REG NO C 59

Amrita Bazar Patrika

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CONTENTS.—Indian National Congress. Sir Mehta's Welcome Address Sir Henry Cottou's Presidential Address. The Social Conference. H. H. The Geakwar's Inaugural Address. The Hon. Mr. Parekh's Presidential Address. The Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar's Address. Indian Ladies' Conference. Mrs. Ranad 's Speech. Mohamedan Educational Conference. Mrs. Morison's Presidential Address. Industrial Exhibition. The Hon. Mr D. Thakersey's Speech. H. E. Lord Lamington's Speech. H. E. Lady Lamington's Speech. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's Speech. Temperance Conference. Sir Balchandra Krishna's Address. Mr. Samuel Smith's Speech.

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All watches are Guaranteed for three years.

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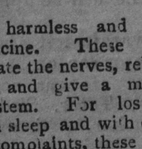

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PERFECTLY harmless and most wholesome native medicine. These tonic pills purify the blood, invigorate the nerves, rebuild the broken down constitution and give a most healthful tone to the whole system. For loss of memory and appetite, losses in sleep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

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

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

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Medicine for one month's use ... Rs. 3.
ditto for one week's use ... Re. 1.
Postage, packing and V. P. charges extra.

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☞ OUR INCOMPARABLES. ☜

MEYORES is the ideal remedy for the distressing consequences of the folly and excesses of youth. It may be taken with great benefit by ladies during pregnancy and after delivery, and is invaluable to those who have to sustain prolonged mental labour. District and Sessions Judge P. Srilal Esqr., C. S., U. P., writes :—"Your excellent remedy named MEYORES It was far beyond my expectation that Rs. 3 would do such good to me as Rs. 200 nearly could not bring forth within a year * * stands in the foremost rane amongst such as have hitherto been discovered. Price of MEYORES ONE Rupee per phial. Postage for up to 3 phials FIVE Annas only.

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You have simply to write to the undermentioned address and you will get by return of post an excellent book in English (p. p. 100) post paid. It will answer all your questions relating to your mind and body and will give you rules based on moral principle to guide your *health, wealth and prosperity.*

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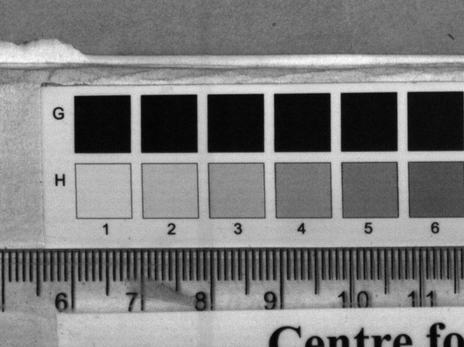
Rampur-Boalia, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.



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

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

Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boaliah has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable. He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and fully deserves encouragement and patronage. He is trustworthy in his dealings with his customers.
Dated 4-2-99. (Sd). Nil Kant Majumder,
Presidency College.

THAT RENOWNED SWAMI DHARMANADA MAHABHARATI

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

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

Vigor Pills

BRING ABOUT MARVELLOUS RESULT

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

WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN MISSIONARY

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

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

SOME YOUNG SCHOOL AND COLLEGE STUDENTS

Being advised by the Swami, used the VIGOR PILLS and

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DR. MODHOOSOODUN COOPTO

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

PRICE RS. 2 PER PHIAL.
Manager, Bharat Vaisajyanilaya,
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GENUINE MOHON FLUTE-HARMONIUM.

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

PRICES
No. 1. to F, 3 Stops, single reeds, in box... Rs. 36
No. 3. C to C, 3 Stops, do ornamental case... Rs. 40
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No. 6. Do. Do. Superior ... Rs. 65
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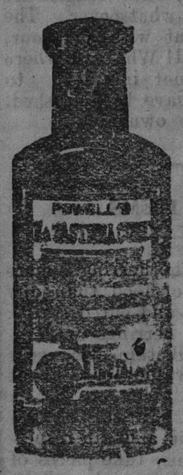
PAUL & SONS.
LOWER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

No
POWELL'S ASTHMA CURE
(Great Remedy for Asthma)



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

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

Its value is beyond all price and praise

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

Bottle Rs .2.

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This firm is the first Established in Rampur-Boalia and the oldest of the kind. It is reputed to be the foremost in the place. Gold and Silver ornaments with or without jewels, and silver wares always kept in stock. Mofussil orders exccuted promptly and carefully per V. P. Post. Illustrated Catalogue sent free on application.

Bepin Behari Dhar, Jeweller and Poddar

Rampur Boalia, P. O. Ghoramara,
Rajshahi.

BABU BIPIN BIHARY DHAR.
Jeweller, Ghoramara, (Rajshahi)

SIR

I just received to-day all the silver utensils in sets from your mohorir. The polish and the making of the article is excellent and well approved. As you made for me in the past various golden ornaments of value, I can honestly recommend you to other gentlemen. In fact your dealings with me for the last 16 years have won my full confidence in your business. I shall send you some more orders very soon.

Yours Sincerely
Ranaghat BECHARAM BOSE,
21 May 1904. Supdt. Of Post Office, Nadia Division.

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

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

Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1901.

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

(Sd.) ANNADACH. GUPTA
Dy. Magte.

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IN CEREBRAL DISORDER
USE OUR WORLD FAMED
KESHRANJAN OIL
THE BEST HAIR TONIC.

IT CURES BALDNESS;
SOOTHES THE BRAIN
REMOVES DANDRUFF ;
PRESERVES BEAUTIFIES AND RESTORES HAIR,

Millions of India's best people use our WOLD-RENOWNED KESHRANJAN OIL.

It will stop fadling hair.
It will destoroy hair parasites.
It will make you more resolute in brain-work
It will please the ladies of your household.

Price per phial Re. 1- Packing and Postage As. 3
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Shawsarishta
OR
THE SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.

OUR SHAWSARISHTA gives immediate relief and leaves permanent effects, bringing about in the end a radical cure. It brings out phlegm and induces sleep; it is the only balm in the life of an asthmatic patient.

It cures Asthma with bloody spatum coldness of extremities, extreme sense of suffocation and shortness of breath, &c., &c., even in chronic cases it has wonderful effects.

Price per phial with one box of pills Rs. 1-8 packing and postage As. 7.

A Provision of ten Thousand

Was secured by a Gentleman who was at first dispaired of success owing to his extreme Nervous Debility. He used our RATIBILAS, the great Nervine Tonic, for 4 weeks and made himself strong enough to undergo the proper medical examination. The Doctor who first gave a very wrong opinion about his health now gave him a good certificate which secured for him the Policy for Rupees Ten Thousands. Sufferer from Nervous Debility of any description must take a lesson from this successful case.

Price:— Two boxes of pills and one phial of Oil (to last for a fortnight) Rs. 4
Packing and postage ... ... As. 10

Kabiraj NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA HOLDER,
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Kuntaline.

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

Sweet Scented	... ...	Rs. 1 0
Lily Scented	... ...	,, 1 8
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Presents in a liquid form the sweet and charming odour of thousands of fresh blooming flowers. In Sweetness, Delicacy, and Permanency of the Fragrance, it is really delightful and is unequalled by any Essence imported from Europe. A few drops on your handkerchief will fill the atmosphere with a delightful and fascinating perfume which will last for days.

Price per Bottle one Rupee only.

Tambuline.

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

Price per Bottle Eight Annas only.

H. BOSE, Perfumer.

62, BOW BAZAR STREET CALCUTTA.
Telegraphic Address
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Delkhose Calcutta.

(In the Press.)
REPORTS OF CRIMINAL CASES
BETWEEN
EUROPEANS AND INDIANS.
Price to Subscribers Re. 1 only
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For further particulars apply for a *free* copy of the *Indian Empire* newspaper "INDIAN EMPIRE" OFFICE CALCUTTA.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

News of the Day.

Next year a special force of police is to be alloted to the Veterinary Surgeons of Malaya to assist in checking the spread of epidemic and taking preventive steps against cruelty to animals.

The French promoter of the proposed new railway line from Foochow to Amoy is opposed to the wishes of Chinese capitalists, who now wish to construct the line at a cost of 800,000 taels.

The Cambridge University authorities propose to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Right Rev. Charles Hope Gill, the newly-appointed Bishop of Travancore and Cochin.

On Sunday before last, there was a serious riot at Cheruvannur between two factions of Moplahs over a discussion regarding a marriage affair in a mosque. Five persons received serious injuries and were removed to the Hospital.

Mr. Orange, Director of Education, will leave Simla next week on a tour in Gujerat, arriving at Calcutta about the end of December. He will visit Sind in January and February, and after a stay in Bombay will return to Calcutta about the middle of March.

The public of the United Provinces will be glad to know that Sir Charles Crosthwaite is making an excellent recovery after his recent operation, which was in no way a dangerous one. It was hoped when the mail left that he would soon be himself again.

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In the workshop of the B. G. J. P. Railway at Bhavnagar Para, a very convenient saloon is being constructed for H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar. It will be 45 feet in length and the cost is estimated at twenty thousand rupees. When it is ready the old one will be used by the Dewan Saheb.

The newly started experiment of breeding zebra hybrids in India is not lacking in incident. Four zebras were purchase last year for the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, and they were at first very wild, but after ix months' careful treatment three of them have become tame. The fourth was killed an attempt to break out of his box.

A sad case of murder is reported to have occurred in the vicinity of Lakhapar, two miles from Sardhar. One Khoja Amarshi Vashram was returning to Sardhar after having sold his mug at Rajkot, when some "budmashes" robbed him of Rs. 98 and having murdered him fled away. The police are making enquiries.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Government of India, has addressed a letter to the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, stating that he is in possession of certain information regarding dues levied in Afghanistan on goods entering that country from India, which he will be glad to communicate in respect of any class of goods in which Indian firms are interested.

A "Reuter" telegram from Paris says that a match took place on October 26th between M. Dubois, a professional boxer, and Re-Nie, a professor of ju-jitsu. The struggle lasted hardly 10 seconds. Re-Nie threw his adversary, who fell violently, slightly hurting his head. Re-Nie then twisted one of his adversary's arms, got one of his legs on his neck, and could have strangled him. Among the numerous spectators were Dr. Motono, the Japanese Minister, and the First Secretary of the Japanese Legation.

We understand that surveys are being or are about to be undertaken from points on the Bengal Nagpur Railway on behalf of the manganese proprietors to their mines. It is to be hoped, says "Indian Engineering" that these lines when constracted will not be narrow gauge, as the argument that narrow gauge lines as sidings are more economical has been proved fallacious in Bengal. The gauge of the parent line must be adopted if the branch is to pay.

We have had a party of the archæological survey, says a Kulu correspondent, in charge of Babu Hira Nand. They stayed two days at Bajaura inspecting the old temples and then left for Simla, via Mandi. It is a pity that none of these archæologists take the road over the Kulu through Balu to Praser. On the side of the path thither are inscriptions which none of the inhabitants can understand: they seemed to me of Tibetan rather than of Hindi type. At Praser itself is an old temple, and the Praser 'Deo' is the "Raja" of the Mandi pantheon. The temple stands on the edge of the crater of an extinct volcano which is now filled with a pool of deep water.

An enterprising American, Mr. Charles J. Gliddon, who has already made a trip round the world in a motor-car, intends, according to a report in a Home paper, to make a motor tour over a large part of Asia, starting from Bombay on the 1st December. The first part of his journey will be over the route followed by the Bombay-Delhi Motor Trials; and from Delhi he will, it is said, go north-west to Peshawar "with side trips into the va'ley of Kashmir if the plague conditions make it safe." Why the "plague conditions" should be considered particularly dangerous in this part of India does not appear; but perhaps Mr. Gilddon has not the latest plague returns handy. From Peshawar Mr. Gilddon thinks of making a trip to Kabul through the Khyber, "if he can secure the necessary military escort"—a somewhat necessary reservation. If access to Afganistan is denied, he will return from Peshawar via Lucknow "to the Ganges River at Cawnpore." This would suggest a somewhat circuitous route through the Himalavas, unless Mr. Gilddon or his reporter imagines the Ganges starts from Cawnpore. Quite appropriate, after what we have heard of western achievements in Indian knowledge. Mr. Gilddon will then visit Darjeeling and Calcutta, whence he will leave India for a 2,000 mile drive through Ceylon and a subsequent tour through Burma, Siam, China and Japan.

Mail News.

M. Jaures now declares that he has never advocated a Franco-German alliance. He condemns the German external policy and says he prefers that of Great Britain.

The insolent question put to France by the influential Frankfurter Zeitung as to what would be her attitude in the event of an Anglo-German war, has caused great indignation across the Channel.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" says that Sir E. Grey's assurances have completely removed the last hesitation of a certain number of Frenchmen who, listening to perfidious suggestions, sincerely believed that the Liberals, if they took office after the next General Election, would reverse the policy of the present Government.

Several respectable German papers, including the semi-official "Norddeutsche Zeitung," condemn what the latter calls the disgraceful attacks on King Edward made by the "Noue Gesellschaftliche's" correspondent. The accusations in question obtained wide publication in the provincial press, though only one Berlin newspaper published them. The "Reiclisbote" say that Government circles in Germany are very sensitive about the attack on King Edward.

In the Divorce Court, on Tuesday, the wife of the well-known actor, James Alexander Welch, petitioned for the restitution of conjugal rights. It appeared that the parties married in 1893 and lived happily until petitioner noticed a change in respondent's manner towards her, and he began to neglect her and come home late. On March 31st last, he stayed away all night, and on April 1st petitioner received a letter from him in which he expressed his opinion that "to go on living together any longer would be absurd shamming for the sake of absurder conventional respectability." He had he said, nothing against her, but he himself had altered, and so there could be "no compromise and no patching up, as his love for her was read." He added that he would allow her £500 a year. The Court made an order for the restitution of conjugal rights within fourteen days.

At the Dublin City Commission Thomas O'Shea and Thomas Atkins (not apparently an alias) were indicted "for having published a certain circular containing a false, wicked and malicious libel concerning His Majesty's Government, and the conduct of the forces of His Majesty." The case for the Crown was that the accused were found by a policeman at night posting placards which appealed to Irishmen not to join the Army, Navy or Police forces. The placard concluded:—"Make a vow that you will not recognise nor mix with any man who dons the livery of the Irish slave, red or black coat or blue jacket, and keep your children from mixing with this anti-Irish horde of slaughterers of innocent Boer women and children. They would not hesitate to slaughter their own kith and kin to-morrow, as they have often done before, to carry out England's dirty work." The Jury found the prisoners not guilty and they were discharged.

AN IRVING STORY.

The late Sir Henry Irving's Mephistopheles had a laugh that was calculated to chill the blood of the boldest, but on one occasion, at least, Sir Henry, while playing the fiend, was almost betrayed into a smile as genial as the one his friends knew of his private life. Having come to the point in the play at which he was to sink into the earth, and having established himself on the stage trap he gave the signal; but the trap after sinking a foot or so stuck. "Anything wrong?" inquired a sympathetic voice from the gallery, and another answered, "Can't yer see?—hell's full."

AN ALL-NIGHT BANK.

The scheme suggested some time ago in New York for the establishment of a bank which shall be open by night as well as day is now actually being carried out. A fine structure is being erected for this purpose on Forty-fourth Street, near Delmonico's. Sunday will be recognised as a holiday, but with this exception there will always be clerks in attendance to receive deposits or cash cheques. In order that the employees may have the benefit of an eight-hour day the staff will be divided into three sets, but it is not reported whether there will be any arrangement corresponding to the "dog watch."

A PARIS SENSATION.

The "Matin," whose disclosures concerning the Morocco affair are still fresh in the public memory, recently sprang another sensation upon Paris. In any paper of less standing the facts alleged would seem ridiculous; even in the "Matin" they are hardly credible, though the editor declares himself to have absolute knowledge that they are true. The allegation is that in the very heart of Paris there are 70 men entombed alive in noisome dens, deprived of light and air where they are slowly dying under terrible conditions. They are said to be thus confined by force, of which the nature and identity are not revealed, even if they are known. The exact locality of this "black hole" of Paris, the journal admits, it has not yet been able to ascertain, though in the strongest manner affirming its existence within a quadrilateral formed by Reaumur, Richelieu, and Rivoli streets, and the Sebastopol Boulevard. The public are invited to join the journal in tracking it down.

MR. BECK AND THE POLICE.

Mr. Adolph Beck, the victim of the notorious case of mistaken identity, again came in contact with the officers of the law recently, as a result he appeared at Marlborough street Police Court cnarged with obstructing Constable Benjamin Willard, 96C, while in the execution of his duty. At the same time, Mary Roquin, a Frenchwoman, was charged with disorderly conduct. Constable Willard stated that he arrested Roquin in consequence of her conduct in Oxford-street, where he saw her frequently. Beck came up and caught hold of his arm while he had the woman in charge, and asked why he had taken her into custody. He asked him to let go, but witness refused, and it was necessary to call another constable to help and take Mr. Beck in charge In cross examination the constable said there was no suggestion of violence, but Mr. Beck persistently caught hold of the officer's arm. Mr. Newton, for the defence, said that Mr. Beck had acted stupidly, but there was no obstruction. Mr. Denman ordered Mr. Beck to enter into his own recognisances in £5 to be of good behaviour for six months, and ed the woman 20s.

ALLEGED ZOOLOOM IN THE NAME OF SANITATION.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Gaya, Nov. 11.

Dr. Sunder is not altogether unknown to your reader, thanks to his doings at Khana during the first outbreak of plague in this country. He is now our Civil Surgeon. He is on the look-out for something great as to be always in evidence. Only the other day he signalised himself in his capacity of Health-officer of this town by condemning 154 "boras" (bags) of flour, each containing 2 maunds as unfit for human cosumption! The article belonged to the well-known firm of Bebhuddler Dass. According to the owner the flour was worth Rs. 4 per maund, or in other words Rs. 1232 worth of flour was declared unfit for use. It was reported to the Magistrate who had, of course, no voice in a matter like this, against the professional opinion of a doctor. He was compelled to order the whole Consignment to be destroyed. The Police were not sitting idle. They also played their part very well. They challaned the owner for exposing and selling such bad staff to the public. The man underwent all the troubles of a criminal prosecution, but fortunately he came out successful. He was adjudged not guilty and acquitted by the trying Deputy Magistrate.

The Vice-Chairman of the local municipality was then entrusted with the task of destruction of the article. He marched with a posse of underlings to the shop straight, attached the "boras" and removed the whole thing to the Municipal officer. He had scarcely commenced the work of destruction by setting fire to the "boras" when the owner engaged a pleader and put in a written petition before him to the effect that he was not satisfied with the report of the Health Officer, that he would abide by the result of the report of the Government Chemical Examiner at Calcutta and prayed that a small quantity out of each bag might be packed and sent at his cost to Calcutta for the purpose, and pending the report of that Officer, the estruction might be stayed The Vice-Chairman expressed his helplessness in the matter as he was simply carrying out the order of the Magistrate. He was then requested to forward the petition to the Magistrate. And be it said, even this reasonable request was refused. He was then requested to keep a small quantity out of each bag for future use. But he would be guilty of not carrying out the order of the Magistrate Well, some bags were burnt on that day with kerosine oil, but an that was very expensive, the next day the remaining bags were removed to the river and the contents emptied in the water! To be fair, nothing can be said against the Magistrate who was not properly moved or approached on the subject, for the destruction was carried on so hurriedly that there was scarcely time for the purpose, but surely the conduct of the other 2 Officers concerned is not free from blame. I ask, did the Doctor open and analyse the contents of each of the 154 "boras"? Did he satisfy himself that not a pinch of the 308 maunds of flour was fit to be spared? If he was of opinion that the stuff was not fit for human consumption, could the same not be given to animals? Dr. Sunder should have taken into consideration the fact that the loss of Rs. 1232 was no joke to a poor trader. Then look to the attitude of the Vice-Chairman. When he had removed the whole consignment from the shop and taken it into custody, there could reasonably, be no hurry about destroying it. The Doctor had not certified that the mere exposing of the thing would contaminate the air, produce bad gas and annihilate any blessed being inhaling it. Why was he then so active in giving effect to the Magisterial order on the spur of the moment as if the very well-being of the town depended upon it? On being moved, he ought to have granted the petitioner time to go to the Magistrate or might have postponed the burning pending the order of the Magistrate without any responsibility whatsoever. The beauty of the thing is that with the flour, the bags were also destroyed! What was there in the bags? They were not intended to serve as food. They could have been washed, dried and returned to the owner.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Value of the Herring.—The herring is more largely used as an article of food than any other fish, both in its fresh and cured states. More than 250,000 tons of herrings are landed on the coasts of Great Britain every year representing a money value of about £1,200,000.

Dew and Colours.—Dew is a great respecter of colours. To prove this, take pieces of glass or board and paint them red, yellow, green, and black. Expose them at night and you will find that the yellow will be covered with moisture, the green will be damp, but that the red and the black will be left perfectly dry.

Knowing Dog.—Mr. George Turner, the station-master at the Midland station, Welling-borough, has a terrier named Jack, which welcomes every train on which is a dining-car, and posts himself opposite the kitchen compartment to await the reward of a bone. Trains minus a restaurant-car are ignored.

In Place of Candles.—A remarkable fish is said to exist in the coast rivers of Alaska. About 8in. long, it is transparent, and the fattest of all the finny tribe. Its flesh has not the oily, rancid taste of other fish, but is like fresh lard. When dried, the Indians often use these fish in a novel way. They are burned in place of candles, and give a clear, brilliant light, not liable to be blown out by the wind. Each fish burns for about fifteen minutes.

Parrot's Phonograph Lessons.—Teaching a parrot to talk is often tiring work, but an American lady has hit upon the happy idea of employing a phonograph for the purpose of Polly's education. She charges the instrument with the word or phrase which she desires the bird to learn, sets it going, and then leaves the room. The pertinacity of the brazen-throated monster seems to arouse all Polly's spirit of rivalry, and she strives to out-talk her opponent, and in this way, perhaps, learns more quickly than from the human voice.

ALLEGED POLICE ZULOOM CASE.

DEFENDANTS ACQUITTED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Khulna, Nov. 8.

I told you in my last that on an application being made to the District Magistrate for the transfer of the above case to some file other than that of the trying Magistrate the former stayed proceedings and asked the two Sub-Inspectors concerned to show cause why it should not be transferred to some other Court, fixing the 7th instant for the hearing of the application. The application was duly submitted and the pleader for the prosecution argued his cause at length, but the Magistrate dismissed it and informed the lower court of his decision late in the afternoon on the 8th instant. The latter having filed the record and taken down the deposition of Babu Shyam Bhadra, Peshkar, acquitted the accused without giving any notice to the complainant or his pleader. During this summary trial of the case neither the complainant nor his pleader were present as there was no previous intimation that the case would be heard on that day.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL FORCE TOWARDS A EUROPEAN CONSTABLE.

TRIAL OF THE DEFENDANT.

On Monday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the police prosecuted a young man Babu Bhut Nath Bhattacharjee a resident of Bhatpara for having used criminal force towards sergeant Boyles whilst he was on duty on board the steamer "Buckland," on Friday last.

Mr. Hume, Crown Solicitor, conducted the prosecution while Messors J. N. Roy, R. Roy B. C. Chatterjee, Barristars-at-law, instructed by Babus Moni Mohan Ker. Kessub Chander Gupta, and Amarendra Mohan Bose appeared for the defence.

Mr. Hume opened the case fo the prosecution. He said that the defendant had used criminal force towards the sergeant in the execution of his duty. The defendant was a passenger on board the steamer. At about 1 p. m. this man had an altercation with the jamadar as he was not allowed to go up to the upper deck for he had dirty clothes on. The matter was reported to sergeant Boyles who came down and said "you should not go up. I have got such orders from the captain who has ordered me not to allow any more passengers on the upper deck as there is a sufficient number already."

After this, sergeant Boyles was examined He said:—I was on duty on Friday last on board the steamer. I had to travel from Calcutta to Howrah and back. At 1 p. m. I heard a "golmal." I went down and saw a Babu altercating with the jamadar. I asked "what is the matter" He had dirty clothes on. I asked him not to go up. I asked his name and I was willing to give mine; I then told him to appear before the Commissioner of Police. He refused to obey my order. He said "I am Railway servant. The steamer belonging to the Railway company". He shoved me against the gangway.

Bhut Nath Bhattacharjee on being questioned by the court said:—"I and two others were going up. The constable asked me not to go up to the upper deck?" Constable caught hold of my hand and slapped me. The other Bengalees asked me to [illegible] man's number. [illegible] constable went up and spoke [illegible] saheb (sergeant Boyles) He came down, and arrested me.

Court.—You were arrested?

Defendant.—He cought hold of my hand.

Court.—Had you any talk with the shaheb about the upper deck?

Defendant.—No.

After this, Mr. J. N. Roy began to cross-examine sergeant Boyles. He said amongst other things:—

Q.—Was there any notice hung up on any part of the steamer to show that 500 passengers were on the upper deck?

Witness.—No.

Q.—When the upper deck is full, you put up a notice that no other man should come up?

Ans.—No.

Counsel then said that there was no notice hung up.

The court observed that the witness had said only verbal order was given by the captain.

Q.—Did you tell the accused that he was not to go up as the upper deck was full?

Ans.—I did.

Witness continued.—This man never complained that he had been stopped by the constable.

Q.—What did you arrest him for?

Ans.—The man said that he was a Railway servant and that steamer belonged to the Railway Company; and then he knocked me against the gangway.

Counsel.—Is it not a fact that after the arrest you kept the man on the upper deck till the steamer touched land?

Witness.—Yes.

After this, the consable and some other witnesses for the prosecution were examined and cross-examined. The case was adjourned to the 20th instant. The defendant was enlarged on the same bail.

KILLED ON A SHOOTING RANGE.

Rangoon, Nov. 12.—An accident occurred on Friday afternoon on the ranges at Mandalay, where the meeting of the Burma Riffe Association has just come to a conclusion resulting in the death of a young native officer of the 90th Punjabis. General Plowden's competition was being commenced. The native officer at the time was standing in the range office talking to a sergeant. One of the bullets seemingly from a ricochet struck him in the region of the head and killed him instantly. Another went through the roof of the office and a third embedded itself in a tree near the office whence it was afterwards recovered. At the sound of the bullet passing through the office roof the sergeant sought safety in throwing himself on the ground, and it was not noticed for a few moments that any one had been shot. The affair cast a gloom over the concluding stages of the meeting which has otherwise been a successful gathering.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

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DACCA NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Dacca, Nov. 10.

THE L.-G. AT DACCA.

The L.-G. of the new province came here to pay his first official visit. His Honor was received cordially by Nawab Salimullah Bahadur and his adherents. In order to satisfy Mr. Fuller the Nawab Bahadur brought many Mahomedans from Narainganje and various other neighbouring villages by special train at his own cost and placed them on the banks of the river. From the text of the speech of His Honor in answer to the address of the Mohamedan Community we find that the L.-G. was highly pleased with them so much so that it would please His Honor to communicate their loyalty to His Excellency the outgoing Viceroy. The Nawab Bahadur had to bring his own men from various quarters to please his Lord. Many Mohamedans under the leadership of our "Desh Hitaishi" Moulvi Hydat Ali are being converted to the noble cause.

MR. FULLER ON HORSE BACK.

The L.-G. visited jails, hospitals, offices, schools and colleges. His Honor rode throughout the city these 4 days accompanied by the D.P.S. and the Magistrate. On the morning of the 8th instant while His Honor was riding through Islampur Street an old man with his umbrella opened, unfortunately happened to pass the L.-G. On this the old man was asked why he had not closed it, when the Lat Saheb was passing by. The poor man answered that he had not recognised the L.-G. and did not mean to insult any body. He was further asked whether he was a Government Officer or a pensioner. On his answering in the negative the poor man was let off. This incident shows that there is a disease "umbrella phobia" in India.

POSSIBLE STRIKE OF THE STUDENTS.

The students of the Collegiate School came to school barefooted on the 5th September when they heard of the partition proclamation. On this ground the Principal Mr. Browning fined two thirds of the boys. The students have not yet paid their fines and we hear, they have determined not to pay. They have requested the Principal to remit the fines to-day. In my next I shall let you know what happens. Here is another incident though in a milder type of Rungpur type.

ANOTHER GRIM STORY.

The students who, in future, shall cry out "Bande Mataram" in the presence of Europeans and Mahomedans, will be liable to be prosecuted by the Police, if the gentlemen wish them to be handcuffed, on the ground of public nuisance. Further the boys attending any meeting having a political bearing will be liable to expulsion from schools and colleges.

THE RECENT POSTAL STRIKE.

In connection with the disaffection among certain of the General Post Office employees it appears that what really happened was this: Some time last month the packers, stampers and coolies made an application to Mr. Owens, Presidency Post Master, demanding more pay. They ended by giving an ultimatum to the effect that they would all resign in a body if their request was not granted by the 8th November. Mr. Owens objected to [illegible] and replied to their petition stating that it was impossible to get them an increase by that date [illegible] that he would not do it on account of [illegible] they had taken; but he told them [illegible] they worked on, he would be prepared to give their request "sympathetic consideration" after New Year's Day, provided they sent him another petition and omitted from it any ultimatum. The men seemed to accept this and Mr. Owens thought the whole thing had blown over and that the men would wait till January. To his surprise, however, late in the evening of Wednessday, the 8th instant, he was given to understand by an ultimatum that the men would not work from the following morning, Thursday. They carried out that threat on Wednesday night and Mr. Owens told them that he would talk to them the next morning. On Thursday morning they all met in the Post Office and Mr. Owens tried to explain to them the situation. They then left and remained away the whole day, until they saw that the day's mails were all punctually despatched and that no serious dislocation had taken place in the work of the office. About seven o'clock on Thursday night twenty-one of the strikers returned and begged to be allowed to resume duty unconditionally. Mr. Owens agreed and early on Friday morning all but seven or eight turned up, and begged to be allowed to return to work. Their request was granted. There has been no further trouble since, and the men who did not return to duty up to six o'clock on Friday evening have been dismissed from the service. Mr. Owens reported the matter to Mr. Doran, who instructed him to engage outside labour and to give the strikers to understand that, if they did not return to duty after the last chance he gave them, none of them would be employed again in the Post Office.

Mrs. Besant has intimated that at the forthcoming Theosophical Convention at Adaya, she will give one out-door lecture, as before, for the benefit of the general public. Her subject will be "India's Awakening." In her four regular Convention lectures the subject to be treated will be "The Bhagavad Gita."

Rai K. C. Bandhyopadhyay, Bahadur says 'Indian Engineering,' who holds executive charge of the Dacca Division and has temporarily been posted under the new Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam to continue in that charge, will, it is expected, revert to Bengal next April. It is not yet decided what post he will be appointed to when he does so.

H. H. the Yuvaraja left the capital for Bangalore by motor-car on Monday morning at about 9 a.m. He was accompanied by Lieut.-Col Heale, Tutor. Sirdar Gopalaraj Urs, Mr. Singrachar, Assistant Tutor, and Dr. Ranganna, Physician. It is likely the Yuvaraja will stop at Bangalore for sometime, perhaps a couple of years, to complete the course of instruction with practical demonstrations.

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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE

Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15, 1905.

GOVERNMENT IN PANIC.

We all know with what terrible anxiety did the European community in Calcutta pass the day and night on the 16th of October, when the partition of Bengal was officially effected. It was feared that the students would run amok, on that day, and make an attempt to take possession of the city. To avert this apprehended disturbance, every possible precaution was taken. First of all, a few of our leaders who frequent Belvedere or come in contact with high Government officers, were summoned and asked to give a guarantee that no riot would take place. A guarantee of this kind was actually taken from at least one of them, who was at the time at Darjeeling.

Next, Mr. Pedler, the Director of Public Instruction, was sent down to Calcutta to confer on the subject with the Bengali leaders. He sent for some of the latter, and wanted their help in suppressing the riot which was to take place on the 16th. They, however, knew nothing of the forthcoming event and could, therefore, promise no help. When Mr. Pedler failed in his mission, Mr. Carlyle, the right-hand man of Sir Andrew Fraser—the officiating Chief Secretary, who is now running the show as it were,—ran down to Calcutta with the anti-Swadesh circular in his pocket.

It is said that Mr. Carlyle took a clever and effective step for the suppression of the apprehended disturbance on the 16th of October. He invited some of the prominent Bengali leaders on that and the previous day, and kept them apart. He pointed out to them the obnoxious conduct of students and held out the threat that Government would adopt repressive measures if the boys did not behave better. In this way, Mr. Carlyle,—as one of his brother officials is said to have complimented him,—"separated all the badmashes, namely, the leaders, and kept them, one after another, locked up in his room, so that they got no opportunities to meet together and mature their concerted plan of bringing about the eagerly expected riot."

The rumour goes—though we think, it has no foundation in fact—that Sir Andrew Fraser himself was in Calcutta at the time incognito, though he was to have gone out on tour and remained in the back-ground so that he might take the helm of affairs, should the situation assume a grave character. A number of British soldiers were brought down and kept ready for prompt action, if necessary; while the police were armed and directed to rush out at a moment's notice should there be any sign of disturbance anywhere. Even the services of cadets from the Bhagalpur Police Training School were requisitioned. Nor was this all. Every European resident of the town was apprised of the coming danger and asked to sleep with revolvers under their pillows. The day, however, as we all know, passed off as peacefully as ever, though three lakhs of people gathered at two central places and roamed all over the town, from early morning till nine in the evening, in an excited state of the mind.

We now learn from the English papers, to which the [illegible] of the proceedings of the 16th October was wired, that a great riot which threatened the city on the partition day was averted mainly on account of excellent military and police arrangements! Of course, when this telegraphic intelligence, sent to the London papers from this country, will come to be generally known here, there will be infinite merriment among the educated community in India. This is due to the fact that, according to the notion of the educated community, a riot is impossible, if not in the whole of India, at least in Calcutta or in its vicinity. Yet the Government was so panic-stricken that it actually made arrangements to avert a possible riot in the city. Nay, the notion also prevails, at least among a certain section of the Anglo-Indian rulers, that the arrangements made for the purpose of averting a riot in Calcutta, were wise, and that no disturbance took place because of the precautions.

A feeling of discontent was aroused in the country, when Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee was sent to jail. Police and military arrangements were made on the day of his liberation to avert a possible riot at Barrackpur and Calcutta. This incident, when it was circulated, caused infinite amusement among the educated community.

One question here occurs to us. Were the officials mistaken in taking the precaution alluded to above, or were the educated Indians mistaken in making merry over the affair? There are excellent grounds for supposing that if the rulers took some precautions to avert a riot they did not possibly act so foolishly as was supposed they had. Of course from the point of view of an educated man it would be altogether foolish on the part of the Indians to meet Government with force, for the former is irresistible and the latter helpless. It is simply impossible for the educated community—who know what they are,—who are aware of the resources of the Government—and who have also something at stake—to resort to violence in order to stay the hands of Government. But is it so impossible a supposition when the mob is concerned?

The people in every country are divided into two classes—the masses and the respectable classes. In India, the latter form an infinitesimal portion of the community. In England, for instance, it is possible to find an educated and well-to-do man, say, in every mile, but it will be difficult to find one such, in every fifty miles in India. Take, for instance, an advanced district like Krishnagar. It would be hard to find five thousand men in that district, who could be called educated men, in independent circumstances. But it would be possible to collect about two millions of poor and uneducated men in the same district. And what does this prove? It proves that, in the district, say, of Nadia, five thousand men would never dream of resorting to force for the purpose of staying the hands of the Government, but the other two millions are so poor and have so little at stake for acts of violence, that it would not be impossible for them to resort to any act of recklessness under an impulse of fury.

So, if it were open to the educated community to laugh at the precautions taken by Government to avert a possible riot on the day the partition of Bengal was proclaimed and to attribute its action to panic or bad conscience, it is quite possible that the Government acted wisely in taking the precautions in averting a riot which it had feared.

Let us look to facts for a clear conception of the subject. How was it that the masses fought with the Police at Shambazar? They had no weapon; they had no leader, nay, they had no motive; yet a good many men easily sacrificed themselves. The cow-riots and the plague riots, in the same manner, occurred in such a sudden and unexpected manner as to surprise the educated people of this country.

If the educated community alone had been affected by the partition measure the Government might, of course, have treated the opposition with contempt. But the facts are otherwise. The fishermen, the washermen, the shoeblacks, etc., etc., that is, the lowest of the low, have been violently affected, because of the partition. We have, therefore, no right to laugh, because the Government took precautionary measures to avert a possible riot; on the other hand, we think the Government deserves thanks for what it did in this connection.

Let us remind our readers of one incident, which shews that the action taken by the authorities was not so foolish as it is supposed to be. The Age of Consent measure affected the lower classes, though not in the way the partition has affected. Yet, let us not forget that about a lakh of men besieged Government House; and the Government had actually to call in the military to disperse the vast crowd, to effect which many were seriously wounded.

The arrangements made here to avert a possible riot, which were telegraphed to England, have done this additional service that they demonstrate what an enemy to British rule in India has Lord Curzon proved himself to be. The telegrams will very much stultify the certificate of the "Times" given to his lordship that he is "the greatest of Viceroys, etc. etc."

We must say, however, that the Government made one great blunder and thus made itself the laughing stock of all. If it had taken all these extra precautions in the name of the mob, its action would not have been criticised; but, fancy it brought down the military and armed the police to have a fight with the boys of our schools and colleges! Such is the sad pass to which the Government has arrived!

WHAT SHOULD BE THE ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE.

Hitherto we had to deal with one unsympathetic and unfriendly Government; now, we have to protect ourselves from the repressive policy of two. The nation, we trust, will be equal to the occasion. Indeed, we are now in a most critical position in respect of our national existence. A least slip on the part of the leaders, and all hopes for the regeneration of the country will vanish for ever. They must, therefore, avoid all friction with the authorities, but, at the same time, show no sign of weakness. They must, on no account, break any law or do anything which may lead to disturbance; on the other hand, they must vehemently protest when they find the Government or its subordinates resorting to acts which are harassing to the people or hurtful to the interests of the country.

But our real enemies are our own countrymen who openly or under very thin disguise, are trying to injure the Swadeshi movement. These Bivishans (renegade brother of Ravana) in our own camp must either be reformed or branded as traitors and outcasted. As their number is infinitesimally small, it is not at all a difficult feat to carry out the proposal. Some of them yet pose as representatives, and the Government is interested in parading them as such. But, if they are publicly denounced as people who are more or less moral and social lepers, and are religiously shunned by the society, even our bitterest foes amongst the officials will be ashamed to regard them as leaders of public opinion, and to serve their sinister purposes, as they are doing now, through these wretched specimens of humanity. So what we have to do is to make a list of these men, and give them the option of serving their mother country as true sons, or taking the position of abominable outcastes.

As regards the repressive measures of Government, none of them can touch a hair of our people if they only remain true to themselves. Take, for instance, the Carlyle circular. When a District Magistrate sends a copy of this to the head of an educational institution, let the latter only follow in the wake of Mr. Murphy, the Principal of the Berhampur College. That is to say, let him say in reply: "Thanks, but the circular is not at all wanted here;" and then put it up on the College or School Board. He may also adopt another course, namely, he may tell the Magistrate that, so long the students are in the class rooms he will enforce all reasonable discipline, but it is beyond his jurisdiction to interfere with their acts, specially when they do these with the permission of their guardians outside the precincts of the institution. Such a reply ought to open the eyes of the Government to the foolish character of its silly order.

True, there may be Head Masters or Principals of the type of the now famous Head Master of the Rungpur school; but the patriotic and practical inhabitants of that district have provided a remedy for this state of affairs. If the head of a college or school will fine or flog any student for taking part in political or Swadeshi movements, the students will naturally desert the institution in a body, leaving the teachers alone with empty benches to teach. While the boys' guardians, like the Rungpur people, will, of course, make separate arrangements for their education. In this way they will be breaking no law or order; and, therefore, the irresistible British Government, with the help of its Maxims, Ironclads and 72 thousand bayonets, will not be able to compel a single boy to attend its schools or colleges or to cease from singing "Bande Mataram."

Our people have thus no need to be frightened at the Government's frown. So long we are in the right and do not allow ourselves to be drawn into the net, there is no earthly power under the sun to harm a hair of our heads or coerce us into doing a thing against our just and reasonable wishes. Look to the case of the Head Master of the Madaripur Government-aided school. Although holding a humble position, he is endowed with a brave heart. He received the order from the highest authority in the land—the ruler of the province himself. He was asked by His Honour to flog or fine a number of boys who had been condemned unheard. He flatly refused to carry such an unjust and monstrous order. For thus disobeying the mandate of the Lieutenant-Governor, from a stern sense of duty, neither has his head been chopped off nor has he been deported to the Andamans. On the other hand, the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller, if he has not lost the balance of his mind, will at once see the unassailable position taken by the Head Master, admire his noble spirit, and acknowledge his own blunder.

Many Zemindars will necessarily come into contact with Mr. Fuller. It is quite possible that he will try to dissuade them from taking part in the Swadeshi movement. If such a thing happened, the duty of every one of them would be to disabuse him of the false impression under which he is evidently labouring with regard to the Swadeshi matter and do his best to convince him of its real scope. What they should tell him is that, the Swadeshi movement is absolutely non-political in character; that its sole object is the development of the industries of the country; that the so-called picketting is a myth, for our boys never use or threaten to use force when asking people not to buy or sell foreign goods; that such preaching is necessary to create a taste for indigenous articles and a distaste for foreign goods; and that repressive measures are, therefore, a mistake.

If this be the attitude of all Zemindars when they meet Mr. Fuller, he will at once realise the true situation. But, if any of them, out of fear or from selfish motive, lead him to believe that he has no sympathy with the Swadeshi movement, he will do an amount of injury not only to his country but also to himself, both in this world and the next, which is simply incalculable. The best course for most of the Zemindars, however, is not to meet His Honour in the present frame of his mind.

We have always credited the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller with possessing tact, sound judgment and more than ordinary intelligence. How is it, then, that His Honor has allowed a reign of terror to be established in the new province? Is it worthy of a ruler of the province to order a number of boys to be flogged simply because a certain "Chaprasi" made a complaint against alleged school-boys, who were never named or identified? Just ponder over the situation: A "Chaprasi" of one Mr. Cattell made a complaint to the effect that he had been beaten by some boys; and the head of the Local Government at once came down upon the Head Master with a "ukase" directing that he should either impose a fine of Rs. 150 upon his boys or flog them. Is this the way that rulers of provinces should administer justice in this country? Mr. Fuller had not an iota of evidence against the boys. They were not identified or put on their trial. Possibly, the master of the "Chaprasi" wired to His Honour that his servant had been assaulted by some school-boys, and upon this "ex parte" statement he passed a most monstrous order, namely, that a number of boys, presumably innocent, be whipped like juvenile thieves! We have not words strong enough to condemn such a procedure. At the same time, we do not know how to admire the brave spirit in which the Head Master of the Madaripur School discharged his sacred duty under most trying circumstances by refusing to carry out the unjust and arbitrary order of the executive. Does Mr. Fuller think that he will render himself popular or over-awe the people by such an unsympathetic and unjustifiable attitude?

It seems both Sir Andrew Fraser and Mr. Fuller are not yet fully aware of the volume of indignation which the Carlyle circular has evoked, and which has gathered force in the new province by another document of the same nature, viz., the Lyon Proclamation. Sir Andrew gave the public to understand that the Carlyle circular had been rendered inoperative, but we learn from most reliable sources that it is being enforced with vigour in every district where it was not previously issued. The reader is already aware that the same document has also found its way to the new province and is creating there great mischief. The deeds of the Rungpur Magistrate are yet fresh in the minds of the public, while, at Dacca, fines were imposed upon the College students because they attended the College in mourning in September when the partition proclamation was issued by Lord Curzon. So, in the present case, retrospective effect was given to the Carlyle circular which is dated 11th October! The College students have however refused to pay the fines. All this means that our students have been placed in the most intolerable position possible. The only remedy for such a state of things is the creation of a National University. Here is a duty which our leaders are bound to carry out for the sake of their young hopefuls. Surely, the latter cannot be left at the tender mercy of the relentless executive to be whipped and fined at its sweet will.

Just as we were going to press we were supplied with a copy of the following astounding circular which has been sent here by a special messenger:—

No. 33 T.C.

From

P. C. Lyon Esq., I.C.S.
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of
Eastern Bengal and Assam.

To

The Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division,
Dacca.

Dated L.-G's. Camp, the 8th Nov., 1905.

Sir,

I am directed to communicate to you the wishes of Government in regard to the participation of students in political movements.

(2.) The L.-G. is convinced that students who are permitted to take an active part in political agitation or demonstration suffer very greatly in education and discipline and when these movements are directed against measures of State it is likely that young men and boys in their inexperience will be unable to distinguish between the legitimate and the illegitimate and will contract a bias against the Government which will not be compatible with good citizenship. His Honour is aware that these are the views held by a large number of parents who unwillingly see their boys drawn into a vortex of excitement which is a serious drag on the progress of their studies. Gentlemen who own, manage, or conduct educational institutions should be advised to discourage the students of their colleges or schools from attending political meetings or from taking part in processions or the like, and should the Principals or Head Masters of Government institutions find themselves unable to control their students or find that their subordinates fail to render them due assistance in exercising a proper control, they should report the circumstance. Should the management of an aided institution refuse to accept these principles its grant will be withdrawn. And if Mr. Fuller learns that any educational institution is a focus of political agitation or does anything to facilitate the subjection of students to the disturbing excitement of political controversy he will consider it expedient in the interests of the State to debar its students absolutely from Government service. It is obvious that students brought up under influences which are hostile to the State cannot be expected to serve the State loyally. Cases to which these remarks apply should be reported to Government. These observations apply of course to the active participation of students in promoting the boycott of foreign goods, a movement which has taken developments what go far beyond the laudable idea of encouraging home-manufactures and are a serious danger to the public tranquility.

I have etc.

(Sd.) P. C. Lyon,
Chief Secretary.

No. 4882.

Copy forwarded to the Head Master.....
.....High English School, for information with the request that he will do his utmost to carry out the L.-G's. desires as laid down in this communication.

(Sd.) H. E. Stapleton.
Offg. Inspector of Schools.
Dacca Division.

Dacca,
the 9th Nov., 1905.

So, before Mr. Fuller has firmly established himself in his new office, he has signalized his administration by another circular against the students and the Swadeshi movement. It will be marked that he proclaims to the world that he will not confer Government appointments upon those students who would join in political agitation or help the industrial resources of the country! He is very much mistaken to suppose that such threats will cow down the people. It should be noted here that the last great Dacca demonstration was held in the presence of Mr. Fuller on the 7th November last and the circular is dated the 9th.

The following letter from Malda will no doubt be read with interest:—

"I have seen your yesterday's (Dak) leader in the 'Patrika' about His Honor's explanation of the circular. I understand the circular which was sent to Malda, contains the 4th paragraph of the "Statesman's" circular. It was circulated by the Magistrate to all the Middle English and Entrance School authorities and it was dated 18th October, by the Magistrate. On enquiry I learnt that it reached the Magistrate's office on the 16th. The circular as issued to the school authorities was marked "confidential." A Govt. Proclamation is circulated in our District signed by Mr. Lyon to the effect that the Police will have power to take cognisance of the offence of compelling anybody to purchase Swadeshi goods against his will."

It will be remembered that Sir Andrew Fraser in his explanation said that the circular published in the "Statesman" was not issued by the Government. How was it then that the Magistrate of Malda got a copy of it? As we said the other day, his Honor was hoaxed by his subordinates. It would be seen that our statement has been borne out by the correspondent and that our surmise is correct.

We have received the following letter in connection with the case of the Presidency College student, Babu Satish Chandra Sing:—

"The paragraph in your paper that the 4th year boy of the Presidency College has been fined is not correct. Some one must have misled you. In a time of such great excitement among the students, we cannot be too careful in giving publicity to unverified statements about the treatment of the students by the authorities."

We would have thanked our correspondent if he could furnish us with information on the following points. Is it or is it not a fact that a report was sent against the student in question to the Director of Public Instruction because he had taken part in a meeting of the students of other colleges and had told them that the students of his own college were in full sympathy with them? Is it true or not that correspondence on the subject passed between the Principal of the Presidency College and the Director of Public Instruction? Is it or is it not a fact that one of these educational officers suggested that Satish Babu should be fined to the extent of Rs. 50,—some say, Rs. 25—while the other proposed that he should be rusticated? Further, is it true or not that a large number of Presidency College students represented to the authorities of the college that if Babu Satish Chandra were fined, they too should be fined in the same way for they all held the same view, viz., it was their duty to join political meetings? We must say that we received the information from various sources which could not be ignored. We shall, however, be obliged to our correspondent if he will answer the points noted above.

Have the Indians in general and the Bengalees in particular, suffered any loss by the Swadeshi movement? The other day a Bengalee Babu shewed us that he was using country-made shoes worth Rs. 1-8. "I usually paid Rs. 10 for a pair before," added he apologetically. His object was to pose as a martyr, for having adopted a Swadeshi costume. "But you have been a gainer, not a loser," we replied, "for, you now spend Rs. 1-8 for a pair of shoes for which you had previously to pay Rs. 10."

As a matter of fact the Bengalees have lost little by adopting Swadeshi articles, yet the whole world is full of their praise. The "Gaelic American" of New York heads an article "Bravo India!" And in that article this New York paper praises the Bengalees for their powers of organization, in being able to expel foreign goods and encourage native manufactures. Nay, the American paper goes so far as to advise the Irish to take a lesson from the Bengalees. In another article, our contemporary advises Ireland to enter into an alliance with India, and quotes a few lines from Mr. Thomas Davis, whom it calls "the Post Laureate of Irish Nationalism." As these lines are seditious we cannot reproduce them. One thing, however, is certain. The Swadeshi movement in Bengal has become the subject of talk [illegible] over the world. The New York "Sun," which is a leading paper in America, has also an article on the subject, headed, "Boycott of British goods in India." "The London Trades and Labour Gazette" bitterly condemns the method of British rule in India. It says:

AWAKING OF THE EAST.

The outlook in India is a very gloomy one just at the present moment, for it looks as if the military element was gaining the upper hand, and that India was destined to be governed by a military despotism. India is a vast and prolific country and if it was humanely governed, and its resources developed, there would be enough trade to keep the British Isles full of work, and multiply the present number of millionaires tenfold. If the jingoes had spent 250 millions to expand the trade of India, instead of destroying the trade of the Transvaal, they might now have been boasting with some amount of legitimate pride that "trade follows the flag." But the guidance of economic evolution is beyond the ken of our capitalist exploiters.

Everyone recognizes that China and Japan will now break up their feudal system and progress on capitalist lines. It is ridiculous then to imagine that India will retain its antiquated form of production and remain an isolated continent behind the whole population of the world.

England, with its military despotism, is keeping back the economic progress of India. Can it do so much longer? Decidedly not. And unless it alters its mode of government we may find that the silent forces which we see now have been working in China and Japan have also operated in India, with the result that a common feeling of unity has grown up among the various castes, bringing this country face to face with a movement for liberty that may wipe our military forces out of existence.

How completely has the Hon'ble Mr. **Fuller lost the balance of his mind** will appear from his letter to the District Magistrate, Faridpur, in which he has asked the latter to send a most insulting communication to the Head Master of the Madaripur aided school, which is published elsewhere. It will be seen that His Honour has imposed several conditions upon the Head Master. First, he has asked the Sub-Divisional Officer to summon the latter. Now, suppose the Head Master does not obey the summons? What steps is the Sub-divisional Officer to adopt to compel his attendance? Surely he cannot issue a warrant to drag him to his presence. For the Head Master has committed no offence, and is as innocent as His Honour himself is. Next, Mr. Fuller insists that the Head Master "must" do this and "must" do that. But suppose he does not obey this "must"; how is His Honour to compel the Head Master to carry out his "must"? As a matter of fact, the Head Master has refused to carry out the unjust mandates of the Lieutenant-Governor. Surely His Honour is not going to behead him for his disobedience. It will thus be seen that Mr. Fuller, in the present frame of his mind, is not quite fit to rule a province like the one entrusted to his care. Like master, like servant. Read the letter of the officiating Magistrate of Rajshaye who, be it recorded here, is a Bengalee; and see how he, too, has converted himself to a czarling. The Sanskrit sloka is that one can bear the rays of the sun, but not the sand heated by them. The officiating Magistrate of Rajshaye should remember that he is only a Bengalee, and therefore as much a slave as those whom he seeks to lord it over. The row that has been made in Barisal also shows that the head of the Government of the new province has lost his head. Will Sir Andrew Fraser be pleased to advise his junior brother Lieutenant-Governor to restrain his enthusiasm a little?

We complain that by the recent Universities Act the Government has centered in itself the power of shaping the form of high education in the country, any way it likes, so that it can manage to appropriate the power of overriding the conscience of the so-called university authorities, of teachers, of students and even of guardians of the latter. We complain that, as a certain section of Englishmen indulge in the pleasure of scoffing at Babus, so certain teachers have imbibed the spirit of despising their pupils and thus nipping in the bud those healthy instincts of humanity which it is the duty of teachers to develop in them. We complain that Government by creating a monopoly of vernacular school-books in favour of Messrs. Macmillan and Co., have not only ruined the prospects of Indian authors, but has brought into existence a set of books written in a monotonous language, which is neither English or Bengalee and which has become a torment to the tender faculties of the infantile mind. But where is the good of such complaints, so long we do not bestir ourselves and take into our hands at least a portion of our national high education, however humble that portion might be? Monopoly always demoralizes those who possess it. If the nation would start a National University, on howsoever humble a footing it may be, it cannot but have a salutary effect even on the official machinery governing our education.

Take, for instance, the insignificant case which occurred in the Campbell Medical School sometime ago. The boys of that school were brutally treated by a certain teacher. These boys were goaded to mutiny, but got redress at last. And do the readers know why they got redress? That was because, there was an independent medical institution known as the College of Surgeons and Physicians, which was open to the boys, in the event of no redress being given. Thus it is simply silliness and madness on the part of those of our countrymen who do not appreciate the importance of the idea of starting a National University. Our University may begin on an humble scale, say, with a single college established by itself, still it would be a grand thing.

Why should we take the establishment of a National University at this moment as an answer to the Carlyle Circular, to the Lyon Proclamation or to Mr. Fuller's other circulars? Again, why should we take the proposal of a National University as simply a concession to the clamour of boys who have been driven to a desperate condition of the mind by the recent attitude and acts of the two Governors? But it must be said that there is some sense in the clamour of these boys. The official university, as it exists, affords no substantial education. It cannot do so. It is simply a tantalization and a po-

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

tent means of demoralizing the nation. In every system of education two objects should be combined, viz., culture of the mind for its own sake and prospect of obtaining a livelihood in some shape or other. It is the fashion to suggest that the alumni of Oxford and Cambridge Universities seek education for education's sake, whereas our boys seek education merely as a stepping-stone to service. But every body seems to forget that in England boys or their guardians always set before them a scheme of life and livelihood when prosecuting studies. A boy or his guardian thinks of the Church, of the Navy, of the Army, of Government service of all sorts, of the Indian Civil Service, of the Indian Medical Service, of the Indian Engineering Service, and the rest of them. In our country the boy or his guardian has only to think of some subordinate Government appointments,—or of the profession of law. As regards the latter it is already too full; and as regards Government service, Government has sought in various ways to shut out the Bengalees from it as much as possible. The result of this is that, after all the fond hopes of parents and boys, as soon as they finish their studies, they find themselves in a position of dismal despair, and in fact, they find themselves cast from a precipice into an abyss below.

The Government University did nothing and could do nothing to prepare them for a livelihood. It did nothing and could do nothing to reconcile them to their real position. It would not, for a moment, tolerate the idea of a Swadeshi movement, and point out the ways and means how a student could set up an independent position in life or how he could cherish the hope of being a big manufacturer or practical engineer, or an independent practitioner of any other profession. But suppose a National University were established in the present atmosphere of Swadeshi zeal, the authorities of the new University as well as the boys themselves would earnestly and heartily cooperate in combining high education for its own sake with the prospect of bodily existence. We, therefore, would hail the idea of a National University as one tending to the salvation of the nation; and if in order to facilitate this some boys have resolved to make any unreasonable sacrifice, even that should be welcome to the guardians. Croaking and posing as wise men is not what is wanted at this juncture.

It is a time when every Bengalee should do his duty to his God and Nation. It should be remembered that Government has been expressing itself, for some years now as if it were tired of the little high education it has given, and that it has also not been sparing in associating this little high education with all sorts of unkindly words. Here is another reason why the nation should make an humble effort in this direction. So far as Bengal is concerned the majority of educational institutions —schools and colleges—are actually maintained with private resources. So, it is no difficult task to take the management of these institutions entirely in our own hands in the shape of a National University. Of course, the proprietors of the institutions should have their choice to do so or not. It will be enough for the present if the university were started with a single college.

SCRAPS.

The favourable forecast of the Cotton crop, issued by the Settlement Department in the Central Provinces, does not seem likely to be verified in official quarters. A 12-anna crop is now spoken of, but cotton growers apparently do not think that more than an 8-anna crop can be hoped for. Although the plants are stronger and well grown, the bolls are forming very sparsely. This does not look quite hopeful.

On the night of the 3rd November, the dak-runner carrying the mail from Malakand to Chitral was attacked by a party of armed men between the Panjkora and Dir. The three men of the Dir levies, escorting the post, held their ground but were overpowered and killed. The dak carrier escaped and saved the mails. On a relief party going to the spot, they found the body of a notorious bad character from Asmar, lying alongside dead levies. He had been killed in the fight, and at least one other of the attacking party was wounded.

There was no rain during the week ending the 13th instant. Some rain is wanted in the Sonthal Parganas and Champaran. Aman paddy is in ear. Harvesting of the early variety has commenced. Rabi sowings continue. Poppy sowings have commenced in Champaran. Prospects on the whole good Cattle-disease continues in the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division, in Midnapore and Bhagalpur; it is also reported from Burdwan and Balsore. Price of common rice has risen in seven and fallen in eight districts. The price is high in Purnea and Darjeeling and also in parts of Nadia Jessore and Khulna.

Sir Walter Lawrence, Private Secretary to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has wired the following message to Kumar Manmatha Nath Roy Chowdhury of Santosh, and Rai Niranjan Mukherjee Bahadur:—"I am desired by the Prince and Princess of Wales to thank you for your kind message of welcome." It may be noted in this connection that the Rai Bahadur travelled with the then Prince of Wales, now our Emperor, when he visited India some thirty years back. The Rai Bahadur was then the Minister of His Highness the Maharaja of (Baghelkhand) Rewa. He also accompanied the Duke of Edinburgh during his Indian tour. His Royal Highness was pleased to present him officially with His Photo at Lucknow.

The following is the summary of the report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the week ending the 7th instant:—Weather seasonable. Slight rain in Naga Hills, Upper Assam and Manipur; elsewhere no rain. Plucking and manufacture of tea in progress; prospects good in Nowgong and fair elsewhere. Cultivation of rabi crops continues. Sowing of pulses and steeping and washing of jute nearly finished. Prospects of crops generally fair. Cattle-disease reported from two districts. Fodder insufficient in eight districts. Prices of common rice—Tezpur 14, Silchar, and Sibsagar 13, Dinajpur 12¾, Gauhati 12, Malda 11½ Rampur Boalia 11, Pabna, Sylhet, and Dibrugarh 10½, Bogra, Dacca, and Chittagong, 10, Faridpur 9½ to 10, Barisal 9¾, Jalpaiguri, and Dhubri 9½, Nowgong, Rangpur, Noakhali and Rangamati 9, Mymensingh 8¾ and Comilla 8¼ seers per rupee.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Oct. 27.

PHRASE FOR THE WEEK.

"Thank God, I have done my duty."
Lord Nelson's last words.

BENGAL'S TROUBLES.

As the days and weeks go by new names appear in the press as counsellors to the public on the rights and the wrongs of the Partition of Bengal. Generally speaking, they support the official view; it is well, in these circumstances, that the "Daily News" and the "Morning Leader" have such able Calcutta correspondents who from time to time put forward the other side of the case. Yesterday's communication from Calcutta, published in the "Daily News", was an excellent summary of the question and expresses views which Mr. Gokhale is strongly enforcing upon the British audiences to whom he speaks. But the name I had in mind as I penned the first words of this paragraph, is that of Mr. F. H. Skrine, ex-Bengal civilian Mr. Skrine will, no doubt, be known to many of the "Patrika's" readers, and since his retirement from the service, he has associated himself with several of the organisations of the Metropolis which devote themselves to Indian affairs. From time to time he writes and speaks, and is regarded as a fearless, if rather incoherent, debater. He champions the people of India to a certain extent but principally on the ground of the tactlessness of the Government in dealing with important questions. This week Mr. Skrine has begun a series of articles on the partition scheme, which have found hospitality in the columns of the "Pall Mall Gazette." The drift of his elaborate arguments is that the outcry against the dismemberment of a nation is ridiculous and that Calcutta is not likely to view with equanimity the rise of Chittagong. The scheme of 1905, he admits, is too drastic, but he regards it as the last and greatest of Lord Curzon's reforms. I enclose two of his articles and simply add that the ex-civilian considers that "the enervating climate of Bengal and easily gained riches" are responsible for the want of manly vigour on which the making of a nation depends as upon intellectual power. "A population," he remarks, "which does not contribute a single soldier to the Indian army can never hope for independence." From Mr. Skrine the anti-partitionists must not expect support or sympathy.

Another feature of the situation here this week is the prominence which has been given to the cables telling of the demonstration of Mahomedans in favour of the new province. There is a disposition to magnify the differences between the Muslim and the Hindu population and to throw on the Hindus the onus of the agitation. The interchange of girdles and the wide support of the Muslim community, high and low, are details which the critics are apt to overlook. "Swadeshi is becoming now quite a familiar word but the persistence of the movement, which shows the grit of the Bengalis, is not swept out of existence by the sneers, of the unenlightened whether in England or in India As to the futile attempts of the Government to discredit the opposition to the dismemberment and by threats to quench the determination of the people, they will only defeat their own ends. The spectacle that Russia presents to-day is the natural consequence of such methods of repression.

TARDY FULFILMENT OF PLEDGES.

If the information, cabled this week from Lahore, may be relied upon, and the pledges given at the "Empress of India" Durbar are to be at length fulfilled by the association of Indian Princes with the Government of the country, India may rejoice in this tardy justice, but the authorities can hardly regard themselves as heroes, for it should bring a blush of shame to the cheek to think that nearly thirty years have elapsed between the pledge and its fulfilment—a fulfilment by no means certain even yet. No doubt the Royal Visit to India has had something to do with the prominence now given to question of changes or developments in the system of administration in India, and if a possible House of Lords should come into existence it should be invested with something more than a shadowy power and prove the way for a future House of Commons. It is to be hoped that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales may have the opportunity of not only receiving homage from the ruling chiefs of India but of bestowing upon them certain privileges in return. To associate them as counsellors of the Empire would be a wise step; it would be an official recognition of their position and power and would give them a responsibility which would be in every way beneficial. Whether His Royal Highness be the bearer of a boon to India remains to be seen, but, remembering the boons of the Coronation Durbar, hope is not warranted to soar too high. However an honour to the Princes of India would be appreciated throughout the length and breadth of the continent, and should form a stepping stone to a further recognition of the power and ability of the people themselves to take a share in the Government of their country.

As to the suggestion of a Royal Prince ruling in India with the advice of a Ministry and the Governor-General as Prime Minister, there is much that is alluring in the prospect, but it is extremely doubtful whether in practice the result would be entirely satisfactory. The probability is that the Royal Prince would be merely a figure-head and he would unavoidably become the object of undesirable criticism just as his influence was regarded as pro-Indian or pro-official. As Sir Henry Cotton pertinently observes to a "Daily News" interviewer who sought his opinion on the matter: "What is really wanted in India is greater deference to Indian opinion. . . . the co-operation not only of the leading chiefs, but also of the leading people, with the Government of the country

TO DISSIPATE IGNORANCE.

It happened that, during a brief visit paid to Birmingham this week, I had a talk with the Secretary of the Birmingham Liberal Association, who is doing his utmost to ensure a good audience for Professor Gokhale when he speaks in the Midlands city on November 22. I was not surprised to hear that the Liberal Secretary had found it difficult to arouse general interest in Indian affairs. Wherever one goes it is the same; ignorance of the condition of India is excused on two grounds: Occupation with home affairs and confidence in the work of the British Government of India. But the Birmingham Liberals are determined to do their best to secure a warm welcome for the Congress delegates and the wisdom of the policy of sending a deputation is widely recognised the meetings everywhere are gratifyingly successful, but months, not weeks, are needful for a thorough campaign on India's behalf. As it is, the brief time at Professor Gokhale's disposal is only sufficient to enable him to state India's case to hundreds instead of to thousands. Yet his influence spreads beyond the various audiences he addresses; as a case in point I may mention that the "Irish News" a few days ago devoted a column of its space to a summary of the long interview with Professor Gokhale which appeared in the "Daily News." Then too, there is correspondence, whether favourable or unfavourable, in the daily papers. I must just refer to a letter by Mr. T. V. Vennington in last Tuesday's "Morning Post." The ex-Madras civilian is doubtful as to the wisdom of too much interference with Indian affairs by the House of Commons, but he supports Mr. Gokhale in his claim to be heard on India's behalf, protests against describing the congress aims as seditious, and blesses the idea of periodical inquiries. As to British ignorance of India being desirable, as is frequently asserted, Mr. Pennington says: "I cannot believe that it is well for the governing nation to be kept in ignorance of the people it is ruling; and however difficult and dangerous it may be for 'the democracy of one country to govern the people of a totally different country', it is a fact that this country generally is responsible for the good Government of India and cannot shift its responsibility on to the shoulders of any Viceroy, so that the danger and difficulty must be faced."

INDIA'S "GRAND OLD MAN" AND HIS POLITICAL OPPONENT.

"Truth" continues its revelations with regard to the extraordinary proceedings of Mr. F. W. Horner, M. P., the sitting member for North Lambeth and political opponent of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. The story about dishonoured cheques grows blacker and blacker. It is principally on the continent that Mr. Horner succeeds in borrowing money and overlooking the necessity of paying it back by any other means than by cheques which the banks refuse to cash. His victims are becoming numerous and just now Switzerland is a country in which it would be uncomfortable for him to show his face. By dint of tactics which would have done credit to De Wet during the Boer war, Mr. Horner, M.P., managed to escape from Switzerland and evade a warrant for his arrest. At Biarritz he duped an Englishman and went off with 2,000 francs (£80). Up to the present enquiries at his house and elsewhere simply show that he is not in London. This very much "wanted" M. P. has instituted legal proceedings against "Truth" but it is hardly likely that he will venture too near to a court of law except under compulsion. Though the police of various countries may "want" him, his constituents in North Lambeth are not anxious for his presence. This week the Conservative Association of the district has unanimously passed a vote of no confidence in him and it is to be hoped that Parliament will soon be well rid of an unscrupulous man who trades on the reputation of those two letters, M. P. Dadabhai, in spite of his advancing years, is working hard in North Lambeth, and the constituency will honour itself in replacing its present Member by the veteran of India.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

IN THE PUNJAB.

Lahore, Nov. 13.

In reviewing the report of Civil Justice in the Punjab for last year Sir Charles Rivaz says that much-needed relief has recently been afforded to the Chief Court by four extra temporary Judges in order to clear off the accumulation of arrears, and by the conversion of the fifth Judgeship into a permanent appointment. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that by the end of 1906 the outstanding file of the Court will with this additional assistance have been reduced to comparatively reasonable dimensions. The Lieutenant-Governor commenting upon the substantial rise in matrimonial cases in the Punjab Law Courts in 1904, says that a corresponding rise in offences relating to matrimony has already formed the subject of comment in the review of the report on the administration of Criminal Justice, and it is possible that much of the civil litigation under this head is merely the sequel to unsuccessful attempts on the part of relations to obtain possession of women by the institution of criminal complaints against the alleged abductors. The cause at work is the same in both the cases viz., the heavy mortality among the females caused by plague and the consequently keen competition for possession of the women who have survived.

Information has reached Calcutta from Dacca that nearly 4000 students there have ceased attending the different educational institutions in the city. Further details are expected to-day.

Coodi or broken rice is one of the most valuable by-products in a Burma rice mill. It is now in good demand for shipment to Europe, where mixed with other substances it is largely used as cattle food. Coodi is, we believe some 15 to 20 per cent dearer than it was last year. This may partly be attributed to the fact that as milling machinery improves less broken rice is turned out at the mills. But the European demand for an article formerly only used locally is also an important factor in determining the price. Nothing is wasted in Nature.

A correspondent writes to the Pioneer to draw the attention of the authorities to the fact that the third class carriages on the night trains are constantly unlighted. Complaints to the local station masters, he declares, are of no effect. The same state of affairs is to be observed on other railways too,—on the Bengal Central Railway, owned as it is now by Government. The Railway Board, to justify its existence should take note of all such complaints.

In the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Wednesday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Patterson charged Kulan Chotankhan, servant to Ibrahim Haji Umar, a bookseller in Bhendi Bazar, with committing criminal breach of trust as a servant of Rs. 1,000, the property of his master. Bringing one handkerchief as a taken from his master, the accused obtained from the latter's father Rs. 10. Subsequently he returned and urging that his master had made several purchases in the shop, and therefore he wanted more money induced the father to part with a one thousand rupee currency note as he had no more cash in the house. With this booty in his possession he started for Jeypore; but as he started by one of the Bombay local trains he had to get down at Borivli. In the meantime a report was made to the Police who arrested the accused at Borivli and brought him down to Bombay. Accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

MUZAFFARPUR NOTES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Muzaffarpur, Nov. 9.

WEATHER AND HEALTH.

The cold weather has fairly set in here, and though the days are still a bit hot, at night the use of rugs has become necessary: while the cool and refreshing west wind declares that we have bid adieu to the abnormal rains of this year. In years past, the advent of the winter was always marked with the recrudescence of plague, but up till now the dire scourge has not put in a appearance. Cholera, lately, was bad in some parts of the town, and especially towards the river side where the mortality was very great.

BHRATRI DWITIYA.

The Bengalee ladies of the town met on the Bhratri Dwitiya day at the recently opened "Zenana School" to offer their quota to the National Fund. It is said that owing to the want of a proper circulation of the notice many of the families were not represented. In spite of this over Rs. 50 were collected no small sum for our little town.

A CHEATING CASE.

A sensational cheating case is being inquired into by the Ry. Police of Samastipur. Some scoundrels, it is said started a bogus company under the name of "Dilsukhrama and Others" having their head office at Benares, while they professed to have a branch of their firm at Bachwara, a railway station, east of Durbhanga, where they were purchasing linseed. The firm put itself in communication with three Calcutta Marwari merchants and offered to send them consignments of seeds purchased and to get advance on these consignments. In due course the Company sent railway receipts to these merchants and demanded an advance. The railway receipt in which the printed name of the railway station which was Dulsing-sarai had been erased and Bachwara written upon it, made two of these merchants smell a rat in the transaction and they witheld their advance till the consignments reached Calcutta. The third, not so careful, fell into the trap laid and advanced Rs. 15,000, on the arrival of the railway receipt and waited for the consignment to reach Calcutta. These men used printed letters and postcards to give an appearance of respctability and stability to their firm. Calcutta merchants beware!

A MURDER.

The report of a murder reaches us from a village close by. A neighbour's goat had strayed into the deceased's field—an old man which he was taking to the local pound, when he was met by the owner of the goat! In the scuffle which followed the old man had a bad time of it, and died from the effects of the enjuries received.

A RIOT CASE.

Another case of serious riot happened at Mohammadpur village, some five miles to the west of this town. It is said, that this village which was under lease to a neighbouring Indigo Factory, was taken possession of by the landlord, after the term of the lease had expired, and he "bundobusted" some zerait lands, with the Rayats. The factory resented this dispossession of the zerait lands, and one morning, so goes the report, while the rayats were at work on the land, the "zamadar" of the factory turned up and wanted to unyoke the bullocks from the rayats' ploughs. Then came up from the village and a fight ensued between the two parties in which deadly weapons were used. A number of men were hurt on both sides, and some of them rather seriously. They are now lying in hospital.

A KIDNAPPING CASE.

A kidnapping case is engaging the attention of the local police. The head compositor of a press here, had taken to wife a Benares girl a few months ago. It is said, that the marriage did not prove satisfactory to the godmother of the girl, who had given the girl in marriage, as the financial position of the compositor did not come up to the report, she had had before the marriage. The godmother, who was staying with the compositor for two months past, finding one day the coast clear, slipped away, with the girl, to her home in Benares. The poor husband has instituted criminal proceedings.

COUNTERFEIT GOLD MOHURS.

The other day a goldsmith, a resident of this town, was caught redhanded while trying to dispose off two counterfeit gold mohurs. The goldsmith presented himself to a local banker and along with some Jaipur goldpieces, he offered for sale two gold mohurs which from their awkward finish and the quality of their gold roused the suspicion of the banker. On examining the mohurs closely he found the coins not genuine and handed over the goldsmith to the police.

A GANG CASE.

A sensational gang case was being tried here by the Sub-divisional Officer of Sitamarhi. For some years past organised thefts and dacoities were often brought to light and the police were at their wit's end to trace the desperadoes. The leader of this band, one Sibu, has now turned approver and through information received from him some fifty dacoits have been captured. These men had their associates distributed over the whole of Behar and at fixed intervals they sallied out of some particular centre to carry on their nefarious trade. Blood curdling and revolting are the stories of their misdeeds disclosed during their trial

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The levy of octroi in the Kangra Municipality has been suspended.

A rather daring robbery is reported to have taken place in Rangoon on Saturday evening on the river. A man named M. J. Naikwara complained to the River Police that he was returning to Rangoon in a sampan and as he was off King's Bank four Burmans in a canoe stopped the sampan. They struck the sampanwallah with an oar which caused him to fall into the river. He however swam ashore and was saved. The four Burmans got into the sampan and demanded all the money and property that complainant had and without even waiting for a reply one of the Burmans cut him across the left arm with a dah Complainant became afraid and made over a handbag in which were Rs. 47-8 and some silk loongyis. The robbers said that they did not want the loongyis but took the money and then went away in their own boat. The complainant further stated that before the men came on board he threw into a corner of the sampan his valuables ring and watch and chain which he was wearing. These the robbers did not see, and they were therefore not taken.

COMPOSITORS' GRIEVANCES.

GOVT. OF INDIA PRESS.

Mr. HEWETT'S DECISION.

On Monday last Mr. Ross Superintendent of the Government of India Press, informed the men as to the decision arrived at by the Hon'ble Mr. Hewett. The following is a summary of the decision:—

(1) Four coolies will be kept at each store for carrying compositors casts, and one at each for distributors cases: and arrangements made that they shall be available for this purpose. Section holders may write for cases to the Store Keeper when a number are required at one time for a section.

(2) Section holders must arrange to givt other work to men whose work is for any special reoson stopped for want of material and a rule will be incorporated in the Hand Book as to this. Section holders having to take men off current work for want of materials should report the fact to the foreman who, if further orders are required will refer to the Deputy Supdt.

(3) A suspense register will be kept in each section, in which all work corrected but not despatched when the month's accounts are closed may be entered by the men themselves. Section holders will initial the entries and be responsible for their correctness. The book will go through the Foreman to the Supdt who will pass it for payment.

(4) Rule 129 of the Hand Book will be altered so as to make it quite clear that a any man on application to the Deputy Supdt. direct may receive his charge files, check book and Bill book for inspection and check.

(5.) A percentage of all work done by the time checkers will be reviewed by a mtmber of the European staff.

(6.) Section holders are warned not to give "time work" exceeding the fixed limit of value to anyone compositor in a month. But if they do so the exces amount will be paid and recordtd the section holder being warned. Repeated instances of breaking the rule will result in the section holder becoming personally responsible for the amount overpaid. In any cases where a section holder considers it to be necessary in the interests of despatch to give time work exceeding the limit of value to one man he should take definite orders in advance.

(7.) Salaried men will be paid over time for the hours they are required to work. For attendances below 30 section holders will be subject to proportionate reduction.

(8.) Overtime on Saturdays will count from 2 o'clock.

(9.) Press reading corrections in proceeding work will be done "on time."

(10.) Late attendance in the morning will count from 7-15. Men working to a late hour overnight and arriving late the next day should represent their cases immediately.

(11) The sanctioned holidays in the Press will be the Gazetted Public holidays published annually in the Calcutta Gazette. In case the press is not actually closed on all those days all hands will be allowed to claim exemption from absences up to the number of hose holidays. Registers will be provided for that purpose.

(12) The certificate of a medical practitioner will be ordinarily be accepted in cases of absence due to illness, unless the European supervising officer has good reason to doubt its correctness.

(13.) The Register of "[illegible] fines" will be examined, reviewed and signed by the Supdt. personally every month.

(14.) All "class reductions" will be entered in a special Register and reviewed monthly by the Supdt.

(15) The pye deductions are educated by 1 per cent from October 1st and the pye sorting account will be adjusted annually.

(16) A Register of all applications for privilege leave will be kept, and the reasons why leave has to be refused (where refusal is necessary) will be entered by the Superintendent.

(17) In future no man will be sent for medical examination for promotion to the permanent establishment until he has been found suitable in other respects for the promotion.

(18.) The question of the classification of ware house men employed in such work as Die Stamping, Machine ruling, Numbering, and perforating is under the consideration of Govt.

(19) Binders will be paid for all their work finished by them in a month, without reference to the work of finishers.

(20) Pay will be issued in future accompanied by a slip for each showing in detail all deductions made.

(21) A petition box will be provided at the main gate for the receipt of signed petitions to the supdt. direct.

(22) Men required to work on Sunday will have one day's leave within three days of that Sunday.

(23) The other minor points raised verbally by the deputation to the Hon'ble Mr. Hewett are being investigated and will be replied to later.

(24) Men desirous of returning to work must do so within one week from date.

Mr. W. O. Horne, I. C. S., Inspector-General of Police, submitted to Government a scheme for the reallocation of the Police in the Tanjore District. He proposed to reduce the existing sixteen Inspectors' Divisions and seventy-five Stations, with one outpost, to eight Inspectors' circles containing twenty-nine Stations and five outposts. The average area of a Station, omitting the five purely town Stations, is a fraction under 150 square miles; and each circle would average less than four Stations. This small average is due to the necessity for Town Inspectors for Tanjore, Negapatam and Kumbakonam. The scheme will result in an actual decrease in the number of Head Constable and Constables, not counting the 15 per cent. Reserve. The financial results of the scheme would be that there would be a decrease under, Inspectors and Head Constables, of Rs. 9,300 and Rs. 4,056, respectively; while under Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors and Constables, there would be an increase of Rs. 480 Rs. 50,160 and Rs. 39,846, respectively, net increase being Rs. 77,130. The District Magistrate, having approved of the suggestions made by the Inspector-General, and also of his final proposals of the redistribution of Police in his District, the Government have sanctioned them subject to the modification that the two Sub-Inspectors, proposed as readers to the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent, should be omitted and two clerks on Rs. 30 per mensem each, being provided instead.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

The Royal Visit

TWO BRILLIANT FUNCTIONS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 11.

AT THE MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY.

This morning was devoted by the Prince to returning the visits of some of the Indian Chiefs who had presented their respects to him on the preceding day, namely, the Manaraja of Kolhapur, the Rana of Porbandar, the Nawab of Cambay, the Raj Saheb of Desrangadra, the Thakor Saneb of Bhabnagar, Thakor Saheb of Gondal, all of whom were attended by Political Officers in full dress.

The afternoon was enlivened by the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Museum of Western India. Their Royal Highnesses arrived on the spot at 4-30 and drove under the archway, saluted by the guard-of-honour marshalled on either side and greeted with loud cheers. The carriage halted at the foot of the dais, where the royal visitors alighted and were received by the Hon Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chairman, the members of the Museum Committee, and the honorary secretaries of the Royal Visit Fund. The Chairman then approached, and at His Royal Highness's command read and presented the following address:—

To His Royal Highness George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., .P., .. C. V. C., P. C., etc., etc.—May it please Your Royal Highness: When it was definitely announced that Your Royal Highnesses proposed to pay the City of Bombay the great honour of visiting it, the loyal inhabitants in public assembly decided to raise a worthy and permanent memorial of so memorable an occasion. They are anxious to mark, in fitting manner, their sense of the joy it has given them to welcome Your Royal Highnesses to this city, and their recognition of the auspicious character of an event which will always be happily remembered here, and cannot fail to weld more closely the links that bind India to the rest of the British Empire. They wish to rear a noble and enduring monument which shall, alike by its proportions and its design and the objects to which it is devoted, be for ever a symbol of their abounding loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor, and a token to posterity of your welcome and valued stay in their midst. They seek, therefore, to create upon this spot a group of buildings that shall be fully in keeping with the other architectural adornments of the city, and which, as a memorial of Your Royal Highnesses' visit, will be fitlfy flanked by the equestrian statue of your illustrious father and a statue of Your Royal Highness about to be presented to the city by our well-known citizen and Sheriff, Mr. Sassoon J. David. These buildings will recall to future generations the privilege now enjoyed by us of being the first in India to tender humble and loyal greetings to Your Royal Higanesses upon your arrival in this country, and will further serve to spread among the citizens a greatest regard for those ideals of educational and artistic progress which your august house has done so much to foster. Led by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay who has taken a warm and sympathetic interest in the project, the city has resolved to promote the erection upon this unique and valuable site, generously presented by the Government for the purpose, a museum, a library, an art gallery and such other adjuncts of popular recreation and instruction as the funds available will permit. The [illegible] the midst of ornamental [illegible] it is hoped, be at [illegible] addition [illegible] imposing [illegible] bay and a [illegible] casion the memory of [illegible] treasured by all who have been fortunate enough to witness it. Funds towards the erection of this memorial have been subscribed with cheerful alacrity by the inhabitants, sided by handsome contributions from the Bombay Government and also from the Corporation, and we are glad to inform Your Royal Highnesses that the subscription have included a munificent donation of three lakhs of rupees from one of our number, Mr. Carrimbhoy Ibrahim. In the belief that this memorial will be both an appropriate embodiment of our spirit of devoted loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor and an acceptable testimony of our deep and heart-felt joy in the visit of Your Royal Highnesses to Bombay, we ask your Royal Highnesses now to lay the foundation stone of the first of the buildings we propose to construct.

THE PRINCE'S REPLY.

The following is the text of His Royal Highness's reply to the address:—

Sir Lawrence Jenkins,—I wish to thank all of you on behalf of the Princess of Wales and myself for the compliment which you have paid us by commemorating our visit in a manner so useful and so lasting. If we had been asked to suggest an object for your warm-hearted and generous efforts, we should have chosen an institution such as you contemplate, for we have heard of the pleasure which museums in other parts of India afford to the people. You have with justice alluded to the sympathy shown by my dear father, the King-Emperor, in the educational and artistic progress of our people. It interests me to find that in this land, so strange at present to me, you are following ideas which are very familiar to us in Great Britain and throughout the Empire. Day by day we are grasping the importance of education by object lessons, and anticipate the happiest results from the Museum, Library and Art Gallery which will one day stand upon this spot. If, as you assure us, the buildings of which I am proud to lay the foundation-stone to-day are to be fully in keeping with the other architectural adornments of this beautiful city, then we shall feel that our visit has not only brought pleasure to ourselves, but permanent advantage and happiness to the citizens of Bombay and to the thousands of strangers who visit this busy centre of commerce and government. To-day's ceremony is a practical proof of that public spirit of the people of Bombay about which I have so often heard. At the same time you were fortunate to have in Lord Lamington a Governor quick to see a local want. I must also congratulate you on your Corporation to recognise in a great capital like this, intellectual as well as its material requirements; and last, but no means least, having in your midst such citizens your Sheriff, Mr. Sassoon J. David and Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim. I hope that they and all of you who have helped to bring this public spirited idea to fulfilment will live long to see and enjoy what, under wise and experienced direction, may prove to be one of the most important and beneficial institutions of Bombay.

Their Royal Highnesse's descended from the dais and proceeded to the foundation-stone, where Sir Lawrence Jenkins handed to the Prince the trowel, maul, square and plumb-rule. The usual act of make-believe masonry was performed. This labour over, Their Royal Highnesses returned to the dais and resumed their seats, whereupon the Prince made a brief answer to the Chairman's address. This brought the proceedings to an end. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Governor and attended by the Chairman and members of the Committee, returned to their carriages. Hence the royal party with the Governor proceeded on a tour of inspection in the dockyard and a visit to the flagship.

ARMED POLICE AT PUBLIC MEETING.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Barisal, Nov. 13.

At a monster meeting held to-day in the compound of the Bhukailas Raj Cutchery under the presidency of Chowdhury Golam Mowla, Zemindar, Habiganj the District Superintendent of Police and the Senior Deputy Magistrate were present, with a detachment of armed police numbering nearly sixty men, with guns and lathies in the Nawab's Cutchery opposite. About 10,000 people were present. Special Inspectors and Sub-Inspector's patrolled the streets. The President's speech was full of reason, moderation and pathoo, couched in elegant language. Syed Mohamed Asraf, Babus Nibaran Aswini and Behari Lal spoke feelingly. Some one tried to create a disturbance but failed.

BARISAL IN POLICE CHARGE.
CRUSADE AGAINST SWADESHI.
YET ANOTHER CIRCULAR.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Barisal, Nov. 13.

Barisal is passing through a crisis. Fifty Military Policemen commanded by the Deputy Inspector General of Police have reached here from Dacca others are expected. This will give one an idea of the present situation.

Two unhappy incidents have occurred here recently. The District Magistrate on the 10th visited the Banoripara School to read and explain the Lyon circular just issued. It so happened, while he was in the village, some students are alleged to have remonstrated with a shop-keeper who was importing foreign piece goods. This happened at mid-night. Next morning, when the Head Master saw the Magistrate, the latter asked him about the matter. The Head Master having denied, all knowledge the Magistrate called him a liar and used abusive language towards him. At noon the Magistrate went to the School and summarily ordered the expulsion of three students and one teacher. The Head Master carried out the order. The Magistrate then started for another school in an adjoining village in a boat, when the boys from both sides of the khal prayed for reconsideration. They followed till the Magistrate arrived at the school. On his way back to the steamer by the khal, it is said that some students pelted a few stones in the direction of the boat. The Magistrate on reaching the town reported the matter to Government. The other incident is, that Mr. Tindal, a Settlement Officer, while passing along Madhabpasa road was annoyed at Ferryghat by the cry of "Bande [illegible]m" raised by some urchins. He took [illegible] to task, whereupon he was followed [illegible] who took up the cry in right [illegible] civil police froce held the coun[illegible]n Banoripara and Madhabpasa. The Hon'ble Mr. Fuller himself will reach here on Wednesday at noon instead of in December as originally announced.

[Later.]

The following circular has been issued here.

Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam
Chief Secretary's Department.
Camp Dacca, the 8th Nov. 1905.

From

P. C. Lyon Esqr. I.C.S.
Chief Secretary to Government

To

The Commissioner of the Dacca Division
Dacca.

Sir,

I am desired by the Lieutenant-Governor to inform you that incidents have recently occurred which indicate that the shouting the cry "Bande Mataram" in the streets or other public places is likely to provoke breaches of the peace. It should accordingly be stopped. I am to request that you will issue the necessary instructions to the police to this effect.

2. I am desired also to say that in the present state of public feelings, political or quasi-political meetings should not be permitted in public places though they may, of course, be held in private compounds. Processions or such meetings may pass through the streets provided that they are orderly, but no music or shouting should be allowed, This order should also be held to apply to Sankirtan parties.

3. Mr. Fuller has also been informed that in some places English ladies cannot drive along station roads without risk of insult or annoyance. This serious reproach to the administration must cease absolutely. The police on the beat along the roads should, if needful, be strengthened, and should have orders to interfere in all cases in which rudeness is afforded to Europeans or Mussalmans, taking down names and addresse and if the latter are refused, conducting th offender to the thana.

I have etc.
(Sd.) P. C. LYON,
Chief Secretary.

A RAJSHAYE CIRCULAR.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ghoramara, Nov. 13.

Babu Umaprasanno Guha, officiating as District Magistrate, has issued the following circular letter to all local educational institutions:—

"I regret to find that the admonitions said to have been given to the students of your school by you and their guardians, have been received with scant respect. I shall be obliged, if you kindly inform me, what action, if any, you have taken since the reopening of the school to prevent the students from taking part in political movements, which have the effect of creating disaffection among the people and distracting their attention from study to subjects with which they are not at present concerned, and whether you have any objection to give me the names and addresses of those among them who are inclined to disobey your orders. I should inform you that if it be impossible to bring the students to their senses through warning and advice given through their teachers and guardians, Government may be forced to adopt more effective measures, and then it will be too late to repent over their past folly."

THE MADARIPUR STUDENTS' CASE.

Here is the full text of the letter written by the Magistrate of Faridpur to the Subdivisional Officer of Madaripur in re the sensational students' case:—

"To The S. D. O. Madaripur,
"Faridpur, 29-11-05.

"Dear Sir,

"I have received from the Chief Secretary the decision of Government regarding the recent assault, by boys of the Madaripur H. E. School, on a durwan of Messrs Landale and Clark. Mr. Fuller desires that the Head Master of the School be sent for and given three alternatives, one of which must be accepted by him:—(1) he must discover three of the ringleaders in the attack on the durwan and flog them in school in presence of the S. D. O., (2) he must re from the boys and pay to Government a fine of Rs. 150 or (3) the grant-in-aid to the school will be withdrawn till the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the school has been brought into a proper state of discipline. Please therefore send for the Head Master, and put the alternatives before him and let me know at an early date which alternatives he accepts.

"The Chief Secretary also orders It will be well that S. D. O. should understand that the peace must be strictly kept in Madaripur and that the boys are to be kept well in hand on their return to school after the holidays.'

"Yours truly,
"(Sd.) A. W. Botham,
"Collector."

RUNGPUR STUDENTS' CASE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Rungpur, Nov. 13.

The District Magistrate Mr. Emerson is still unyielding. As you have learnt from my telegram of Saturday, he issued an ultimatum to the students and their guardians both of the Zilla and the Technical schools asking the Head Master to readmit without question students who have not been fined but have seceded from the school. He has further directed the Head Master not to re-admit any boy after the 13th November without his order in each case. Notwithstanding this threatening but coaxing letter there has been no appreciable increase in attendance in the Zilla School. Only some school masters and Government servants there thought it better to send their boys to school. The Technical School is totally empty—the boys of the boarding of the Technical School have not been allowed to remain in the boarding house and they have removed to a separate place. About a week ago the District Magistrate took down the names of the Government servants whose boys have been fined with a view, it was stated, to report them to higher authorities, but nothing is as yet known as to what has been done in connection with this matter. It is reported to-day that the District Magistrate has taken the names of the guardians of those boys who have not been fined but who have not, notwithstanding his ultimatum, joined the school—but with what object it is not known. The new school is thriving. Two distinguished graduates from Calcutta have joined the teaching staff.

EXPECTED VISIT OF MR. FULLER.

Another meeting of land-holders was called by Moulvi Abdul Mazid Chowdhury Khan Bahadur on Saturday last. A resolution to present an address to Mr. Fuller was proposed by the Khan Bahadur and was supported by the Asst. Manager of the Tajhat Wards' estate and the chief ministerial officer of the District Board and another insignificant Zemindar. It was strongly opposed by some leading Zemindars and lost. The Khan Bahadur made another attempt yesterday, but this time, the meeting ended in great confusion. It is reported that the Khan Bahadur is going to present an address to Mr. Fuller as having been unanimously adopted at the meeting. Great excitement is prevailing here.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

Rangoon, Nov. 13.—Yesterdap morning two, Burmese workmen, Shwe Ni and Shwe Sone, were out shooting in the jungles a few miles out of Insein, when Shwe Ni fired at something and mortality wounded his comrade, who was in a thick jungle unobserved by him. The injured man immediately called out that he was hit and dropped to the ground. Shwe Ni ran up to him and with the assistance of some villagers brought him to the Insein dispensary where Major Singh found him pulseless and in a state of collapse. He did not rally and died shortly after. Shwe Ni and the deceased were inseparable friends.

ARREST OF A EUROPEAN.

Rangoon, Nov. 13.—Martinies, a European who was arrested by the police here on a complaint made by Mrs. Kaufmans, of Calcutta, of criminal breach of trust in respect of some type-writing machines given to the accused by the complainant in Calcutta for sale is Rangoon, was this afternoon sent in custody of a European constable to Calcutta to stand his trial.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Madras, Nov. 13.

At a meeting of the non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council, held today, the Hon. Nawab Syed Mahmood was re-elected for nomination to the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

The Anjuman-i-Himayat-I-Islam, Lahore, the most representative Muhammedan Society in the Punjab, has submitted a memorial to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Province praying for the retention of Urdu as a medium of instruction in primary schools in every division.

There has been a further decrease of plague in Burma during October. The figures show 239 seizures and 211 deaths, as compared with 307 and 278 respectively in September, 1905. The number of districts infected decreased from 13 during September to 9 in October. One fatal case of plague was reported from Old Pagan, in Myingyan District, but it is probably an imported case.

TELEGRAMS

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, Nov. 11.

At Kisheneff last evening the prisoners in gaol revolted en masse, and set fire to the gaol. The troops arrived on the scene and fired on the prisoners, killing 22 and wounding many.

London, Nov. 11.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that there is no change of the Minister of Justice. The Cabinet is thus complete, except the posts of the Ministers of the Interior and Education, as the Ministries of War, the Navy, Foreign Affairs and the Court have excluded from the Cabinet scheme according to the decision arrived at by the Council of Ministers.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Cronstadt. Admiral Bireleff, who had just returned with the Black Sea Squadron to Sevastopol, has proceeded to Cronstadt.

The Naval Cadet Corps of St. Petersburg is in a very excited condition and insists upon the band playing the Marseillaise on every opportunity. It signs ribald words to the tune, insulting the Tsar.

London, Nov. 11.

M. Etienne has succeeded M. Berteaux as War Minister.

London, Nov. 11.

The Queen has given £2,000 sterling to the Unemployed Fund, and appeals to all charitable persons in the Empire to relieve the starving in the winter.

London, Nov. 11.

The visit of Prince Louis of Battenberg to New York is affording occasion for every kind of international courtesy. The Prince is producing an excellent impression by his unaffected geniality.

London, Nov. 12.

Count De Witte has received telegrams from various parts of Poland demanding a full autonomy including a Diet at Warsaw elected by universal suffrage. Count De Witte replied to the Polish deputation that he was in favour of autonomous administration, but opposed to political autonomy.

London, Nov. 12.

The Council of Workmen's delegates at St. Petersburg is preparing for the defence of the Jews.

London, Nov. 12.

The last remnant of the Kronstadt mutineers has surrendered.

London, Nov. 12.

The Holy Synod has issued an address to the Russian people begging them to cease attacks on and murders of landed proprietors and Jews, avoid civil war and inaugurate an era of peace and tranquillity.

London, Nov. 12.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Poland where the authorities fear that an insurrection is being organised.

London, Nov. 12.

It is semi-officially explained at Rome that Italy's co-operation in the naval demonstration is inspired by no ill-feeling towards Turkey, but by a belief in the necessity that exists for financial control in Macedonia. The combined squadrons will probably meet in the Piraeus.

Netrokona, Nov. 13.

A public meeting was held yesterday at Netrakona to protest against the anti-student Circular. Resolutions were passed strongly condemning the circular and a copy thereof was forwarded to the Chief Secretary.

London, Nov. 13.

Last evening a patrol fired a volley on a group of Jews at Warsaw without any provocation, severely wounding eight.

London, Nov. 13.

The 'Daily Telegraph" correspondent at Tokio says that it has definitely been decided that Admiral Togo's squadron will visit probably in March.

London, Nov. 13.

The American Legation at Tokio has been raised to an Embassy.

London, Nov. 13.

King Alfonso has left Potsdam for Vienna after a week of military functions, banquets, etc.

London, Nov. 13.

The proclamation of martial law has exasperated the Poles and caused a panic at Warsaw. Houses are barricaded and the Jews are arming. The strike causes acute distress. The populace are tearing down fences for fuel and robbing the peasants coming to the markets.

London, Nov. 13.

Meetings to protest against the atrocities on the Jews have been held in Britain, Australia, America and South Africa.

London, Nov. 13.

Despite the fears of disturbances yesterday at St. Petersburg, the day passed off quietly.

M. Durnovo, Assistant Russian Minister of the Interior, has been appointed Minister of the Interior.

The Governor of Cronstadt has resigned.

London, Nov. 13.

An official communique issued at St. Petersburg declares that the Government will no longer tolerate, and stigmatizes as imoudent, the movement aiming at independence, and, therefore, as long as the troubles continue and the people are influenced by agitators, Poland will receive none of the benefits set forth in the manifestoes of 18th August and 30th October. Hence, too, the proclamation of martial law throughout Poland.

London, Nov. 13.

Sir Antony Macdonell has undergone a slight surface operation, the natural consequence of the previous successful operation.

London, Nov. 13.

The Plebiscite on the Storthing's decision to enter into negotiations with Prince Charles of Denmark with a view to his accepting the Crown, was proceeding yesterday and continues to-day.

London, Nov. 13.

The Diet at Tokio is convened for 25th December.

London, Nov. 13.

The shaft of the Driefontein deep level mine in the Transvaal has collapsed. One white man and sixty-seven Kaffirs were buried.

London, Nov. 13.

Reuter learns that Japan has decided to issue a fifty million sterling four per cent loan immediately, probably this month. Half will be applied to the conversion of the external loans. Paris takes a large share.

London, Nov. 13.

The Norwegian Plebscite returns show the certainty of an overwhelming majority in favour of offering the crown to Prince Charles of Denmark.

London, Nov. 13.

The death is announced of Emanuel Belilios of Hong Kong.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

Allahabad, Nov. 14.

Major-General De' Brath, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, arrived in India last week. He will permanently carry on his Secretariat duties pending further issue of orders after Lord Minto's arrival.

ASSUMPTION OF VICEROYALTY.

A CURIOUS PROCEDURE.

Allahabad, Nov. 14.

The public, writes the "Pioneer," cannot fail to note the curious official procedure that will be followed regarding aord Minto's arrival and Lord Curzon's departure. Lord Curzon will embark still holding the rank of Viceroy and it will only be after his embarkation, that Lord Minto will be formally installed in office and take his seat in Council. The procedure hitherto usually adopted has been for the incoming Viceroy to take over charge and then for the ex-Viceroy to depart a few hours afterwards.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

AN INVESTITURE.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

At an investiture held by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at Government House, Bombay, to-day His Royal Highness conferred the honour of Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, on Steyning William Edgerley, Esquire, C. S. I. and the Fourth Class of the same Order on Herbert George Gell, Esquire, Commissioner of Police. His Royal Highness also conferred the honour of Knighthood on Sassoon Jacob David Esquire and Currembhoy Ebrahim, Esquire. His Excellency the [illegible]or of [illegible]bay was present on the ceremony.

THE ADDRESS FIASCO AT FARIDPUR.

Faridpur, Nov. 14.

Letters have been issued in the Magistrate's name inviting people to attend at the Collectorate Office where an address is to be presented in the name of the Anjuman Islamiah. It is a self constituted bogus Anjuman of a handful of men, unheard of three days before. The real Anjuman Islamiah is a respectable body who have already refused an address and informed the Magistrate and Mr. Fuller.

THE ADDRESS FIASCO AT PABNA.

A DEPUTY ON THE WARPATH.

Pabna, Nov. 14.

A Mahomedan Deputy Magistrate, is canvassing for a Mehomedan address to the Honourable Mr. Fuller disregarding Government rules. The mahomedans at mass meetings at Debotter Bandorah and Pabna resolved not to present any address. Munshies Anwar Ali and Rohimuddin, Muktears; Jaheeddy Khan, Zaminder, Mohuddin Sheikh, landholder,—all members of the Anjumania presented a written protest with copies of resolutions carried at the Pabna meeting to the Deputy Magistrate in question, who asked for it and is now trying to ignore it. When the Mahomadans are not unanimous about the address, which also is not spontaneous but exacted by the official influence of the said Deputy Magistrate, the honorable Mr. Fuller, as already ruled, can not accept the said address without stultifying himself. The District Magistrate, the divisional Commissioner, and the Honorable Mr. Fuller should please note it. The address affair has become a grave scandal here. Takeeds are being sent piteously all round without appreciable response. Yet the Mahomedan Deputy is defying public opinion, professing openly against the "Swadeshi" and canvassing briskly for foreign goods most reprehensibly.

A BOMBAY SENSATION.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

The friction, between the Corporation and Government in re the right of the President to welcome the royal party, had, it was alleged, ended; but there is a rumour now that the Municipal President, the Municipal Secretary and the Sheriff were requested to quit the "shamiana" when the Prince landed. People are anxious to know the facts.

ROYAL VISIT.
RECEPTION OF MINOR CHIEFS.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

This morning, the Prince of Wales received at Government House a number of Indian Chiefs not entitled to the courtesy of a return visit. When the Chiefs assembled in the Durbar Hall, the band struck up the National anthem. The Chiefs took their seats according to the order of precedence with the Political Agents on the right side of the respective Chiefs. The Hon'ble Mr. Edgerly presented them to His Royal Highness. The Nawab of Janjira presented a nuzzur of 75 mohurs, the other chiefs of 50 and 31 mohurs according to rank. All stood till the Prince had taken his seat. After the distribution of "attar" and "pan supari" the Chiefs deparated according to the order of precedence.

The Principal of the Rajkumar College then presented the Rajkumars. The function closed with the reception of Foreign Consuls.

The elephant trip has been abandoned The Prince denied on board the "Renown. There were fire works. The royal party leave to-night.

A GUARDIANS' MEETING.

Tangail, Nov. 11.

A meeting of the parents and Guardians of the boys was held last evening under the presidency of Babu Sarada Kanta Bhattacharjee, Zemindar. Pleaders, Muktears, and other gentlemen attended. Resolutions denouncing the anti-Swadeshi circular were adopted. Guardians unanimously pronounced that their words were guilty of no misconduct in taking parts in the Swadeshi movement. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

A MESSAGE FROM SANDRINGHAM.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

The following telegram was received by the Governor yesterday from Sandringham in reply to a message of birthday congratulations sent by him to the King-Emperor:—

"I thank the Bombay Presidency for their loyal congratulations and good wishes—Edward, R."

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Criminal Sessions.—The next Criminal Sessions of the Calcutta High Court will be presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bodilly.

Calcutta University.—The adjourned meeting of the Senate will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 18th November, at 11 a. m., to consider the items on the Agenda left undisposed of at the last meeting of the Senate.

Suit against "Capital."—At the High Court, on Tuesday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale an application was made on behalf of the manager of the Fort Gloster Jute Mills against the "Capital" claiming damages to the extent of a "lakh" of rupees for malicious statement in connection with the "Rakhi-Bandhan" ceremony and ill-treatment on the Babus. His Lordship granted the application.

Strange Coolie Recruiting Case.—On Tuesday, before Moulvi Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Sealdah, Uma Nath Lahiri, Nagendra Nath Chowdhery and six others were re-arraigned on a charge of having wrongfully confined a man named Basu Nania at the Coolie depot of the first defendant, who was taken there, as alleged, on the pretext of furnished with a situation. Two witnesses were examined and the case was adjourned to the 22nd instant.

The Royal Visit.—In addition to the items of the programme of the Prince of Wales in Calcutta, which we published the other day. His Royal Highness will present colours to the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment on Saturday, 30th December. He will receive a visit from the Maharaja of Sikkim on the morning of the 1st January, and will lunch with the Maharaja of Kuch Behar on 2nd January, and on the 5th will return the visit of the Maharaja of Sikkim.

The Howrah Disturbance.—On Monday at the Howrah Police Court Mr. Prentice Joint-Magistrate, proceeded with the case in which six persons, including a Mahomedan religious mendicant, were arrested for rioting and causing hurt to Mr. Robertson of Messrs. Kilburn and Co., at Howrah. Mr. Robertson and twelve witnesses were examined, and the case for the prosecution closed. The Magistrate framed a charge and adjourned the case.

Alleged Wrongful Restraint by a Captain.—On Tuesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chief Presidency Magistrate, the application of Haji Soormali a fruit-seller of the Municipal Market, against Captain Lak of the S. S. "Lai Sang," on a charge of wrongful restraint, was resumed. The prosecution alleged that the applicant had gone to the steamer to take delivery of some baskets of fruit which he had purchased from the crew of the vessel and as he was taking delivery of the baskets, a man under orders of the defendant forcibly took away the baskets and handcuffed him. Eventually the police came and the applicant then obtained his release. The Court ordered the issue of a summons against the defendant on a charge of wrongful restraint.

The Royal Visit.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and the Princess of Wales, will land at Prinsep's Ghat at 4 p. m. (Local time) on Friday the 29th December, and drive thence in procession to Government House, via the Ellenborough Course South of Havildars tank, the Red Road and Old Court House Street, entering Government House by the North-East Gateway. In order to enable as many of the general public as possible to obtain a good view of the State procession, Government has issued a communique that it is prepared to allow firms of recognized position to build a certain number of stands along the route, and to charge for admission to the same. The design for such stands would have to be approved and the building certified safe by the Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division. Any Firm desirous of erecting such a stand might communicate at an early date with Mr. C. B. Bayley, Secretary, Royal Arrangements Committee.

The Weather in Bengal (Monday, Nov 13).—The barometer has risen slowly over the whole area—rather more in the north-west than in the south-east. The pressure gradient and winds in the Bay are nearly normal for the season. Light, rain continues in the extreme south of India, and there very light showers are reported from Assam. Temperature is still well above normal both day and night everywhere except Burma, where both are a little cooler than usual. Humidity remains practically unchanged; and clouds have increased a little all overskies—being rather more than half cloudy in Assam, the United Province, Orissa and Madras. Fine dry weather will continue a little hotter than is quite seasonable. Weather flag signals at 8 a. m.—B. B. B. C. B Ordinary weather for the season, light or moderate winds, of direction about usual for the season. Calm or slight sea. C-Ordinary weather for the season, moderate to strong winds, of direction about usual for the season, probably slight to moderate sea.

Hurt to Women.—On Tuesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, two youths named Bachu and Purna Ghose, were placed on their trial on a charge of throwing some corrosive substance to wit, acid, at two women of the town and thus caused hurt to them. The case for the prosecution was that the first complainant refused to entertain the first defendant, in the belief that he was a Mahomedan. On the 12th instant, he came at about 9-30 p. m. and even showed his sacred thread to her, but still she lent a deaf ear to his entreaties. Bachu was disappointed but not disconcerted. On being remonstrated with by the land lady he left the place and went away. Shortly after he returned. This time not alone but with another youth named Purna. An earthen pot was noticed in his hand. The two complainants were then seated at the door of the house with other women. The defendants threw the contents of the pot at their persons, which scalded them and caused hurt to the eye, right upper arm and right leg. The accused then ran away. The police arrested them. Mr. Abdur Rahman, the Senior Court Inspector having informed the Court that the case was not ready for hearing it was adjourned to the 16th instant. Defendants were ordered to be enlarged meanwhile on bail.

A New post on the E. I. R.—A new post under the designation of Second Deputy Chief Engineer, with the necessary establishment, has been sanctioned by the Home Board of the line.—I. E.

Sandow's Approaching Visit.—Arrangements have been made for Mr. Eugen Sandow, the champion athlete, to visit Calcutta in the middle of the next month. He is coming out to India with a strong vaudeville Company and will present his feats during the season at the Corinthian Theatre which is now thoroughly renovated.

Station Improvements, E. B. S. R.—Sanction has been accorded to (1) the provision of additional sidings at Kalighat; (2) the construction of a dead end siding to the Shell Factory at Ishapur; and (3) to the execution of thorough repairs to the station building with compound walls, and approach roads to the station and the general offices at Sealdah at an aggregate cost of about Rs. 60,000.—I. Engineering.

Strike at Port Commissioners'—On Sunday about 35 employees of the Port Commissioners' Tea Ware House, at Strand Road, including supervisors, sale clerks, tally clerks and so forth, struck work, because, it is alleged, their petition to the Vice-Chairman for Sunday, holiday and overtime charges was not paid any heed to. The strikers alleged that while all the other departments were in enjoyment of some concession or other they have been working from year's end to year's end under hard terms and for long hours without even an annual bonus.

Alleged murder at Basirhat.—On Wednesday morning a young Hindu woman lodged information at the Hasnabad Thana, near Basirhat, that some of her neighbours had, four or five days ago persuaded her husband to accompany them to a party in the next village, whence he had not returned. The police officer in charge of the thanna made an inquiry and found the dead body of the husband, with marks of violence on his person, in a neighbouring tank. The police have succeeded in arresting several persons who are suspected to be the authors of the crime and they will shortly be placed on their trial before the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Basirhat.

Application for Adjournment.—At the High Court, on Tuesday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale Mr. B. Chackervertty applied on behalf of the plaintiff in the suit of Gopal Chandra Gupta vs. Corporation of Calcutta for the postponement of the case for one month. Counsel submitted that in this case the fight was between the two brothers viz., Gopal Chundra Gupta and Nundo Lal Gupta in connection with a house and a certain passage, which Nundo Lal had obtained the conveyance of from the Municipality. A suit was filed for restraining the Corporation as well as Nundo Lal Gupta. They have settled the matter. Counsel submitted that sometime was necessary to complete the transactions. His Lordship granted the application.

The High Court.—The High Court re-opened on Monday after the long vacation. In the interval the interior of the huge building has undergone a thorough repairs. The Chief Justice's Court-room has been nicely coloured and washed, and the walls right-round have been panelled in highly polished teak wood for half their height presenting quite a majestic appearance. All the cross bars overhead have been taken down and electric lights suspended by means of brass chains, and punkha will be hung up later on from brackets. The walls of the Chief Justice's private chamber have also been panelled to the height of about seven feet, the floor beautifully marbled and a rich carpet laid on the floor the furniture for the chamber geing supplied by Messrs. Lazarus and Co. The openings in the Judge's room are filled in by arches made of wood and polished, and frosted glass put into them. The Judges' Library door and the Registrar's room door have been made larger. The Engineers deserve great credit for the manner in which they carried out the designs. The wall of the Court room in which the Criminal Bench is at present sitting, is also pannelled at the back of the Judge's seat. All the other Court rooms, eight in number, have been coloured, washed, and painted, the furniture has been neatly polished, and the glass and brass works cleaned. The Judge's corridor looks like a shrubbery, crotons in post, painted red being placed from one end to the other. The corridor used by the public has also been coloured, washed and painted. The walks in the quadrangle have been repaired, and new soorkee spread over the footpaths.

Alleged Forgery of Promissory Notes.—On Tuesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Bhattacharjee, Girish Chander Ghose, Gopal Chander Das, Nanda Lall Ghose and Mohindra Nath Chatterjee (the well-known organ-player) were re-arraigned on charges of having forged a Government Promissory Note for Rs. 20,000, of aiding and abetting one another in the commission of the offence and of forgery for the purpose of cheating and uttering a forged document as genuine. Mr. Hume, Crown Solicitor, assisted by Babu Asutosh Biswas conducted the prosecution. One witness was examined and this closed the case for the prosecution. Babu Kherode Lal Sen Vakil with Babu Amarendra Mohan Bose on behalf of Narendra Lal Ghose submitted that there was no evidence against his client. Babu Asutosh Biswas admitted this adding that beyond one witness who deposed that he had seen Nanda Lall occasionally visiting Sarat the approver, in his house there was no other evidence of him. Sarat in his examination did not say anything against Nanda Lal. The Court then ordered the discharge of Nanda Lal, framed charges against the other defendants and committed them to take their trial at the ensuing Sessions. Babu Jotindra Mohan Ghose Vakil appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Mohindra Nath Chatterjee who was enlarged on the same bail to appear before the Sessions Court to answer the charges. —In another case, Shashi Bhusan Chakraburty, was rearraigned on a charge of forging four Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 25,000. His Worship framed charges against him and also committed him to the Sessions.—In the third case, Haran Chander Roy, Profulla Kumar Sen and Chander Kanto Bhattacharjee, were re-arraigned for forging a Government Promissory Note for Rs. 10,100. The defendant in this case also was committed to take his trial at the Sessions. The defendants reserved their defence.

Tiger Shot.—Raja Ashutosh Nath Roy of Cossimbazar has recently shot a large tiger in village Kulberia, under thana Doulatabad, district Murshidabad.

Inventions and Designs.—Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed: Daniel Duncan, senior partner of the firm of Duncan, Stratton and Co., 9, Marine Street, Bombay, packing cotton and other fibred Mohit Kanta Sen, Executive Engineer, Railway Branch, Public Works Department, of Campbellpur, an automatic signalling device, to be known as Sen's autometic disc signal of high service water tanks; Valdemar Poulsen, Electrical Engineer, of 22, St. Blichersvej, Frederiksberg, Denmark, improvements in receivers for wireless transmission of signals; Belton Tattnall Hamilton, Engineer, of the Finchley Motor and Engineering Company, Limited, Middlesex, and Lewis Stroud, solicitor of 19 and 20, Holborn Viaduct, London, improvements in and relating to locking devices; Johann Georg Bodemer, manufacturer, of Zschoyaul Saxony, improvement in self-acting mules, Bestiaan Carel August Vorster, commercial agent, of 71 1st Jan van der Heydenstraat, Amsterdam, separatus for damping and affixing adhesive camps; Jacob Lorenz, printer, of 600, Manchester Avenue, city of St. Louis, Missouri, improvements in ventilators; Francis Earnest Dunnett, engineer, 7, King Street, Cheapside, London, an improved composition for preventing the incrustation and preserving the hulls of sea-going ships; Motial Kashalchand Shah, merchant, residing at Jubilee Baug, Tardeo, Bambay improvements in lanterns and improvements in night lights; Archibald A. Crawford, engineer, residing at 9, Medows Street, Bombay, an electrict railway-carriage molutor; Victor Charle John Nightingale Electrical Engineer, of 265 A, Post Office Place, Melbourne, improvements in and relating to controllers for use in connection with the ignition and extinction of gas burners; Madan Lall Kapoor, manufacturer and inventor of gold thread making machine, Rampora gate, Peshwar, a gold thread machine; Walter Charles Aram, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Lyallpur, a contrivance for gripping external shutters and doors in jails when they are open; Arthur John Hubbard, Doctor of Medicine, of 5, Ravensbourne Gardens, West Ealing, London, George Hubbard, Architect of 85 Grasham street London, England; and Alfred William Stephens Cross, architect, of 46, New Bond Street, London, improvements in reservoirs for collecting dew; William Owen Travis, Doctor of Medicine and Barrister-at-Law, of the Manor House Hampton, Middlesex, improvements in the purification of sewage and other foul or impure waters and in apparatus therefor: Percy Yates Harrison, commission agent, of 88, Beamsley Road, Frizinghall, Bradford, and Robert Heap Southall, boot and shoe manufacturer of 19, Hamilton Terrace, Leeds, improvements in or relating to detachable top pieces for the heels of boots and shoes; William Kennedy, mechanic of 4, Furzeham Road, West Drayton, Middlesex, improvements in apparatus for binding metal tubes rods or the like; John Thomas Innes, mechanical engineer, of Mount Gambier, South Australia, improvements in water feeding and liquid raising devices for steam boilers and other purposes; and Neville Charles Thomason Harper, Engineer, of Durban, Natal, an improved method of manufacturing crystallized carbonate of soda.

"BANDE MATARAM" AT HUGHLY.

STUDENTS AND THE PRINCIPAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Chinsurah, Nov. 14.

Early this month one Mr. Lang, an Excise Inspector, went to Chinsurah on inspection duty. At about 11 a. m. on the 6th instant while Mr. Lang was standing by a phaeton on the Chisurah Barabazar Road, four boys were passing down the road singing "Bande Mataram." After the latter had gone oc a few steps from where Mr. Lang was standing, he sent his chaprasi for them. The boys came back to Mr. Lang when their names and addresses were taken down by the shahib. These names and addresses were subsequently sent on to the District Magistrate along with, of course, a version presumably not favourable to the boys. The Magistrate took immediate action on this report. Of the boys two were students belonging to the Hooghly Collegiate School, one to the Chinsurah Training School and the fourth was an outsider. The authorities of the above named schools were at once communicated with by the District Magistrate to take such measures as they deemed fit. Mr. Shaw, Principal of the Hooghly College, asked the boys belonging to his institution to submit a written apology to Mr. Lang and fined them Rs. 3 each. The Head Master of the Chinsurah School, however, did not take any action whatever.

On this the students of the Hooghly College both school and college departments, gave the Principal to understand that unless the fines were remitted and the order to submit a written apology to Mr. Lang revoked they would absent themselves from the institution. Mr. Shaw on this climbed down a little and told the boys to submit only a written apology and revoked the order of fine. But the students sternly refused to tender any apology whatsoever to the Excise Inspector for, they assert that they had given him no cause for offence or done anything unpleasant to which the sahib could take any objection.

The Thakore Saheb of Vala has sanctioned the application of several leading men of his State requesting a lottery to be issued to the value of a lakh of rupees for the purpose of meeting the expenses of repairing several old and tottering temples, in the State, as well as for helping the local Panjrapol.

The Government of India have sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 13,418 as a grant-in-aid from the Imperial Revenue for archæological expenditure in Madras during the current financial year. The amount will be expended on repairs at Vijayanagar (Humpi), Rs. 7,418, Gandikotal temples, Rs. 5,000 and Tirumalai Jain temple, Rs. 1,000.

(Before Justice Brett and Stephen.)

No clue has yet been obtained as to the villain or villains who murdered the bland Karanavan of the Kalpatti Maunadiar family. The "post mortem" examination shows that there was one clean sweep of the knife over the neck. A junior member of the family is under arrest, and Inspector of Kunchikelu Menon, from Ponnani, has been deputed on special duty to enquire into the case.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE.—Nov. 15.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The officers named below are transferred temporarily to the head-quarters stations of the districts mentioned opposite their names:—

Babu Awadh Kumar Sinha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad —24-Parganas. Mr. Syed Hossain Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Saran—Burdwan.

The five officers named below nominated by the Board of Revenue, are appointed Probationary Deputy Collectors:—

Babus Har Sahay Lal, Sub-Deputy Collector; Jogendra Nath Pal, Sub-Deputy Collector; Syama Charan Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector; Rames Chandra Sen Income-tax Assessor; Maulvi Mohammed Choinuddin, Sub-Deputy Collector.

The nine gentlemen named below nominated by Commissioners of Divisions, are appointed Probationary Deputy Collectors: Babu Chuni Lal Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.; Mr. Emmanual Cyril Probal, B.A.; Babus Phanindra Nath Mukherjee, M.A., B.L.; Gokul Chandra Mazumdar, M.A., B.L.; Maulvi Syed Naziruddin, B.A.; Babus Suresh Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L.; Niranjan Ray, M.A.; Jnanendra Chandra Brahma, B.A.; Moulvi Abul Hasnat Mohammed Abdul Hye, B.A.

The three gentlemen named below, nominated by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, are appointed Probationary Deputy Collectors:—

Babus Amal Krishna Mukherjee, M.A., substantive "pro tempore" Sub-Deputy Collector; Jatindra Mohan Chattopadhaya, M.A.; Amarendra Nath Dass, M.A.

The services of the Probationary Deputy Collectors, named below, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department:—

Babu Gokul Chandra Mazumdar; Maulvi Abul Hasnat Mohammad Abdul Hye; Babu Niranjan Roy.

Babu Ganga Govinda Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, is transferred temporarily to the headquarters station of the 24-Parganas district.

The services of Mr. J. E. Friend-Pereira, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Sahibzada Walli Mohamed Shah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Snahabad, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Bhabhua sub-division of that district.

Mr. W. C. Fasson, District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to the District Superintendent of Police, Patna.

Mr. W. B. Stuart, District Superintendent of Police, on leave, is appointed to be District Superintendent of Police, Murshidabad.

Mr. F. D. Savi, District Superintendent of Police, Murshidabad, is transferred temporarily to Cuttack.

Mr. E. H. Corbett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on leave, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, Howrah.

Babo Ananta Lal Chatterjee, Second Inspector of Registration Offices, is appointed to act as First Inspector of Registration Offices, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. H. Swindon.

Babu Bepin Mohan Sehanavis, Special Sub-Registrar of Aliper, 24-Parganas, who is under orders of transfer to Hazaribagh, is appointed to act as Second Inspector of Registration Offices.

Babu Gobinda Chandra Dutt, Rural Registrar of Diamond Harbour, 4-Pa... is appointed to act temporarily as Sub-Registrar of that district.

Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, I. C. S., C. I. E., is allowed combined leave for one year.

The special leave for four months and eleven days, granted to Mr. W. Teunon, District and Sessions Judge, has been commuted by His Majesty's Secretatry of State for India into furlough on medical certificate and the commuted furlough has been extended by six months.

Maulvi Syed Ali Ashruf, Deputy Magistrat and Deputy Collector, Bhabhua, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. C. H. Swindon, First Inspector of Registration Offices, is allowed leave for two months:

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Narendra Nath Lahiri, Munsif of Jessore, is allowed leave for 1 month and 18 days.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Combined leave granted for one year and three months to Babu Probhat Chunder Mukerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Tamluk, Midnapore is cancelled.

Babu Sisir Kumar Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Pakaur, Sonthal Parganas, is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Muzaffarpur district.

Maunvi Syed Mohammed Yakub, Sub-Deputy Collector Hazaribagh, is allowed leave for thirteen days.

The officers, named below, nominated by the Board of Revenue, are appointed Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors:—

Maulvi Kutubul Moin, Kanungo; Babu Ananda Bihari Mitra, Kanungo; Babu Raghabananda Dass, Manager, Court of Wards, Domepara estate Cuttack.

The ten gentlemen, named below, nominated by Commissioners of Divisions, are appointed Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors:—

Babus Rajendra Lal Acharya, B.A.; Sukesh Chandra Deb Roy, M.A.; Sishir Kumar Kabiraj, B.A.; Hara Mohan Patnayak, F.A.; Siva Kumar Jha, B.A.; Rudra Prasanna Chatterjee, B.A.; Barendra Krishna Das Adhikari, M.A.; Maulvi Mohammed Fazlur Rahman, B.A.; Babu Upendra Chandra Narayan Chaudhuri, B.A.; Maulvi Syed Moazzamuddin Hossein, B.A.

The services of the Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors, named below, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department:—

Babu Rajendra Lal Acharya; Maulvi Syed Moazzamuddin Hossein; Babu Upendra Chandra Naryan Chaudhuri; Ananda Behari Mitra.

Extraordinary leave granted to Babu Satis Chandra Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, is cancelled.

As the late Rana Shri Jhalamsinghji of Charadva died without an heir, his landed property goes to the Dhrangadhra State, and his two widows will be given Rs. 150 each per mensem by the State.

There was half an inch of rain in Sibsagar on Saturday, followed by a continuance of mild sunshiny weather. This is a very unusually occudrence at this time of the year. It is hoped on the tea estates that it will mean another good flush of leaf. The rice crop will benefit also. The trains are running more regularly now.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE SCUFFLE.

THE SEQUEL.

The students of the Presidency College, 1st year class, who were alleged to be implicated in the regrettable incident that happened in the college on Monday last, have been departmentally dealt with by the Principal of the college. The incident over, Mr. Russel, it is said, entered his class-room and called the roll as usual. The attendance was of course, very sparse but those who attended the class and had presumably nothing to do with the incident have not escoped their share of the punishment which has been awarded. They have been fixed Rs. 5 each, while those that stayed away have been rusticated for one year!

But, pray, what punishment has been meted out to Mr. Russel? See the beauty of the "bichar" (justice). Mr. Russel preferred a most abominable charge against the students behind their back. Then, according to the version of eye-witnesses, it was Mr. Russel who provoked the quarrel by pushing some of his students. And he has escaped scot free while a number of boys are punished unheard and without any trial for the alleged fault of a few!

It may be noted in this connection that the M. A. class students who did not attend their class held previously have been asked by the Principal to submit a satisfactory explonation as to their conduct in lieu of which they would also be fined Rs. 5 each. A very clever method has thus been devised for replenishing the coffer of the Presidency College.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A SUB-INSPECTOR.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Chandpur, (Tipperah) Nov. 12.

On the 9th November last, the Sub-divisional court of Chandpur was the scene of unusual commotion and excitement when one Durlaba Bhaun stepped into the witness box and deposed as follows before Mr. B. R. Mehta I.C.S.:—"I complain against Devendra Chandra Bungo, senior Sub-Inspector of Police, Chandpur Thanah. At about 11 p.m. on Thursday last I went to the Thanah to give "ijahar" of a case under Sec. 457 I. P. C. The Sub-Inspector of Police abused me, stripped me naked and made me stand one hour and thrust his hands into my breast and elsewhere and kept me in the Police Station the whole night. At a distance there were constables but not in the room where I was. At 4 a.m. he let me go and ordered to come to the Thanah the next day. My son was near me. He had been kept in the verandah. I took his cloth, wrapped it round my body and went home. Next morning I went to the Thanah. The Sub-Inspector kept me confined in a room until 1 p.m. He then asked me to give deposition and then wanted me to give finger impression. When I refused to do this he beat me with a wooden shoe and turned me out of the Thanah. I refused to give the finger impression because the Sub-Inspector would not read over the "first information."

The Magistrate of Chandpur after record-[illegible] to the above effect [illegible] Superintendent of Police, [illegible] ching enquiry. [illegible] made a simi-[illegible] District Superintendent [illegible] before, when he came [illegible] enquiries into some other serious allegations against the said Daroga who is now under orders of suspension. It is the same Daroga who is implicated in another criminal case brought by a woman of Norshingpur, Police Station Chandpur, now pending before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Chandpur.

NOTES FROM PUBNA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Pubna, Nov. 8.

A VAKEEL ON THE WARPATH.

A pleader of the local bar is now on the warpath. He has gone against his compeers and country most openly. He it is who congratulated Hon'ble Mr. Fuller on his elevation to the Guddee of Shillong as the new Lieutenant-Governor as also Lord Curzon. Hon'ble Mr. Fuller wrote him as follows—"My Dear Sir, Very many thanks for your kind message.—Yours trutly—Fuller." It was on the strength of this reply from Hon'ble Mr. Fuller that the pleader was taken in [illegible] member of the Reception Committee by Mr. Word, our Magistrate. He has been entrusted with the work of raising gates etc., on the streets of Pubna. He is quarrelling freely with those gentlemen of the town who hold an opinion different from his. He has gone so far as to call the "Patrika" and the "Bengalee" as "beastly papers publishing d—d lies." The other day he went to see Sir A. Fraser at Belvedere on appointment. Of course while in Pubna, he represents none else but his own magnificent self.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

All on a sudden the original Fuller Reception Committee have collapsed and all the stipendiary officials, such as the District Superintendent of Police, the Civil Surgeon, the District Engineer, the Deputies, the Sub-Judge, the Munsiff etc., have resigned and nobody knows why. Rumour has it that the Divisional Commissioner Mr. Marindin has asked the officials to withdraw to avoid the appearance of officialism about the reception. It is further rumoured that the Commissioner has ruled that the non-officials should be left to receive His Honour and that they should be given a free hand in it. I give it for what it is worth as a rumour. But we find that Babu Durga Kanta Chakraverty M.A., B.L., the Vice Chairman of the District Board, Pubna has been raised all on a sudden, to the post of the Chairman to the said Reception Committee. He is very deep in the matter and has cast his heart and soul to make the reception a grand success that it deserves from the official stand-point. Some of the Honorary Magistrates are on it still and we don't understand why they should not be regarded as officials and should not leave the Committee like the paid officials for they are greater officials here than their paid compeers. We are told that Rai Bonomali Roy Bahadur has subscribed most liberally to the Reception Committee fund. Takeeds are being given for more subscriptions to the fund here, there and everywhere.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

INDIAN JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Simla, Nov. 11.

A lengthy note by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, accompanied by a number of statistics on jail administration, appears in the "Gazette of India". It closes with the following remarks :—A consideration of the foregoing paragraphs will, I believe, show that much of it remains to be done in the improvement of jail sanitation and that we may hope for a still further reduction in mortality among prisoners. It is, I think, also evident that medical superintendents of jails are in an exceptionally favourable position, so far as material is concerned, to advance the knowledge of tropical pathology, and hygiene. If, however, improvements are to be effected and full use is to be made of the clinical material, small well-fitted laboratories should be attached to all the larger prisons and medical officers should be encouraged to avail themselves of opportunities to refresh their knowledge, which, it is hoped, will soon be offered by the Central Research Institute and other laboratories.

The Government of India's Resolution reviewing the Sanitary Commissioner's note is published. It states:—The total number of prisoners admitted during the year, including under-trial prisoners, was 436,569, or 1 per cent less than during the previous year. The largest decreases in admission occurred in Coorg (21 per cent), the North-West Frontier Province (13.5 per cent), the Punjab (7.4 pe cent) and Bengal (2.6 per cent). The largest increase in admissions, 9.3 per cent occurred in the Central Provinces. In the other provinces the difference was thitling. The total daily average population increased from 93,093 to 94,474, or by 1.5 per cent, the variation from the previous year's figures being very small in all provinces. The number of persons convicted and imprisoned during the year decreased from 156,112 to 153,380. The Resolution closes thus:—The Government of India regard with satisfaction the administration of every branch of the Jail Department. During the year 1904 the rates of sickness and mortality declined and great attention was paid to sanitary precautions. At the same time the labour of the prisoners was judiciously applied to the reduction of the cost of their maintenance. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to record his appreciation of the work done by the various grades of jail officials during the year.

RUNGPUR STUDENT'S CASE.

LATER DEVELOPMENTS.

Rungpur, Nov. 10.

I give below the true copy of a letter written by the Magistrate to the Head Master:—

"To The Head Master,
Zilla School.

Dear Sir,—I enclose 3 petitions with my orders on them. You may inform any parents who apply to you that the fines on their children will be remitted if they will undertake to use their authority to keep them from political meetings in future. I look to you to use your best endeavours to put an end to the use of school boys for political purposes in Rungpur. Please send the petitions on to the Magistrate's office after noticing the order.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) T Emerson.

7-11-05.

Copy forwarded to the guardians for information.

(Sd.) A. K. Ghose,
Head Master."

The letter will speak for itself and comment its superfluous. It is high time that Government should step in.

None of the guardians have, after the issue of this order, come forward with petitions for remission of fine. They are determined not to yield.

Dr. P. Chatterjee, Inspector of schools, have left for Pubna. He is expected back shortly.

We understand that Mr. J. C. White, the Political Agent in Sikim is at present at Gangtok.

Sir T. Raleigh has been appointed to the Office of Deputy High Steward, Oxford University.

Rao Bahadur Hargovinddass Dwarkadas Kantawala has been appointed Dewan of the Lunawada State.

Mr. S. N. Sinha, son of Babu Kali Prasanna Sinha, retired Sub-Judge, has left for England to qualify himself for the Bar.

Francis Maclean, the Chief Justice, returned to Calcutta on Sunday, from England, where his lordship spent the long vacation.

Mr. Murray announces for publication shortly a book called "Things Indian," by Mr. W. Crooke, Editor of "Hobson Jobson."

Mr. C. R. Marindin, Commissioner Rajshahi, left for Jalpaiguri on the 6th instant. His office has also gone down there for the winter season.

His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, left Darjeeling on the 12th, Her Highness the Maharanee stays behind, with her staff, for the current month.

Colonel G. F. Wilson, Railway Board Department, leaves Simla for Quetta on the 20th instant and afterwards proceeds to Lucknow. He will retire from Government service on January 5th next.

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THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

AT AGRA.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

Viceroy's Camp, Nov. 12.

The Viceroy and Lady Curzon arrived yesterday morning at Agra. In spite of the heat and fatigue of the journey His Excellency continues to improve in health. On the way the Viceroy's train halted at Bhopal, the Begum of Bhopal and the Maharaja of Orchha having arrived there early in the day for the purpose of bidding His Excellency farewell. The train drew up opposite a large shamianah which had been erected for the Begum, who was accompanied by her three sons. Their Excellencies entered the shamianah and after a long talk with Her Highness said good-bye and returned to the train. They then received the Maharaja of Orchha, who came to His Excellency's carriage, accompanied by his son. Shortly after reaching the circuit house at Agra yesterday morning the Viceroy received a farewell visit from the Maharaja of Bikanir. His Highness had come from his State for the purpose of the visit and leaves to-day. After luncheon Their Excellencies, accompanied by Sir James and Lady La Touche, drove to the Metcalfe Hall, where a large crowd had assembled to witness the presentation of the Municipal address.

Mr. Hopkins first introduced the Municipal Commissioners to His Excellency and on the completion of this ceremony of the Commissioners read the address.

His Excellency then rose and delivered the following reply:—

LORD CURZON'S REPLY.

Gentlemen, it is very good of you to address me a second time, and make a reference to what passed between us on the previous occasion just six years ago. It is of interest as marking the distance that has been travelled by both of us since December 1899. You have given to me this afternoon a record of your Municipal progress in the interval. The central position of Agra and its greatly improved railway connections are a source of no small advantage, which all your competitors do not equally enjoy. Successive Lieutenant-Governors, and notably in recent years, Sir Antony Macdonnell and Sir James La Touche, have devoted the closest personal attention to the City and its buildings. You can never fail to attract visitors and in my judgment are certain to attract them in rapidly increasing numbers. With a municipality therefore that is devoted, as yours appears to be, to the conscientious pursuit of its duties, which consist in making the town as healthy as possible for your residents, and with a reasonable immunity from the scourges of plague and famine, by which you are liable to be and have been seriously afflicted, Agra is as certain as any place in India of a future of steadily advancing prosperity. It is a proud trust, therefore, that you have in your hands, and it must be rendered all the easier and more agreeable to you by the fact that Agra is one of those places which, from its exquisite beauty and its many physical advantages, cannot fail to excite in a peculiar degree the love and the local patriotism of its inhabitants. You will shortly have the honour of welcoming here Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and I have confidently assured them that there is no place in India where their stay will be more pleasant, or which will leave a more abiding impression upon their memories. My own connection with Agra has, as you know, been mainly archaeological, during the past six years. I think that in my numerous visits here and in the labours of renovation and repair that we have learned to love this place more than any other spot in India. Here it is always peaceful and always beautiful, though sometimes I must admit a little warm, and with each successive visit I have felt the sense of something accomplished and of visible progress made. This has been due to the enthusiasm with which the Lieutenant-Governor, the local officials, the Public Works Engineers and the Director-General of Archaeology, Mr. Marshall and his subordinates, have thrown themselves into the task. To every one of them it has, I am convinced, been a labour of love, and all of us have felt that we were not merely atoning for the errors of our predecessors, but leaving something that will recover or increase the fascinations of Agra for those who come after us. It is just 18 years since I first drove up to the Taj, through dusty lanes and a miserable bazaar, since I first was conducted over the fort, where the Jahangir Mahal and the exquisite buildings, anterior to the time of Shah Jehan were either in the occupation of the Military or were not shown to visitors at all, and since I visited Sikandra, then a deserted wilderness, and Fatehpur Sikri, glorious in its beauty, but crumbling to decay. As I visit all these places again, and note the renovated condition, their orderly approaches and the spirit of reverence with which they are now preserved I cannot help feeling that the work is one of which we may feel proud. There is this also to be said about the work of archaeological restoration throughout India, that it is one in which European and Indian can and do equally join. There is nothing to which the inhabitants of this country are more attached than their antiquities; there is nothing by which they were more ditressed than their desecration and decay, and few things, I am convinced, have done more to bring the two peoples than the consciousness that the English are devoting themselves with sincerity and ardour to the restoration of the monuments of a race and a religion which are not their own, but for which they feel the most profound respect and veneration. No co-operation of this description is to be despised, for it has a value greatly in excess of its immediate or concrete results. Gentlemen, Lady Curzon and I rejoice to be spending our last days in India in your midst, and we are grateful to you for joining in a farewell by the cordiality and unanimity of which we have been greatly impressed.

A further small ceremony took place before the meeting dissolved when at the request of the Commissioners, His Excellency signed a large photograph of himself which is to be hung in the Municipal Hall.

SORE MUSCLES.
Prominent athlets throughout the country find that the best treatment for sore muscles after severe exercise or hard work of any kind, is a hot bath at bed time, which opens the pores. This should immediately be followed with an application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm vigorously rubbed into the skin. This liniment removes all stiffness and soreness and has become a favorite rub down, as it acts promptly and keeps teh muscles
ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS
PRICE, RE 1, RS.2

The Viceroy paid an early visit to the Taj this morning. Since His Excellency visited Agra in April last, a great change has been effected in the quadrangle which fronts the tomb, the graceful colonnade, flanking one of its sides, which was long ago destroyed and replaced by an ugly mound of earth, has been completely restored and the approach to the gardens has been beautified in several other respects. In the Mausoleum itself nothing remains to be done, but the Viceroy discussed on the spot the design for the silver arabesque lamp which he is presenting the Taj to be hung over the tomb. A scheme was also prepared for the planting of trees in the renewed garden which will secure its maintenance in its present beautiful form for many years to come. His Excellency returned at about 10 o'clock, the state of his health preventing him from spending long mornings in the sun. After breakfast the Viceroy received His Highness the Maharaja of Benares and Nawab Faiyaz Ali Khan of Pahasu. His Honour Mr. J. B. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam and His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur also arrived at Agra to-day for the purpose of seeing His Excellency. In the afternoon the Viceroy and Lady Curzon accompanied by Sir James and Lady La Touche drove out to Sikandra where a large party assembled. There the principal new work to be inspected was the restored minarets of the gateway which have been entirely re-erected during the past six months. Tradition has it that the heads of these famous towers were knocked down by Artillery of the Jats. History while refusing to substantiate the story has failed to account for the destruction. At any rate it is more than a century since the towers stood as they stand to-day.

The construction of quarters for the Medical Officer stationed at Lillooach station, E. I. Ry. has been sanctioned at a cost of about Rs. 20,000. The provision of office, workshops and quarters for the native Inspector of Works, Ondal station, at a cost of about Rs. 27,000, has been sanctioned at this junction.

It is reported that the Cochin Durbar is in correspondence with the Madras Government about the creation of an Imperial Service Corps, to be organised by the Durbar and stationed at Trichur. The Force, after its organisation, will be placed under the command of a European, who will be either a Lieutenant or a Captain from the British Service retired on pension.

The scheme for the reconstruction of the Agricultural Department in the United Provinces, which was published a month or two back, differed from that adopted in the Central Provinces and elsewhere, inasmuch as the business of Land Records instead of being divorced from that of Agriculture and constituted a separate Department, was made a branch under the Agricultural Director. The Rangoon Police have arrested Inspector G. Macdonald, Conservancy Department, and a Burman for having attempted to set fire to a coolie barrack which was insured for Rs. 8,000. The fire was extinguished by the municipal engines before the flames could get hold of the material.

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

MONSTER MASS MEETING.

A monster mass meeting of the Calcutta students was held on Sunday evening at the grounds adjoining the Field and Academy, Cornwallis Street, to consider the steps to be taken for establishing a National University. The vast field was full to its utmost, the gathering being not less than 15 thousand, including students, teachers, and guardians.

Sister Niveditta, on behalf of the Dawn Society, first addressed the meeting. She began by advocating the Swadeshi cause and said that there was nothing illegal in picketing by students. Their conduct was praiseworthy inspite of the silly circulars issued by the foreign officials of an alian Government. She supported the conduct of the students towards the national movement. There was no other course, she said, left to them but to leave the Government and aided colleges and schools and to join Indian colleges. She asked them not to appear at the University examinations this year.

Mr. A. C. Bannerjee, referring to the report of Mr. Russel, said that it was shameful for the students to go to the Government colleges for education. He said that it was time that a Swadeshi University should be started at once. He announced that a "Bande Mataram" medal would be presented to Master Jotindra Mohun Sing, who was most cowardly assaulted by Inspector Caroll in connection with the recent Harrison Road affray. The announcement was received with thundering cheers and deafening cries of "Bande Mataram."

Mr. A. Chowdhury said that the question of the National University was agitating the public minds since the days of the Universities Bill agitation. It was calculated that a capital of 10 lakhs of Rupees for initial expenditure and an annual subscription of Rs. 40,000 was required. Now that the amount was forthcoming they should at once start a University of their own. The leaders were considering the constitution of the new University and he would be able to make a definite statement on Thursday next.

Mr. J. N. Roy in supporting the new University said that they had already promise of more than 6 lakhs of rupees and that a certain Maharaja had promised another recent sum.

Mr. A. K. Ghosh, Brahmananda Upadhaya and others then addressed the meeting urging the necessity of the new University. Reference was made of the Rungpur, Dacca, Madaripur and Hooghly students and their determination to leave the Government Colleges. They also advised the students to leave the Colleges and not to appear at the examinations. The students should systematically again go on with their work of picketing which was perfectly legal.

Babu Bepin Chunder Pal last addressed the meeting. He said that the Indian Colleges should disaffiliate from the University otherwise it would be useless to join such Colleges.

The meeting was separated after 9 p. m. Another monster meeting will be held on Thursday evening at the same place.

HAPPILY SURPRISED.
Many sufferers from rheumatism have been surprised and delighted at the prompt relief obtained by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. A permanent cure may be effected by continuing the use of this liniment for a short time. For sale by
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MADARIPUR STUDENTS' CASE.

THE HEADMASTER'S LETTERS TO THE SUB-DIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE.

(True copy.)

I.

From the Headmaster, Madaripur H. E. School.

To the Sub-divisional Officer, Madaripur, dated, Madaripur, the 2nd Nov. 1905.

Sir,—With reference to the desires of Government as intimated through a letter of the District Magistrate of Faridpur, dated the 29th ultimo with regard to the assault alleged to have been committed by the students of the Madaripur H. E. School, I have the honour to submit the following lines.

Since the very time it came to my notice that the boys of this school were accused of having assaulted a durwan of Messrs. Landle and Clerk, I have been ever ready to do justice to the injured durwan, if the boys alleged to have committed the offence be identified and the charge proved against them, and so I wrote to Mr. Cattell, the local agent of Messrs. Landle and Clerk (a copy of which is submitted herewith and marked Ex. I) Without giving any reply to my letter, Mr. Cattell caused a petition to be submitted by the durwan to the Secretary of the school complaining of assault and mischief against an indefinite number of school boys (Ex. II). The petition was forwarded to me as the proper authority to deal with matters of school discipline. I wrote again to Mr. Cattell asking him whether he would approve of my taking up the case and accept my decision as final (Ex. III) (Ex. III is a copy of the same letter.) Without giving any reply to my letter and waiting to see what steps I might take, he at once proceeded to move Government about the matter. So I have been compelled to remain inactive though quite willing to do justice in the case whenever callled upon to do so.

Now from the way in which the case has been decided by Government, I am to understand that Government has proceeded in it departmentally, for were it in the regular course of law, the complaint should be proved in court and court would decide what penalty the boys might deserve. But as far as I know of offences alleged to have been committed by school boys are to be dealt with departmentally; the head of the institution to which the boys belong should be referred to in the first instance, not only to make a enquiry to find out the boys who might be guilty (with the help if necessary, of those who make such complaints), but also to punish them in the way he thinks fit. If, however, he refuses or fails to do justice in any particular case the higher educational authorities may interfere. But I don't understand why in the particular case to be dealt with as an affair of school discipline, I should not be allowed to exercise my proper authority. I have been simply directed to carry out certain desires of Government though I have neither refused nor failed to do justice in it. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case I don't see how I can honourably for my position carry out these desires of Government intimated to me without consulting my opinion about the case and on an exparte representation.

I do not even know, I most respectfully beg leave to add, that in my responsible position as the head of an institution I am bound even under the ordinary circumstances to inflict any penalty upon the boys placed under my care by the dictates of any superior, if however I have neither refused nor failed to do justice with regard to any offence committed by them. This is all I can say with regard to the first two alternatives which concern me.

As for the third alternative, as it is a question affecting the financial interests of the school, the Secretary and the School Committee are to think and choose and I have nothing to do with it. I refer the matter, however, to the Secretary.

The discipline of the school is entrusted to my care and for that I have the honour to say that even presuming the present complaint against the boys to be true, there has not occurred a single instance of breach of discipline on the part of the boys, other than this as may be testified to by the Executive authorities of the town.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
(Sd.) Kali Prasanna Dass Gupta.
Headmaster, Madaripur H. E. School.

(II.)

From the Head Master, Madaripur H. E. School

To the Sub-divisional Officer, Madaripur, dated Madaripur, the 8th Nov. 1905.

Sir,—As a sequel to my letter No. 45, dated the 2nd instant, I beg permission most respectfully to lay before you a further ground for objection to the procedure of Government with regard to the durwan's case to be forwarded to the District Magistrate at your earliest convenience.

I wrote in my former letter to the effect that as the case had not been proceeded with in the regular course of law at court, I was to understand that Government had proceeded in it departmentally. In connexion with the above remark I beg leave most humbly to point out that all such departmental orders should come to me through the Educational officers, and not through the executive officers, as has been done in this case. But I must state here also, with all deference to my superior educational officers, that I am not bound, as far as I know,—(nor should I be if I am expected to command an influence upon the boys placed under my care) to carry out their orders to inflict any penalty upon those boys until I have refused or failed to do justice with regard to any complaint against them.

I have the etc.,
(Sd.) Kaliprasanna Das Gupta,
Headmaster, Madaripur H. E. School.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY IN OLD VIRGINIA.
The Hutchinson Drug Company, which is located at Perry, Okishome, U. S.A., in speaking of the sale of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "We take pleasure to recommending it to our customers because we believe it honestly made and a meritorious preparation. We sold it in Old Virginia and several other states, covering a period of over twenty years, and have always sound it to give perfect satisfaction." For sale by
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TEACHERS' CONFERENCE AT MADARIPUR.

In response to the appeal to the Mofussil Teachers, issued by Babu Kali Prasanna Das Gupta, Head Master, Madaripur H. E. School pur, Tulasar Gurudas, Lonsing, Bajitpur R. E. Gopalpur A. R. Victoria, Khalia Rajaram Bijhari, Kartikpur, Palong, Chikandi and Panditsar H. E. Schools in conference assem the Swadeshi movement, as they have not as yet conducted themselves improperly in connection with the movement, and as we have always been ready to punish instances of lawlessness or licence on their part, we consider the circular No. 1679 P. D. of the 10th Oct. 1905, unnecessary, under which we find it in all conscience very difficult to act.

II. That we consider it our duty to explain our position under the circular to our respective school authorities and guardians of boys and to inform them that we shall not be able to honestly abide by the terms of the circular and if compliance be persisted in we may have to resign our posts, and that the public be requested to ask the District Magistrate to withdraw the circular.

III. That a standing Committee be formed with the gentlemen named below to arrange necessary matters in the interests of the teacher-community in the Sub-division, with power to add to their number.

IV. That at least one delegate should represent each school at the District Conference of teachers to be held hereafter at Faridpur.

V. That in case the teachers of a particular school or schools have to resign or if they are in difficulty in any way whatsoever in connection with the Swadeshi Movement, the fact should be communicated at once to the Secretary of the Standing Committee, who will arrange conference of the teachers of the Sub-division at a convenient place to take necessary measures on their behalf within the short possible time.

VI. That copies of the Resolutions passed be sent to our fellow teachers and our respective school authorities, the leaders of the Swadeshi Movement and the Press.

MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Babus Kali Prasanna Das Gupta, of Madaripur H. E. School (Secretary); Bepin Behari Chakravarty, of Palong H. E. School; Satyabrata Bandyopadhaya, of Tulasar H. E. School; Bipin Chandra Chakravarty, of Chikandi H. E. School; Mokshada Charan Basu of Lonsing H. E. School; Gopal Chandra Chakravarty, of Kartikpur H. E. School; Atul Chand Ghose, of Panditsar H. E. School; Syama Prosanna Roy, of Gopalpur H. E. School; Bagala Charan Sen Gupta, of Khalia H. E. School; Raik Chandra Bagchi, of Bajitpur H. E. School; Jnanada Prasanna Mukerjee, of Bijhari H. E. School; and Baman Chandra Das Gupta, of Madaripur H. E. School.

The business of the meeting being over, Babu Kali Prasanna Das Gupta, Head Master, Madaripur H. E. School, read out to the assembled teachers and gentlemen present the following declaration, containing an offer to the National Fund and for the relief of teachers who may be in distress.

"I am a poor teacher and I have no money to offer for any help necessary for my fellow-teachers whom I have appealed to, to make a very great sacrifice for the honour of their responsible position as teachers. But I have some literary work (as yet unpublished) and with the promised help of some friends I have now been in a position to publish them. It is for the public to judge whether they are of any worth. But I most humbly offer to dedicate the proceeds of those books for purposes indicated under the following heads.

(a) If the teachers (including my poor self) are compelled to resign, and be in any distress whatsoever in connection with this Movement the proceeds of these books are to be used for their help, either by way of relief or advance as capital or loan, without interest so long as it may be necessary within 3 years from this date.

(b) After the period stated, the proceeds are to go to the National Fund (to be specially appropriated for a National University if started) a small proportion, not more than 25 p.c. being reserved for my own maintenance.

N. B. I further undertake that the property of all future works of art I may produce, I shall dedicate to the National Fund with only the reservation mentioned above.

My humble desire is that the leaders of the Swadeshi Movement will appoint trustees to administer the funds that may be raised out of the proceeds of my poor works.

Kali Prasanna Das Gupta, Head Master, Madaripur H. E. School.

The meeting was then dissolved with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

(Sd.) Kali Prasanna Das Gupta.
Secretary.
5-11-05.
Panchanan Roy, President, 5-11-05.

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PRINCESS AND PATRIOT.

CHARACTER SKETCH OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Oct. 19.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to India would, under any circumstances, be an event of the first imperial importance, but the fact that the Princess is accompanying him on the journey that begins to-day enormously adds to its significance and its value.

Not only is it the first time that the wife of the Heir Apparent has visited her husband's future Eastern possessions, but, the Duchess of Connaught, while in India, having very rightly restricted her activities to the district included in the Duke of Connought's military command, the approaching tour will be the first occasion on which a Princess of the royal house of England will have been seen by the various peoples of England's greatest dependency.

Thee Princess of Wales occupies in our minds and sympathies a special place that is all her own largely from the fact that for nearly four centuries no Queen Consort of England has been born and brought up in the country over which she is destined to preside. The education, moreover, of "Princess May" was exactly that which appeals to and is approved in every English home. Its keynote may be found in an extract from a letter of her mother the late Duchess of Teck, written to a friend just thirty years ago:

"A child has quite enough to do to learn obedience and attend to her lessons and to grow without many parties and late hours, which take the freshness of childhood away and the brightness and beauty from girlhood, and then the children become intolerable. There are far too many grown-up children in the present day."

RATIONAL UPBRINGING.

It is evident that the system indicated by these wise words is being employed in turn by the Princess with regard to her own children. While every healthy amusement and distraction is provided for them, public appearances are quietly restricted, all interl ruptions to study are strenuously discouraged, while late hours and undue excitement are rigorously discountenanced.

Throughout the Princess of Wales' early youth no reason existed for supposing that she would be called upon to fill the high position she now occupies, although the extraordinary popularity of her mother caused frequent, if irresponsible, expressions of the desirability of such an alliance as was eventually and most happily arranged.

Although no pains were spared in the selection of governesses and masters to undertake the education of the young Princess and the Princess of Teck, the Princess of Wales may in certain measure be said to be self-taught, for her emancipation from the school room, which occurred during a long stay in Italy, only was the beginning of various self-imposed studies and of a wide course of reading carried out under the supervision of a French lady who has ever since remained her faithful and devoted friend, and who is frequently consulted even now on educational points at Marlborough House

GENUINE SYMPATHY.

The Princess of Wales was taught, above all from her earliest childhood the science of doing good without ostentation but with genuine sympathy and this special lesson is reflected not only in the extraordinary amount of public work which she undertakes and at much personal sacrifice carries through, but also in the great generosity which marks her every-day private actions. It is not too much to asert that at least half the income acquired from the Treasury finds its way into the pockets of those who need, and are worthy of, assistance. When it is remembered how heavy are the personal expenses entailed on the position of the "second lady in the land," it will be appreciated that altruism in its best sense is one of the chief characteristics of the Princess of Wales.

Home industries have found in her a staunch and powerful friend. Ever since the visit to Spitalfields in the early part of 1893, when the Duchess of Teck and her daughter spent the whole day in acquainting themselves with every detail of the silk craft, with all its difficulties and possibilities, its pattern books dating from the Edict of Nantes, its life frequently choked by foreign competition or injured by feminine caprice, the Princess has been constant in season and out of season in advocacy of the claims and merits of British silks. It was said by an expert just after the royal wedding in 1893 that it was chiefly owing to the exhibitions in St. James's-square and at Stafford House, and to the patriotic action of the then Duchess of York in ordering her bridal trousseau to be made exclusively of British material, that the public were induced to encourage home products. It was the boast and the determination of the Duchess of Teck that for her daughter's trousseau all the silk should come from England all the flannel from Wales, the tweeds from Scotland, and every yard of lace and poplin from Ireland.,

HOME LIFE.

It is not amiss to remark that by their personal example the Prince and Princess of Wales have done a vast amount to raise to its supreme level the purity and prestige of English domestic life. Without ever neglecting a single call of public duty, it is abundantly evident that with them home represents the sum and centre of their interest and personal happiness.

To-day the Princess is called upon to face an ordeal which has been undergone by so many wives of the public servants of the Crown who have to choose between the claims of husbands in far-off lands and the care of children at home. Although the separation from her children is but temporary, the Princess makes no secret that she feels it very keenly, the more so that the elder Princes are now of an age to really feel the loss, which on the occasion of the Colonial tour they were too young to appreciate.

From a public point of view at any rate, the Princess has chosen wisely and well to accompany her husband through the series of brilliant adventures which await them and to take her part of the homage and honours and greeting which will be so lavishly bestowed and so splendidly expressed.

And it is certain that when the day of homecoming dawns the Princess may look for an enthusiastic welcome which will not merely be the expression of the real affection in which she is held, but an acknowledgment of the patriotism that has caused her to put aside her personal feelings, and to leave her wife and girl for months, to do her part in cementing the ties that bind India to the English throne.—"Daily Express."

ALLEGED INFLAMMATORY SPEECH.

ITS RUMOURED EVIL EFFECTS.

THE "ENGLISHMAN'S" STATEMENT UNFOUNDED.

The "Englishman" of Monday published a most sensational telegram to the effect that a serious disturbance had taken place near a steamer ghat in Barisal, and that an extra police force had been requisitioned for the purpose. Our own correspondent at Barisal wires us the following in connection with this so-called disturbance:—

Barisal, Nov. 14

We are surprised to find the "Englishman's" para on the 8th November complaining of certain people overturning salt boats and the occurrence of serious fracas at Tarki associating it with the speech of a prominent agitator from Barisal. From what we have been able to ascertain we may assure our contemporary that there is one solitary case subjudice before the Magistrate as to the throwing of salt into water and we are not in a position yet to state the truth thereof. As to the occurrence at Tarki we may also assure him that there has been no serious fracas. The assertion that men and youths were inflammed by the eloquence of the Bengali orator is absolutely unfounded. The facts are as follows: There was a Swadeshi meeting fixed for October 26. Babu Aswini Kumar Dutta, never noted for inflammatory speeches and old and wise enough to know the conseqcences of such speeches, had to address the assemblage. We have been credibly informed that there could not be a more sober speech than the one he delivered that afternoon. He was followed by Babu Aswini Kumar Das, Pleader, Barisal and Kazi Abdul Aziz Shaheb of Gopalpur who spoke as soberly as necessary. There was not the slightest shadow of a reason for the people being excited in any way. The large audience listened with rapt attention. While Babu Aswini K. Das spoke there was a little noise. Some men ran off to the steamer ghat and the meeting was a little disturbed, but instantly it resumed composure and the speech continued. Soon after all was still. We learn from a reliable source that nothing serious had happened when the daily steamer arrived The officers of the company wanted to land their goods through the hut of a wooddealer who remonstrated. People about him protested on his behalf and hence the noise. The steamer, on that account, did not unload and the noise subsided.

SCUFFLE IN THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

MR. RUSSEL AND 1ST YEAR STUDENTS

We have been able to gather the following account about the regrettable incident that took place on Monday at the Presidency College from various sources. Some of the first-year students were found loitering in the verandah in front of their class; and Mr. Russel, who some time ago officiated as Assistant Director of Public Instruction, and is now a Professor in the Presidency College was informed of it. The latter came to the 1st year class-room and tried to induce the loiterers to join their class, some of them were slow to listen to his request; and thereupon he gave them a push. It is said, about this time Mr. Russel was hurt in the check by a slipper flung at him from behind, and he gave a blow to the first boy he could reach. The latter, a Mussalman, retaliated and there was a scuffle. Other students now interfered and separated the combatants. It is said, that Mr. Russel got hurt in the head, but it was of a simple nature. Thereupon Dr. P. K. Rai, the Principal, came to the spot and enquired of Mr. Russel, as to what had actually taken place Mr. Russel it is alleged, complained that the assault committed upon him was a most unprovoked one. Dr. Rai then asked him to identify his assailant; but Mr. Russel said the boy who had thrown the slipper at him was not amongst those who were present. It will be remembered that this Mr. Russel while officiating as Assistant Director, submitted a confidential report to Government in which he made some vile allegations against the students who lived in messes. In his opinion, some of these students were so deproved as to live in brothels. It is further said, to quote his words, "Every Professor notices remarkable want of life and spirit in his senior classes as compared with boys in their first year". An attempt has been made in certain quarters to show that the assault upon Mr. Russel was a deliberate one, in revenge for the imputations made by him against the character of students, but this is hardly tenable, for if any students had grievance against him it was the senior and not 1st year students, while the scuffle took place not between Mr. Russel and the senior but between him and the junior students. It is quite true that when the confidential report of Mr. Russel was published it created a good deal of indignation amongst students but what they had resolved to do was to boycott him and not to do him bodily injury.

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