshi movement successful we have therefore two things to do: (1) to abstain from the use of foreign articles, and (2) to revive our lost or decaying industries. To carry out these objects, we must create a National Fund, and place it under the control of a Committee thoroughly representative in character, and fully alive to the importance of the objects for which it has been started. Above all, the trustees and treasurers should be persons who command universal confidence.

We are glad to observe that all the conditions mentioned above were considered and satisfied in the formation of the Committee and the Trustees for raising, controlling and preserving the proposed National Fund. The Committee and the Trustees must necessarily be provisional in the beginning. A good many more members will have to be added to the Committee, and when the full Committee has been completed, the names of these members will be published. What the public want to know immediately are the names of the Trustees, so that they may be absolutely sure of the safety of their donations, and hence the names of the Trustees are published.

The procedure to be followed is this. On the 16th the general public will be invited to meet at the house of Rai Pashupatti Nath Bose, Zemindar, No. 65, Bagbazar Street, and talk about the Swadeshi movement and how to make it a success. The place will be kept open from 3 p. m. to 9 p. m. Those who attend the meeting will be pleased to bring with them their contributions to the National Fund, which ought to be at least one day's income in the case of every person, and deposit the same with Rai Pashupatti Nath Bose who will give a receipt for the same. Those who are unable to attend, whether they reside in Calcutta or elsewhere, will be good enough to remit their quota through men or by post to Rai Pashupatti Nath.

In our next issue we shall discuss the question,—how to utilize the National Fund? What we need say to-day is that its proceeds will be devoted only to industrial purposes and reproductive works so that the resources of the country will be developed and the Fund will go on swelling. We trust, every well-wisher of the Swadeshi movement —and there is not a Bengalee who is not a supporter of it—will deem it his sacred duty to contribute his mite to the Fund. One day's income is a trifle, and even a poor man can part with it easily. But, it means a very important thing, if one day's incomes of, say, a million men are collected together and converted into a fund of the nation. With such a fund at their disposal, the people can make their country again foremost in the matter of industry. We therefore trust that not only will thousands pay their own share on the 16th instant, but will induce thousand others to consecrate their money in that way.

Judging from the interview which one of our representatives had with Mr. A. C. Bannerjee, published elsewhere, it will be seen that the police who took part in the Harrison Road disturbance are alleged to have maltreated some of the students and others whom they had arrested. At least this is what they complained both to Mr. A. C. Bannerjee and the Police Commissioner. Now that the case has been compromised, may we inquire what action the Government is going to take with regard to the conduct of the police? Fancy what splendid captures were made by the valiant police Inspector and his myrmidons' One of the youths arrested by them as a rioter had gone to Barra Bazar to purchase medicine for his father who was seriously ill at home! Another nice catch of the police was the managing clerk of a respectable firm of Attorneys who had come to fight with the guardians of the peace with the money and the account book of the firm in his possession! Another equally nice catch was a poor Mahomedan Duftry boy who was also fired with the Swadeshi spirit and had left home to commit a riot! And with these facts before him the Police Commissioner was bold enough to redden his eyes at Babus Surendra Nath and Bhupendra Nath when they proposed a compromise! Need any body now wonder why did the authorities roar like a lion in the beginning and afterwards climbed down hurriedly? They would have acted very thoughtlessly if they had proceeded with the case. Mr. Halliday should not forget that if it is his duty to keep the public peace when it is disturbed by the populace, his still more important duty is to restrain his subordinates when they oppress the people or break the law. What right had the police to arrest passers-by, maltreat them, [illegible] them off to the police station and keep them under custody till mid-night? The Government is bound to make a sifting inquiry into the matter for the people are getting alarmed at the way the police have been let loose to do whatever they like. How the city is threatened with anarchy through the lawless conduct of the police will be realised from the account of "another police affray" published elsewhere.

The manner in which the "English[illegible]" paper is inflaming the mind[illegible] European communibers of both Indian and [illegible] character to the ties and give a sin[illegible] to attract the seports, ought [illegible] sition of the Governrious [illegible] ment. This paper, since it has passed into the hands of a new editor, is doing its very best to foment racial animosities by its violent writings and garbled re-Swadeshi movement. Because a beggar woman was run down by a tram car, therefore according to the "Englishman" the Swadeshiwallas should be punished! The compositors in the Government presses and the conductors of the tram cars struck work, and, in the opinion of the Hare Street paper, the Swadeshi movement is responsible for it! We wonder why the strike of the Europan drivers of the E. I. Railway was not also attributed to the influence of the promoters of the movement! The affray in Harrison Road was described as a serious riot by the "Englishman" but the paper has beaten itself hallow by its account of a "Fight in Sovabazar" which we are told took place on Saturday last The description is so interesting that we reproduce it below with all its sensational heading:—

"THE BOYCOTT".
FIGHT IN SOVA BAZAR.
BRITISH GOODS BURNT.

On Saturday a fight, which assumed serious dimensions, took place in Upper Chitpur Road between some shop-keepers and a party of Swadeshi supporters, who are stated to be students, in connection with the boycott of British goods. The information obtainable shows that a native purchaser called upon the shop of one Kally Dass Bhor, a vendor of cloths in Upper Chitpur Road, and asked for a piece of contry made cloth, in place of which the shop-keeper sold him a piece of Manchester cloth. When the purchaser discovered the fact he returned to the shop and returning the cloth, demanded a refund of the money. As the shop-keeper was averse to taking back the cloth, a quarrel ensued between the purchaser's friends and the shop-keeper, who was supported by many of the neighbouring shop-keepers. When the news got abroad it appears that bands of students went to the place of disturbance and joined in the fray. A pitched battle resulted between the two factions, sticks and lathies being freely used. Policemen who saw the occurrence were powerless in the immense crowd, but information was conveyed to the thanas, and the Police arrived in time to see barely the tail end of the fight. They, however, with the aid of several respectable natives living in the vicinity, dispersed the crowd, but could effect no arrests as they were unable to trace the real offenders. Many men were seriously injured in the fight, and Kally Dass Bhor had to be conveyed home for medical treatment. Yesterday morning a second crowd, composed, no doubt, of most of the same men, appeared on the scene of the previous day's occurrence, and demanded from the shop-keeper's son, who was carrying on the business, the sum of Rs. 30, as a sort of fine for his fathers' conduct. The son made over the money to the men and also at their request, delivered up to them all the Manchester cloth in the shop. The boycotters then took the cloth, valued at Rs. 20, and made a bonfire of it, te policemen on dut[illegible]

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refraining from interference in the matter. The proceedings terminated with the shop-keeper's son proclaiming from an elevated position that he would never again have any connection with foreign goods. Frightened at these unusual proceedings the neighbouring shop-keepers did not open their shops yesterday. Before dispersing, the boycotters circulated the rumour that they intend preventing the use of foreign made sugar by sweetmeat vendors. Last evening while religious processions were going on ,bands of students, each brandishing a walking stick, paraded the streets in the northern section of the town, defiantly shouting "Bande Mataram," whenever they passed a European or when they happened to be in the vicinity of a police station.

Babu Sham Lal Bose, a medical practitioner, who is thoroughly acquainted with the facts of the case and was an eye-witness to the scene has sent a contradiction of the above to the "Englishman" He has also sent us a copy of his contradiction which is as follows:—

"Sir,—The account published in your today's issue over the heading "Fight in Sovabazar" is not correct I do not know whether it was wilfully misrepresented or your information was obtained from third hand.

On Saturday last a man went to purchase a "Swadeshi" dhuti from one Kali Bhur who keeps a cloth shop just opposite my house;—but this cloth dealer gave the buyer a Manchester dhuti. On his return home his friends detected the trick and the buyer went back to the shop to return the cloth and take back his money, accompanied by some gentlemen of the locality; but the shop-keeper abused them in filthy terms and said: "why did not you examine the trade mark, before you paid the price"? Thereupon the local people remonstrated with the vendor and gave him a slap and the neighbouring shop-keepers along with Kali Bhur came out with lathies and severely mauled two boys one aged 14 and the other 8 or 9 years. At this time large crowds assembled and threatened to teach lessons to the offenders—(It is not true that Kali Bhur was taken to the hospital but on the contrary these lads had to seek medical assistance,)—when a relation of the Sovabazar Raj family came and induced the enraged crowds to desist from violent action, and took the injured lads and some of the gentry of the locality to the landlord of this shop-keeper who undertook to make enquiries and bring about an amicable settlement. Yesterday morning he sent for all the shop-keepers and the local people at Raja Radhakant's house. The shop-keepers admitted before all that they were in the wrong and apologised to the injured lads, and as a penance the chief offender offered to spend Rs. 50 for such purposes as they deemed fit. It was then suggested that Kali Bhur should pay Rs. 5 to each of the two boys who were assaulted and subscribe Rs. 20 to the National Fund and destroy 20 Rs. worth of Manchester cloths publicity, before his shop and make an apology for his conduct. This he willingly agreed to do and did as he promised.

I am a medical practitioner and am an eye witness to all that is related above.

Sham Lal Bose.

P.S.—If it be necessary I can ask Kumar Surendra Narayan Deba grandson of Raja Sir Radhakant Deb Bahadur, who acted as an arbitrator in this matter, to corroborate every word that I have written above.

We publish below an English tra[illegible] of a letter received by Kumar S[illegible] [illegible] Kali Bhur [illegible] from Anath Nath Bhur, [illegible]

Letter [illegible]
to [illegible] Surend[illegible] Nath Bhur

The [illegible] over [illegible] Narain Deb Bahadur the 21[illegible] Assin last at 7 [illegible] sale of cloth [illegible] been amicably settled. We have paid Rs. 50 in cash and few pieces of cloth of our own free will because of the repentance felt by us in having acted without understanding (properly.) Others are not to blame for it. We write these lines for your information. Dated 24th Assam 1312 B. S.

So according to the "Englishman" "a pitched battle" was fought! He however forgot to mention one important matter, namely, that Maxim guns were used by both parties! We are further told by the paper that "many men were seriously injured in the fight, and Kally Dass Bhor had to be conveyed home for medical treatment.' The only parties hurt were, however, two small boys and the shop-keepers who committed this unworthy act paid penalty for it. The letter of Kali Bhur, published above, proves conclusively that it, was altogether a private affair, and the police had no business to appear on the scene. We have not the slightest doubt that, if a European Police Inspector were in charge of the Kumartooly thana, another scandal like that of Harrison Road would have been perpetrated. We cannot congratulate the Anglo-Indian community on having an organ like the "Englishman" which fills its columns with trashes which the meanest of the Indian papers will not care to publish. Macaulay, when commenting upon the pretension of the "holy Roman Empire,' said that, it was no doubt a correct description, only it was not holy, it was not Roman, and it was not Empire. That is the way "the Englishman's" account of the Sova Bazar afiair can be described. It is not only misleading but untrue and inflammatory.

The "Englishman" "is informed that the Government of Bengal is calling on the heads of colleges and schools to expel the students concerned in the Harrison Road riot." Of course if the present editor of the "Englishman" were the ruler of the Province, he would have not only expelled the students but, as it suggested the other day, abolished all the coolleges! But since he is only an officiating editor, and not the occupier of the Belvedre gadi, one need not attach any importance to his utterance. Surely the Government cannot adopt such a step as the "Englishman" suggests unless it has lost its head completely.

We have received several letters from Delhi relating to the arrest of Pandit Kashi Nath. This is what a correspondent writes:—

"Pundit Kashi Prashad Misra B. D. D. delivered on Monday, October 2, a lecture in the Queen's Garden, Delhi, on the urgent necessity of using country-made things. His points were (1) that upon this movement in Bengal depended the welfare of the entire Indian population (2) that Lord Curzon's Government have all along encouraged native industry and that his audience need not fear that the cause of Indian industry would, in any way, displease the Government. The gathering was large, being composed of nearly 5000 Punjabis and Pathans of Delhi; and the detective police, therefore, must have been present on the spot. On Tuesday morning, the police hunted out the Pundit's lodge and arrested him on the charge of spreading disaffection among the people. How the encouragement of native industry is tantamount to sedition is what the people of Delhi are entirely at a loss to make out. Bail has been refused and the Pundit has been put to hajat.

"The Pundit had just finished his lecturing tour in the Punjab having spoken to the people of thirteen important towns thereof. He is also Superintendent of Congress movement in the U. P. A strong voice of protest should therefore be raised by the native press on the Pundit's behalf."

A telegram has since then informed us that the Pundit has been released on bail. The information is simply staggering. For, is it possible that, under the British Government, a man can be arrested by the police and sent to hajut for making a speech on the industrial improvement of the country? And yet, everything is possible under the administration of Lord Curzon and his Lieutenants. In Bengal they have not yet commenced arresting public speakers, but the police are trying to put the students into trouble for what is called "picketting."

We are glad to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor has left Darjeeling, but if his presence is needed anywhere it is in Calcutta, His Honour is, however, again on his touring excursion. What good purposes these constant and protracted tours serve, the general public have no idea; but it is quite clear that they entail some expense upon the people of the quarter where the ruler of the Province travels; for they cannot help making some suitable preparations to receive their honoured guest. In this way, from the Lieutenant-Governor downwards, numbers of officers go out on tours and the people have to look after their comforts sometimes at considerable personal sacrifices. In a recent speech, Mr. A. Chaudhuri gave a list of the big Zemindars, each of whom had to spend something like a lakh of Rupees annually to meet the cost of these official tours. No Lieutenant-Governor, excepting, perhaps, Sir Richard Temple, travelled so incessantly and on such an extensive scale as Sir Andrew Fraser is doing. As regards Sir Richard, however, he was generally on horse back, and was never accompanied by Lady Temple and a number of his Secretaries while touring in the interior

Just now, as we have said, we need His Honour very much in our midst, for police rule has taken a serious turn in Calcutta. Policemen have been posted near the crossings or near the shops of cloth vendors and thus possibilities of lawlessness have been sown in various parts of the town. What happened on the night of the 9th instant at Sovabazar may happen daily everywhere. The shop keeper of Sovabazar gave notice to the nearest police station that some young lads were asking the buyers of his goods not to purchase them. And immediately scores of illiterate up-country constables came out with lathies in hands to arrest the "rioters"! The naughty boys had by that time taken to their heels; and the brave constables, baulked of their prey, surrounded a number of passers-by and began to belabour them with their sticks. Amongst their victims, as far as we have [illegible] to know, were two small boys, [illegible] saw us the next morning after [illegible] and gave us the details of the [illegible] assault. Another passer-by who is living at Nundoram Sen's lane, had, we are told, his teeth knocked out by the blow of a lathi.

[illegible] if this is not anarchy we do not know what it is. Wicked urchins may enter a shop and threaten a shop-keeper. The latter in fright may seek police help. Is it, however, proper and lawful that hordes of up-countrymen, in uniform or in plain dress, should on this information come to the spot and break the heads of the passers by or march them off to the thana? This is what a gentleman writes to us:

"I was purchasing cloths from a shop at Shambazar. My carriage was at some distance. I had taken a Durwan with me. I was inside the shop and the Durwan was outside. A constable came and asked my Durwan, 'hatta, hatta; leave the place or I will arrest you'. My man said he had come with me, and I asked the constable why he was behaving in that way. He impertinently replied, 'hookum nahi. We have received orders to arrest every man who would loiter near a cloth shop.'"

Now what dees all this mean? Are these constables behaving in this manner under or without orders from the authorities? If under orders, why are riots and disturbances being tempted in this way?

Mr. Halliday sought to prove that "picketting" was a criminal offence by arguing the question in this wise. What picketting means, said he, is to ask the shop-keeper not to sell, and the buyer not to purchase a foreign article. Now both the shop-keeper and the buyer may resent this officiousness on the part of the picketters, and gradually from words they come to blows. Following his argument let us see what the result of police interference is likely to be. If you leave the shop-keeper, the buyer and the picketters alone, they will not break one another's heads,—at least they have not done anything of the kind as yet. But if constables are authorized to run to a shop at the call of a shop-keeper and use their lathies, would not the result be very serious? The people here are gentle, and hence they have put up with the Harrison Road and the Sovabazar affairs; but there is a limit to their patience. The plague riots showed that the rabble here could retaliate.

What should be done on the 16th of October when the partition of Bengal will be officially effected? This question was discussed at a meeting of a number of leaders, held Thursday evening at the place of the Maharajah of Mymensingh under his presidency; and it was resolved that the nucleus of a National Fund should be formed on that memorable day. The object of the Fund would be the development of national resources by the establishment of cotton industries all over the country.

The Swadeshi movement has already made its influence felt in Manchester. From Reuter's telegram published elsewhere it will be seen that the news from Calcutta that there were no "Lucky Sales" has accentuated the anxiety felt there on this account. We trust, the eyes of Manchester will be fully opened by the time when Lord Curzon reaches England.

THE LAY OF THE CALCUTTA POLICEMAN.

(A literal translation of a song in Bengalee.)

Hail Mr. Halliday our king,
Accept our Bijoya greeting.
Will it ever be our lot
To be present at a riot?
For when with lathies we come
We find all rioters gone!
When will picketters use force
To confound Banerjee and Ghose;
And when will they stand match
So that we may secure a fine catch?
Ye picketters be you manly,
Give up 'suasion, for that's cowardly.
Alas! alas! our Nasib is bad
Why God created the Calcutta lad?
Then, if we carefully get up a case;
No complainant turns up at our ukase.
He joins picketters and forsakes us ungratefully,
Such is wickedness in Yoog Kallee.
Use force, ye students, and come singly,
And we shall arrest you bravely;
Let not your number be very large, for
You must give us chance to outnumbas.
Let them the youngsters be not more than thirteen,
Above all you must not bring that dreadful Jateen.
Let you be generous, just, and fair
For, if you bring Jateen we shall be nowhere.
If in the fight we a licking get
Rupees 100 is the compensation net.
"Bande Mataram."

Needless to say that it is impossible to translate the song literally in proper rhyme and versification.

The Bombay Corporation will shortly consider the advisability of carrying on a crusade against crows in the city.

In the month of April last, one Govindasami was charged before Mr. W. E. Clarke Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore Madras with theft of a bottle of iodine belonging to Messrs W. E. Smith and Co. One of the witnesses for the prosecution Chandu Mall, it is alleged turned hostile and made a statement to the effect that the voucher or cash-bill granted was not written by his writer Gangadaram. The latter was then called in as a Court witness and stated that he wrote the cash-bill at Chandu Mall's dictation. The Magistrate thereupon directed the prosecution of Chandu Mall for perjury and transferred the case to the Town Police Court. The accused in the meantime applied to the Madras High Court for a revocation of the order of the Magistrate to prosecute him for perjury but his petition was dismissed. The case being called on at the Town Police Court, Mr. Eardley Norton who was engaged for the accused, asked for an adjournment to the 19th instant, which was granted. Sub-Inspector Short then applied for an enhancement of the amount of the accused's bail-bond which was accordingly raised from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 with one surety for a similar amount.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty have disposed of an appeal filed by Bhatti Jetha, who had been convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Accused was tried before Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, for killing one Kasna with a bill-hook, on 17th June last, at Vadtal. It appears that Kasna's brother's wife Boji, a shrill-voiced woman, incensed at the liberties taken with her widowed niece by the nephews of the accused and of one Dhana, began abusing and cursing their ancesters and that progeny for several generations to come. She continued this invective till supper time, and after getting her meal, resumed it with renewed energy. The accused and Dhana said they were very nearly goaded into madness by it, and were unable to stand it any longer. Dhana, armed with a stick and the accused armed with a bill-hook, went to her; and there was a general quarrel between them and Boji, her husband Jetta's brother Kasna, the deceased. Kasna tried to get Boji into the house, when he got a blow from Dhana with the stick, which was followed up by another from the accused with his bill-hook. Kasna's skull was cut open and he fell and died twelve hours after. Dhana, who pleaded guilty, received a nominal punishment. Considerable provocation having been pleaded in mitigation of the accused's offence, he was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The Judges of the Appeal Court confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

A REFERENCE UNDER THE LOCAL BOARDS ACT.

One N. Venkataramudu, of Bukkapatnam, Anantapur district, was convicted by the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Ponukonda under Section 162 (c) of the Local Boards Act for failure to repair his compound wall after due notice by the Chairman of the Union and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2. The District Magistrate referred the case for the orders of the Madras High Court under Section 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He observed that there was no provision in the Local Boards Act, under which an owner of land was bound, or could be directed or ordered to raise or repair a wall round his land to prevent nuisance being committed thereon. Under section 143 A. the Panchayat could, by notice, require the owner of land, which is in a filthy or unwholesome state, to cleanse, clear or otherwise put it in a proper state; but under that Section an owner could not be made to fence land which is in a filthy state. He submitted that the conviction was therefore illegal. The reference came on for disposal before the Officiating Chief Justice, and his Lordship, after hearing the Public Prosecutor, set aside the conviction and sentence and directed the fine to be refunded.

It is stated that the shock caused by blowing up of the dynamite in the Suez Canal last Friday was distinctly recorded by the seismographic instruments of the Government of India at Simla.

Mr. Mears, Electrical Adviser to Government returned to Calcutta on Friday morning. He was recently at Simla to report upon the scheme for the electrification of the Kalka-Simla Railway.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Sept. 22.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

"I cannot say I think—
I only stand upon the thought-well's brink;
From darkness to the sun the water bubbles up—
I lift it in my cup.
Thou only thinkest—I am thought;
Me and Thy thought Thou thinkest. Nought
Am I but as a fountain spout
From which Thy water welleth out.
Thou art the Only One, the All in All.
Yet, when my soul on Thee doth call
And Thou dost answer out of everywhere.
I in Thy Allness have my perfect share."
—George MacDonald.

A MEMORY: WILLIAM DIGBY PASSED INTO THE BEYOND SEPT. 24, 1904.

"When such a friend as this goes nearer to God, becoming invisible to us, it is wonderful to feel Death growing beautiful, the unseen world becoming real, and God's goodness seeming good as never before. It is that vanished one who changes all things so for us, by "adding his goodness to the unseen side of things." Noble friends—only the noble probably—have power to leave us this bequest; power to bequeath us a sense of God more real and good, a Deathlessness more sure. Therefore, we can never know the whole of a friend's blessing until he has died. We speak of circles 'broken' by death, but a circle is really incomplete until some of the friends sit out of sight."

—William C. Gannett.

THE PARTITION SCHEME AND THE BOYCOTT IN BENGAL.

There is no doubt that the determination of Bengal to boycott British goods and foster home industries is making a great impression here. As was to be expected when the Bengalis showed determination and self-sacrifice in the matter, British merchants and critics began to recede from the position of scoffers which they at first assumed. Each day there are signs that the gravity of the situation is being more and more realised, and voices are heard in various parts of the country, principally in the press, giving true causes for this great movement which appears to be gathering force in Bengal every day. Certainly Bengal has hit upon a way of calling attention to her grievance that seems likely to accomplish the end she had in view, but that end is not yet gained, and the pressure will have to grow more and more forcible. It is being recognised here that the partition scheme is Lord Curzon's and his alone, and, if one could only arrive at the truth, it would be made plain, no doubt, that expert advisers on the Council of India were certainly not enthusiastic in their support of it. The wheels within wheels probably had a good deal to do with their agreement to the sanctioning of the scheme by Mr. Brodrick, but there is no denying the fact that the Secretary of State was heedless of the feelings of millions of Bengalis when he sought to conciliate Lord Curzon for his rebuff on military administration in India by giving consent to the fracturing of advanced Bengal. An Anglo-Indian Correspondent, writing two days ago in the "Daily Chronicle," remarks that "the partition of Bengal is a scheme evolved by Lord Curzon alone. The fact that he succeeded in persuading the Cabinet, during his dispute with the Commander-in-Chief, to accept it, apparently without enquiry, is sufficient by itself to account for the pæan of rejoicing that has arisen from the Bengali newspapers at the news of the Viceroy's resignation." The same correspondent emphasises the fact that the opposition is of an extraordinary character and that it is by no means confined to the Bengalis for the greater part of the non-official community and it is believed also of the Civil Service is on the popular side. The "Manchester Guardian" quotes at length from the splendid article by "Max" in "Capital" in which he urges a combination of European and Bengali opposition to the scheme. The "Morning Leader," in a leading article entitled, "Dismemberment," expresses the opinion that there is still a chance, "though it is a slender one," that, in spite of the recent announcement the scheme concocted in secret by the Government of India for the dismemberment of Bengal may yet be defeated. The slender thread of hope, it considers, hangs upon the Parliamentary discussion and Mr. Brodrick's pledge. The Secretary of State, says the "Morning Leader," has promised to "elucidate" the matter to Parliament and has deprecated any Parliamentary judgment until the process of elucidation is complete. In these circumstances it would manifestly be not only uncivil but wrong to allow active measures to be taken for giving effect to the scheme until and unless it receives the sanction of Parliament." It is to be feared, however, that this slender hope will hardly be sufficient to accomplish the revocation of Government Orders, but as the "Patrika" has so ably pointed out, such a revocation practically took place in Lord Lansdowne's time. The debate in the House of Commons on the last night but one of the session was, indeed, a farce from an official point of view. To think that the Cabinet Minister who is responsible for India found himself unable to satisfy the legitimate curiosity of the House with regard to a great administrative change in Bengal without reference to further papers when he himself had sanctioned the partition scheme, is to reduce his position to an absurdity, and India may well resent the disgracefully unsatisfactory way in which her interests are watched over. But, to come back to other press observations on the partition: an "Indian Student in Scotland" writes to the "Scottish Review" a very able and just article on "Educated Indians and the Raj," reviewing the position of affairs to-day in India. He ennumerates the advantages which have been conferred upon India by the British Government—education, roads, railways, etc.,—and then proceeds to show that poverty and famine have increased under British rule, that the Magna Charter of India—Queen Victoria's Proclamation—is not carried to its logical conclusion, that taxation exists without representation even in the House of Commons, that the Council of India ought to have Indian representatives amongst its members, and after dealing with a number of other grievances, he comes to "the burning topic," the partition of Bengal. which he emphatically condemns and expresses the hope that "the resignation of Lord Curzon means the disappearance of this bone of contention." The "Morning Post," London, publishes letter from "Anglo-Indian" in which he suggests that the opposition of Western Bengal arises from the fact that "numbers of young Indian university men studying for Government appointments find themselves cut off from competing for those positions in eastern Bengal which they have come to regard as their special prerogative." After propounding this selfishly unworthy idea, "Anglo-Indian" draws attention to the extra cost which eastern Bengal will have to bear and which will be a great strain on its slender resources. The "Daily News," faithful friend of India, published on Saturday last a cable from its Own Correspondent in Calcutta reporting sixty-seven protest meetings last week and referring to the irritation and resentment aroused by Lord Curzon's determination to carry the partition scheme through before his departure. Indian correspondents in England write both to the "Daily News" and the "Manchester Guardian" with regard to the determination of the Bengalis to continue their resistance to the scheme and their persistence in the boycott. One of them, Mr. J. C. Mukerjee, of Anerley, alluding to the separation, writes: "The whole of Bengal has been stirred to its depths because a deadly blow has been dealt to the Bengali nation. They have by their education and culture, by their patriotism and public spirit proved themselves a veritable thorn in the side of the Government. They have presumed to lay down new rules of meum and tuum, and the cry of stop thief comes loudest from their throat. So that if their nascent nationhood can be crushed once for all by following the old trick of divide and conquer the old game of grab would once more go on, unhampered and unheeded, merrily as heretofore.

But the Bengali is an apt pupil. He has learnt his latest lesson of Passive Resistance from his masters here, and is practising it at this instant by boycotting all English goods in India. And if John Bull be not above taking a friendly hint from me, a Bengali, "a native to the manner born," then let me tell him that if English grammar taught our boyhood that a passive form is convertible to an active form latter-day English policy is also dangerously busy in teaching our manhood the same truth still.

THE DOWNFALL OF VICEROYALTY.

One feature of Lord Curzon's resignation that appeals very strongly to a large section of English readers is the effect on the people of India of the all-powerful Governor-General being overruled by a still higher authority. The Viceroy has always been regarded as the embodiment of power and authority, but this idea of his prerogatives is now dispelled by recent events. The great Viceroy has fought a losing battle; he has been compelled to submit to a still greater power. A correspondent, who writes from Delhi to the "Times" this week and states that he is a resident of more than forty years' standing in India, takes a most serious view of the situation that has been created. He calls it a tragedy and considers that it is the most serious thing that has happened since the Mutiny. On this account, he adds, "the Government of India and the acceptance by Indians of future orders of the Government of India has ben rendered immeasurably more difficult and more liable to incessant cavil and delay." Of course the mass of the people of India regarded the Viceroy as, in a sense, King, and it will not be easy to reinstate this idea now that it has once been shattered, but it is taking a too gloomy view of the matter to write, as "Senex" does, that "nothing that this generation, or even the next, can do will rebuild the magnificent position the Viceroy held. Nothing will surround the position of Viceroy again with the halo of unquestionable power that it h[illegible] and I[illegible] will rule it." Rather should [illegible] rejoice if the downfall of an imperiously autocratic Viceroy leads all India to take a different [illegible] of the administration. Without disloyal[illegible] rebellion, India may well make [illegible] more loudly heard; the example of Bengal with regard to the partition is a notable object lesson.

As to Lord Curzon himself, there has been for some little time a rumour that he would remain in India until the royal visitors have arrived. This is very doubtful, but the suggestion is put forward from a good source that the delay in his departure may be due to a wish from a high quarter. Those who live will see, but if Lord and Lady Curzon find themselves in India to welcome the Prince and Princess of Wales, many will be surprised. Naturally, it must be a severe disappointment to His Excellency to be deprived of the pomp and glory which would have been his had he been in power during the royal visit, but it strikes an outsider that Lord Curzon is a man to refuse a modicum if he cannot have the whole, or, to use the language of fiscal reformers, he will not be a little pigger if he cannot be a whole hogger. It is strange that he attributes his illness to the stress of work which the education conference entailed; it is a pity that he did not leave well alone in that matter as in many others in which he has done little but arouse the ill-will of the people he ruled. It may be some consolation to him in his resignation to know that one of the most recent French travellers in India entertains a high opinion of him although he is not blind to the unpopularity which he has evoked in India. M. Chailley writes to the "Figaro" of Paris, two days ago an interesting sketch of both Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener. Of the former he says that it must be left to history to decide whether Lord Curzon is a great man. The perspective of the critic to-day is too close; all the great works he has taken in hand are as yet only in an early stage of development, and it is too soon to declare whether they are successful or not. The French traveller-critic considers that Lord Curzon has trodden upon too many toes, ruffled too many prejudices, and run counter to too many prejudices to be popular, but he expresses the opinion that eventually he will be classed among the great Viceroys of India. As to the attitude towards him of the people of India, M. Chailley admits with regret his unpopularity, but he puts it down to his autocratic manner and to the fact that he stands, in the eyes of the ruled, as typical of European dominance and superiority. There is a good deal of truth in the Frenchman's analysis of Lord Curzon's character. He speaks with enthusiasm of his energy, indefatigable devotion to work, his knowledge, will-power, eloquence, and erudition, and objects to the denominations of His Excellency as "a learned prig" or "a superior person."

The same critic's comments on Lord Kitchener are interesting; he writes with evident and deep appreciation of the soldier, who in his boyish days, won French sym[illegible] for his exploits in 1870. H[illegible] Commander-in-Chie[illegible] of himself, a[illegible] courtesy [illegible]

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THE KHYBER RAILWAY.

Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P., who writes in the "Daily Mail" this week on the proposed railway through the Khyber Pass, does not hesitate to entitle his article "Lord Kitchener's Khyber Railway;" for sub-title he adds "Its Moral and Material Significance." It was hardly to be expected that the silent Commander-in-Chief in India would allow the London Halfpenny press to chatter about his railway project into Afghanistan, but the fact having leaked out that this new railway had been sanctioned and would be pushed forward quickly was a sufficient excuse for the "handsomest man in Parliament," as Mr. Ian Malcolm is called, to write a geographical article for the "Daily Mail" of his experiences and recollections of the great pass. Those who persued the article with any hope of penetrating Lord Kitchener's designs were doomed to disappointment; the only political reference comes in the last sentence which runs as follows: "If it (the railway) can unite Calcutta to Kabul its usefulness may have a political significance whose full value is at present hidden from our eyes." For the rest, Mr. Malcolm writes interestingly of the scenery and peoples of the pass, of their disputes settled by the British officers to the general satisfaction, of the experiences of travellers, of the historic fortress of Ali-Musjid, of the precautions taken for the safety of caravans and travellers, and of the future trade marts which may be opened as a result of the railway. Mr. Malcolm very prettily remarks that we may "hope to see the dawn of a new era when better knowledge will inspire greater confidence and firmer friendship between the Governments of Afghanistan and of India." But we cannot forget the dictum of Lord Roberts that the less the Afghans had to do with British India the better, and the Field Marshal is not alone in his opinion. The Khyber railway, if built, will not be the end of railway enterprise in the direction of Afghanistan; it will only be the beginning, and the complications likely to follow are so serious that Colonel Hanna's words of warning take on a new significance; he did not hesitate to advise that railways should be pulled up rather than developed that bring Afghanistan and India nearer together. However, Lord Kitchener is virtually the military despot now in India, and, as the Frenchman remarked, he is a man who knows his mind. What he wants he will have, even if it means extracting rupees out of the ryots' empty pockets. But the irony of the enormous military expenditure is only emphasised by the present condition of Russia, the one enemy whom Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon dread. Not only have the newspapers of St. Petersburg protested against a continuance of the great ideas of expansion, but they are supported by M. Witte and other statesmen who see further than the ends of their noses. The chaos and open revolt within Russian territory needs the nation's whole thought and will to grapple with, and recuperation after the disastrous war with Japan will occupy decades. Besides which the possibility of an understanding between Russia and Great Britain with regard to Asia is not an impossibility; it would mean an unspeakable relief to the people of India who are compelled to bear the burden of the frightful and crushing military expenditure.

SCRAPS.

Our Bhagalpur Correspondent sends us instances of ... and unmannerly be-haviour of a cer... boy Magistrate of the place. It ... ent towards ... d naturally ... ult is many ... rs have ceas- ... hope this wi ... agistrate and he ... ers in future.

... l at present, the ... the Maharashtra ... ners are daily ... reat eagerness. ..." says a contem- ... Indra does not ... ater before the

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Medical Department.—On return from leave Captain G. King, I.M.S., is placed on special duty in connection with plague work in Bihar.

Civil Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Aswini Kumar Das is appointed to act at the Sirajganj subdivision and Dispensary in the Pabna district during the absence, on deputation, of first grade Assistant Surgeon Ram Chunder Mozumdar.

Opium Dept.—It is hereby notified for general information that the second half-yearly Departmental Examination in 1905 of the Assistants of the Opium Department will be held at Bankiporo, on Friday, the 3rd, and Saturday, the 4th November 1905.

Subordinate Educational Service.—An exchange of appointments is sanctioned between—(1) Maulvi Abdul Lateef, B.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Pabna (class IV), and (2) Babu Hara Kanta Bose, B.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Birbhum (class V.)

Financial Department.—The District Road Committee of the Sonthal Parganas have determined to levy road cess for the cess year commencing from the 1st April 1906 at the maximum rate of six pies, or two pice, on each rupee of the annual value of lands and of the annual net profits from mines, etc., in the tracts in the district of the Sonthal Parganas to which the provisions of the Cess Act were extended in November 1903.

Zoological Gardens.—A most interesting collection of snakes from the Andamans has just been deposited in the Zoological Gardens by Major Anderson, C.M.Z.S., Senior Medical Officer of Port Blair. They include fine specimens of the beautiful, green, tree snake Coluber oxycephalus, of the very rare Coluber melanurus which has very seldom if ever before been exhibited alive, the beautiful tree snake Dendrophis pictus, and eight specimens of a pit viper—Trimeresurus purpureomaculatus, shewing the very variable colouration of this species. They will be on exhibit for a few weeks prior to their transmission to the London Zoological Gardens, their ultimate destination.

P. W. Department.—The following promotions are made in the Upper Subordinate Establishment:—Bhaduri, Hari Das from Supervisor,2nd grade toSupervisor,1st grade; Mozumdar Kedar Nath from Overseer, 1st grade to Supervisor, 2nd grade; Bhadury, Hari Das from Supervisor, 1st grade (temporary rank), to Supervisor, 1st grade; Mukerji, Prithwiraj from Supervisor, 2nd grade (temporary rank) to Supervisor, 1st grade; Babu Surja Kanta Chatterjee, Overseer second grade is transferred from the Mahanadi to the Akhoyapada Jajpur Division Munshi Kudrat Ali, Overseer second grade is transferred from the Gandak to the Champaran Division.

A European in Trouble.—It is reported that on the 12th of September last, a European an employee on the Assam-Bengal Railway Gauhati, in a fit of anger, kicked with boots on, his Khansama by name Ishakh on his private parts. As a result thereof, the man bled and lodged a complaint before Sub-Inspector Gopalchandra Ghose at the Sadar Thana. But, we are informed that no enquiry was instituted till the 17th idem. Would the District Superintendent of Police investigate into the cause of this delinquency on the part of the Sub-Inspector? The man is under medical treatment in the local dispensary and has, it is said, been pronounced by the Civil Surgeon to have been permanently injured.—"Advocate of Assam."

Violation of the Stamp Act.—At the Sealdah Police Court Moulvi Serajul Huq, Deputy Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Court Inspector S. Chatterjee charged one J. D'Cruz, employed in the Municipal Workshops in Entally, with failing to affix a proper stamp to a promissory note which he executed in favour of one Preo Nath Mitter, a clerk employed in the same Workshops. The accused, while denying the execution of the document in question, pleaded that ... charge had been falsely instituted by ... complainant on account of an old grudge. ... Magistrate being satisfied with the case for ... accused ten rupees, ... days' imprison

TELEGRAMS

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.
CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

London, Oct. 5.

At the great tuberculosis conference at Paris, M. Behring, the discoverer of a diptheria serum, announces that he has discovered a remedy for tuberculosis. It is neither a serum nor a vaccine. He cannot explain his methods until August, but from to-day sufferers may recover hope.

London, Oct. 6.

Dr. Behring in an interview, said that hitherto he had not experimented on human beings, but from experience with animals there is ground for hope. He intimated that he utilizes the so-called Baile's grey granulation for the purpose of arresting the evolution, of dangerous granulations tending to the purulent dissolution of the lung.

London, Oct. 7.

Dr. Behring described at the Tuberculosis Conference his new remedy, the principle of which is the impregnation of the living cells in the body with a substance extracted from the virus of tuberculosis Dr. Behring temporarily retains the secret of the substance which he is convinced, although hitherto used only in animal experiments, is applicable to human beings. He publishes a book when the efficacy of the innocuousness of the remedy is demonstrated by further experiments.

London, Oct. 8.

Dr. Behring's exposition was extremely minute, technical and scientific and was heard with the closest attention and respect by a concourse of eminent savants deeply interested in his novel curative method.

London, Oct. 9.

The opinion of medical men is that it will be long time before Dr. Behring's remedy will reach a practical stage, although the merits of his researches are not disputed.

THE FUTURE OF NORWAY.

London, Oct. 7.

One hundred and five Banks, headed by the Bank of Norway, have petitioned the Storthing to restore settled conditions, electing a king.

MANCHESTER AND THE BOYCOTT.

London Oct. 7.

At a meeting at Manchester, Sir W. Wedderburn and Mr. Gokhale spoke on the partition of Bengal. Mr. Gokhale vigorously criticised the Indian Administration and defended the boycott movement, the sole object of which was to draw attention to grievances. He appealed to Lancashire people to direct their anger not against the helpless Indians, but the officialdom attempting to rule India by Russian methods.

London, Oct. 9.

Count Bulow, interviewed by a Paris newspaper yesterday, said that Germany's action in Morocco was purely unaggressive and defensive. She could not afford to see Morocco become a second Tunis. Count Bulow advocates the abandonment of the idea that France and Germany are traditional enemies. Both Governments desire to see an increase of confidence between the two nations. He affirms the existence of the Russo-German friendship, and says it must please to know that her ally has one friend more.

ALARM IN MANCHESTER.

London, Oct. 11.

The news that no "lucky-day" sales have been made in Calcutta has gravely accentuated the anxiety in Manchester, where no orders to make have been arriving for same time.

THE MOROCCO SENSATION.
M. DELCASSE INTERVIEWED.

London, Oct. 12.

M. Delcasse was interviewed yesterday by the "Echo de Paris." He disclaimed the revelations made by the Matin. Asked if the revelations were imaginary he smiled and begged the interviewer not to ask him any

THE ... IN JAPAN.

London, Oct.

The Brit... has arrived Yokohama ... en most enth... ally r... ral Sir Ger... goes to ... ing.

...TY IN...

TELEGRAMS

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE "MATIN" ARTICLES.
AN ASSURANCE FROM ENGLAND.

London, Oct. 12.

It is understood in Berlin that Great Britain has informally assured Germany of the baselessness of the statement made in the "Matin," but the tone of the semi-official press indicates that Germany is not satisfied with this, and wishes for an official repudiation. French and English opinion, however, generally regards this as unreasonable.

BRITISH SAILORS IN JAPAN.

London, Oct. 13.

Admiral Sir General Noel, with his staff and one thousand men, have arrived at Tokio and had a most enthusiastic reception. The whole city is decorated with flags as after the most important victories. The occasion has been made a general holiday.

All membrs of the Cabinet, the Marquis Ito and other high Naval and Military officials, met the British visitors at the station. Admiral Noel drove in an Imperial carriage the cheering crowds to Hibiya Park, where the Mayor entertained him at luncheon. Athletic and other displays followed. Over one hundred British officers were entertained at dinner at the Maple Club at Tokio last night, and a ball followed, the British officers dancing spiritedly with the Japanese ladies. The British Blue Jackets and the population are freely fraternising.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

TRAVANCORE MURDER CASE.

Madras, Oct. 5.

This afternoon the Divisional Bench of the High Court set aside the order passed by Mr. Justice Boddam sanctioning the prosecution, for perjury, of Assistant-Surgeon Delamos, a witness for the prosecution in the recent case against Mr. Lea, the Travancore planter. The sanction has been revoked as being illegal.

INDIAN PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

Simla, Oct. 6.

The following Government of India Home Department Resolution is published:—In para. 4 of the Home Department Resolution, dated 21st April, 1892, enumerating the appointments in the different provinces which were declared as open to the Provincial Service, it was stated that Burma should remain outside the scope of the orders issued in that Resolution. By the constitution of a superior Judicial Service for Lower Burma seven appointments of District Judges have been added to the cadre of the Burma Commission, and the Governor-General in Council has now, with the approval of the Secretary of State, determined that two of these posts shall for the present be placed on the list of appointments open to the Provincial Service. The pay of these appointments when held by provincial officers will be fixed at Rs. 1,000 a month.

RANGOON LIBEL CASE.

Rangoon, Oct. 9.—The Editor of the "Indian Bird of Freedom" to-day disclosed the names of the contributors of the defamatory paragraph in which aspersions were made against the moral character of the children of a family living in the cantonments. ... Magistrate has issued summonses ag... them.

... duty ... fail, neither ... as ... the ... view ... ty or ope... her voice ...

THE ABDUBCTION CASE.

Rangoon, Oct. 5.—Mr. Justice Fob, Vac... Judge, to-day heard and reserved orders ... the application made by the defending Coun... sel to admit to bail Maung E. Maung... ductor of Mah Noo, and Bah Aung, ... both of whom carried off the gir... July and were identified by ... tion parade held ... The hearing ... sume to-d... befo...

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Simla, Oct. 13.

The administration report of the Telegraph Department shows that the receipts from all sources of revenue for the year were Rs. 11,597,897 or about 4¾ lakhs more than in the previous year. Owing to the introduction of the lower rates for inland telegrams their number increased by over 22 per cent. but the message revenue only increased by 3.32 per cent. The surplus after paying working expenses amounts to Rs. 33,941,082 on a return of 3.88 on the capital outlay. 390 new offices were opened making 2,189 departmental offices, 4,291 railway offices and 11 canal offices. The net additions during the year were 1,992 miles of line and 15,419 miles of wire, making a total of 61,684 miles of line and 227,749 miles of wire. The gross earnings of the telephone companies were Rs. 5,35,353, an advance of Rs. 20,871 over the previous year. The value of inland press telegrams decreased from Rs. 1,43,723 to Rs. 93,549 or nearly 3,51 per cent., owing to reduced rates, but tre words transmitted showed an increase of nearly 83 per cent. No less than 1,889,689 private telegrams were sent at 4 annas each, representing 33 per cent. of the total deferred private. The traffic of foreign press mesages showed an increase of 38 per cent. in words, the actual number of words transmitted being 651,947.

MYSORE AFFAIRS.

Mysore, Oct. 11.—The Mysore Representative Assembly met at noon to-day, under auspices, Sir P. N. Krishnamurti, Dewan, presiding. The Dewan passed in review the work of the various State departments, and concluded with a graceful reference to the forthcoming visit, the first of its kind to Mysore, of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who had graciously accepted the Maharaja's invitation. In his address the speaker showed that the prevalence of drought in the year had led to various measures of relief. The income and expenditure of the State, slightly above Rs. 2,16,00,000, nearly balanced each other, the heavy deficits of previous years having been fully brought under control. The royalty from gold mines, and the income from the Cauvery Electric Scheme yielded about Rs. 30,00,000. Notwithstanding that a large provision had been made for extraordinary expenditure, the current year's budget is expected to leave a surplus of Rs. 14,00,000. The opening balance this year was Rs. 1,42,00,000 being Rs. 8,00,000 more than that of the previous year. Agricultural experiments at Bangalore, Mysore, Hebbal and other places were lucidly described at great length. Reference was also made to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s rubber plantation near Shimoga, and their sugarcane industry near the Marikanne reservoir. A mycologist and entomologist are to be associated with the agricultural chemist. Particulars of the revision settlement given showed only very moderate increases in the assessment. The main provisions of the Co-operative Societies regulation, lately introduced into the State for assisting agriculturists, artizans and others were described clearly. Attention is hereafter to be paid to the hitherto neglec... ... of trade and its development ...

The ... technical indus... progress, a... new-... ed much ... a systematic... been elaborat... wing to spe... among Sandal... two stu...

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Correspondence.

FURTHER PARTICULARS ABOUT SALT.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—When I wrote to your paper in reply to the query of a "boycotter" on the 5th September, I had no idea of the magnitude of the great movement in Bengal. I expected at the outset about a dozen enquiries or so, about Indian Salts and piece-goods of the different mills of Delhi. But, to my surprise, I have, up to date, received, about seven hundred letters from all parts of Bengal, especially, the East Bengal, and more are coming every day, each and everyone asking for full and detailed information regarding Salt, and samples, the routes to the different Sources of Salt and manufactories, full particulars of the piece-goods manufactured by the mills of Delhi, together with samples of all sorts. In some cases orders for one or two maunds of Salt, with one or two pairs of dhoties to be forwarded per v.p.p. and so on. I have replied to some five or six dozen letters, and regret, that with the limited time at my disposal, it is impossible to reply to every one of the gentlemen who have taken the trouble to write to me. I am therefore compelled to take up some of your space to reply to the queries of the numerous gentlemen who have written to me. First of all I have to say that I am neither a Salt dealer, nor a dealer in piece goods, and am simply giving the information which I have collected from different sources.

I. About Indian Salts.—

The manufacture of Salt in Northern India is (with one exception) wholly a Govt. monopoly. The different sources of manufacture and mining, are under the control of the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, who has his head office at Agra. Under him there are Assistant Commissioners and Superintendents who are in charge of the different Salt manufactories and mines.

(a) The largest supply of Salt can be had at "Sambhar Lake," Rajputana. The manufactories are under the charge of one Asst. Commissioner and under him there are about eight Superintendents some Asst. Superintendents and others. All communication to be addressed to

The Asst. Commissioner,
N. I. Salt Revenue, Sambhar, R. M. Ry.

The Govt. Salt manufactory on the Lake at Sambhar is one of the largest in India. Some one hundred and forty thousand tons are annually exported from this depot to Central India, Rajputana and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The whole of this large supply being obtained by evaporation of the brakish water of the lake. The lake itself, when full, is 20 miles long and from 1½ to 7½ miles broad, and 1 to 4 feet in depth.

There are two minor Sources of Salt near this great lake, one at "Didwana," Jodhpore, under an Asst. Commissioner, and the other at "Pachbadra" Marwar, under one Asst. Commissioner and two Superintendents.

The route to "Sambhar" is by the E. I. and R. M. Railways, via Agra Fort. Passengers starting from Calcutta by the Punjab mail which starts at 9 p.m. alight at Tundla junction the next evening, thence by branch line train to Agra Fort, where they change to the metre gauge carriages of the Rajputana Malwa Railway, thence via ...iqui... and ... Phulera Junctions, ... is re... ...translat... f the ... fare ... the s... Surendra ... gate. Bandikui, ... on or ... :—Rs. 3... ...ss:—Rs. 11— ...alcutta is— ...nd. Rs. 0—4— ...Rs. 0—2—0 ...1—8—

Price of Salt	Rs.	0-6-0
Gunny bags (2 mds. each)		0-2-0
Govt. duty.		1-8-0
Ry. Freight		0-15-0
	Total—Rs.	2-15-0 per md.

The minimum per wagon-load is 400 mds. Transhipment at Delhi. If special Ry. rate granted, this cost would be much reduced.

I am prepared to help large firms desirous of procuring this salt, and the procedure to be followed is:—

(1) They should deposit at their district treasuries the amount of duty, say, Rs. 600 for 400 mds. The treasury will issue a "Salt Rowana" upon Sultanpore and Mobarakpore" salt offices and draw it up, making the depositor the consignee of the salt and also mentioning the destination and station of despatch. The name of the sender being left a blank.

(2) A deposit has also to be sent to the Bank of Upper India Ld., Delhi, covering the full price of the salt and the packing charges, say Rs. 225 for 400 maunds, and the Bank will, for a small consideration, undertake to pay this price (at the above scale) to the person delivering the Railway receipt for the 400 maunds salt booked to the depositor, and will also forward the Ry. Receipt to the depositor.

(3) The "Salt Rowana" issued by the treasury has to be sent to me, after the deposit to the bank, and I shall place the "Rowana" in the hands of some respectable salt dealer of Furrucknagar, and shall see that he loads the wagons quickly and delivers the Ry. Receipt to the Bank, with as little delay as possible.

(4) The salt will be booked unpaid, and the Ry. freight should be paid at destination.

This will require the minimum amount of money required to be sent out by persons who have no "bonds" or salt golahs at their place. Consignments to salt golahs can be booked without prepayment of duty.

I shall write in my next letter about the piece goods manufactured in this part of the country.

P. Chaudhuri.

Hamilton Road, Delhi.

THE NATIONAL FUND CONFERENCE.

The Conference was held on Thursday last at the place of Maharajah S. K. Acharjee Bahadur. The Maharajah was voted to the chair. The proceedings were recorded in Bengalee. The following resolution was proposed by Babu Moti Lal Ghose:

"That a National Fund be started with the object of establishing weaving and spinning industries in Bengal, and that the collection of the fund will commence on the next 30th Aswin (16th October) the day when the Partition of Bengal will take place. The general public of Bengal are earnestly requested to contribute their one day's income to the sacred Fund"

It was seconded by Babu Jyotirindra Nath Tagore and carritd unanimously.

II. Babu Narendra Nath Sen proposed that the following gentlemen be appointed as provisional trustees of the Fund:—Maharajah S. K. Acharjee Bahadur; Nawab Saiyad Abdus Sovan Chowdhury; Kumar Manmatha Nath Mitra; Kumar Satis Chandra Singha; Babu Gaganendra Nath Tagore.

It was seconded by Rai Pashupati Nath Bose and carried unanimously.

III. Babu Rabindro Nath Tagore proposed that Rai Pashupati Nath Bose and Kumar Manmatha Nath Mitra be appointed professional trustees.

...it was seconded by the Nawab of Bogra and carried unanimously.

IV. Mr. A. C. Banerjee proposed that ...dul Halim Ghuznavi and Dr. Pran ...rjee be appointed provisional ...

...r. B. M. Chatterjee ...

... proposed ... be ...

ARREST OF PUNDIT KASHI PERSHAD.

The Lahore "Tribune" has the following:—

Our representative visited Delhi on Sunday. The first thing he heard on alighting from the train was a remark by an individual to another that "it was a case of Sikha Shahi, and that though bail was accepted great "zulum" had been perpetrated. On enquiry it was learnt that Mr. Shanker Nath, M. A., Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. Shiv Narayan, Pleader, who kindly appeared for the accused, had eventually prevailed over the District Magistrate to admit him to bail for two hundred rupees after he was in prison for 3 days, a local "hakim" standing surety for him. The accused, Pundit Kashi Pershad, is a well-known public speaker. He is a preacher of the Caine Temperance League, and has lectured on Temperance subjects in many parts of India. He is a young man of a retiring disposition, the very reverse of a firebrand. Just now he is travelling on behalf of the Swadeshi cause at his own expense, and reached Delhi, after visiting Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Lahore and other places where he did good work. At Delhi, too, his visit would have passed off quietly as at other stations but for the hysterical behaviour of the local authorities, whose alarmed imagination exaggerated an inoffensive Swadeshi worker and temperance advocate into an organiser of rebellion. Had Nana Sahib himself appeared in "propria persona" at the old capital he could not have been dealt with in a more summary fashion than the poor Brahman preacher has been. The effect of the arrest has been just the opposite of what was designed by the District Magistrate. Many of the hundreds of persons, Hindus and Mussalmans, who heard Pundit Kashi Pershad on the 2nd instant would have lapsed into "indifferentists," or into the common type of lukewarm supporters of the Swadeshi cause, in a few days, as is usually the case after the first excitement has worn off. And the great majority of citizens would have heard nothing of the lecture. But now everyone who heard the address, and noted and admired its moderation of tone and the loyal and patriotic spirit it breathed, will burn with indignation at the contemplation of the high-handed arrest of the speaker and become an ardent and uncompromising champion of Swadesh Vastu for very shame. And not only the educated Hindus and Mussalmans who attended the meeting, but the whole Indian community in the town, are struck with horror at the wrong done to the Pundit. Our representative found that although the day was that of the great Dusserah mela, the one topic of talk amongst townsmen of all classes was—the Swadeshi movement and the 'zulum' done to the Pundit! Since the present local rulers of Delhi have shown this tendency to revive the methods of their Pathan predecessors, it does not seem unlikely that they have reverted to the good old system of espionage. If so, they could not but be aware of the fact that excepting the merchants immediately concerned in the English piece-goods trade, and the single 'reis' who assured his Earthly Lord the other day that Delhi-wals 'will' use English goods and nothing but English goods, and that Swadeshi rebels would have short shrift at Delhi—with the exception of these, we say, 'Hindus and Mussalmans alike' are all votaries of Swadeshi Vastu, and all are preparing to support it like one man. We leave it to Major Parsons to say what effect is likely to be produced on all these people by the Natu-like arrest of an itinerant Brahman for only preaching that they should prefer the articles made in this country to those of foreign manufacture. We are glad to be able to say that while the arrest has had a rousing effect on the public, it has not had the least depressing effect on the Pundit himself. On the contrary he feels himself stimulated beyond words. The hearing of his case is to come off to-day (Tuesday 10th October) and we are awaiting the report of the proceedings.

IRRIGATION BY PUMPING

... a Report on ... written in ... I said:—"Ste... chinery is beyond the me... ...ot and ... of the wind... ...in, and ...n India it... be pro- ...d by w... ...ype...

it is almost certain that a very much larger percentage of wells than this could, at a comparatively small cost, be improved so as to yield a good deal more than the minimum quantity of water required. All that is necessary is to deepen them and to pump out the water to a lower level, so that the gradient of the sub-soil water-flowing to the well may be increased.

The smallest sized centrifugal pump which we can conveniently employ for irrigation work is one having suction and delivery pipes of 3 inches diameter. Pumps of smaller size than this are made, but owing to their small diameter they have to be run at a very high speed, and the friction of the water, both in the pump and the piping, absorbs a very large proportion of the power, and their efficiency is extremely low. In general, the efficiency of centrifugal pumps increases with their size, provided that the lift be not too small.

A 3in. pump will deliver 11,000 gallons of water per hour, and if the inflow to a well were equal to that amount, the daily yield of water should be more than a quarter of a million gallons, which is six times the minimum quantity required. An inflow of 2,000 gallons per hour is sufficient to make it worth while to instal an engine and pump, but it will be necessary to provide sufficient storage capacity to enable the water to accumulate at the bottom of the well till it amounts to a sufficient volume to make it worth while to run the engine. This is what has been done at Melrosapuram, where, to start with, the well was 21ft. in diameter and 21ft. deep, with a central hole 15ft. in diameter and 7ft. deep, the latter capable of holding 7,700 gallons of water. Observations showed that the rate of percolation into the well decreased very rapidly if the water rose above the rim of the central hole. To pump out the central hole took about an hour, and then the engine had to be stopped till it filled again. Both storage capacity and percolation area were materially increased by running adits horizontally from the bottom of the well. The total length of these adits was 68ft. and their average width 2ft. and, as they were about 5½ft. high, they held, when full, 4,575 gallons of water. It was desirable, however, to increase the storage capacity considerably beyond this, and accordingly a new well 30ft. in diameter was sunk a short distance from the original well and the two connected by prolonging one of the adits. The total area at the lowest level from which water is drawn is now 1,041 sq. ft., and with 5ft. depth in the well, the storage capacity is nearly 33,000 gallons, or sufficient to keep the engine running for three hours without taking into account the percolation during that time. The advantage of this large storage capacity has been fully realised during the last few months when, owing to the long drought, the rate of percolation into the well has fallen as low as 1,500 gallons per hour. By allowing this to accumulate it has been possible to extract, with fair economy, every drop of water that could possibly be obtained and to keep the cultivation going on about 12 acres of land. This very small quantity of water, supplemented by the local rainfall, has proved sufficient to keep the crops in fair condition, though it is probable that the outturn this year will not be as favourable as usual.

Where the height to which water has to be raised is small, engines of less than 3½ h. p. may well be employed. A 2 h. p. engine will drive a 3in. centrifugal pump on a 12ft. lift, and this is above the smallest combination of engine and pump which can be profitably employed. The advantages of a large storage capacity seem to have been fully realised by the ryots, and many of their wells have a much larger storage capacity than that which has been provided at Melrosapuram. In not a few cases, by going deeper a much larger volume of underground water will become available. The depth from which ryots draw water varies considerably in different parts of the country and is probably deepest in Coimbatore and the Ceded Districts, where it is not uncommon to lift water from a depth of 40ft. So far, in Madras, centrifustl pumps have not yet been employed on lifts exceeding 40ft., but at the Coimbatore Jail ...il engine is driving a pair of Plunger ...ps which lift the water 75ft. As experience accumulates we shall probably find it profitable to go de... ... there is no re... ... pumps, ... lif...

NOTES FROM INDIAN PLANTING AND GARDENING.

Horticultural Wonders.—Mr. Albert George a Llanelly working man who makes gardening a hobby, has won 150 prizes during the past month. . . There has been a glut of Mushrooms at Wigton this week and the price has been as low as five penct a stone . . A Mushroom measuring 30th in circumference has been found growing at Thure, near Poitiers, France; and at Kelsall, near Chester, one has been photographed, the pileus of which was 13in in diameter, and which weighed 11lb. . . Mr. T. C. Boadley, of Carlisle, has grown ten Potatoes weighing 7½lb. several of thm being 1lb in weight each. They have been named the Lord Beaconsfield. . . A Gourd weighing 70lb is being exhibited in a florist's window at Leicester. . . A Dawlish (Devon) gardener has grown 60lb of Potatoes from a single tuber. . . Mr. F. Folkard, of the Eagle Hotel, Wrentham. Suffolk. has grown a French Bean measuring 2ft 10in in length, and containing nineteen beans.

The Germination of Seeds.—The wastage of seed alluded to by your correspondents was remarked upon by Darwin many years ago Whatever may be the case in a state of nature it is not difficult in a state of cultivation to account for the failure to germinate. The ground may be backed hard by the sun; there are also the ravages of insects and domestic animals to be taken into account as well as the rapacity of birds. A strong wind may blow the seed away, or heavy rain wash into the gutter. But this is beside the point. My original observation had nothing to do with seed burried yards underground or scattered causually on a border. I was referring entirely to control experiments carried on in doors, and my point is that where light, air, temperature, and moisture are under control it should be possible to count upon a certain percentage of success in every case where very exceptional treatment is not required. There are three kinds of rubbish on the market to day to be avoid. (1) dead seed; (2) dead mixed with a little live seed; (3) live seed, but of a poor strain. In contrast to some of my recent failures I sowed alongside them some Phyllococtus seed obtained from Messrs. Veitch, Chelsea, and every seed germinated. Can your correspondents suggest why it is that the seed obtained from the leading houses germinates, and the other does not, unlesss the difference is a difference between dead and alive? I sowed some mixed Cactus' so called a year ago. One seed germinated? it proved to be Gorse! It may not be easy to forecast the periods of germination forseed sown in the open, although I notice a useful list in a little book by Mr. Walter P. Wright; but it should be easy for seeds sown under glass and in a moderate temperature. It would be practically useful; a saving of time and some check on the rubbish of which I am informed there is a quantity on the market. "T. R. P." in "Gardeners Chronieal."

Frozen Fruit.—The patented "Aero thermic" waggon of the Inter Continental Railway Company is a complete refrigerator, and will enable growers on the Mediterranean and elsewhere to despatch delicate and perishable fruits to the London market. Hitherto it has been necessary to handle consignments of fruits four times—twice in France and twice here. By the new method bulk is not broken once.. Last week a consi... very delicate Peaches and Grapes wa... to London by the waggon as an exp... When unpac... ...w Wal... sta... the fruit wa...

A DISPUTE...

Dr. S. Swami... before the offg. C... Sankaran Nair ... a criminal revisi... of the Sessions ... ing the c...

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE BOMBAY MILL RIOT.

SENTENCES ON ACCUSED.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

The prosecution of the eleven mill hands, who were charged by the police before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly with the object of using violence and force at one of the Bombay mills, which is working long hours, last Sunday, came to an end to-day, when the Magistrate gave his decision. The Magistrate observed that the defence had not seriously attempted to establish innocence of the charge, but merely to minimise the seriousness of the offence. With regard to one of the accused there was some doubt as to whether he was participating in the disturbance, and he was discharged. His Worship found that the other ten had been members of an unlawful assembly, the common object of which was by means of criminal force to compel those in charge of the Phoenix Mill and operatives of the mill not to work beyond certain hours, although they were legally entitled to do so, and to do mischief and trespass and other offences. Lawlessness of this kind, and attemps on the parts of bodies of men to take the law into their own hands, could not be continued under any circumstances; in this case the consequences would have been very serious but for the promptitude of the police, and his Worship took this opportunity of expressing his sense of admiration for the energey, tact and resourcefulness displayed by the police on this trying occasion. It had to be considered that these men were of an ignorant class and easily excited, and the question of punishment had been a matter of grave and anxious consideration to the Court. Moreover, six of the accused were under sixteen years of age, and Superintendent Sloane, who had conducted the prosecution with great fairness, did not press for a heavy sentence. Of the ten accused found guilty one was sentenced to one month's and three to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment; of the youths one was sentenced to receive eight stripes, three to reecive seven stripes, and two to receive five stripes on the hands by way of school discipline. All ten were bound over to keep the peace for six months.

INDIA GAZETTE.

Simla, Oct. 13.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain Wilson are placed permanently at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

The services of Captain Dick, I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

Rev. Bridge is transferred to the Madras Establishment.

Mr. Connell is selected for employment in Baluchistan.

Mr. Wright, Examiner of Accounts, is posted to the Examiners Office, Bombay.

Mr. Wood is transferred to the Examiners Office North West Railway.

Mr. Balaston is posted as Examiner Madras.

Mr. Woolaston is temporarily posted to the Examiner's Office Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The undermentioned Civil Engineers have been appointed to the P. W. D. by His Magisty's Secretary of State for India under [illegible] for five years and are posted as [illegible] Bombay Messrs. Mackay, [illegible]lan and Green. To United [illegible] Branch:—Messrs. Roche [illegible] Punjab Irrigation Douglass, Gemm[illegible]inson, Townend, Blacker. To Burma:—Messrs. Taylor, Flinted Morrison and Morris. To Assam:—Mr. Malcolt and Little.

The undermentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College Cooper's Hill, have been appointed Assistant Engineers 3rd grade by his Majesty's Secretary State for India and are posted as follows: To Madras. Mr. Clift. To Bombay: Messrs Baxter Oli Mirza and Perfect. To the United Provinces: Mr. Arthur Becham and Briggs. To the Punjab: Messrs. Thomson, Bedford, and Miller. To Burma: Mr. Burd. To the Central Provinces: Mr. Joyce. To Assam: Mr. Marsh.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Bunbuny, Judicial Commissioner, N. W. F., is granted one years' leave, Lt.-Col. Inglis officiating.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPT.

Major H. A. D. Fraser and Captain G. A. Beazeley are deputed for the Chatham Course.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

A statement of accounts is published, showing the profit of one and a half lakhs or rupees upon the working of the Burma Coast Light dues last year, excluding the pension charges and part of supervision.

ROILWAY BOARD.

A Survey has been sanctioned for a board guaeg railway from Karwi on the Indian Midland Railway to Rajpur on the River Jumna.

CROP PROSPECTS AND DISTRESS.

Simla, Oct. 13.

The Crops and season report for the last week states that the want of rain is badly felt in 11 districts, and standing crops are suffering in several tracts. 2,83[illegible] persons were on test work in Jalaun and 1,[illegible]38 persons attended the opening of test works in Jhansi and Etawah, in Bombay, Ahmednagar, Poona and Belgaum and in Rajputana. Some rain fell in Kotah and Jaipur, but none elsewhere. All told 21,687 persons were receiving relief, 15,435 of whom were in Merwara. The total figure showed a decrease of 1,000 over the figures of the previous week. The detailed report for Ajmer-Merwara for the week ending 7th October is as follows: Distress is not yet acute, but is increasing gradually. The classes mostly affected are agricultural, who resort freely to relief works. There is no wandering or emaciation and persons on relief are generally in good condition. Relief measures are adequate, and takavi is being advanced for purchase of seed and for works of private utility. The public health is good. There is no deficiency of clothing, medical comforts, etc., Apparently there is no need for private charitable relief at present. Prices are much above normal and are stationary. The daily average numbers on relief works was 10,688, on gratuitous relief, 4,747, total 15,435. There were 4,136 persons on relief in Baroda last week.

Scientific Notes.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Results of the recent eclipse have still to be collectetd and examined. An astronomical correspondent at Burgos says that the type of corona was that of the periods of sunspot maxima, the polar extensions being clearly visible. A curved streamer was seen extending nearly three diameters of the moon. Immediately before the end of totality a very large prominence was observed. Venus was shining brightly two minutes before totality. Mr. S. L. Walden, who made ovservations on the Orient steamer "Ortona," reports that Venus was seen about a minute before totality, and the star Regulus as soon as totality was complete, and that Venus was still visible nearly five minutes after the end of totality. Streamers were distributed all round the sun, so also were the prominences, but the chief one was observed at the left top corner. It remains for astronomers to discover the connection between sun-spot activity and the character of the corona. The relationship is established: the reason for it is still to be found.

SIMPLE PHENOMENA.

An official correspondent who observed carefully, but as he was seeing a total solar eclipse for the first time was so far unbiassed, notes some of the simple phenomena as they appeared to him. First, in the partial phase, when the moon was covering up the sun, the uncovered portion was expected to have been of the shape of the crescent moon with sharp tips. The tips were not sharp, however, but rounded. There was an illusion as of the rolling up of the horns as the moon progressed. Secondly, it has often been said that the apparently small—even minute—size of the eclipsed sun is a surprise to most persons, but this illusion did not occur to the correspondent. The disc appeared about as large as it usually does at midday—possibly because he was aware of the illusion, or perhaps because of the presence of the clouds which prevailed. Thirdly, the disc of the eclipsing moon appeared black—quite black—as might be expected; but the contrary has been stated. And, lastly, the most remarkable things of all were the suddenness of the appearance of the corona at the instant of the last disappearance of sunlight, which appeared the more remarkable considering the veil of thin clouds covering the sun, and the very rapid passing of the three minutes of totality.

THE EVOLUTION OF KNOWLEDGE.

To show how far the chief systems of ancient and modern thought approach the demonstration of the unity of all things is the aim of a volume entitled "The Evolution of Knowledge" by Mr. R. St. J. Perrin (Messrs. Williams and Norgate, London.) If from an infinity of relations we single out an ultimate relation, if from an infinity of conditions, we single out an ultimate condition, we have as our results the ultimate relation—Motion—and the ultimate conditions—Time and Space. There are facts which at first sight are more strikingly paradoxical than the view that the ultimate relation of all relations conceivable is motion. Let us remember the part that has been played by the conception of a rapid translational motion of matter in our views as to the dead pressure of gases, or by the conception of a rapid rotational motion of matter in our views as to the rigidity of solid matter. No one need be surprised at an attempt to show that knowledge is a form of motion. For life is a form of motion, and knowledge is a form of life. The inference would seem to be inevitable that knowledge is a form of motion. There would seem to be no escape from the distum that if relation be the universal [illegible]rm of thought, if relations must necessarily [illegible] limited to two orders—co-existence and [illegible]—then must motion be the ultimate [illegible] from the [illegible] and objective relation resulting [illegible] union of time and space. Mr. Perrin has succeeded in presenting in an attractive form the general trend of thought which has led to the conviction that the most general forms of existence—viz., space, time, matter, and force—can be resolved into motion." The first part of his book deals with the early philosophers from Thales to Bacon, with the moderns from Descartes to Hume, with the German thinkers from Kant to Haeckel, and with the French and Scotch schools from Gassendi to Hamilton. The second part deals with the evolutionary period, and is devoted entirely to [illegible] Lewes and Herbert Spencer. The [illegible] holds with Hobbes that every physical [illegible] cess—of these thoughts itself is one—i[illegible] species of the universal genus "motion." And he claims that not only does this belief resolve into a unique principle the most general terms of existence, but that it reveals the 'harmonies of life and of the universe' as the most general way of increasing human happiness."

NEW NAVAL BASE AT SINGAPORE.

Colombo, Oct. 12.—The Imperial Government have decided to purchase the Commercial Docks, Singapore, and to establish there a strong naval base. The price is to settled by arbitration. The recall of British battleships from the China station has showed that the war had profoundly modified the whole naval situation, and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance must affect that situation permanently. It has been known for some time that a re-arrangement of British naval bases in various parts of the world has been contemplated. The importance of the port of Wei-hai-Wei, leased from China, has steadily declined. Attention meantime has reverted to Singapore. Mr. Balfour's Committee of Imperial Defence have planned the enlargement of this base. It is also asserted that the new departure is part and parcel of the Anglo-Japanese scheme to join in mutual protection the two countries.

BURMA MINING INDUSTRIES.

Rangoon, Oct. 12.—Work in connection with the Burma Mines Development and Agency, Limited, have been vigorously pushed on in various parts of Burma. Attention has been chiefly concentrated on the development of the Company's coal concession, of which the latest advices received by the Chairman are of the most encouraging description. A considerable amount of work has also been done on two large alluvial fields of the Company, both of which are said to look promising. An expert from America has been sent out with a keystone driller to thoroughly test the values of gravels that have been met. A concession has been obtained over a copper property in Assam just over the borders of Burma, and work on this will be commenced in the coming cold weather.

FIBRE EXTRACTING MACHINES.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Inventors of machines for extracting fibre from sisal, aloe, or plantain, need not relax their studies and exprimeuts, according to a very well written article in "Tropical Life," which states very clearly what are the necessary conditions to be observed. The Philippine Islands although the chief source of manila fibre, are very badly off for fibre machines the popular appliance being only one step beyond the shell scraper of the most primitive savages. The stem is split up into pieces of suitable width and drawn under a very crude iron knife, a most laborious and slow process, involving far too much waste of material. Mr H. T. Edwards, the fibre expert in the Bureau of Agriculture in Manila, says in a letter addressed to the fibre expert at Washington, that none of the machines that have been tried in the field do the work of extraction in a satisfactory manner. He adds, "there seems to be some progress along this line, however, and I think as the conditions become more fully recognised we may expect a successful machine for cleaning abaca (manila fibre).

Men who have given the subject careful attention and who have travelled over the fibre producing area in the Philippines seem to agree that a successful machine must meet the following requirements:—

It must be small and light enough to be at least as portable as the ordinary grain threshing machine drawn by a single caribao; it must run with a comparatively small amount of power as the primemover must accompany the machine. The plant is chiefly grown in scattered localities in mountainous regions, and as the fibre must be cleaned within a short time after the plants are cut, it is not practicable to have large central works to which the heavy leaf sheaths must be shipped. All parts of the machine coming in contact with the fibre immediately after it is cleaned, must be free from steel or iron surfaces, which would be disastrous to the fibre. The distance from the scraping knives to the grip holding the leaf, must remain practically constant, and must not exceed 8 or 10 inches, otherwise there is likely to be an increasing and considerable strain on the fibre, which will result in much loss. Manila leaf sheaths, like the leaves of the agaves, must not be steeped before the fibre is extracted. Steeping fibre producing leaves discolours and weakens the fibre.

The hand and the power system differ radically in their mode of removing the associated pulp from the fibre. The hand system, by drawing the piece under a knife or through tongs, is liable to be checked by matter accumulated about the knife, throwing extra strain both on workman and fibre. The machine beats off small pieces of pulp with great rapidity, allowing no accumulation to take place and no additional stress on the fibre. Passing the material through fluted rollers previous to stripping by hand, effects a sort of compromise with the machines, and by an extra process eases the labour of the stripping, but this method is very little used. Following the conditions laid down by Mr. H. T. Edwards, the portable plant migrt consist of a small oil engine and rotary beater fixed on a cart which would also carry the oil supply. The cart might be drawn by a bullock or other draught animal. It would, of course, require a trained engine driver, and the machine would have to show a profit after bearing the cost of the draught animal and its own expenses. A cheaper outfit would be a rotary machine with bullock gear also fixed on a cart. Small rotary machines are already in use in Mauritius. A large portion of the aloe gathered in India is found on uncultivated land away from roads; the plantain fibre on the contrary is grown on cultivated land and accessible by roads. This fibre, therefore, seems to offer more encourage[illegible]t to the inventors of small portable machi[illegible] In Southern India there are certain [illegible]ns of roads bordered with above plan[illegible] very well situated for treatmen[illegible]ortable machines which, once the pulp [illegible]parated from the leaves, would only [illegible]try away less than five per cent. [illegible]cerial in fibre.

A CASE [illegible] EXTORTION.

The Dep[illegible] Gumsar in the Ganjam D[illegible] Robert Senapati and 3 other Poli[illegible]ces of unlawful arrest and extortion [illegible]nced each of them [illegible] 15 days' simpl[illegible]sonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 10[illegible] The complainant in the case is a Khond [illegible]man. On the morning of the 31st December last, the accused constables came to Nuvapathi in Ganjam, unlaw[illegible] arrested her brother wi[illegible] intent to [illegible] money and took him away to the [illegible]ce station. She went [illegible] me distance behind [illegible] crying. The accused threatened her that unless she pa[illegible] them Rs. 3 they would not release him. She came back to prose[illegible] 5th wit[illegible] and promising him to give gingelli seed, borrowed from him Rs. 3 and was waiting [illegible] the return of the accused with her brother [illegible] they had promised to do. Accordingly the accused returned, to whom the complainant paid Rs. 3 and also a fowl which they had also wanted. On these facts the accused were arraigned before the said Deputy Magistrate. Th[illegible] pleaded not guilty and said that they w[illegible]n the date in question to Nevapa[illegible]r the orders of the Station House [illegible]o arrest the 6th prosecution wit[illegible]ad escaped while delivering certain [illegible]operty and that they arrested him [illegible]ught him to the station. [illegible] Magis[illegible]o tried the case held the defe[illegible] and convicted the accused as st[illegible]ve. On appeal the Sessions Judge [illegible]anjam confirmed the conviction and sentence and remarked that it was only to be regretted that the Deputy Magistrate did not impose a more deterrent punishment. On a personal of the judgment the Madras High Court called for the records of the case and issued notice to the accused to show cause why the sentence imposed on them should not be enhanced. The case came on for hearing before his Lordship the Offg. Chief Justice, when the Public Prosecutor urged that the sentence was very light. Accordingly his Lordship enhanced the sentence on each of them to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The distribution of reliefs in the Kangra Valley is now being vigorously pushed on by Mr. Royal and his assistants. Mr. Boyd has no power to give more than Rs. 500 to a single family, and his assistants not more than Rs. 250. The distress is widespread, and the difficulties of the people will increase in the winter, as most of the houses are still unfit for habitation. Rupees 13 lakhs, which is the total amount available for distribution, is considered insufficient to meet the purpose.

MODERN SPIRITUALISM.

An effort will be made at the ensuing Church Congress at Weymouth to obtain the appointment of a representative congress committee to inquire into the question of psychical phenomena. The subject will be introduced by the Rev. Archdeacon Thomas Colley, the rector of Stockton, near Rugby, who was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, was curate of St. Thoma's, Coventry, 1869-72; and after holding appointments at St. Anne's, Wandsworth, and Portsmouth, was Archdeacon of Natal from 1879 to 1893. Archdeacon Colley, it appears, holds that there is "scientific proof" of life beyond the grave. To this end he has collated his spiritualistic experiences of 33 years in the form of an address, which is to be published in three languages, and which has been based upon a diary in which he has recorded various supernatural visitations to himself. Spirit people, he declares, have been seen, heard, and touched by him. In one case he and four friends were sitting with a medium when the form of a little girl was discerned in the full gaslight, and this child pursed her mouth to receive kisses, and also spoke. On the instructions of the medium she also fetched articles from different parts of the room. The Archdeacon also tells the story of another spirit form called into realisation through a medium, and was that of an Egyptian. It was tall, walked about the room, and finally sat by the side of the Archdeacon, who examined it through a lens closely, observing the frontal ornament of the turban. As he passed his fingers over it it seembed to melt away. Altogether the Egyptian remained visible for an hour, and was induced under the influence of the medium to write on the back of Archdeacon Colley's card. For this a pencil was placed near him. The pencil was held at the same angle as a stylus, and the writing ran from right to left. Subsequently the card was forwarded to the authorities of the British Museum, and the writing was identified as Coptic. Facsimiles have been prepared, which the Archdeacon will roduce at the Congress. The Archdeacon assigns the wedding which took place last July between his son, Lieutenant Colley, and an Irish girl to a recent visitation. While paying a chance call in London it seems Lieutenant Colley was told that a lady wished to see him. He was confronted with a total stranger, who told him that she was a medium and the spirit of his dead mother wished to communicate with him. A message in a faint voice was dictated by the spirit through the medium, the meaning of which was beyond the lieutenant's comprehension. Presently, however, another and strange spirit spoke and delivered a message, which proved afterwards to concern a lady in Ireland. Again the first spirit spoke, and intimated that the stranger was the mother of the lieutenant's future wife, and that his marriage had been arranged. Quite sceptically the lieutenant informed his father of his amazing experience and the Archdeacon understood the first message as a reference to an incident of his early married life. Eventually while delivering the message to the Irish lady, though still incredulous, the lieutenant became acquainted with the girl, who became his bride a little over two months ago.

During a pastoral visitation Archdeacon Colley came across an instance in which a widow who was on her deathbed talked aloud for some time with her husband, whose spirit she declared was in the room.

ARTIFICIAL SILK.

Mr. Neville-Rolfe states that a good deal of uneasiness has been caused among silk growers and weavers by the introduction of an artificial product so much resembling silk that it has been feared that its low price may undersell the genuine article and cause the difficulties of the silk trade to be further accentuated. As during the past few years a vast amount of capital has been put into the silk trade notably in the province of Caserta which adjoins that of Naples, the matter has attracted considerable attention. The artificial silk is produced in several ways, all, however, having cellulose as their basis. The cellulose is first transformed into gun-cotton, which is dissolved in alcohol and ether and passed through a fine sieve. It may be dissolved in other ways, but the result is practically the same, it becomes a vegetable fibre like cotton, linen, canvas or even wood-pulp. Hence what is called artificial silk is nothing but cellulose or vegetable fibre more or less modified in its molecular composition and in its physical structure, but chemically little if at all different from its original material, while between real silk and such materials as cotton and linen the difference is that the former contains azotes to the amount of rather more than one-sixth of its weight, and the latter contains none at all. It must be admitted that artificial silk has a fine lustre, but on the other hand it has many important drawbacks. It will not stand being pulled, it has but little elasticity, its specific gravity, is far greater than that of silk, it is very inflammable, and at the slightest action of water or even of damp it tears easily. These defects render the product unsuitable for dress materials or any uses where wear and tear have to enter into the calculation. Its inflamability alone makes it unsuitable for covering furniture or for curtains and hangings, and its susceptibility to injury from rain and damp renders it useless out of doors. Its cost is also not really so very much less than that of true silk. At first sight it appears to be so, since it is quoted at from 24 to 28 lire per kilo. (something under 10s. per lb.), but as the density of the artificial is one-half greater than that of true silk, the weight to cover the same superficies will be one-half more, so that the former must be reckoned at 15s. per lb. in comparison with the latter, and thus the new product is in reality dearer than the commoner kinds of silk. No doubt as methods improve artificial silk will become better as well as cheaper, but the variety of the processes and the expense of the plant make it doubtful that it can ever fall below certain tolerably high limits. The competition will not be so much with real silk as with other kind of imitation silk, such as the cotton fabrics prepared to imitate silks very closely at a cost of from 1s. to 5s. per lb., and have the advantage over artificial silk that they can be woven in any form that is desired. This product has competed seriously with the lower kind of silk, and especially with the fabrics made out of the refuse of the silk factories, and however much the artificial silk may improve in manufacture and fall in price, it will only rank with ordinary cotton silk, and the true material will always maintain its deserved supremacy.

Jafarnagar (thro. Sitaku[illegible]

A monster mass meeting took place at [illegible] Hat under the presidency of Moulvi Abdul Kaddus Chowdhury, Zeminder, Chittagong. More than thousand Mahomedans were present besides Hindus, including weavers. Great enthusiasm prevailed. All in the name of God promised to use country-made goods. Babu Khirod Chandra Das, pleader, opened the meeting. The sacred resolution was proposed by Babu Pulin Chandra Das, pleader, and supported by Moulavies Anarulla, Abdul Rahaman, Hamidar Rahaman, Sazathar Rahaman and Mr. Mohesh Nath and Aparna Babu. Then the president explained clearly the object of the movement. All men present promised to introduce "Charka" thread.

(By Letter.)

Siddipasa, Oct. 12.

A grand meeting attended by over 500 Hindus and Mahomedans was held on the 9th Oct at Siddhipasa in the district of Jessore. Hindus by Hari and Mahomedans by Allah promised not to use foreign articles. Lectures were delivered by Babu Jadhab Chandra Das, Pleader Pandit Sasi Bhusan Chakravarti and Abubaker Mian. Unity between Hindus and Mahomedans is growing intense. Great enthusiasm prevails.

Gujar Khan:—Lala Har Kishen Das, M. A., the energetic Secretary of the Swadesh Vastu Parcharni Sabha, Rawalpindi, paid a visit to Gujar Khan and delivered two very interesting lectures on the movement to whose cause he is so devotedly attached. On his suggestion, a Swadesh Vastu Parcharni Sabha has been established here also, with Diwan Ram Piara Mal as Secretary and Babu Tara Chand Cloth Merchant, as his assistant. All the leading men of the place are amongst the members.—"Tribune."

Megchami, (Faridpur) Oct. 10.

A crowded public meeting of about 500 Hindus and Mahomedans representing all sections of the community, doctors, landholders, shopkeepers traders and cultivators, was held yesterday at Mebchami Bazar within Balikand Thana under the presidency of Babu Woma Charan Acharya, Taluqdar. People from about 10 neighbouring villages were present in spite of the heavy downpour. Resolutions protesting against the Partition Proclamation and Legislation and advocating the use of indigenous goods in preference to foreign manufactures were passed. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Nannar (Dacca), Oct. 10.

On the last Bijaya day, the sons of local zemindars and the students of the M. E. School joined the Bhashan ceremony singing national songs and with flags inscribed with "Bande Mataram" in their hands. Another party from Suapur joined it with much enthusiasm and then both parties encouraged the spectators assembled with various national songs. Some four or five men spoke about the use of "Swadeshi" goods. All have promised before the Mother Goddess to use indigenous goods and avoid foreign articles as far as practicable.

Gopalnagar, (Bancoora) Oct. 10.

A largely attended meeting of the villagers of Gopalnagar, Shamnagar, Joygora and five other neighbouring villages was held here yesterday under the presidency of Babu Sriram Chandra Chatterji M. A. [illegible] of Gopalnagar. The Presid[illegible] Behari Banerji [illegible] and Babu Jugal [illegible] of Gopalnagar and Babu Sa[illegible] Bhushan Hazra of Joygora and a few other speakers by their impressive speeches convinced the audience of the importance and advantages of the use of country made things and our indigenous productions over foreign goods and all promised to avoid the latter including Manchester piece goods and Liverpool salt and sugar.

Nagpur, Oct. 4.

The "Swadeshi" movement is in very good odour in these provinces and quite a number of people have taken pledges for using only India-made cloths and discarding all other foreign articles so far as possible. The shopkeepers have also risen equal to the occasion and are equipping themselves with India made articles. This movement has also given birth to a number of shops of purely indigenous stores. A gentleman here is turning out nibs which can compare favourably with indented ones. The matches of Amrit match factory, of Kota in Belaspore have been ousting the foreign ones.

On the last Sunday a crowded meeting was held in the Vyanketesh Theatre Hall for considering the "Swadeshi" movement. Mr. Balwant Rao Mahajan, one of the oldest advocates of the Nagpore Bar and a man of rather retiring disposition came out from his retreat at the countrys' call to preside on the occasion. Several speakers addressed the meeting including one lady speaker. The audience were greatly moved by the stirring speeches and two resolutions supporting the "Swadeshi" movement were passed with great aclamation. Great enthusiasm prevailed over the matter.—Our Correspondent.

Betanga (Faridpur) Oct. 10.

A densely crowded public meeting of over one thousand Hindus and Mahomedans representing all sections of the community was held at the Betanga Bazar to-day at 3 p.m. People from over 15 villages attended. The assembly wasso great that it was found necessary to depute two speakers to address crowds of people who could not find a place in the main meeting. Two learned moulvis addressed the vast assembly composed mostly of Mahomedans and exhorted his co-religionists to abstain from the use of foreign goods especially cloth, sugar and salt and cited texts from sacred religous books in support of his argument. The speeches were highly appreciated and Mahomedans in a body swore to use articles of indigenous manufactures, in preference to foreign goods. Resolutions protesting against the Partition Proclamation and Partition Legislation and appointing a standing committee fo rthe furtherance of the Swadeshi movement were unanimously passed and it was decided to submit a memorial to the Honourable House of Commons for cancelling the Partition Legislation and preventing Partition. The meeting which was a thoroughly representative one being composed of landholders merchants, doctors shop-keepers, cultivators, traders and professional men, was a great success. Doctor Tarini Charan Rai a leading physician of this part of the district presided. The meeting which began at 3 p.m. separated at about 6-30 p.m. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

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Chitrakara, Oct. 7.

A meeting was held yeserday at Chitrakara, which was largely attended by both Hindus and Mussalmans from several neighbouring villages of Vikrampur. It was presided over by a local graduate Zeminder. All present vowed, as far as practicable, not to use foreign goods and to patronize in every way possible the local artisans viz, weavers, blacksmiths, etc. The proceedings of the meeting were closed with a national song followed by the thunderous cry of "Bande Mataram."

Khandesh, Sept. 30.

A correspondent writes:—"From the report of the Anglo-Indian papers, it appears that the Bengalees are still wavering in their resolution. Now, Sir, this should never be the case. The Bengalees are the most afflicted of the Indian people and it behoves them therefore to be the foster father of the movement of which we Deccanists are the real parents. Be assured therefore that however humble I may be, I certainly echo the sentiments of all my brethren in this side of India."

Abbottabad, Oct. 7:—The contagion of the Swadeshi movement has spread here and people are on the alert. The so-called "coward" Bengalee is now commended for his enterprise in this connection. Even in this remote corner there is a flutter and the upper ten are taking a great interest in the matter. The Punjabee is a born patriot and the time is not far distant when he will follow in the footsteps of his Bengalee brethren. The educated Punjabees I have come across here are to a man in favour of the Swadeshi movement. But the question is who is to lead in the matter. The Banniahs and the non-official classes throughout these parts know full well the value of the Swadeshi movement.—"Tribune."

Rayyadharpur, (Baidyabati) Oct. 4.

A mass meeting in the Swadeshi movement of the inhabitants of Rayyadharpur, Chanpsara, Siramore, Palara, Gobindopur, and adjoining villages was held at the Zamindary Katcherybati of Babu Jogendranath Banerj of Barnagore on Sunday last. Babu Sidheswar Roy Chowdhury, the most popular and energetic Zemindar of Chanpsara, presided. A few gentlemen of the locality, and more than 500 hundred cultivators were present. The presidential speech was much appreciated by his hearers, as he dwelt at great length on the necessity of using country-made cloths, salt, sugar, etc. according to our Shastras. The few gentlemen present greatly moved the masses by inducing them to follow their example; and the latter in a body resolved to use as far as practicable country-made cloths, salt, sugar etc.

Amballa:—A largely attended public meeting was held on the evening of 27th September, in the Hindu Hall, Amballa city. Almost all the respectable men of the City and Cantonments, including several Mahomedan gentlemen, were present. After a few patriotic poems had been sung and some preliminary speeches made, Rai Sahib Lala Murli Dhar rose amidst deafening cheers to address the meeting. He dwelt on the intense patriotism and spirit of self-sacrifice that had been displayed by the Japanese and then exhorted his audience to cultivate the same virtues if they wanted to make any progress. ... that the Bengalees who ... He said it ... lucky ... foreign-going patrons had hitherto been such thorough ... of foreign goods were now turning a new leaf and spreading the contagion of their enthusiasm in all Provinces of India. In his opinion it was necessary that the Indians should protect and love articles made in this country whether they be nice looking or not just as parents love their children even if they be ugly. It was a duty placed on us by God and we should not be false to this instinct of self-preservation. The speech made a great impression. Afterwards some phials made at the local Glass Factory were shown. It is now certain that as the result of the present awakening a shop for the sale of Swadeshi goods will be opened here in a few days.—"Tribune"

Mazeelpore, Oct. 12.

On Wednesday, the 4th October last, the little town of Mozeelpore, in the district of the Twenty-four Perganas presented a unique spectacle. A grand meeting for furthering the cause of the Swadeshi movement was held at the premises of the Dutta Babus of Mozeelpore, under the auspices of the Mozeelpore-Joynagore Hitaishinee Sova.

Over 3000 people, including Hindus and Mahomedans, men of light and leading traders, merchants and agricultural classes assembled on the occasion. Babus Bepin Chandra Pal and Monoranjan Guha addressed the meeting. They in feeling terms exhorted the audience, to studiously eschew foreign articles, so far as practicable and resuscitate the indigenous articles dead or dying. Indeed it is gratifying to see that their wholesome procedure has had a salutary effect upon the shop-keepers and buyers, the former have altogether ceased importing foreign goods and the latter are not buying, though a good stock of them is found in a large number of shops.

Again on the "Maha Astami" day another grand meeting was held in the open quadrangle before the temple of the Goddess "Tara". In the temple a Homa ceremony was performed for the welfare of the countrymen and for blessing them with the resolve that they should remain ever united in this good cause, come what may. Babu Nripendra Narain Dutt, a local Zemindar and an Attorney-at-law of the Calcutta High Court, with a feeling heart and stirring eloquence, appealed to the audience to completely sink their private differences at this critical situation use Swadeshi articles and deliberately avoid the use of foreign articles, especially Manchester piece-goods, sugar and Liverpool salt. He asked them whether they were prepared to take a solemn vow before the goddess, to abjure foreign goods and paused for reply. One and all answered "yes" "yes." There was not a single dissentient voice.

The 16th October next has been fixed as the day for general mourning and fast as also of social union and brotherly co-operation by wearing yellow thread (Rakhi bandhan) round the wrist. And on that day a Banian tree will be planted in a prominent and spacious place where people will every year congregate to commemorate the anniversary of this auspicious day.

Jhenedah, Oct. 12.

At a Swadeshi meeting held at Abaipur people of ten villages were present. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Babu Jyotish Chandra Bhattacharjya, M.A., B.L., came to preside over the meeting. The presidential address was sound, moderate and soul-stirring. Zeminders, merchants, and cultivators joined the meeting.

Paradshinga (Nagpur), Oct. 1.

Mr. Sadhushiva Honaji Shinde of Amrawati delivered to-day the most impressive and patriotic lecture here in the Marathi School Building under the presidency of the leading and respectable Malgujar Chunanaji Patil of this place. More than 500 people, present came forward and took a solemn oath to discard once for all foreign goods and use Swadeshi articles. Information has been sent for public information to Mr. Tilak (Poona) and Mr. Padhe (Nagpur) by the public of this place.

Rawalpindi, Oct. 5.

Babu M. N. Sen writes:—A few days ago, I sent some suggestions to the H. Y. S. Y. Loom Committee at Calcutta to raise an "Industrial Bank of India," and who in reply was pleased to tell me that the plan is a good one and must be ventilated through newspapers to prepare the ground for its establishment.

2. My plan is that for the permanency of all our Industrial Institutions throughout India we should raise an Industrial Bank of India with a capital of about a crore of Rupees with its branches in every Province, whose people will aid all their industries in their own provinces.

3. Every province will have its own committee of management and collect shares and help every profitable industries in their own locality.

4. In India generally all our industries do not prove successful in the end because they do not receive any substantial help in many and in all other matters from the people.

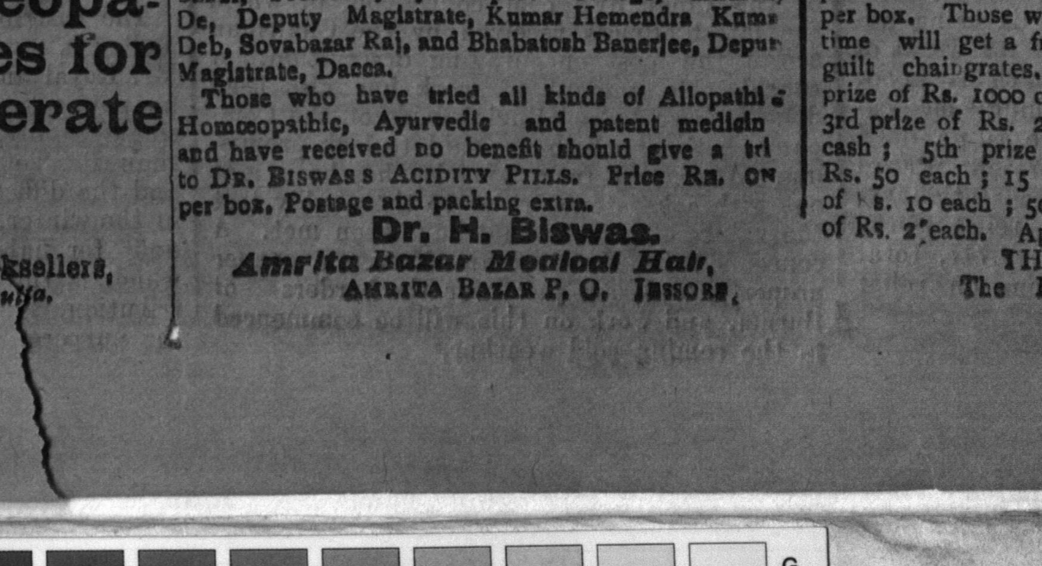
I therefore beg to invite the attention of all the supporters and sympathisers of N. M. in India to send in their names to enable us to set to work in right earnest.

Ranigunge, Oct. 3.

An immense gathering collected at William's Hotel. Ranigunge on 28th. ultimo, in connection with the Swadeshi movement. Babus Bepin Chandra Pal and J. N. Roy came from Calcutta. They held the audience spell-bound for nearly two hours. Resolutions were passed supporting the Swadeshi movement and a solemn vow was taken to use nothing but country-made goods. Babus Surendra Nath arrived on the 20th ultimo and other immense gathering collected some coming from distant places to receive and hear him. Babu Surendra Nath made a stirring appeal to the audience first in Bengali, then in English to hold fast to the resolutions, to use nothing but country-made goods and explained that all that we now require in our present situation can be obtained in the country itself, sometimes even at a cost than that of foreign goods. Babus Ashu Tosh Chakravarti M. A. B. L. moved the first resolution with a neat little but convincing speech and Babu Kristo Dhan Roy moved the 2nd. resolution and made some very practical suggestions with a deal of enthusiasm to carry the resolutions of the meeting into effect. The gathering was thoroughly representative. The Marwaris, the Mahomedans and the up-country men of the town all followed the speakers with rapt attention.

Kushtia, Oct. 1.

The recent monster meeting that was inaugurated here on the 18th September last under the presidency of Babu Surendra Nath Tagore of the Calcutta Jorasanko Tagore family, was admitted on all hands to be a grand success and the fact that it was one of the biggest and grandest meetings ever held in Mofussil in connection with the present movement was also noticed in several leading journals. The movement has been spreading like wild fire in the remotest villages and has penetrated into the masses including cultivators, weavers and shop-keepers in fact all sections of the community very intensely. The only topic of the day amongst the laboring classes, cultivators, carters, boatmen and other low class people has been the usefulness and necessity of using country-made cloths, salt and sugar. That the cultivators and other lower class people have clearly recognised and appreciated that the poverty of their country is solely due to their extravagant use and purchase of "Belati" articles is very apparent from the undoubted fact that the sale of the Manchester piece-goods in the local Bazar has been greatly reduced during this Puja season. There is scarcely a single village in the Sub-division where this movement has not been spread and agitated the mass. Since the last monster meeting several other mass meetings in connection with the present burning Swadeshi movement were convened in several villages in the Sub-division. On Sunday last the students of Talberia M. V. School organised a mass meeting of the villagers of the surrounding villages. The meeting was well attended although the weather was very inclement. There was a vast assembly of cultivators, weavers and shop-keepers from several villages. Babus Hriday Nath Majumdar, Satyendra Nath Roy, Nripendra Narain Roy, Dakkina Ranjan Acharja, Moulvi Fazler Rahaman and several other gentlemen of Kushtea who were invited by the students addressed the meeting. The speech of Moulvi Fazler Rahaman was very convincing and soul-stirring and it touched the heart of the Mahomedans who mustered in large numbers. The Mahomedans and the Hindus all in one voice pledged solemnly in the name of their respective deities not to use Manchester cloths and foreign salt and sugar. This meeting was a grand success. Patriotic songs were sung by the students. The students and the ex-students of Kushtea H. E. School are doing yeoman's service in the furtherance of the Swadeshi movement



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Calcutta Gazette --- Oct. 11

Mr. T. Emerson, Offg. Magte and Collr, Rangpur, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magte and Collr of Rajshahi.

Mr. G. J. Monahan, Asst Magte and Collr, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, and to have charge of the Sitamarhi sub-division of the Muzaffarpur district.

Mr. V. B. Cobden-Ramsay, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Dinapore sub-division of the Patna district. This cancels so much of the order of the 25th September 1905, as relates to his appointment to have charge of the Sitamarhi sub-division of the Muzaffarpur district.

Mr. D. C. Patterson, Asst Magte and Collr Buxar, Shahabad, is appointed to have charge of the Rajmahal sub-division of the Sonthal Parganas district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. W. Cook, or until further orders.

Mr. Satis Chandra Mukerjee, Offig Magte and Collr Birbhum, is appointed to be Magte and Collr of Malda.

Babu Kumud Bandhu Das Gupta, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Faridpur, is appointed to have charge of the Satkhira Sub-division of the Khulna District.

Babu Jagat Chandra Bose, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Satkhira, Khulna, is appointed to have charge of the Kurigaon Sub-division of the Rangpur District.

Maulvi Ahmed, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Ghatal, Midnapore, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Rangpur district.

Maulvi Syed Abdool Malek, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Rangpur, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Hooghly district.

Babu Praphulla Sanker Sen, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Hooghly, is transferred to the Brahmanbaria sub-division of the Tippera District.

Babu Ganendra Chandra Mukerjee, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Brahmanbaria, Tippera, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Champaran District.

Babu Chandra Sekhar Kar, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Champaran, is appointed to have charge of the Katwa Sub-division of the Burdwan District.

Maulvi Afsaruddin Mahomed, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Katwa Burdwan, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Faridpur District.

Mr. A. C. Mackertich, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Midnapore, is transferred to the head quarters station of the Dinajpur District.

Maulvi Muhafmad Shams-uz-Zoha, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Dinajpur, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Midnapore District.

Maulvi Mahomed Habibar Rahman, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Saran District.

Babu Kunja Behari Goswami, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Saran, is appointed to have charge of the Ghatal Sub-division of the Midnapore District.

Babu Baroda Kanta Gangooly, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on special duty, is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Dacca District.

Mr. Ambica Charan Sen, D[t] and Sessions Judge, Bankura, is appointe[d t]o be Dt and Sessions Judge of Rajshahi. This cancels the order of the 25th September 1905, appointing him as Dt and Sessions Judge of Dinajpur.

...endra Nath Roy is appointed to ...her orders, as Dt. and Ses... ...jpur ... being relieved of ...ntment as Offg. ... Magte and ...apore.

...F. Guise, Offg. Dy. Ins-Genl. of ... Southern and Eastern Range, is ap... ...ted to be Dy. Ins-Genl. of Police, South... and Eastern Range, with effect from the ... November 1905 vice Mr. T. C. Orr.

...r. T. C. Orr, Offg. Dy. Insp Genl of Po... Northern and Western Range, is ap... ...ed to act, until further orders, as Dy ...-Genl of Police, Southern and Eastern ...ge, with effect from the 1st November ... vice Mr. R. F. Guise.

...unshi Karbanulla, Rural Sub-Regr. Sher... in the district of Bogra, is appointed ...ct as Special Sub-Regr. of that district, ...g the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Zul... ...ar Haider, or until further orders.

...e Spl. Sub-Regs. named below are ap... ...ted to be Special Sub Regs. of the dis... ...s mentioned against their names:—

...bus Abinash Chunder Mitter (No. 1) My...singh, 24-Parganas; Bepin Mohan Seha...s, 24-Parganas, Hazaribagh; Baikantha ... Ray, Hazaribagh, Rajshahi; Ram Ja... Moitra, Khulna, Mymensingh; Anunda... ...l Mookerjee Rajshahi, Khulna; Tara... Ghose, Malda, Mandhum; Maulci Syed ...ammad Hussain, Manbhum, Malda; ...s Akhoy Kumar Ghose, Tippera, Midna... Joges Chunder Sanyal, Midnapore, Tip...

...V. H. Jackson, Asst. Dr. of Public ...ruction, Bengal, was in charge of the ...nt duties of the Dr. of Public Instruc... Bengal, in addition to his own, during ...absence, on special duty, of Mr. A. Ped... C. I. E., from the afternoon of the ...o the afternoon of the 28th Sept. 1905.

...bu Nalini Mohan Sanyal Asst. Insp of ...ls, Dacca Division, is appointed to be Insp. of Schools, Burdwan Division.

...u Ashutosh Datta, Deputy Magistrate ...Deputy Collector, Backergunge, who has ... transferred to the Thakurgaon ...ision of the Dinajpur district, is ...ted to have charge of that subdivision.

...u Jay Gopal De, Assistant Inspector of ...ls, Burdwan Division, is appointed to be ...ant Inspector of Schools, Dacca ...on.

...u Kiran Chandra Mitra, Professor, ... College, is appointed to be a Professor ... Hooghly College.

... Hari Das Saha, Professor, Hooghly ..., is appointed to be a Professor in the ... College.

... Bama Charan Bhattacharjea, Profes... ...oghly College, is appointed to be a ...or in the Chittagong College.

...vi Abdul Haq Abid, Assistant Head ... of the Murshidabad Nawab's ...ah, is appointed to act as Head ... of that institution, during the ..., on leave, of Mr. F. A. LeFeuvre, or ...rther orders.

... H. E. Stapleton, temporary Professor, ...cy College, is appointed to act, until ...orders, as Inspector of Schools, Dacca ..., with effect from the 16th October ...e Mr. H. A. Bamford, on leave.

... F. Morshead, Magistrate and ..., is appointed to be Collector of ... Calcutta.

... Kamal Chandra Datta, substantive ...ore Deputy Magistrate and Deputy ... Backergunge, is allowed leave for ...

Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell, Officiating Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, is allowed combined leave for one year.

Babu Ashutosh Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on land acquisition work, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. A. Earle, I. C. S., has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough to 1st February 1906, inclusive.

Maulvi Zulfaquar Haidar, Special Sub-Registrar, Bogra, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr. E. A. LeFeuvre, Head Master of the Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasah, is allowed leave for seven weeks.

Mr. H. A. Bamford, Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, is allowed combined leave for one year one month and twenty-four days.

Mr. E. Geake, Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal, is allowed furlough from the 16th October to the 22nd December 1905, both days inclusive.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

The order appointing Babu Kedar Nath Chaudhuri, Munsif of Phatikchari, to be an Addl. Munsif in the district of the 24-Perganas, but to be on, deputation to Baraset, is canceiled.

Babu Hari Das Bose, Munsif of Patna is appointed to bt an Additional Munsif in the district of the 24-perganas but for the present to be on deputation to Baraset.

LEAVE.

Babu Jagat Narayan Sarcar, Munsif of Ranaghat, is allowed for three months.

The following notification by the Government of India, Home Department, is republished:—

The servicts of Babu Banwari Lal Banerjee (No. 11), Munsif of Habiganj, in the district of Sylhet, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Mr. F. H. Tucker, District Superintendent of Police, is placed temporarily on special duty at Shillong under the orders of the Inspector-General of Police, Assam.

The services of Babu Nabin Chandra Nag, Munsif of Maulvi Bazar, in the district of Sylhet, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of Babu Behari Lal Chatterjee (No. I), Munsif of Karimganj, in the district of Sylhet, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of Babu Banwari Lal Banerjee (No. II), Munsif of Habiganj, in the district of Sylhet, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Babu Chandra Sekhar Sen, B.L., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Munsif in the district of Sylhet, to be ordinarily stationed at Habiganj.

Babu Shyama Charan Banerjee, Additional Munsif in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Sylhet, to be ordinarily stationed at Karimganj,

Babu Paresh Nath Roy Chaudhuri, Munsif of Khulna, in the district of Jessore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Sylhet, to be ordinarily stationed at Maulvi Bazar.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Roger Kirkpatrick, who has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department in Bengal as an Assistant Conservator, second grade, is posted to the Singhbhum Division, as an attached officer.

The officers named below are appointed to be Assistant Settlement officers in the district of Ranchi.

(1) Mr. J. C. Leighton, I.C.S., Offg Joint Magte Dinapore; (2) Mr J Reid I.C.S., Offg Joint Magistrate; (3) Babu Bhuban Mohan Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Madari...r; (4) Maulvi A K Kabiruddin Ahmed, Substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector; (5) Babu Brajanath Rai, substantive ...o tempore Sub-Deputy Collector; (6) ...Maulvie Abdul Bari, Sub-Deputy Collector, Collector... Hat, Birbhum; (7) Babu Ramu Lal Substantive ...stantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Chittagong; (9) ...; (8) Babu Lalit Mohon Basu Substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collr, Basirhat; (10) Mr. ... Satish Chandra Gupta, tive pro tempore Depu... Sub-Deputy Colr. Collr, Bankipore.

The officers named below ... Christian, Substan... be, Assistant Settlement Offi... Magistrate and Dy tricts of Backergunge and F... Babu Abani Chandra Chatterjee, appointed to Collr, Murshidabad; (2) Babu Surend... the dis... Datta, Substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy ...:—(1) Bhagalpur; (3) Babu Radha Krisna ...puty ...wami, Sub-Deputy Collector, Midnapo... (4) Babu Khirode Lal Mukherjee, Substantive ... pro tempore Deputy Collector, Jessore; (5) Babu Hiranya Kumar Das Gupta, Sub-Dy Collector, (6) Mr. J A Milligan, I.C.S., Assistant Magistrate Collector.

The officers named below are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers in the district of Midnapore:—(1) Babu Rash Bihari Mukherjee, Substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Jessore; (2) Mr K C Banerjee, Substantive pro tempore Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack; (3) Babu Surendra Nath Bhattacharji, Substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy Collector Birbhum.

The officers named below are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers in the districts of Bhagalpur and Purnea:—(1) Babu Jotindra Kumar Roy, Substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy Collector, Hooghly; (2) Babu Sham Sheir Jang Bahadur, Substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector; (3) Babu Karali Charan Ganguli, Substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy Collr, Nator, Rajshahi; (4) Babu Khetra Mohon Mukherjee, Substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy Collr, (5) Rai Braja Nandan Prosad Singh, Substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy Collr Shahabad; (6) Babu Lakshmi Misra, Substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy Collr, Alipur, Jalpaiguri; (7) Babu Mon Mohon Mukherjee, Sub-Dy Collr, Puri, (8) Babu Mohendra Nath Gupta, Substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy Collr Kalna, Burdwan; (9) Babu Hari Das Chatterjee, Substantive pro tempore Dy Collr, Cuttack; (10) Babu Radhika Lal Dey, Substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy Collr, Netrokona Mymensingh.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Babu Charu Chandra Chaudhuri, Sub-Deputy Collector, Buxar, Shahabad, under orders of transfer to Saran for employment on partition work, is allowed leave for one month.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY CURES COLDS.

This remedy acts on nature's plan, allays the cough, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions, and aids nature in restoring the system to ... condition. It is famous for its cur... part of the civilized world. F... ...EPERS. ALL CHEMISTS A... PRICE ...

Babu Promode Chandra Sen Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, Ranchi, is transferred to the Rajshahi Division. Babu Annada Charan Das, Sub-Deputy Collector is posted to the Rajshahi Division on being relieved of his present settlement duties in the Sonthal Parganas district.

Maulvi Hahammed Gousi, Sub-Deputy Collector Samastipur Darbhanga is allowed leave for ten days.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Babu Promatha Nath Das Gupta is appointed to act as Rural Sub-Registrar of Sherpur, in the district of Bogra.

Maulvi Muhammad Arfun Ali acted as Rural Sub-Registrar of Kalihati, in the district of Mymensingh for two days.

Babu Harendra Kishore Kundu is appointed to act as Rural Sub-Registrar of Kalihati in the district of Mymensingh.

Maulvi Syed Abbas Hussain, Rural Sub-Registrar of Latihar, in the district of Palamau, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Husainabad, in the same district.

Maulvi Shaikh Aminuddin Ahmad, Rural Sub-Registrar of Husainabad, in the district of Palamau, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Latihar in the same district.

Khondkar Raushan Ali, Rural Sub-Registrar of Raipura in the district of Dacca is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Khatra in the district of Bankura.

Babu Joges Chandra Guha Rural Sub-Registrar of Khatra in the district of Bankura is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Raipura in the district of Dacca.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid Rural Sub-Registrar of Khalispur in the district of Jessore is appointed to be Joint Sub-Registrar of Barisal Rahamatpur in the district of Backergunge.

Maulvi Abdul Aziz, Joint Sub-Registrar of Barisal at Rahamatpur in the district of Backergunge, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Khalispur in the district of Jessore.

Babu Tripura Kanta Das, Joint Sub-Registrar of Sultanpur at Tengra in the District of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Ghafargaon, in the district of Mymensingh.

Maulvi Abdur Rashid Rural Sub-Registrar of Ghafargaon in the district of Mymensingh is appointed to be Joint Sub-Registrar of Sultanpur at Tengra in the district of 24-Parganas.

Babu Sarat Chandra Banerjee, Rural Sub-Registrar of Buxa (Alipore), in the district of Jalpaiguri, is appointed to be Joint Sub-Registrar of Contai at Marisdah in the district of Midnapore.

Babu Satkauri Mukherjee, Rural Sub-Registrar of Sara in the district of Pabna is appointed to be Joint Sub-Registrar of Bagerhat, at Kachua, in the district of Khulna.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

—o—

REVISED PROGRAMME.

We give below the revised programme of the tour of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales:—

Arrive in Bombay, Nov. 9th (afternoon.)
Bombay, Nov. 9th—14th.
Indore, Nov. 15th—17th.
Udaipur, Nov. 18th—20th.
Jaipur, Nov. 21st—23rd.
Bikanir, Nov. 24th—2...th.
Lahore, Nov. 28. Dece...
Peshawar, Dec. 2nd—...
Manœuvres near Raw...
Jammu, Dec. 9th—1...
Amritsar, Dec. 11th. ...uary 6th.
Delhi, Dec. 12th—...
Agra, Dec. 16th...
Gwalior, Dec. ...
Lucknow, Dec. 2...
Calcutta, Dec. 29—...
Darjeeling, Jan. 7th...
Calcutta, Jan. 9th.
On boardship, Jan. 10th—...
Rangoon, Jan. 13th—15th...
Mandalay, January 16th—18...
On river, January 19th—20th.
Rangoon, January 21st.
On boardship, January 22nd—...
Madras, January 24th—28th.
Mysore, January 29th—Februar...
Bangalore, February 5th—7th
Hyderabad, February 8th—15th.
In train, February 16th.
Ellora, February 17th.
Benares, February 19th—...
Nepal February 21st—M...
Aligarh, March 6th.
Simla, March 7th—9th.
...train March 10th—...
March 12th-
March 17...
Karachi ...
... 11th. 16th. -19th. March 19th.

ANOTHER POLICE AFFRAY.

—o—

At about mid...ght of the 9th instant another police offic...ness who halting in the molestation of innocen... stolen pat Sovabazar was witnessed. It seem... and bro owing to a misunderstanding betwe...strate wh... cloth-d... named Gonesh Bhuree to be false pers... former sought the...tated abo... Shampukar and Kunof Ga... Thanahs the result that about ... constables armed with big bamboo lathies appeared on the scene only to find ... "the birds had flown." It must have ... a cause of sore disappointment to the ...nidons of the police and we are told ... made it up by abusing, ill-treating and molesting innocent passers-by. We have received a communication from Babu Benoy Kissen Mukherjee Municipal Lamp Inspector, (which we intend to publish tomorrow,) intimating that two of his boys aged about 9 and 11 respectively, who were returning home from Burtolla accompanied by a maid-servant were subjected to rough handling by the valiant police We are also told that the Deputy Commissioner of Police and the Superintendent, Northern section, repaired to the scene of the action to find that a hoax had been played on hem.

The Hon'ble Mr. Erle Richards, Law Member of the Council, will take a tour of a fortnight in Burma next month, visiting Mandalay. He will rturn to Calcutta by the time Lord Minto arrives here.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA REMEDY.

The u... of this remedy has made ...lar preparation in use for bo... It is everywhere re... cogn...medy that can always be ... that is pleasant to ta...
...D STOREKEEPERS.
...Re. 8 Re.

THE TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR'S CASE.

—o—

(Before Mr. Ram Anugraha Narayan Singh.)

The above case being called on, Mr. A. C. Banerjee, who appeared with Mr. A. K. Ghosh for the accused said that the police had no "locus standi" in this case, and the prosecuting Inspector could not, therefore, appear.

Inspector Abdur Rahim.—The charges are intimidation, wrongful restraint and criminal trespass. Last two charges are cognisable and police can appear.

Mr. Banerjee.—There is not even an apology of a "prima facie" case as regards wrongful restraint. As for criminal trespass being committed in a tram car, I have never heard of a more ridiculous proposition being put forward seriously, even by a prosecuting policeman, in a Court of law.

Inspector.—I don't know what Counsel's experience of Courts is but it is a sound proposition.

Mr. Banerjee.—I do not expect that his experience should correspond with mine. In fact, I would have been much surprised if it did.

Inspector.—(somewhat insolently), Yes, yes, I have seen many Barristers.

Mr. Banerjee.—I would ask you, sir, to see that a policeman should know his place, and should not forget himself so far as not to know his level.

Inspector.—Barristers should know their level and must behave properly.

Mr. Banerjee.—They do know, and that is exactly why I have been saying all this. However I do not propose to cross my sword with a policeman in a Court of law.

Court.—Mr. Banerjee, it is best to address me. Now, I want to know if the police wants to prosecute.

Inspector.—Yes, it is a case connected with the Swadeshi movement.

Mr. Banerjee.—It is false to say so. This case has nothing to do with the Swadeshi movement. It is, in its worst form, a quarrel between master and servant. Some people who ought to know better have run away with this mischievous idea and have knocked it into the head of the police, and it was time that it was knocked out of it. The cause of the anxiety which the police is showing to appear in this case is now perfectly clear. They want to have their finger in this pie, because they suspect it to be connectd with a movement, which being laudable, is perhaps hateful to the police. Further, I understand that Mr. Moses is retained for the prosecution. (Mr. Moses, had a little before this come into the court room.)

Court.—Mr. Moses, do you appear for the prosecution?

Mr. Moses.—Yes, I have been engaged to represent the prosecution.

Inspector.—If the police sends up a cognisable case and desires to prosecute it, no one on behalf of the private party can appear.

Mr. Banerjee.—I cannot understand this unseemly "zid" on the part of the police to appear.

Court.—It is true that I must hear the prosecuting Inspector in a case like this in preference to Mr. Moses. But Mr. Banerjee, do you not think that the men should go back to their masters. For then there is every chance of the case being settled.

Mr. Banerjee. ... had a long inter... 20th.

Mr. Banerjee.—I should lik... I have ... on st...

for the 23rd.

Court.—(addressing the Court Inspector) —Will that suit you?

Inspector.—Yes.

Mr. Banerjee.—I am glad that no "zid" is shown by the police to-day to have such a day fixed as was inconvenient to the defence.

Court.—I fix 23rd for the hearing of the case and hope I shall not hear anything more about the case.

Court.—(Then turning to the accused, said). You should all go back your masters and resume work, and then all your difficulties will be over. You must consider your position and your interests before you do anything. You should be guided by your learned Counsel.

THE TRAMWAY CONDUCTORS' STRIKE.

—o—

The strike of the Tramway Conducors has taken a new turn. Mr. A. C. Banerjee had an interview with Mr. Martin Wells, the Managing Agent of the Tramways Co., on last Sunday and also the following morning. After a long conversation on Monday last it was arranged that Mr. Banerjee should persuade the men to go back to their work, and that after they had resumed their work their grivances would be considered. It was however, settled that their petition would be considered and an order passed on it in consultation with Mr. Banerjee who would represent the conductors early next week. The men under the advice of Mr. Banerjee who strongly insisted on their going back at once resumed work on Tuesday. We are indeed ... this happy termination of what once ...d to be a huge strike, and Mr. Wells ...ks of the Tram Car travelling ...roaching the question of the conductors g...ances in such a compromising spirit and we hope that the same spirit will be manifested while he actually deals with their petition.

Mr. Casson Walker, C. S., on return from leave, has resumed his appointment at Hyderabad as Financial Adviser to His Highness the Nizam's Government

A very large gharial, or fish-eating alligator, was shot on the 5th instant at Kalakankar by Lal Ramesh Singh, the Raja of Kalakankar's nephew and heir, who had a narrow escape from the man-eater. The Lal Saheb was bathing at the Zenana ghat, and the gharial came up to him, but the monster was seen before it reached its prey, and the Lal Saheb with great dexterity withdrew himself from the water, and getting a rifle immediately from the Raja's gun-almirah, shot it in the eye. The bullet passing through its eye and head made it senseless. The animal floated on the surface of the water without being killed. So it was dragged out of the water to receive its quietus and two shots more killed it. It was upwards of 15 feet in length, and the skin is being preserved. In America a great trade is being done in crocodile hides, which are used for the manufacture of bags, purses, etc. The "nugger" or "bhocha," the man-eating crocodile, is also found in the Ganges river.—"Hindustan."

INDIGO ...

The following is the preliminary fore... of the Bengal Indigo Crop:—

Introductory.—The most important indigo-growing districts in the Province are Champaran, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Saran in the Patna Division and Purnea, Monghyr and Bhagalpur in the Bhagalpur Division.

Character of the Season.—Owing to an unusually protracted cold weather, the sowings, which usually begin in February in Behar, were later than usual. But the rainfall was generally favourable in April and May. June, however, was an exceptionally dry month, the monsoon being practically delayed in Bihar till about the middle of July. The plants suffered severely in consequence of the drought and "mahai" was also delayed. Then followed, during the latter half of July and all through August to the middle of September, heavy and continuous rain, causing floods and the loss of a considerable quantity of plant. The season on the whole was therefore unfavourable.

Area Sown. Owing to the state of the market the area under indigo is contracting so rapidly that the normal area under this crop has well nigh ceased to have any meaning. The area sown this year is reported to be 170,900 acres against 223,100 acres of last year (1904) and 249,700 acres of the preceding year (1903). During the year under report the decrease in area has been most marked in Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and also in Purnea. Among the minor districts there was no sowing at all in Rangpur and Midnapur and practically none in Cuttack.

Outturn.—Among the important districts Muzaffarpur only estimates an outturn of 25 per cent; Champaran 27; Saran 30; while Darbhanga shows 66 per cent; Purnea 63; Bhagalpur 69 and Monghyr 71. The estimated outturn for Lower Bengal, including the minor Bihar districts, amounts to 64 per cent, and that for North Behar, including Monghyr, only 39 per cent. The average of the Province, according to the district officer's return, is 44 per cent against 56 per cent of last year. The total yield of North Behar (including Monghyr) may, according to the district returns, amount to 13,332 factory maunds and that of Lower Bengal, including the minor Behar districts, to 6,586 factory maunds, the total being 19,918 factory maunds or say 20,000 factory maunds (a factory maund is about 75lb). Their estimated outturn last year, according to official returns, was 33,040 factory maunds. According to trade returns given by Messrs. Moran and Co., last year's total actual outturn was 36,500 factory maunds. Messrs. Moran and Co.'s estimate of the crop for the present year is 3,000 factory maunds from Lower Bengal and 16,000 factory maunds from "first cuttings" in Behar (i. e. Saran, Tirhoot, Champaran and Monghyr.) The prospects for "khoonties" are reported to be very unfavourable.

BHADOI.

The preliminary forecast of the "bhadoi" crops is as follows:—

Explanatory.—By far the most important "bhadoi" food crop of ...rissa... rice is autumn paddy. It covers ne... is jute, which again ... ...t non ...der ... practically unknown in Bihar and Chota Nagpur; but jute is not dealt with in this forecast, as a separate forecast is devoted to it.

Character of the Season.—Both in March and April the rainfall was heavy and general all over the Province. In May, too, there was good rain, the fall being generally equal to the normal. But June was a very dry month, the fall being, excepting in North Bengal, very scanty indeed. July, however, brought good rain all over the Province. In August there was deficiency in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, but the fall was very heavy and continuous in North and East Bengal and also in Bihar. In September, up to now, there has again been very heavy rain in this tract. But in Orissa and parts of Chota Nagpur the fall has continued only moderate if not light. Damage by heavy rain floods has been reported from parts of the 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly, Bogra, Backergange, Faridpur, Mymensingh, Champaran and Darbhanga; while scanty rainfall has affected the outturn in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The season on the whole has been very unfavourable. Maize and "marua" have suffered most.

Area Sown.—The Collectors of Hooghly, Howrah, Mymensingh, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Bhagalpur and Balasore have revised the normal areas under "bhadoi" crops in their respective districts. The normal area under these crops for the Province (excluding the area under jute, cotton and "bhadoi till" for which separate forecasts are issued) now stands as 13,286,500 against 13,379,400 acres shown in the final forecast of last year. The actual area sown this year ("bhadoi" food and non-food crops, excluding jute, etc.) is 12,189,200 against 12,151,200 acres shown last year, but which according to revised returns should stand as 12,458,100 acres. The area under "bhadoi" food crops this year is 11,553,200 acres against 11,819,500 acres of last year.

Outturn. Only three districts, e.g., Jalpaiguri, Purnea and Balasore, return a normal crop, while Darjeeling alone shows above the normal, Rajshahi and Malda report, respectively, 99.5 and 63 per cent. Fourteen districts report between 80 to 89 per cent; sixteen between 70 to 79; four between 60 to 69; while six districts, e.g., Backergang, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Saran, Howrah and Darbhanga, show 50 per cent and under. The total outturn of the "bhadoi" crops as estimated by the district officers comes to only 74 per cent.

The inaguration of he Cochin forest tramway by Lord Lamington on Tuesday marks the completion of a public work than which to use His Excellency's own words, there is no larger or finer one of its kind in India. Constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,00,000, the whole of which has been furnished from the net revenues of the Forest Department, it is estimated that th tramway will return as additional revenue to the State at least three lakhs of rupees per annum. In addition to this, it is confidently expected that Cochin teak will in time completely oust Burma timber from both the home and foreign markets, and by developing this trade with Ceylon, Bombay and even Europe obtain profits which will go to increase the general prosperity of the whole of Southern India.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Cawnpore, Oct. 8.

[On] the eve of the drowning ceremony of Pratima Durga Devi on Sunday, the 8th inst. the Bengalee community of Cawnpore assembled at the Bank of the Ganges and took vows before the goddess that they would abjure foreign goods as far as possible.

Gowpara, Oct. 7.

A public meeting of the people of Gowpara, Kalikal and neighbouring villages was held at Gowpara (Vikrampur Dacca) on the 6th October at 5 p. m. About 300 people—Taluqdars, traders, dealers in piece-goods, other gentlemen as well as peasant—assembled there. Babu Nishi Kanta Mahinta a scion of the old Mahinta family of Gowpara presided. Among the speakers was a Moulvi. The local students did their best to ensure among themselves the success of the meeting and throughout behaved exceedingly well. Great enthusiasm prevailed. It was unanimously resolved to use "Swadeshi" goods and to abstain from the use of foreign goods as far as practicable.

Gauhati, Oct. 12.

At the request of the Bengali residents of Gauhati, the Dolai Superintendent of the Kamakhya temple has ordered that no foreign articles should be accepted as votive or gifts by the Pandas and should not be bought or sold on the Hill. Grocers and Sweetmeat makers are allowed seven days to dispose of foreign goods. The Pandas and others have enjoined to use foreign cloths already in possession for one year, but never to buy or receive foreign cloths from the date of order. If this example be followed by the heads of Kalighat, Tarkeshwar, Puri, Baidyanath, Benares and Brindaban temples where Bengalis have influence it would save at least a crore of rupees from being put into the pockets of foreign traders.

Kashipur (Nainital) Oct. 2.

A meeting of the employes and contractors of the R. and K. Railway was held on the 1st October at Kashipur (District Nainital) under the presidency of Babu Girindra Nath Mukerjee, contractor. Babu Arabinda Bandhu Nath, Divisional Accountant, and Munshi Aziz Bukhsh, Head Draughtsman, acted as Secretaries of the Executive Committee and exhorted all the Railway servants and contractors of Kashipur Division of Moradabad, Ramnagar and Lalkua Kashipur Extensions to prefer country made goods to foreign articles and resolved to persuade their friends and relatives to do the same. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Munshi Mobarak Dad Khan Sahib, a respectable Mahomedan gentleman, with a few others amongst whom were Punjabis Hindustanis, Paharies and Bengalies, Hindus and Mussalmans, heartily supported the Swadeshi movement.

Babu Abhai Chandra Neogy writes from Shambazar Street:—

The Swadeshi movement, which has been the absorbing topic of the day and which [has] permeated to the remotest hamlet, [au]gurs well for the community. It is a pity [illegible] this national awakening to the great [re]sponsibility synchronizes with a time when [our] self-respect has been injured in the most [illegible] possible. The remedy was in [illegible] for a long time [illegible] However, [illegible] can come [illegible] unscathed then we may [illegible] in the scale of nations. [Oth]erwise we are doomed for ever.

Amta, Oct. 4

A grand mass meeting was held here on the [las]t instant at the "Natmandir" of Melai [C]handi Thakurani presided by Babu Nitya [G]opal Basu of Khorimp, a local zamindar. [S]ome ten thousand people attended the meeting. On the proposal of Babu Surendra Nath Ghosh B.L. seconded by Babu Jotendra Mohan Ghosh B.L. Vakil, Babu Nitya Gopal Basu was voted to the chair. Students presented an address in English to Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee who afterwards rose to address the meeting amidst deafening cheers. He made a nice little speech in Bengalee and gave a reply to the students' address in English exhorting the people to use indigenous goods and the students to act within the bounds of law. Babus Kali Prosonno Kabyabisharad, Sures Chandra Samajpati, Dwijendra Nath Basu and others also addressed the meeting. Several resolutions for the use of indigenous goods for the improvement of Indian arts and industries were passed. Some papers manufactured at Mainan near Amta were exhibited at the meeting which appeared to be as good, strong and durable as foreign papers.

Kushtea, Oct. 4.

A grand mass meeting was held yesterday at Janipur, under Kustia Sub-Division. Nearly ten thousand people assembled. The meeting opened at 6 p.m. in the evening. Babu Gnanendra Nath Sanyal, a local influential man, presided. Babus Bama Charan Bose, Sub-manager, Thakur Babu's Estate; [illegible] Charan Chatterjee, Naib, Naldanga; Chandi Char[illegible] Nandi; Satvendra Nath Rai; Banka Behari [illegible] Roy M. A. B. L., pleader, Kushtea Bar; Nabadip Chandra Pal O. M. S.; Dakshina Ranjan Acharja, Zeminder; Bidhu Bhusan Majumder B.A., teacher, and Prafulla Chandra Roy addressed the meeting. Mr. Abdul Wahed, Hony. Magistrate, made a very impressive speech which had the desired effect on the Mahamedans present. Sympathising telegrams from the Maharajas of Kashimbazar, Maymensing and the Raja [Ba]hadur of Naldanga were read most effec[tively]. Repeated outbursts of "Bande [Mat]aram" and "Allah Allah" rent the skies [unani]mously. The mass was convinced of [the] necessity and utility of the Swadeshi movement. They all in one voice made religious promise not to use foreign articles. Resolutions were passed to protest against the Bengal partition (2) to pray for a Governor with Council for Bengal (3) to strictly adhere to Swadeshi movement (4) to send the Resolutions to the Secretary of State for India and (5) to thank the Rajas, Maharajas and Zemindars who are encouraging it.

The rainfall at Simla still remains fourteen inches short of the average.

Mill Riot in Bombay

VIOLENT SCENES.

The recent mill labour agitation in Bombay culminated in a serious disturbance last evening (8th Oct.) when a large mob of mill-hands, numbering, it is estimated roughly, something between three and four thousand made a violent demonstration in front of several mills in the De Lisle Road at Parel. The crowd of operatives responsible for the disturbance not only refused to work after sun-set with electric light, but succeeded in preventing other mill-hands, who were inclined to continue working after twilight, after assembling in a body outside the Mills and creating what at one time threatened to assume a very serious riot.

From enquiries made on the spot this morning, it appears that the mill-hands employed in the Jamshed the Victory (old Star of India) and the old Sun mills, joined by a number of operatives belonging to the Crescent, Currimbhoy and the Presidency Mills, after knocking off work for the day, began to throw stones at the Narayan Dwarkadas and the Tricumdas mills, all situated at Parel.

The manager of the Tricumdas Mill communicated with Superintendent Walton of the G. Division, who, accompanied by three or four native policemen, proceeded to the Tricumdas Mill immediately and dispersed the mob. Mr. Walton waited there till shortly after six o'clock, when he received information that a disturbance was going on in front of the Phoenix (old Britannia) Mill. Mr. Walton while on his way to the latter mill noticed a large crowd of mill-hands, who had gathered together there from the different mills situated in that locality. They were throwing stones at the Phoenix Mill, and many of the mob were brandishing lathies in order to frighten anyone from interfering with them.

Ultimately they smashed down the fencing of the mill compound, entered the time-keeper's office, destroyed the records and broke up the furniture.

Ten of the rioters were subsequently arrested by the police, assisted by the mill authorities, but were rescued again by the mob, Limjibhai Fakirji, Parsee foreman of the mill, received a cut on his head by a stone thrown by someone in the crowd.

Mr. Walton and the mill authorties could do nothing, confronted as they were by the overwhelming mob of disorderly men, which session of the time-keeper's office, which consession of the time-keeper's office, which con panes and electric light bulbs were smashed. panes and electric light bulbs were smashed. As the crowd did not disperse till 6-30 p. m., and as it was found almost impossible to get any outside assistance owing to the telephone being in possession of the crowd, Mr. Walton advised the manager of the mill to put out the electric light. But even this did not quieten the mob, who continued throwing stones and smashing up the windows and doors.

They broke into the foreman's quarters, smashed the doors and windows and began to search and call out for the sahib (Mr. Walton). As some of the men were coming down the stairs, three of them missed their way and were arrested by Havaldar No. 1209-G. Police Jamadar No. 35-G. on hearing of the row came on the scene, accompanied by one Purdeshi and one Mahomedan. The mob rushed at him and had it not been for the timely assistance rendered by a number of townsmen, he would have been severely assaulted. With the view [illegible] stop working in a similar manner, a large number of the mob proceeded towards the Narayan and the Tricumdas mills close by and began throwing stones and smashing windows and doors.

When the rioters had left the time-keeper's office of the Phœnix Mill Mr. Walton went there and to his great relief found that the telephone instrument was undamaged. Telephonic messages were immediately sent to the different police stations, and Mr. Gell, Commissioner, Mr. Philips Deputy Commissioner, Superintendents Nolan Sloane and Sanderson and Inspectors Gough, Cauty, Jebb, Murray and Priestley and a number of Sub-Inspectors, with twenty of the Mounted Police and twenty of the Armed Police proceeded to the scene of the riot.

During the disturbance Mr. Walton was severely handled by the mob. He had his right arm injured by a severe blow from a "lathi" dealt by a mill-hand. He also sustained a number of minor injuries to his back and chest by being hit with stones.

On the arrival of the Armed and Mounted Police the crowd at once dispersed.

A somewhat amusing incident in connection with the disturbance was the smart and ingenious plan adopted by the mill authorities at the Tricumdas Mill to suppress the mob by turning a waterhose on them while they were trying to force open the gates. By this means the crowd for some time were kept at bay, and with the arrival of extra police the mob dispersed.

Policemen Nos. 217 and 960, both of the G. Division, and a Police ramosee at the old Sun Mill were also assaulted and injured.

Eleven of the mill-hands have been arrested and will be placed before Mr. C. H. Setalvad at Mazagon this afternoon on a charge of rioting.

On enquiry at the Phœnix Mill this morning the officials of the mill give the following version of what took place:

On Friday last, the manager and departmental heads sent for the jobbers and principal men, and wanted to ascertain from them whether the hands were willing to work by electric light up till 8 o'clock, as usual, or not. It was distinctly explained to them that if they objected, the agents were willing to discontinue the working of the electric light. The reply as regards the hands in the Phœnix Mill was that they did not wish to discontinue the electric light, but would give the Company timely information, a day in advance, if any change took place in the present opinion of the operatives.

Saturday was the Dussera festival, and all the Mills were closed. On Sunday morning the Phœnix Mill began to work, and the manager knew of no discontent or ill-feeling amongst the operatives, and began working with electric light at 6 p. m. intending to continue till 8 o'clock as usual. At about 6-15 p. m. a mob arrived with sticks and stones, surrounded the Mill premises and commenced throwing stones and whistling and howling, with a view to compel the men, against their will, to stop working by electric light and to intimidate them by threats and violence. It so happened that a European police officer was at the Tricumdas Mills, having been sent for in reference to demonstrations there from neighbouring mill-hands. The Manager telephoned to the Tricumdas Mills to inform the officer to proceed to the scene. The officer immediately went in the Tricumdas Mill motor-car, and was hit by stones while on his way. On arrival he advised the manager to stop the Mill at once, and this was done, and the men dismissed. On leaving, the hands were assaulted by the mob outside. The police officer caught a few of the ringleaders, and took them to the time-keeper's office, just near the Mill gate. This excited the mob, and they swarmed into [illegible] electric light[illegible] and smashed everything [illegible] office, at the same time [illegible] approbation of the [illegible], and mill records lying [illegible] earn more wages [illegible] to intimidation [illegible] in working the [illegible] discontinue elec[illegible]ates, was with the full [illegible] India." [illegible] mill-hands, who wished to [illegible] He refused to give way [illegible] the hands wished to [illegible]tric light.—"Advocate of

[A] CURE BY MOTHER [SEI]GEL'S SYRUP.

Food is one of the first necessities of our lives, as necessary to us as the air we breathe. The first cry of a new-born infant is the plea for food, and the need of it ends only with life. Had food been easier to obtain ages ago in Europe, there would be fever white man in this newly settled land, or possibly none.

These are plain truths, known to every body. What is not nearly so well known is that one may eat an abundance of good food and yet starve, deriving from it, instead of nourishment, only intolerable pain. Where that is the case, the sufferer is a victim of indigestion.

There are thousands of such sufferers in every part of the world. Among them until recently, was Mrs. Anna Olwage, of 104, Bulfortein Road, Kimberley, C. C. "For more than five years I suffered from a disordered stomach," she says in a letter dated December 5th, 1904. "I was nearly always constipated, which induced me to resort to purgatives; but their only effect was to make me worse Headache and Sleeplessness, so commonly attending constipation, troubled me greatly. None of the many medicines I tried seemed to touch my complaint, until I came to Mother Seigel's Syrup. My husband's attention was called to that remedy by a very remarkable cure it effected in Johannesburg. It proved a lucky thing for me, for to-day I am as [well] and strong as any woman twenty [years] younger, a fact due entirely [to] Seigel's Syrup.

Hardly less strong is the tes[timony of] Mrs. Annie Palm, of 20, Bartel's Place, Beaconsfield, C.C., who writes thus on December 6th, 1904; "Three years ago I suffered badly from constipation, for which I quite failed to find any means of relief. At last I consulted a doctor: and it proved a fortunate thing for me that I did so, for he advised me to take a course of Mother Seigel's Syrup. Two bottles were sufficient for my cure, and in gratitude I have ever since recommended that medicine to my friends. Several of them derived great benefit from it.

The experience of Mrs. Annie Albany, of Tucker Street, Wolhuter, Jeppstown, Transvaal, though slightly different, is fully as convincing as that of Mrs. Olwage and Mrs. Palm.

Writing February 6th, to Messrs. A. J. White (Colonial), Ltd., corner of Princess and Diesal Streeas, Port Elizabeth, C. C., proprietors in South Africa of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, she says: "I suffered from indigestion for a number of years. At times the pain across my chest was dreadful. As my stomach could not retain food, I became very weak. Of the many medicines I tried only one gave me any relief, and to that I owe my cure. I allude to Mother Seigel's Syrup. To it I owe my present good health. It conferred upon me a new lease of life, freedom from pain, and a keen appetite."

[Doc]tors Treatment

[illegible] dis[illegible] [con]sequence is, [illegible] Malaria, ha[illegible] present state [illegible] amaciated and [illegible] village home, and the con- —Complaint[illegible] that the baneful effects of every now and [illegible] reduced my health to the the complainant [illegible] I am shattered, weak, pale BASIKA, the [illegible] uncared for in my own home and other peri[illegible] of above nature come to us away with the [illegible] then and we would advise and will cure [illegible] to use our PANCHATIKTA charge. [illegible] specific for Malarial fevers which will [illegible]

Price per bo[ttle] [illegible] As 4. Packing and po[stage] [illegible]
Kaviraj [illegible]
Govt. Medic[al] [illegible] Diploma-Holder
18-1 Lower [Chi]tpur Road.

RIN[illegible]R & CO.

[illegible] obstinat[e] [illegible] specific [illegible] Price [illegible]
Homœopathic Establishment,
[D]ALHOUSIE SQUARE EAST, CALCUTTA
WE GUARANTEE TO SUPPLY
Fresh, genuine, and [Ori]ental medicines We receive regular shipments from the celebrated Homœopathic Druggists and Chemists of Europe and America. Just received per S.S. Persia a large shipments of all medicines and their requisites. Price list free on application.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.

Warranted pure and free from injurious ingredients.

NIZAM'S G. & G. CURE

The Specific for Gonorrhœa and Gleet.

Those who are suffering from Gonorrhœa and Gleet are requested to try a Phial of the Yunani Medicine. Instantaneous relief guaranteed by use of a dose, and medical cure guaranteed be two weeks' use. Failing which the price will be refunded.

CURE GUARANTEED, 4 Bottles will do if used according to directions. Each bottle, with directions, containing 8 Doses. Price Rs. 2-8 per phial.

RESULT OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. Certified that I chemically examined the content for a phial labelled Nizan's Gonorrœa Cure and found it to be free from Mercurial and Arsenica[l] [pre]paration, and though it is vegetable preparation it does not contain any poisonous ingredients.

(Sd) ROGER G. S. CHEW, M. D., C. M., M. C. S.,
Consulting Chemist, Analyst to the Corporation of Calcutta.

CERTIFICATES. The Proprietors have certificates from numerous patients and as it does not seem proper to publish the names of the persons suffering from private deseases, their names [are] no printed but orginals may be examined on application to the undersigned.

S [illegible]AMULHAQ & SON.
Sole P[roprietors] [illegible]adri Nawab Wazeer, Delhi,
AGENTS—Delhi [illegible] AGENTS AND DEALERS
CALCUTTA, [illegible] Ranikhet ar[illegible] [illegible]s and Towns
Co., Chinaba[illegible] [illegible]liq & Abdul Ghania
[illegible]s Stores Chand[illegible]
Special rates for who[lesale] [illegible] settled by co[rrespondence with] the proprietors

THE HARRISON ROAD RIOT.

(Englishman, Oct. 4. 1905.)

Rioters Let Off.

The Calcutta Police Office in Lall Bazar was crowded yesterday morning owing to the fact that the seventeen young men arrested in connection with the assault committed on the police in Harrison Road on Tuesday evening, were all taken before the Commissioner of Police. The arrested men were, with one exception, all Hindus, of whom three are students of the City College, one of the Ripon College, and another of the Medical College, namely, Jotindra Nath Singha, who was alleged to be the principal participator in the riot. The remainder of the gang are mostly clerks, while the only Mohamedan is a duftry named Shaid Naridin.

From the facts gathered in the matter it is understood that Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose accompained by Babus Surendra Nath Bannerji, A. C. Bannerji, and A. K. Ghosh appeared before, and had a private consultation with the Commissioner of Police in the morning, and it is believed that they had, on behalf of the accused, expressed regret for the occurrence and had offered to compensate Inespector Carroll for the losses he sustained. It is also stated that they gave an undertaking on the part of the men not to commit themselves again in a similar way provided they were not criminally prosecuted. When the accused were taken before the Commissioner, the proceedings were practically conducted in camera, the press being excluded, but after a time the accused came jubilantly out of the room, and it then transpired that when they were before the Commissioner, he divided the students from the others. He then spoke to the latter and told them not to get into any further trouble, and finally warned and discharged them. The students were then given some advice, and told that if they should be brought up again on a similar charge they would be seriously dealt with. The Commissioner then directed that they should pay Rs. 100 as compensation to Inesptctor Carroll, which was paid on the spot. They were then told that their school authorities would deal with them and were set free. In the Police Court this terminnation of the riot was received by the Swadeshi patriots with joy, as the very first case. which the Police had brought against them, had not gone any further than the Commissioner's office.

On the above report, the "Englishman" made the following editional remarks:—

Mr. Halliday will undoubtedly have to face a certain amount of criticism for his action in the case of the Harrison Road rioters. But it appears that the most valuable witness in this case—the man who was originally molested by the students—has disappeared Moreover, the leading agitators promised, in the offenders were dealt with lightly, to do their utmost to keep the students in order. It remains to be seen, of course, whether the agitators can control the fires they have lighted. At any rate the affair has settled a point of some importance. The agitators came forward at first to defend the students, they pleaded on their behalf, they paid the fine, and finally they made a promise. It is, therefore, no longer possible for the agitators to disclaim all responsibility for the behaviour of their adherents.We think that, on the whole Mr. Halliday has acted wisely, for a protracted trial at the Police Court or at the Sessions would only have intensified the excitemtnt amongst the Babus and might have resulted in the acquittal of the accused As it is, the youths have not had any opportunity of posing in the public eye, and their leaders have given an undertaking which they would not otherwise have done.

The Mysore Government have passed an order in which they say they are of opinion that jatras and gatherings such as those which take place annually at Chunchankatte and Nandibetta may well be taken advantage of to organise cattle shows; and that, with [illegible] little regulation and encouragement held [illegible] by the offer of prizes for the exhibit[illegible] first class cattle, these Shows are [illegible] of much practical benefit. The [illegible] The Deputy [illegible] not be allowed for cattle whi[illegible] shows. The Chital[illegible] lected in a haphazard manner held the first of Commissioners of District, thus setting an exam[ple] [illegible] tiative and organise [illegible] The Government of His [illegible] drug Deputy Commaraja [h]ope that others will [illegible] these shows in [illegible].

[illegible]ple, in the [illegible]ty of dealing with "ganja" cases Highness [illegible] is enhanced considering the case follow [illegible] which it grows in many parts of the [Provin]ce. The Pegu Yomas were only discovered last year to be supplying the Rangoon market. Several large seizures were made on the railway line and on the roads leading from the hill to the railway stations. In October a party of police succeeded in finding a three-acre taungya planted with "ganja," and some 20,000 tolas, as much as the party could carry, were brought down. The owner, a Karen headman, was convicted. In November a smaller taungya containing some 2,500 tolas was discovered by the excise staff. The trade is exceedingly profitable. The Karens sell the drug in the hills at Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per viss. When it reaches the plains the price is Rs. 10. At the railway station it is worth Rs. 15 to Rs. 20, and in Rangoon it is sold wholesale at about Rs. 35 and retail at from Rs. 80 to 90. In Hanthawaddy 37 viss were seized during the year, in Minbu 1,465 tolas, in Prome 1,268 tolas, while by the Railway Police 7,619 tolas were in all seized in Minbu. The Chin Yomas have for some time past cultivated the plant for sale to the natives of India at Mindbu. There were some notable seizures of "ganja" made in the Tharrawaddy district.

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