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Amrita Bazar Patrika

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Smriti Sanjiban.

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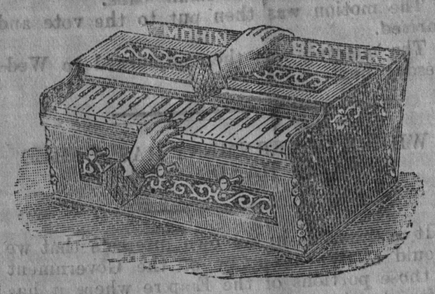

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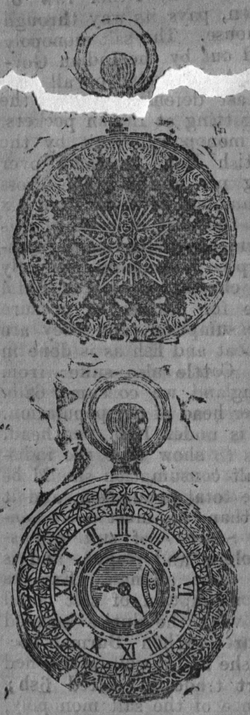

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High Court.—Feb. 2.

CRIMINAL BENCH

(Before Justices Henderson and Geidt.)

A RULE DISCHARGED.

Mr. S. Roy appeared in support of a Rule issued on the Deputy Commissioner of Gowhati to show cause why the order of the Sessions Judge dismissing the appeal should not be set aside and appeal directed to be re-heard on the ground that there is no finding as to the acts constituting offence which each of the appellants is convicted of having committed. This rule was issued on the 5th December last by Justices Geidt and Mukherjee. The facts are shortly these. One Hemodhar complained that his bullocks were taken away by Fidela one of the six petitioners; the Police went to Fidela's house and got back the bullocks. It was alleged that while the Police were taking the bullocks away the petitioners Fidela and others came upon them and in their attempt to take back the cattle assaulted one head constable by name Pannua. On the complaint of Pannua, Fidela and five others were tried by the Extra Asst. Commissioner of Darrang and convicted under Sec. 353 I.P.C. Fidela was sentenced to 3 months and others to 2 months' similar imprisonment each. These six men were also convicted in a separate trial under Sec. 147 and 342 I.P.C., by the same Extra Asst. Commissioner and were sentenced as follows: Fidela to 2 months' and others to 1 month's each: and the trying Magitrate, who also tried case under Sec. 147 I. P. C., in the case under Sec. 353 I. P. C. ordered that the sentence under Sec. 353 I. P. C. was to take effect after the expiry of the sentence in the rioting case. The order of the Extra Asst. Commissioner was dated 17th May 1904 When the appeal was made on behalf of the petitioners there were two petitioners one against the conviction under Sec. 147 I. P. C. and the other under Sec. 353 I. P. C. The former was rejected while a rule was issued in the toher under Sec. 353 I.P.C. So their asked for but was not granted. The appellate court judgment was dated 13th October 1904.

On the rule coming on, the learned counsel submitted that except against Fidela and one Bathu, there is no evidence as against the remaining four. And as to that their lordships satisfied themselves in looking into the evidence. But then it was found out that these four men had already served out their total sentence viz, one under Sec. 147 and the other under Sec. 353 I. P. C. So their Lordships discharged the rule saying that no doubt there was evidence against Fidela and Bathu, but as the remaining four men had already served out their time, there was no use of sending the case back to the Sessions Judge for rehearing the appeal.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice Woodroffe.)

A DIVORCE CASE.

ICE MABEL CRANENBURGH VS. A. M. CRANENBURGH.

Buckland instructed by Messrs Leslie Mr. [illegible] appeared for the plaintiff Mrs. and Hinds Cranenburgh.

Alice Mabel [illegible] A.M. Cranenburgh was The respondent [illegible] nor was he represented not present in court by any one.

This was the petition on behalf of the wife for the dissolution of the marriage on the grounds of cruelty and adultery on the part of her husband. She also asked for the custody of the two children by this marriage one of whom was born on the 4th September 1902 and the other on the 22nd of January last year. The plaintiff in this case is the daughter of the late Mr. D.E. Branenburgh the well-known pleader of the Calcutta Police court. On the 22nd July 1901 she was married in the United Free Church of Scotland, Calcutta, to A.M. Cranenburgh. On the 16th January 1902 her father, Mr. D.E. Cranenburgh died. Shortly after that the respondent began to illtreat his wife, the plaintiff. The quarrel began in February 1902. The respondent used to strike the plaintiff constantly. On the 8th August 1902 the plaintiff drew Rs. 60 from the office of the Administrator General of Bengal on account of her share. Her husband pressed her to give that money to him. She refused as her husband would spend the money in gambling. The respondent struck her that time. At that time they were residing at house no 40 Upper Circular Road. In December 1902 they removed from that house. On the 4th June 1903 owing to constant illtreatment that she was subjected to the plaintiff left the respondent and went with her child to the house of her married sister. The respondent followed her, seized the child and refused to give the child to her. Consequently she returned with the respondent. They went to house No. 14 Upper Circular Road, where her husband's people lived. While there her husband struck her. On the 11th July 1903 the respondent, who was still in debt, wanted some more money from the plaintiff who refused. She then went to her sister's house. The respondent came to her on that day, next day, and on the third day also. On the 13th July 1903 which was the third day she came—there was a scene. The respondent assaulted the plaintiff and tried to take her away, but she refused to go; since that day she had never gone to the respondent. On the 14th July a charge was laid in the Police Court against the respondent, but eventually on the respondent giving an undertaking not to molest her any further the matter was allowed to drop. As regards adultery on the part of the respondent the latter was seen, between December 1903 to January 1904, several times to go to the houses of ill fame. He was also seen coming out sometime later.

Several witnesses were examined after which His Lordship ordered a decree "nisi" and the custody of the children with costs under Scale no 1.

A EDITOP'S OPINION.—John S. [illegible] wes Esq., editor and proprietor 'Guardian and Star," Hokitika, New Zealand, said: "I have found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a very valuable medicine, having received great benefit from its use when suffering from a cold, and as a preventive for croup in children its excellent properties have been testified in my family" For sale by

Smith Stanistreet and C[illegible],
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CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

The eleventh ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday at 4 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, Chairman of the Corporation presided, and there were about thirty-five Commissioners present.

NEW SUB REGISTRARS.

The proposal from the Magistrate of the 24-Perghannas for a contribution of Rs. 25 a month by the Corporation towards the expense of maintaining Sub Registrars at some of the burial and burning grounds in the Suburban Municipality was carried.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

One of the items was to consider the Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the letter received from the Government of Bengal in connection with the preparation of a list of articles suitable for presentation to the Victoria Memorial Hall.

The Special Committee's Report.—The Special Committee having considered the letter received from R. Nathan, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency he Viceroy, dated 28th December 1904, unanimously resolve to recommend the Corporation to accede to the invitation of the President of the Victoria Memorial Hall Trustees to lend to the Trustees the marble bust of the Duke of Wellington and the Equestrian picture of Lord Lake, now in the Town Hall, for present exhibition in the Indian Museum and afterwards in the Victoria Memorial Hall. The Special Committee are of opinion that the loan of the bust and picture will create no serious gap in the collection now in the Town Hall.—(Sd.) R. T. Greer (Chairman), W. H. Phelps, K. C. Banurji.

I cannot support this recommendation and for several reasons. In the first place I fail to comprehend what "locus standi" Mr. Nathan has in this matter. As I understand the case, the Corporation has referred to us for consideration a communication from the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall: and nothing else is properly before us. We have duly considered the communication from the Trustees and agreed upon a report which was somehow or other published in the "Englishman." No sooner was this done than we are favoured with this letter from Mr. Nathan who has no connection with the Trustees, but who seeks to induce us to modify our report. The procedure is singular, to say the least of it: and I cannot acquiesce in it. Secondly I object to alolwing any of the pictures and busts in the Town Hall to be exhibited in the Indian Museum. This is an entirely different matter to lending them to the Victoria Memorial Hall. The proposal as it seems to me is altogether premature; and should stand over until the "Twentieth Century Taj" has become a reality. Lastly, I have the strongest aversion to the permanent removal of any of our property from the upper floor of the Town Hall.—H. E. A. Cotton.

Mr. Cotton said that he wanted to draw the attention of the Commissioners as regards the question of procedure adopted in this matter. The motion, as it stood, was very easy to understand. A letter was received from the Government of Bengal. That letter was referred to the Special Committee for consideration. They duly considered the matter and arrived at a conclusion. That report of the Special Committee was attached to the agenda paper of the last monthly meeting. It was drawn up and signed by every member of the Committee. Mr. Cotton wanted to know why that report was not put in. He submitted that after the drawing up of that report their functions had come to an end. The report of the proceedings of the Special Committee, somehow or other found its way into the columns of the "Englishman," newspaper. No sooner was this done then they were favoured with a letter which was to modify their report. This was a letter from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy. Mr. Cotton to H[illegible] the letter and said that in the next [illegible] stated that the Hon'ble Judges of the [illegible]gh Court had pres[illegible] some thing—one picture and several documents. The Hon'ble Judges could do what they liked, but the Corporation could not do that. In that letter it was stated that the presentations would be seen by a large number of people at the Indian Museum. He declined to admit that and said that the Town Hall, which was a public place, was also visited by a large number of people. They had agreed to lend two effigies when the "Twentieth Century Taj" had been finished. He submitted that the Commissioners were incompetent to consider the letter. Their report had been set at naught. He then gave the Commissioners a word of warning and asked them to be very careful. If they agreed to the proposal they would find that one by one, everything they had got, would be carried away and there would be nothing in the Town Hall. This was a very dangerous precedent. They were trustees of all these things only and they were representing the people of Calcutta. He submitted that the report be rejected. Mr. Kali Charan Banerji moved that they should accede to the invitation to lend the marble bust of the Duke of Wellington and the picture of Lord Lake to the Indian Museum.

Mr. Cotton asked for a point of order.

The Chairman said that Mr. Kali Charan Bannerjee could move that the report be adopted.

Mr. Kali Charan Banerji said it was true that when the Special Committee was appointed they were asked to consider the letter received from the Government of Bengal. Their business was to prepare a list of articles and not to consider the letter. When they prepared the list they had no communication at all as to what the trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall would like to have. In their own motion the Special Committee prepared the list. They had every right to reconsider the list. It was stated by Mr. Cotton that the letter came from the Private Secretary to H.E. the Viceroy. The Viceroy as President of the Trustees expressed opinion of all the trustees through his Private Secretary. The Special Committee considered it a loan; so long it was a loan and not a gift it was in the power of the Special Committee to lend them. As far as the public were concerned Mr. Cotton had said that these exhibits would be seen by a large number of men at the Town Hall, but Mr. Banerjee thought that a larger number of people would see them at the Indian Museum. He was sure that the corporation would proper that the original report should not be take the same view. It was only right and placed before the corporation when the second letter had already come. He believed, therefore, that they were quite in order in considering the motion.

The Chairman said that the report had been practically replaced by the subsequent report.

Mr. Apcar said that he was in fullest sympathy with the object in view. He said that these articles were in public place and that it was not necessary to transfer any of them to the Indian Museum. He did not think that the Special Committee had any authority to go so far. He found himself in great difficulty. On the one hand, he confessed, he would be sorry to allow those articles to be taken from the Town Hall to the Indian Museum; while on the other hand he felt greater difficulty in refusing the request.

Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Roy supported the motion.

Babu Prya Nath Mullick said that he would not say anything either in favour of the mover nor against Mr. Cotton. He asked them to remember the result when they declined to grant sanction to the covered veranda of the Government House.

Babu Radha Churn Pal said that those articles should be lent by the Corporation. He wanted that the words "but by the Corporation" be affixed in a conspicuous part of those articles.

The Chairman accepted the amendment of Babu Radha Churn Pal and said that a great deal of discussion had taken place and that one important point had been left out. They should remember that it was a memorial to the memory of the late Queen Victoria. It was with that sole object that they were requested to make those small loans.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried.

The meeting was then adjourned to Wednesday next.

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WHERE GOVERNMENT HAS A FREE HAND.

It is desirable in our own interests that we should study the policy of the Government in those portions of the Empire where it has a free hand. Not that we hear much grumbling from those quarters, for the very obvious reason that the opportunities for it are not available. It is, in our judgment, most important that we should get insight into the run of genuine thought in high quarters and find out, from plain facts, what our statesmen like doing when they feel sure of their game. The recent decennial Indian census offers us one of those useful opportunities. Three hundred millions of souls, all as easily and recklessly handled as sheep, furnish good practice, and very sound lessons in the fine art of modern government. The revenue from land, during the period dealt with, averaged about £18,500,000 per annum. Customs revenue averaged nearly £4,000,000 and their respective costs of collection totalled up to nearly four millions sterling for land and over £160,000 for the other. The Indian tariff is simple. There is a general duty of 5 per cent. "ad valorem" on imports. Cotton are subject to a special duty of three-and-a quarter per cent. Iron and steel pay a duty of 1 per cent. Petroleum is charged one penny per gallon. Rice pays an export duty of four pence per hundredweight. This rice duty and the import duty on all cotton goods are the largest items in the Customs revenue, and, because of decrease in the cotton imports from England, it is expected this tax will soon be raised in order to bring in better returns. Indian cotton goods pay excise duty, which is about equally onerous with the import dues levied on British and other cotton manufactures and American cotton, either raw or when turned into yarn, pays its way through the Indian Custom house. The salt monopoly so stringently carried out by the Indian Government, is the least defensible of all the methods in use for getting at Indian pockets. The profits on the monopoly of salt by the Government in British India averages over five millions sterling per annum; the gross returns of the tax amount to more than six millions a year, but the cost of collection is great, a huge Government department maintained for this purpose consuming annually over £500,000. The chronic poverty of India makes it impossible for natives to procure sufficient salt for consumption, and they are unable to preserve meat and fish as is done in other hot climates. Cattle also suffer from lack of salt. In England we consume 62lb. of salt per annum, per head of our population. The Indian average is under 13lb. per head. Medical opinion goes to show that the indispensable minimum salt consumption should be 25lb. per head of the total population, and it is affirmed that less than this must detrementally affect health. Scarcey of sult predisposes to leprosy, cholera, and plague, and is very injurious to some animals. Experts maintain that the consumption of salt could be trebled in India, were the duties lowered to a reasonable figure. When Burmah became a British state she had a well-established business and export trade in salted fish; under the evil influence of the salt monopoly, this trade has disappeared and dealings in opium and spirits have in part replaced it. The collection and enforcement of the tax is most harassing as salt is a natural product of India, and can be saved to easily in some districts that it needs continual watchfulness to hinder illicit production. Passing along a high road, cattle will find and lick salt rocks, and in some districts salt is found wherever the shallow surface water has been dried up by the sun. Nevertheless it pays to import salt into India from Great Britain, so high is its artificial price, there and so watchful is the Indian Government. The loss of human and animal life in India from the attacks of beasts of prey is deplorable, as many as 24,576 persons and 96,226 cattle were killed in this way during the last year of the decennial period we are referring to, and this record is by no means abnormal or unusual. Crops also suffer greatly, and much of this evil work could be easily prevented were natives allowed the use of arms but unfortunately this is not the case. Strict Arms Acts are enforced and Indians are now so unpractised that even with free permission they could not do much with firearms for many a long day. Such are some of the main features of commonplace life within our great Indian Empire. Other features are well worth our attention, such as the laws regulating Labour and permitting long hours and employment of children, in a manner quite unknown amongst us at home. Not only do we get insight into study of class rule in subjugated dependencies, but we also find good reason to apprehend the influence of semi-slave cheap labour brought into such lose connection as is the Indian labour with our home workers. —"Day Light."

INDIAN NOTES.

MAULED BY LEOPARD.

Mr. Gilfillan, Manager of the Golden Streams Syndicate Rangoon, has been badly mauled by a leopard at Myittsa, Tavoy. Hearing some noise in his fowl house at night he went out to enquire, and on entering it was attacked by a leopard, which badly lacerated his face, head, and body. When the last mail left Mr. Gilfillan was in a serious condition.

"THE MARRIAGE TAX" IN MYSORE.

The Mysoe Infant Marriage Regulation was for a number of years left inoperative by the District authorities and it is only lately that cases are being detected with special effort. But the punishments—of fine inflicted in all the cases—were too small to be of any deterrent value and the parties convicted paid fines without a murmur, as a kind of marriage tax. In fact where a parent married his young girl, he would first of all set apart a small sum to pay as fine to the Government. A recent Government order on the subject enjoins on the District authorities to inflict deterrent punishment so as to discourage the tendency of considering the fine as part and parcel of the marriage expenses. It is rather hard to appreciate the spirit of this G.O. Fines are only intended to be levied very sparingly, and in comparatively small sums.

PURCHASE OF GIRLS.

It appears that Brahois are in the habit of coming to Karachi for the purpose of obtaining girls by purchase, or otherwise, to taking them to their native country. We recently noticed the case of two Kutchi women who were being thus taken away, but gave the men the slip, and being placed before a Magistrate were discharged. We now learn that three Brahois, who stated that they were residents of Khairpur Nathushah but were going in the direction of Ronri, purchased three girls here on Sunday, the 15th instant, for Rs. 70, Rs. 80 and Rs. 100 each and took them away by the same evening's mail train. A correspondent who happened to be a passenger by the train informs us that he noticed that on arrival at Jangshahi one of the girls was taken out of the train by her relatives, to which the Brahoi objected and attempted to take the girl from them, but they resisted, and the matter was eventually reported to the police who are no doubt enquiring into it. We would draw the attention of the authorities to the case, as this kind of traffic should not be permitted, and there is no knowing what eventually becomes of these unfortunate girls.—"Sind Gazette."

WITHHOLDING OF THE POLICE COMMISSION REPORT.

The Government of India does not yet see the necessity of giving full publicity to the report of the Police Commission presided over by Sir Andrew Fraser. The London Correspondent of the "Times of India" assigns a strange reason for the action of the Indian Government in withholding the report. He says that the report recommends many drastic improvements in the Police Department and to carry out these improvements the expenditure of the Police Department will have to be more than doubled. On the other hand the Government of India is busy in making the North-West frontier of India invulnerable and also in extending the sphere of English influence over countries which lie beyond the Indian frontiers. So all the surpluses which have for a number of years accumulated in the Government of India's treasury will have as a first charge on them the increased military expenditure consequent on the change in the foreign policy pursued by the Viceroy. Little money will thus be left to carry out the various reforms which are suggested by the Fraser Commission. When the Government of India in consultation with Mr. Brodrick have decided upon the exact nature of the improvement to be effected in the Police, they will think of giving publicly to the report. Till then it is bound to lie concealed in the secret archives of Government. We are indeed sorry that urgent Police reforms which are so vitally concerned with the practical administration of even handed justice should be deferred owing to the ambitious designs of military authorities.—"Mahratta."

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

One of the questions which the new Railway Board may well take up at an early date is the question of rates for goods traffic, as the regulation of these is undoubtedly a great factor in the economic development of the country. A cheap tariff to and from the coast acts as a direct stimulant to both export and import trade. The produce of the soil will find its way to foreign markets more readily if it can be carried at low rates to the big ports, while similarly manufactured goods will be more in demand if the cost of transit inland is lessened. In the matter also of industries which depend on steam-power a lowering of the rates for the carriage of coal will have a most beneficial effect. Coal can be produced at the pit's mouth more cheaply in India than in any other country in the world, and yet in districts far removed from the Bengal and other coalfields the price per ton is inordinately high. This is entirely due to the railway charges, and until these are reduced no great expansion of the manufacturing industries can take place. India is a country of long distances, and the haulage of coal is an expensive business. Some of the railways even use large quantities of foreign coal imported to Bombay and Karachi, a fact which goes to prove that the inland rates of carriage are too high. The Railway Board will not, of course, be in a position to impose terms upon the Traffic Departments of the various lines, but they can deal with the subject on broad principles and initiate a policy of suggestion which may have good results. In this matter of coal, for example, a beginning has been made by the East Indian Railway, which lowered tariff some months ago. The effect has been a remarkable expansion of traffic, the increased earnings showing how profitable a business is being done. If other lines follow the example that has thus been set the economic effect eventually produced will be very far-reaching —"Pioneer."

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THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

The Industrial Exhibition which is being held at Bombay, and which closes on the 5th proximo, has so far proved very successful, and there is every reason to believe that there will be a large balance on hand. Up to Sunday last the turnstiles showed that 385,000 people had paid for admission, the "gate-money" received amounting to Rs. 1,53,000. It is estimated on a basis of the figures from the opening of the exhibition till a few days ago, that the total disbursements of the Committee, for all purposes connected with the exhibition, will amount finally to Rs. 2,72.700, and this figure may be reduced to Rs. 2,20,800, by deducting the sum of Rs. 51.900, which represents the amount it is hoped to realise by the sale of building materials and so forth. By the middle of this month, the Committee, putting together their gate money and Rs. 32,000 received in the way of donations and Rs. 24.000 paid by advertisers for spaces, were able to show a balance to their credit of about Rs. 4,000. By Sunday night this amount had been increased to Rs. 23,000, all of which reckons as clear profit, and it is now fairly reasonable to suppose that the Committee will be able to close their accounts with nearly Rs. 50,000 in hand.

CAPTAIN RYDER AND HIS PARTY.

When the party under Captain Ryder, which is returning from Tibet via Simla, reaches India, they will have some very valuable information to impart. The party left Sarka jong on the 11th November, Captain Ryder following the Tsang-po, while Captain Wood surveyed the trade route, meeting again at Tadum on the 16th. The whole party then followed the river to its source, encountering bad weather in crossing the Miriam La on the watershed. The Manasarowar and Rakas Tal lakes were surveyed and examined. The two lakes are connected by a channel, through which water was not then flowing, but the Tibetans all agreed that for four months of the year there was a good flow. About half a mile below the outlet from the Mahasarowar lake, a hot water spring exists which keeps up a constant flow into the Rakas Tal. From the latter lake there is no outflow, but according to native accounts the lake used to flow into the Sutlej, 40 years ago. The source of the Sutlej has, therefore, to be placed some distance west of its position on the old maps. The party then visited Gartok, crossing by an easy pass. Owing to the time of year there were very few inhabitants, but the whole village only consists of a few hovels, the traders, who visit the place in summer, living in tents. Returning to the Sutlej valley by a pass about 19,000 feet in height, the party followed the river down to British territory, having two bad snow passes to cross. They reached the frontier on the 24th December, when work ceased. The total area surveyed was approximately 40,000 square miles in addition to which a large area of triangulation was completed and many new snow peaks were fixed, none however rivalling Mount Everest as the highest peak in the world.—"I. D. N."

SUSPENSION OF A RULING CHIEF.

The following proclamation has been issued by the Madras Government: "Whereas the Nawab Syed Fateh Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I. Jagirdar of Banganapalle, has, by persistent extravagance, involved himself deeply in debt and impoverished the administration of the Jagir, and has persistently disregarded the advice, remonstrances, and warnings of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, and has persistently obstructed the proposals for reform in the administration urged on him by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council; and whereas it is provided by the terms of the "Sanad" granted by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to Hussain Ali Khan, second Jagirdar of Banganapalle and confirmed in that of the Nawab Syed Fateh Ali Khan, that the Jagirdar of Banganapalle is answerable to the British Government for the good administration of the said Jagir, and that if ever it should happen that in consequence of misgovernment, the interposition of the paramount Power should become necessary the Governor of Fort St. George in Council will take such measures as may appear just and proper for restoring order and providing for the security of the people; the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, considering that the misgovernment of the Nawab Syed Fateh Ali Khan should be stayed, and further injury to the Jagir prevented, accordingly, with the concurrence and sanction of the Government of India, and under the terms of the "Sanad" of 1849, and in virtue of the responsibility of the British Government towards the people of the Jagir, hereby declares that the said Nawab Fateh Ali Khan Bahadur is removed temporarily from the direct administration of Banganapalle Jagir, which is assumed by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council. This decision will have effect from the 1st February 1905. During the period for which powers of direct administration are withdrawn the said Nawab Fateh Ali Khan Bahadur will be granted from the revenues of the Jagir such allowance for his personal maintenance and expenditure as the Governor in Council may from time to time determine."

A recent decision by the Mysore Government has done away with the system of remunerating Taluq Sheristadars whenever they officiated for the Sub-Registrars "in addition to their duties" according to the value of the income realised during the period in registering the deeds. The rule now enforced is that a consolidated allowance of Rs. 10 per month may be given to the "in charge" Sheristadar for the extra duties done.

In connection with the Secretary of State's sanction of the formation of a service of Township Judges apart from the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Services, a Burma newspaper states:—So rapid is the expansion of Burma that additional posts will have to be added for Township Judgeships created since the scheme was submitted to the Gov-

A year ago the Government of the United Provinces acquired for the Provincial Museum at Lucknow a valuable collection of coins belonging to Mr. R. W. Ellis. That collection consisted entirely of coins of the Mughal period. Another portion of Mr. Ellis' collection has just been acquired for the Museum. The new purchase includes coins of the Graeco-Bactrian, Saka, and Kushan periods, and comprises four Tetadrachms, 23 Didradrachms 46 Hemidrachms, 14 gold and 218 copper coins. While not such a valuable set as the Mughals, the coins of the new purchase belong to series which are somewhat poorly represented in the Museum collection.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTT, FEBRUARY 5, 1905.

FIGHT BETWEEN TWO MOST IMPORTANT INDIAN OFFICIALS.

It is quite possible that the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India come into collision now and then. This happens frequently when the former is a strong man and the latter weak. But these differences are rarely, if ever, permitted to become public. For, when the most important personage in the world, the Secretary of State for India, quarrels with the other most important personage in the world, the Indian Viceroy, they do not quarrel in the god-like way they ought to do from their celestial position; but they fight just like ordinary men betraying all the frailties of the human race. We have never seen how two lions fight, but we can guarantee that if they fight, they must fight just like two cats.

And thus it is that the "Times" is very much concerned to see that the present difference between the Viceroy and Mr. Brodrick should come to light. The spectacle may not be agreeable to a paper like the "Times," but it is very pleasing to common humanity to see big officials fighting like ordinary people. For it conveys a very useful moral. In India the spectacle is especially pleasing to the people. To them, the fight is something like that of the Moghul with the Pathan.

The quarrel between Mr. Brodrick and Lord Ampthill relating to the Tibetan question is perhaps due to the fact that the former has not as yet been able to secure that respect for himself which is due to the position he occupies. Two years ago, when there was a talk of Mr. Brodrick being appointed as Viceroy in the place of Lord Curzon, an official of the highest position wrote to us to say that, the English Government would never commit such an eggregious blunder. All the same, he was immediately after installed to a position which is superior to that of the Viceroy. It is also true that, inspite of his average ability, Mr. Brodrick is a man of dogged obstinacy and will not yield a point which he has taken up in earnest. This was quite evident when he, as War Secretary, had a tussel with Lord Curzon, through Lord George Hamilton as Indian Secretary of State, with reference to the increase of the pay of the British soldier, in India in which he won.

As regards the present quarrel, we must say, Mr. Brodrick is in the right. It was known to the Government of India as well as to Sir Frank Younghusband that, the British Government had repeatedly declared to the world that, it would never occupy any territory in Tibet. Mr. Brodrick was therefore surprised when he came to see the terms of the Lhassa treaty, specially the amount of the indemnity. He, therefore, hastened to telegraph on the 13th September that the indemnity clause of the treaty was inconsistent with his previous instructions, inasmuch as the method of payment implied the occupation of the Chumbi Valley for 75 years, to which he objected. He suggested a reduction of the indemnity to 25 lakhs payable in three years, but "no troops should remain for the purpose of obtaining more favourable terms." Sir Frank, no doubt backed by the Government of India, deprecated the alteration in the treaty as proposed by the Secretary of State on the ground that, it "would confuse the Tibetans and be likely to defeat the object of the Mission."

The argument of Sir Younghusband was not appreciated by Mr. Brodrick. Indeed, he could not understand why a reduction of the indemnity, instead of pleasing the Tibetans, would confuse them. He therefore again telegraphed to the Government of India on the 3rd of October pointing out that, while the Home Government generally approves Sir Younghusband's convention, it was framed in defiance of express instructions. Indeed, said the Secretary of State, Sir Frank, by accepting the proposal for the payment to be spread over a period of 75 years, had violated a most important part of the instructions, which was that the indemnity should be limited to a sum which the Tibetans could pay in three years, and if the Tibetans were to break the treaty, it would be then necessary to reconsider the policy of the Government which aims at non-interference with the internal affairs of Tibet. Meanwhile, Mr. Brodrick went on to remark, the Home Government "cannot accept the situation created by disobedience of orders by its representative." This was a slap not only in the face of Colonel Younghusband but that of the Government of India.

The Government of India now took the side of Colonel Younghusband and showed some fight. They had of course no option but to carry out the order of the Secretary of State, so, in spite of the emphatic assertion of Sir Frank that, "a smaller indemnity payable in three years would have still left a sense of oppression and would have aroused a nasty racial feeling," they were obliged to send a despatch to the Tibetan Government saying that, their indemnity was reduced to 25 lakhs and that the occupation of the Chumbi Valley was to cease after the payment of three annual instalments. At the same time, the Government of Lord Ampthill expressed some resentment at the severe censure passed upon Colonel Younghusband by Mr. Brodrick, and contended that when the valuable services rendered by the Colonel were fully realised, His Majesty's Imperial Government would not withhold from him their generous measure of approval.

In his reply to the above dated the 2nd December, Mr. Brodrick while fully recognising the services of Colonel Younghusband, read the following lecture to the Government of India:—

"The fact that it was necessary to reverse Colonel Younghusband's action in reference to two matters, Mr. Brodrick says, is a sufficient indication of the serious nature of his disregard to instructions. Mr. Brodrick says that His Majesty's Imperial Government on the 3rd August had negatived "your request for a modification of the previous decision with reference to the trade Agent having access to Lhasa and the prolonged occupation of the Chumbi Valley as they have been inconsistent with the repeated declarations of His Majesty's Imperial Government. In a despatch dated the 5th August I called your attention to the fact that the questions regarding the Indian Frontier Policy are no longer regardable exclusively from the Indian standpoint and that the course to be pursued in such cases must be laid down by His Majesty's Imperial Government alone, and it was essential that this should be borne in mind by those entrusted with the affairs wherein the external relations of India were involved, and not to forget under the pressure of problems on the spot, the necessity of conforming with the instructions of His Majesty's Imperial Government who have more immediately before them the interests of the Empire as a whole."

Here is a most important declaration. Mr. Brodrick says that, it is to be distinctly understood that the Government of India should have nothing to do with questions wherein the external relations of India were involved, and that it is His Majesty's Imperial Government alone which should control such affairs. That being so, are we to understand that this Tibetan expedition owes its origin to the Home Government and not to the Government of Lord Curzon? that the cost of this expedition has been thrust upon the people of India?

We have, in the above, referred to a tussel between Lord Curzon and Mr. Brodrick. This was a triangular fight. Mr. Brodrick, as War Secretary, proposed to raise the pay of the British Army, thereby entailing upon Indian revenues an annual charge of £786,000. Lord George Hamilton, as Indian Secretary of state, at first opposed the proposal, but was ultimately led by the nose by Mr. Brodrick. When Lord Curzon came to know all about the matter, he entered a strong protest on behalf of the people of India. In his telegram dated 8th March, 1902, he expressed "regret that Government of India were not given an opportunity of stating their views before decision was arrived at, and that we received no official intimation until it was on the eve of being announced to Parliament".

In his telegraphic despatch Lord Curzon further protested that "British soldiers are already sufficiently well paid in this country," and that "from the Indian stand-point, we know of no grounds for increasing their remuneration." Lord Hamilton, however, threw Lord Curzon over-board, and agreed to Mr. Brodrick's proposal of settling the question by arbitration, in spite of the Viceroy's strong opposition. The result was that the unfortunate people of this country were sacrificed at the altar of Imperialistic greed and selfishness. We expressed our deep gratitude to Lord Curzon at the time for his noble efforts to save the Indians from this heavy military burden.

As regards the Tibet imbroglio, what is the result of it all? The so-called treaty of Lhassa, as we all know, has not yet been ratified, and is not likely to be. So what does it matter, whether the indemnity is reduced or enhanced and made payable for three or seventy-five years? Now suppose the indemnity is not paid, will the Government of India undertake another expedition to extort it So all this butchery and expenditure of money have served no purpose, and it is now confusion all along the line. The only pleasing feature of the transaction is this quarrel between the Government of India and the Secretary of State and the discomfiture of the London "Times."

POLITICAL AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

As the rulers of India are getting more and more self-willed, the people of the country, who want their grievances removed, are also, in their turn, showing less disposition to appeal to them for redress. Naturally, they are seeking other methods. One of these methods is agitation in England, that is to say, an appeal to the English people, who are the masters of the rulers here. The National Congress has, therefore, made some arrangement to carry out this idea. We have, however, ventured to point out in these columns that there is another method which the National Congress can adopt, with better results, that is to say, the carrying out of an agitation in India. Our honest conviction is that an agitation in India is likely to serve the cause of the country better than one in England. In short, if agitation in England is necessary, it is still more necessary in India. Nay, an agitation in England will mean very little, if we can not carry on a systematic and sustained agitation here.

Suppose we have 200 districts in India, and in each district we appoint an agent, and a leader or a committee, for the purpose of teaching the people, that, as British subjects, they enjoy all the privileges of Englishmen; that the Royal Proclamation of 1858 enumerates all these privileges in distinct language; that the terms of the Proclamation are not obeyed for selfish reasons by the rulers sent out here by the English people, and that they should insist that the pledges, given by the Queen in the name of God, should be obeyed. If the people were educated in this way, and if they were to come forward and unitedly demand the rights assured to them by their late sovereign, it would not be possible for those who rule them to treat their request with a light heart.

The Congress leaders have however made no provision for agitation in India. And for this there is good reason. When the illustrious founder of the Congress, Mr. Hume, came to the former Editor of this journal for consultation about this institution, the veteran Indian patriot suggested to him to inaugurate a course of agitation in India and educate the masses. He said that before constructing the top, the base must be erected. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale will tell you that, that was exactly the view of our late illustrious countryman, Mr. Ranade. Mr. Hume agreed in this view; but he contended that as English friends of India could not mix with the general body of the people in this country, so what they could do was to take part in the work of agitation in England, and it was not possible for them to render any help as regards the political education of the masses in India.

In this view Mr. Hume was right. As then, so it is now, the Congress is in the hands of some of our illustrious friends in England. They naturally propose works in which they can take a part directly, and hence they have organized a course of agitation in England, and left the work of agitation in India to take care of itself.

Yet we insist that an agitation in India is essential for our salvation. We shall discuss this question in a future issue. Let us to-day see how the agitation in England should be conducted.

We said the other day that thirty-nine millions of Englishmen, out of forty or forty-two in the whole of England, are not interested in seeing India mis-governed. On the other hand, they would gladly render every help in securing for us a really good rule. That they do not help us is due to the fact that they are either ignorant of the real state of affairs in India, or they put absolute trust in the one-sided reports of the Indian officials about the situation here. That being the case, one way to save India from utter collapse is to awaken the leaders of these thirty-nine millions as to the real condition of India, and appeal to them for support. This is a work which has never been attempted systematically or properly.

"Comrade" Humphreys, whose letter we reproduced in these columns from "Justice" the other day, justly observes that India shall get no help from "respectable classes" in England. We have been saying the same thing all these years. Nay we go a little further. It is that India shall get no real help from respectable classes not only in England but also in India. Our educated men, unless backed by the masses, will never be able to make themselves a power likely to extort respect.

We have often pointed out that we got no help from the respectable classes in England. The Tories are candid; they never make promises and therefore have not to break any. It is the Liberals who promise much but give nothing. Indeed, we got nothing even from Gladstone. On the other hand it was he who made the Councils Act a mere farce, and nullified the Parliamentary vote for introducing Civil Service Examination in India. Thus, if we expect any help it must come from the lower millions, not the upper ten; from the ranks to which "Comrade" Humphreys belongs; and, not from the selfish class of which Sir H. Fowler and Co. are members. We of course include our illustrious friends, Mr. Hume, and Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Henry Cotton among the leaders of the lower ten.

Now this is a truth which the ardent patriot, our Grand Old Man, came to realize only lately. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji followed the respectable classes like a shadow and found that any material help from them was not to be expected. Seeing this he gradually came to mix with Mr. Hyndman. He found the "Democrats" true and sincere men, ready to help the Indians to the best of their power. Well when it was seen that Mr. Naoroji was mixing with the Democrats he was blamed by some of his most respectable friends; they insinuated that age had been obscuring his judgment. That was not it. Experience had shown him that any real solid help from England must come from the social Democrats and not the respectable Liberals, and hence he made a common cause with the Democrats. But let us stop here to-day.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

About fifteen years ago, the experiment of stumping England by more than half-a-dozen Indian leaders was tried. We had at that time a strong band of Liberal friends like Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Caine and others to back our cause. Yet the Indian orators could produce very little impression upon the minds of the English public. They, however, went to England more in their individual capacity than as accredited representatives of the people. It, therefore, did not matter much whether they were received by the English public with cordiality or any other feeling. It is, however, a matter of great importance if a deputation of representative men are sent to England and they are received with indifference or contempt.

It is for this reason that, whenever the proposal of sending a deputation to England has been made, we have thought it our duty to oppose it. It should never be forgotten that the despatch of Indian delegates to England is our last move,—our trump card as it were—and if the project fail we would find ourselves deprived of the last resource to better our condition. So we contended that this was a step which should never be taken with a light heart, but after great and deliberate preparation.

To send a [illegible] England from India, c[illegible]men, is to court humil[illegible] knows that they will be even given a hearing? Lord Curzon here refused to receive the Congress Resolutions direct from the hands of Sir H. Cotton. What is the guarantee that Mr. Brodrick will acknowledge the representative character of the deputation? And suppose he ignores and humiliates them, what remedy have we? Is this deputation backed by any force which the rulers are bound to respect?

It is quite possible that a few Liberal papers will give the members a sort of welcome, and it is quite possible that they will get an audience here and there to sympathise with their sorrows, and forget all about India the next moment. But beyond that, what good can we expect from a deputation which is not backed by any substantial force?

The members in feeling and eloquent speeches describe the poverty of India. They declare that this country is being exhausted by a systematic course of economic drain. But if their English hearers choose to dispose of the question by the business-like reply namely, "Why should we be there if not for a consideration?" they will be non-plussed.

The members similarly describe the brutal treatment to which the Indians are subjected by low-class Europeans. The English audience express regret at this but, at the same time, if they say that, compared with the blessings which England has conferred upon India, these wrongs do not mean much, the Indian representatives will be silenced.

There is no doubt that several Liberal papers will give the members of the deputation a welcome; but it is equally true the other papers headed by the "Times" will either ignore them completely, or speak of them with contempt. Then, as the Liberal paper, the "Echo", says that, beyond some kind words from a section of the Liberal press, the deputation must not expect anything substantial from the English public, as they will remain too engrossed in their own affairs during the General Elections to find time to hear about India.

When Ram Mohan Roy went to England he was received with respect. So was also Dwarka Nath Tagore. Even Keshav Chandra Sen attracted some sort of attention, because, he was backed by Lord John Lawrence. But now, the Babus, hated as they are with malignant feelings by the vast majority of the ruling caste, have no chance of getting a hearing even from Englishmen at home, unless they have some moral force behind them for their support.

As the members selected for the purpose are all experienced and capable men, it is expected that by stumping England they will be able to do some good. This is not an idle expectation, but let them do all the service they can without calling themselves a "deputation," thereby avoiding the risk of humiliating the nation through them. For, it is plain enough that if they go to England as accredited representatives of India, they will be, in spite of their high position and representative character, sought to be kept down by the ruling caste and humiliated in all possible ways.

To believe that England, if only appealed to, would be moved to do justice to India is mere hallucination. Sir Lewis Mallet said that India would never get anything from England until the present order of things had been changed by a revolution. That was in 1880 when Imperialism had just made its appearance in the ruling country. And now almost every "respectable" Englishman is an Imperialist. The mandate for the salvation of India, even if it comes from England, will scarcely do any permanent good. The mandate for this purpose must go to England from here; and if India is ever strong enough to be able to do so, it is then that this country will have its legitimate grievances removed once for all.

It is quite possible to create a moral force in India which England may feel irresistible. A deputation to England, backed by such a force, will not go in vain. This shews the absolute necessity of the education of the millions in India before the despatch of any deputation to the ruling country. If we can make these millions earnestly demand a privilege, England will be only too glad to comply with it.

If a mandate, backed by the voice of millions, can be sent to England from India, it will produce permanent effect. But if the mandate comes from England, what is the guarantee that it will be obeyed at all? Sir Richard Temple granted a municipal system which enabled the representatives of the ratepayers to control the Calcutta Municipality. It was ruthlessly demolished. Lord Cornwallis made a perpetual settlement of land with the Zemindars of Bengal; it was undermined. Sir Stafford Northcote as Indian Secretary of State established State Scholarships for educating the Indians in England, and his successor withdrew the boon. The late Queen granted all the privileges, which the British citizen enjoys, to the Indians, in a Proclamation in the name of God; but all its terms have been broken one by one.

So if the mandate comes from England there is no certainty that it will be obeyed at all. What gigantic attempts were made to give some higher appointment to the natives of the soil by the Court of Directors and successive Secretaries of State! But they could never have their mandates carried out.

And even if the mandates were carried out in the beginning, what is the guarantee that they would not be disregarded afterwards? Sir Richard Temple permitted public Associations to be represented by counsel in the Legislature; his successor, Sir Ashley Eden snatched away the privilege.

But if India ever becomes strong enough to issue a mandate upon England, the effects of such a procedure are likely to be permanent. An advice comes from an English friend to this effect: "Educate, educate the masses, and give up sound and fury."

It will serve no useful purpose by mincing matters. The Indians are now a nation of beggars, and, this, because, they fritter away their energies which, if properly utilized, would make them respected. The members of the Congress deputation are going to England to beg, and, therefore, they cannot expect a better reception than that is accorded to beggars.

Referring to the observation of Sir H. Cotton in his Presidential address, that "we want more members for India," "Justice" observes:—

"This is all true enough; but what is Sir Henry Cotton and his like doing to change the attitude of the House of Commons towards India, or to increase the number of friends of India there? So far as I can judge they are doing their best to support the Liberal Party, which, with its Asquiths, Fowlers, and Roseberys, is just as opposed to the true interests of India as is the present Government."

Well, if the return of the Liberals to power mean the re-instatement of Sir H. Fowler to the India Office, we would rather have the conservatives than their opponents. On the other hand, the "Indian Sociologist," a little monthly paper, the first number of which has just been issued, says:—

"Among the friends of India in Englan must be gratefully remembered the name of H. M. Hyndman, founder of the Social-Democratic Federation, who, ever since 1873, has persistently pleaded the cause of that unfortunate country, both privately and on public platforms. His numerous articles and papers on such subjects as "Indian Policy and English Justice," "Bankruptcy of India," etc., have justly entitled him to the gratitude of India. Mr. Hyndman, who is a B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, is an active philanthropist. He does not believe in half measures, and maintains that the Indians must learn to rely upon themselves, and organise themselves, apart from their foreign masters, for their final emancipation.

"One cannot forget the remarkable incident at the Mansion House meeting for the Indian Famine Fund some five years ago, when Mr. Hyndman had the courage to defy the resentment of those assembled on that occasion, and to publicly denounce the financial drain to which India is perpetually and remorselessly subjected by its British rulers.

"Mainly owing to his influence, there are found sympathetic references to India and its people in almost every issue of that excellent and widely-circulated weekly paper, "Justice:" and it is earnestly hoped that all true Indian patriots will mark their appreciation of Mr. Hyndman's services to their country by actively interesting themselves in his successful return to Parliament at the next General Election."

If there is one Englishman in England who loves India for India's sake it is Hyndman. There was another, but he is now in the highest heaven. Need we say that he was William Digby?

The people of Magura, Jessore, are engaged in a work for which the whole of Bengal ought to be thankful to them. They are going to commemorate the memory of Rajah Sitaram, the last of the Bengalees, who had made a mighty effort to secure their national independence, and would have possibly succeeded but for the treachery of one of his countrymen. Very few of our educated men know anything about this great man; we have, therefore, published elsewhere a short account of his life. It will be seen that, he was, in several respects, another Protapaditya, though the latter, of course, was more powerful. We are pained to hear from the leaders of the Sitaram movement that their appeal for help, even to those Zemindars who are now in possession of the territory which belonged to Sitaram, has not been responded to. This shows that, we have arrived at the last stage of worthlessness, and all national sentiment has disappeared from our minds. In other countries they worship their heroes as gods; here they will not honour them even when attempts are made to perpetuate their memory. The movement is in the hands of only a few educated men of Magura, a sub-division not noted for its wealth. These educated men belong to the middle classes, and are not therefore in very affluent circumstances. It, thus, redounds greatly to the credit of this little band of patriots for the noble undertaking they have taken in hand. What ought to have been done was to preserve such remains of the capital of Rajah Sitaram as are still extant. But this means large expenditure of money which is beyond the means of the promoters of the movement. They have, therefore, thought of commemorating the memory of this great Bengalee in an humble way, that is to say, by an annual Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, with two-fold object in view. First it will remind the people of their last Bengalee King and his manifold good works; and secondly, it will further the cause of industry and agriculture. The date of the ceremony has not yet been fixed. The exhibition will be held either during the Mohurrum or the Good Friday. Any one wishing to know particulars of the movement will please cmmunicate with Babu Bassanta Kumar Bose, pleader, Magura. We wish the promoters every success; and, we have no doubt, success will attend their efforts, when their cause is good.

The Government of Lord Curzon have done much in the way of preserving ancient memorials in this country. We are not aware whether any information relating to Rajah Sitaram and his manifold works has ever been placed before the Viceroy. We dare say His Excellency will be glad to make arrangement for the preservation of such of the works of the last of the Hindu potentates in Bengal as are yet extant. Here is a work for the promoters of the Rajah Sitaram movement. They may make a list of the temples, tanks, and other public works of the Rajah which are worth preserving, and submit a representation to the Local Government through the District Magistrate to take charge of them. They may also publish a list of these works in the press, giving a short description of the condition of each, and in this way interest the general public in their movement. One of the grandest works of Rajah Sitaram was the removal of water-difficulty from the various parts of Bengal by digging large tanks and reservoirs of water. Now if there is a matter in which the whole of Bengal is just now vitally interested it is the supply of good drinking water in rural tracts. If Sitaram could earn the blessings of millions by his beneficent measures in this respect at a time when there was practically no settled Government in the country, and when ferocious bands of robbers and dacoits had everything in their own way, surely, far better arrangements in regard to water supply are expected from the present rulers, who are more enlightened and who have centralized all power into their own hands.

But what is the actual situation? Millions and millions drink every year what is absolutely poison, and tens of thousands of them fall victims to cholera and malarial fever by breaking this simple sanitary law. But if they drink foul water and thus bring death upon themselves, it is no fault of theirs. They must drink some liquid substance to quench their thirst, and they have got nothing before them but what is poison. Fancy hundreds, sometimes thousands, have got only a single tank, or a pond or a stagnant "beel" for drinking as well as for bathing purposes, and also for washing clothes and cattle. Fifty or sixty years ago, they had not to do it. They had then many good tanks, one or more of which they kept separate for drinking purposes. The authorities are fully aware of this terrible state of affairs, but will take no measure to remove it. Their apathy is all the more surprising as they realize the Road Cess with relentless rigour, one main object of which is to supply the people with wholesome drinking water. Sir Andrew Fraser's water circular, though issued with the best of intentions, has proved disastrous, as it is bound to be. We protested with all our might against this measure when it was sought to be enforced, last year, but, public opinion now-a-days has no influence upon the powers that be. Sir Andrew laid it down that, if the people would meet one-third of the cost of digging a tank, the District Board another one-third, his Government would then grant the remaining one-third. But the people already pay a water tax in the shape of the Road Cess which is in the hands of the District Board; why should they then pay over again? The result is that very few tanks were excavated last year, and we expect a terrible water scarcity during the next hot season.

The case of Fidela and others, which came on for hearing before the Criminal Bench on Thursday and which appears in our columns to-day requires more than a passing notice. From our report we gather that their Lordships (Justices Henderson and Geidt) were disposed to send the case back for re-hearing of the appeal as far, at least, as the four remaining petitioners were concerned. For, as it appears there was no evidence of assault against them, and their Lordships satisfied themselves on that point by looking into the evidence. So, on appeal these four men at least, would have been acquitted, and if the learned Judges who granted the rule, had allowed bail which they refused at the time of issuing the rule, these unfortunate men would not have had to undergo the period of imprisonment, which they have undergone. There is no harm in granting bail and yet our Judges and Magistrates are as a rule, reluctant to grant it. We want to know the number of cases, if any, in which by granting bail justice has been defeated. Arms of law are too long and we are perfectly certain a culprit by simply running away cannot defeat justice. He may delay but can never frustrate justice by not surrendering to his bail. We ask who is responsible for the injustice and what compensation, if any, is to be meted out to these unfortunate men who were incarcerated for no fault of their own.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

After months of careful experiment Major George O. Squier of the United States Signal Corps has discovered that trees may be used to catch wireless telegraph messages and to convey them to an observer standing on the ground. He has found that trees may serve the purpose of Marconi's metal feelers or antennae, as they are called, and that tree trunks, while serving as masts or towers, also serve as wires to bring electro magnetic currents to earth. The healthier the tree the better it serves as a conductor. For highly oscillating currents the leaves of trees or of plants behave precisely as if they were made of metal and they will transmit these oscillations from the ground surrounding them through their leaves. At Fort Mason Major Squier attached his telegraphic apparatus to trees and communicated with the wireless station on Alcatraz Island, about two miles distant. He also communicated in this way between Goat and Alcatraz islands, a distance of three miles and a half. Major Squier claims great advantages for his system of tree telegraphy in army field operations. He experimented across the bay to determine to what extent electromagnetic oscillations of low frequency are absorbed by vegetation. He used the long distance transmission line of the California Gas and Electric Company, bringing the electric power from Yuba county clear across the State. Two nails were driven into a tree and a telephone was placed in connection between them, the result being that the current flowing through the tree trunk was indicated with great clearness in the telephone. If plants are massed close together a heavy discharge will take place between the nearest leaves. Major Squier found the vegetation was stimulated by a moderate amount of electricity and killed by heavy shocks, the same as animals.

Earl Roberts like Kipling and other military lights, would transform all England into a voluntary training camp as a substitute for enforced army service. Because conscription in time of peace is impossible, the Field Marshal would have every able-bodied Englishman, no matter what his station in society, undergo "some kind of military training in youth sufficient to enable him to shoot straight and carry out simple orders, if ever his services are required for national defence." In other words, the Salisbury idea of universal rifle clubs is again revived, only in a less crude form. Kipling's "Army of a Dream," with its schoolboys spending their Saturday afternoons outmanoeuvring and defeating the picked Imperial Guards, is still a bit beyond Earl Roberts's vision, and will, fortunately for England, continue to be of such stuff as dreams—or nightmares—are made of. But England's Imeprialists will find much in the noble Earl's views to make them believe that they can indulge in Imperialism at a lower price than Continental nations. For this is what it comes down to. England wants not merely the greatest navy, but an army which will permit of her placing some 250.000 or 300.000 trained troops in an over-sea country as soon as war is declared. But being a shrewd nation, her people naturally resent the idea of being forced to give up one or two years of their lives in drilling that Balfours and Chamberlains may carry out their ideas of territorial aggrandizement across the seas.

There are not to our knowledge many Indian gentlemen in England who occupy the Editor's chair, but this week's mail brings us a copy of a new publication entitled "The Indian Sociologist," which is edited by Pundit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, M.A. The Pundit has resided for some time in London and occupies his retirement with literary work and research. He is well-known as a devoted student and admirer of Herbert Spencer and it is in order that the teachings of this philosopher may be disseminated, particularly in India that Mr. Krishnavarma has determined to bring out a small monthly publication, which is to be an organ of Freedom, of Political, Social, and Religious Reform. The "Indian Sociologist" will not be identified with any political party in England. It will be guided in its policy by the truths of Social Science, the fundamental truth of which is that "every man has freedom to do what he wills, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man." Pundit Krishnavarma has already founded a Herbert Spencer Lectureship at his own University, Oxford, and the first number of the "Indian Sociologist" contains particulars of a Scheme of "Herbert Spencer Indian Fellowships," by which Indian graduates will be enabled to finish their studies in England. The Pundit evidently wishes to do the utmost during his lifetime for the good of his fellow men and that in a most generous manner. There will be, we doubt not, many Indian graduates who will live to bless the Pundit for his munificent scheme.

Here is the report of a case which was disposed of by Mr. Bonnaud, Second Presidency Magistrate, on Monday last:—

"Mrs. William charged her husband with causing hurt to her by pouring boiling water over her. As the complainant did not press the charge, the Magistrate sentenced the accused to be detained till the rising of the Court and further ordered to be bound down to keep the peace for one year."

The above case very naturally reminds one of the particulars of the Krishnaghur wife-torturing case, with which it bears resemblance in many points. The accused Chatra Kumar, who belongs to a respectable family, was put on his trial before a Deputy Magistrate for having tortured his wife. While the case was pending, the father-in-law of Chatra Kumar submitted an application to the trying Magistrate, praying to let off the accused or pass only a nominal sentence on him. He pointed out to the Magistrate that he took this step in the interests of his daughter. Subsequently the accused was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. This sentence was considered too inadequate by the District Magistrate of Krishnaghur, and the High Court was moved. The result was, that the original sentence was enhanced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment by the Hon'ble Judges in addition to one year's imprisonment for having tortured his wife on two previous occasions, for which no complaint was lodged in a court of law. The Hon'ble Judges characterized the nature of torture in the Krishnaghur case as of "revolting" nature. We don't know what it was, but surely, pouring "boiling water" on a woman's head also constitutes a serious offence. Yet, in one case, one day's detention in Court was sufficient punishment to meet the requirements of justice, while, in the other case, nothing short of two years could satisfy the demands of justice. Why this invidious distinction! All we see is, that the accused in one case is a white man and the accused in the other, is a "native."

SCRAPS.

Our Darjeeling correspondent informs us of the ravages of a wild elephant in the vicinity of Sukna. On the night of the 22nd ultimo, the rogue killed two men. This frightened the people so much that most of the P. W. D. coolies and many others took to flight. Mr. J. H. E. Garrett, Deputy Commissioner, on receipt of this report took immediate measures to destroy the animal, but in vain. It is still at large. The Local Government has offered a reward of Rs. 300 for its destruction.

It is understood that an Agency has been established at Lahore known as the "Appointments Procuring Agency," the object of which is said to be "to secure appointments for persons of all grades and qualifications." As it is possible that the public may have recourse to this Agency in the belief that it will be able to secure appointments for them under Government, the public are warned that no attention will be paid to recommendations made by this Agency in favour of candidates for appointments under the Government of Bengal.

Our Hooghly corespondent says that there is a strong rumour current there that the commissioner's office will be removed from Chinsura to Burdwan. Thrice the commissioner's office was removed from Burdwan to Hooghly and as many times it was taken back to Burdwan. It seems the Government is unable to come to any definite settlement as to its location. It depends mainly upon the wish of the authorities, but do they imagine the discomfort and inconvenience of the clerks and amlas not to speak of the public? We hear a memorial has already been submitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor praying not to change the seat of the commissioner. We hope His Honor would interfere and give due consideration to the prayer of the people of Hooghly.

Some of our Magistrates delight in inflicting corporal punishment. In Calcutta we find our Police Magistrates often pass the sentence of whipping sometimes in addition to fine and imprisonment. In Karachi, it seems, they are carrying out this sort of inhuman punishment with a vengeance. The "Sindhi" of Karachi says that the Tapadars of the Rohri Division are often subjected to the infliction of a hunter followed by the use of the foulest language at the hands of a member of the Civil Service. Considering that even in schools the use of rattan is becoming absolute, it is surprising that some of our Magistrates revive it in the law court. If what our contemporary says be true, the state of affairs in the Rohri Division has already become scandalous and calls for an urgent inquiry by the superior authorities.

Barring of course coolies and porters, there are very few Indians in the railway service, considering the number of Europeans and Eurasians provided there. In the higher ranks of the railway service the children of the soil are to be found nowhere. In the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Department, which employ a very large number of officers and subordinates there is not a single Indian employed on posts carrying a salary of Rs. 240 to Rs. 400. The "Tribune" of Lahore has published a table showing the scale of pay given monthly to Europeans and Indians discharging the same duty in the Locomotive Department. Eurasian probationer firemen get from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 whereas Indians doing the same work get from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 a month. Again white firemen get from Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 whereas black or brown firemen get from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15. White shunters get from Rs. 90 to Rs. 100 but in the case of Indians the pay ranges from Rs. 16 to Rs. 19. In the case of drivers the same invidious distinction obtains. A white driver gets from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 while his black colleague draws only Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 a month. So it is the sin of colour which makes a "native" ineligible to aspire to the pay which his white brother draws. The difference of pay is marked inasmuch as an Indian gets only a quarter of what a Eurasian or a European gets though the work is the same. This is not all. A European driver goes on drawing a still higher rate of emoluments after the expiration of the ninth year of his service, which raises his pay to Rs. 220 per mensem. the "Native's" pay remains stationary at Rs. 50 for all time to come. As a rule, the Native Driver is seldom allowed to draw a salary of more than Rs. 40 per mensem, even after ten long years' hard service which commences on Rs. 30. Further increase beyond Rs. 40 and up to Rs. 50 is granted only in very deserving cases and that under exceptionally special circumstances. Again in the case of the highly-paid European driver 8 hours on duty are reckoned as equivalent to a day's work, but in the case of the low-paid Indian driver 10 hours count as a day's duty. Such an iniquitous disparity based on racial grounds alone cannot be found in any other department. We fervently hope the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy will be attracted to the above, who lately denied all knowledge of the proceedings of the Delhi Railway conference held in January 1903.

Here is a case hailing from Krishnagur which shows the evils of the amalgamation of the executive and judicial functions in one and the same officer. There was a quarrel between two persons in the course of which one of them brought a "lathi" and aimed a blow at the other. The latter wrenched off the "lathi" from his hand and gave his opponent a severe blow with it. If so happened that this single blow caused the man's death. The poor fellow was subsequently arrested by the police and placed on his trial before a Deputy Magistrate on a charge of murder. The trying Magistrate after taking down deposition of witnesses charged him on a lesser count. This did not satisfy the police who moved the District Magistrate and the latter had no scruple to interfere with the judicial independence of his subordinate and took up the case in his own file. He changed the charge sheet and committed the accused to the Sessions on a charge of murder. At the last Sessions the poor man was unanimously found not guilty by the jury and acquitted by the Judge. Now if the District Magistrate had not interfered the sufferings of the poor man would have ended long before.

Mr. Sitaramier, a retired Judge of the Travancore High Court, died in Madras on Saturday. He was a Fellow of the Madras University and was highly respected.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THIRD DAY.

A meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council was held at the Council Chamber, Government House, on Saturday at 11 a. m. His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, presided and there were present: His Honour Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., the Hon'ble Sir A. T. Arundel, K.C.I.E., the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. E. Cable, the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. H. Adamson, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. L. A. S. Porter, the Hon'ble Mr. A. D Younghusband, the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim C.I.E. and the Hon'ble Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, Kazilbash, C.I.E.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES' LOAN ACT.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved that the Bill further to amend the Local Authorities' Loan Act, 1879, be taken into consideration.

He said that at present the borrowing powers of the Rangoon Port Commissioners were regulated by the Local Authorities' Loan Act, which was an Act of this Council. It was now desired to empower the Port Commissioners to borrow money with the Act of their own such as the case of the Port Commissioners of Bombay and Madras. The measure was purely a formal one and it was not necessary to refer it to the Select Committee.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Richards moved for leave to introduce a Bill to validate action taken under the Indian Universities Act, 1904.

He said: The object of the Bill is to set at rest doubts which have been raised as to the validity of the constitution of the Bodies Corporate and Provincial Syndicates of the Universities of India, and the matter is one of urgency for the reason that the work of the Universities is at the present moment at a standstill owing to the uncertainty as to the legal position of the Bodies, and no progress can be made until the legal questions are determined. The purpose and scheme of the Universities Act will be within the recollection of this Council, and in order to explain the difficulties, which make it necessary to resent to legislation, I need only call your attention to that part of the Universities Act which contains what are called the "Transitory provisions," that is, the provisions which set up the machinery for establishing the Universities in their permanent form. These provisions will be found in the numerous clauses of sec. 12 of the Act. It will be seen that these clauses regulate the first elections of fellows and the constitution of the first Bodies Corporate of the Universities, and that in clause (p) there is provision made for the appointment of a Provisional Syndicate to conduct the business of the University until permanent Syndicates have been constituted. It is in regard to the last clause and to the manner in which the Provisional Syndicates have been appointed that the present difficulties have mainly arisen, and with the permission of the Council I will state shortly what these difficulties are.

Clause (p) enacts that each Provisional Syndicate is to be appointed by the Senate "in such manner as the Chancellor directs." It makes no other provision as to the election. It does not specify the number of members of the Syndicate; it does not say whether they are [illegible] have been in the past, repr[illegible]aculties or not, it leaves everyth[illegible]bject to the power of the Chancellors [illegible]directions. The Chancellors have taken the view that the power given to them is sufficient to enable them to deal with these matters which are indeed in any other construction left unprovided for, and they have issued directions as to the appointment of the Provincial Syndicates including directions to cause the due representation of the faculties. It does not seem possible thate any objection can be taken to the substance of these directions, for they follow with same exactness the procedure in force at the time of the passing of the Act, and the procedure which appears to be contemplated in regard to the permanent Syndicate when that is set up. But the question is, whether they are techically ultra vires. The directions given have varied in form. In some cases the Syndicate was to be elected by the Senates sitting together but voting by faculties, in others by the members of the Senate divided into groups according to their qualifications for the purpose of ensuring the proportional representation of the various schools and acting separately. But whatever the difference of form the effect has been the same, namely, to continue the former practice of election by faculties. In accordance with these directions elections were held at all the Universities and except in the case of Bombay were held without or complaint.

Provisional Syndicates were constituted, and have been sometime at work preparing the ground for the permanent Syndicates. But this has now unfortunately been stopped. General objection is now taken to the constitution of the Syndicates on the ground that the action of the Chancellors was ultra vires, and that they had no powers to give the directions to which I have referred. In Bombay application has been made to the High Court for an injunction to restrain the Provisional Syndicate from acting in the affairs of the University. In Calcutta a distinguised ex-Judge has lent the weight of his name and authority to a formal protest before the Senate of the University, there are signs that the controversy will soon extend to Madras, Allahabad and Lahore, and that litigation may become general. In the meantime the work of all Universities is at a standstill; valuable time is being lost, and unless something be done and done promptly, the progress of the Universities seems likely to be definitely arrested. It is not for this Council to decide on the legality or illegality of the action of the Chancellors. That depends on technical points of construction, and must be determined, if it be necessary to determine them, in courts of law. But it is the concern of the legislature to ensure that the work of education be not indefinitely arrested, and that it be not suffered to remain in a state of paralysisuntil such time as the resources of litigation are exhausted. It may be said that the decision of the Bombay court would settle the whole question, so that proposals for legislation are premature until that decision is known. But I submit, my Lord, that that is notso. If the question effected Bombay only, the decision of the Bombay Court would determine the matter, that is, if no appeals were lodged against it (and there would be an eppeal to the Privy Council,) but it would not determine questions in other Provices, or questions arising on difference facts. Other actions may be started indeed, it is rumoured that they are to be started before other courts, and litigation may be indefinitely prolonged. So far I had dealt only with the constitution of the Provisional Syndicates, but it is right to call the attention of the Council to the fact that these difficulties of construction which I have dicussed are not limited in this effect to the Provisional Syndicates. The same question arises in regard to the election of Fellows to represent the Faculties under clauses (c) and (f.) Then again, there are no provisions to secure election by the faculties unless such power is contained in the proviso that the election is to be "in such manner as the Chancellor may direct." These Fellows are to be representative of the Faculties, and it would be certainly most undesirable that the Faculties should be denied any voice in their election. But if the argument against the wider construction of the Chancellor's powers be good in the case of the Provisional Syndicate, it must be good in this case also. The result follows that the bodies Corporate of the Universities, or, at least of some of them, have never been properly constituted, and that the whole work must be done over again, and the time spent and labour bestowed on them must be absolutely wasted.

My Lord, I have now put before the council the main features of this unfortunate controversy and trust that I have convinced them that the matter is one which demands prompt treatment in the public interests. The Bill is a short one, and does no more than validate the action of the Chancellor in regard to the constitution of the Senate and Provisional Syndicates. That action does not effect the ultimate constitution of the bodies of the University; and is of a temporary character only, and if there be dispute as to the meaning of the Act in regard to it, it seems better to do as the Chancellors have done, and to follow the procedure which was in force before the passing of the Act until such time as the Universities are fully constituted. - Lord. I beg formally for leave to introduce the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale said:—

My Lord, I beg to oppose this motion. It was only last night that I received the agenda paper of this meeting, and then I saw that it was proposed to introduce a measure of this kind at to-day's Council. There was, however, no copy of the Bill with the agenda paper—there is no copy even now before me on the table—so I was entirely in the dark, until I heard the speech of the hon. member in charge of the Bill, about the precise nature and scope of the proposed legislation. Now, my Lord, I respectively submit that this is somewhat hard on members of this Council. Now I find myself compelled, if I want to enter my protest atn all, to speak just on the spur of the moment, without any opportunity to look up facts and references, relying solely on my mere recollection of things. My Lord, I was one of those who did their utmost last year to prevent the passage of the Universities Bill. But having done that, as soon as the Bill was passed I was among those who recognised the wisdom of the appeal so earnestly made by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to both friends and opponents of the measure that they should after that bury their differences and in the best interest of higher education endeavour to co-operate with one another to make the act a success. I should therefore have been glad, if there had been no occasion for me, to oppose any further the proposals of Government in regard to the Universities of India. But as the Government have thought fit to introduce the present meaasure, and as I disapprove of it most strongly, there is no course open to me but to offer it such resistance as I can. My Lord, I interpret the hon. member's speech as a practical admission that the notifications which the Chancellor in the different provinces have issued, "are" illegal and "ultra vires," and that the action taken under them cannot be sustained. For, if there had been the faintest possibility of the Notifications being upheld by the High Courts, the Government, I am sure, would not have taken this unpleasant and not wholly dignified course of coming to the legislature to validate what they have done. Now, my Lord, one might easily ask the question how such illegal Notifications came to be issued, for with the resources at the disposal of the various Government in the matter of expert legal advice and in other ways the public have a right, even in this country, to expect work less careless than that. But when a mistake has been admitted in public life as in private life, less one dwells on it the better. But though I do not care to press the question how these Notifications came to be issued, I must protest emphatically against the course proposed to be adopted to set right the illegality that has been committed. I think, my Lord, the only proper course from the supreme Government on this occasion was to call upon the various Chancellors to withdraw these objectionable Notifications and substitue others in their place more in accordance with the law instead of following this plain course, the Government have chosen to come to the Legislature with proposals to remedy, not any defect in the Law, but a serious illegally committed in taking action under the law, and persisted in spite warnings and protests. My Lord, in all civilised countries there is a well-understood and well defined distinction between the Legislature and the Executive Government, and the Legislature is regarded as higher than the Executive. In India, unfortunately this distinction for the most part is only a nominal character, for with the present constitution of the Councils, the Executive Government can get what law they please passed by the Legislature without the slightest difficulty. I submit, however, that it is not desirable, it is not wise that this fact should be forced on the attention of the public in so unpleasant a manner as on this occasion, and I think the distinction becomes a farce; our Legislature is to be thus at the beck and call of the Executive Government, and if it is to be called upon to exercise its powers of legislation to remedy defects not in existing laws but in executive action taken under those laws. My Lord I respectfully but emphatically protest against this lowering of the dignity of the Legislature. Of course there is nothing to prevent the Government legally from coming to the Legislature with such proposals as they please. But I venture to think that there are moral limits on the competency of the Government in this matter. I think that the Government should come forward with proposals of amendment only in the event of the existing law being found so defective as to be unworkable errors in executive action being set right as far as possible by executive action alone. I can imagine a case where, soon after passing a measure, the Government suddenly discovered a flaw, which makes it impossible to carry the measure into practice. In such a case, however, one may regret the necessity of amending legislation, one would be prepared to regard the position of Government with a certain amount of sympathy. But that is not the case on the present occasion. It is not contended that no executive remedy is possible. So set matters right, for, by withdrawning the present notifications and substituting others in accordance with law, the whole difficulty can be got over. The hon. member has told us that this would involve much loss of precious time, and of valuable work already in process of being done. Surely this is not such a calamity as to justify the present proposals. It is true, that those who get into power for the first time often imagine that they must begin their reforming work at once, and that the situation cannot brook a moment's delay. Everyone will not, however, necessarily sympathise with such impatience, and some may even welcome circumstances which necessitate their going more slowly. As regards the fear that in some places examinations will have to be postposed, unless the election of the present Syndicates is validated, even that need not frighten, as much examinations have been postponed in the past on account of the plague and other difficulties, and there is no great harm if they have to be postponed for a time in any place. This year the hon. member has further told us that after all the defects that have been discovered in the notifications are of a purely technical character. Now I cannot subscribe to this view of the matter at all. Take for instance the formation of the Faculties. If this function had been left to the Senates as required by the law—if it had not been illegally usurped by the Chancellors—we should have had the Faculties formed in accordance with some clear and intelligible principle as in old times. But in what the Chancellors have done there is no such clear principle recognisable. Thus in Bombay a man like Mr. Justice Chandavarker than whom there are few more cultured Fellows—European or Indian—in the Bombay Senate, has been excluded from the Arts Faculty, which after all is the most important Faculty, and relegated to the Faculty of Law, which is made to include every Fellow who has taken the LL. B. degree. So it is not only a mere setting right of technical defect that is involved in this Bilk My Lord, there is another most important question that must be brought to the notice of this Council. I am not sure that I quite followed the hon'ble member in what he said about the effect of this Bill on the Syndicates, which have been elected under the illegal notifications. I understood him to say, and I speak subject to correction, that the elections could stand. If this be so, I can only protest against what is proposed as a great wrong, at least so far as the Bombay University is concerned. For there the opinion of eminent counsel had been obtained, which declared that the notification was clearly illegal and "ultra vires." This opinion had been forwarded to the University authorities before the elections were held, and the only request that was made was that the elections should be postponed till the Chancellor had reconsidered the whole question in the light of that opinion. An opportunity was thus given to the party that is anxious to introduce the new order of things to set matters right by cancelling the notifications and issuing another in its place. Instead of that, they preferred to hold the elections in accordance with the notification, and now it is proposed to condone the illegality committed with open eyes by means of fresh legislation. My Lord the unfairness of this arrangement becomes all the more obvious when it is remembered that those who saw the illegality of the notification did not take part in the election beyond entering their protest. They did not allow themselves to be nominated as candidates, neither did they exercise their undoubted right to vote because of the illegal character of the whole proceeding. On the other hand,, those who chose to act on the notification acted as though they were determined to carry out their object, whatever the obstacles in their way. Thus a motion for adjournment, which the Vice-Chancellor who presided over the Arts' Meeting, allowed to be put to the Meeting, one day was under exactly similar circumstances ruled out of order the next day at the Law Meeting by the judicial member of the Executive Government, whose interest in University matters was suddenly aroused, and who attended to take the chair, which otherwise would have been occupied by the senior Fellow present, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. And it is now proposed to support by fresh legislation the illegalities committed in this high-handed manner by those who chose to ignore the warning and opinion of eminent counsel, and it is proposed to furnish those who protested against the illegalities and refrained from being a party to them. I think it is absolutely injustifiable to disfranchise a large number of Fellows and accept the elections made by a handful of men in each group as made by the Faculties, and once more I protest emphatically against the contemplated wrong. My Lord, there are some of the observations which suggest themselves to me on this occasion. I have been under some disadvantage in having had to speak on the spur of the moment, and I can only trust I have made no mistake in my statement of facts, nor have I employed stronger language than the exigencies of the situation demanded.

The Hon'ble Mr Richards in reply said that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale had announced that he had no notice of this motion. That is a matter which would soon be remedied. Before the second reading of the Bill he would have a notice of it. As regards the second point the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale had said that the notifications were illegal. The Hon'ble Mr. Richards protested against it and said that he waited in vain to get a suggestion of the remedy from him. The object of introducing this Bill was simply to put an end to that state of affairs which was now going on. What was to be done at this stage? That was the whole question which the Legislative Council would deal. That was the matter which they would view with the greatest concern. Their object was to save the work of the University.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Richards then introduced the Bill and moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in English in the "Gazettee of India" and in the local official Gazettes.

The motion was put and agreed to.

GOVERNMENT STORES BILL.

Major General Elles withdrew the above Bill.

The Council was then adjourned to the 10th instant.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The adjourned meeting of the Senate was held at the Senate House, College Square, on Friday at 5 p. m. Mr. A. Pedler, C.I.E. F. R. S., the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University presided.

At the outset Mr. Pedler said that he had received a letter from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in which it was stated that the Indian Universities Act Amendment Bill was before the Supreme Legislative Council, and that steps were being taken to facilitate the action of the Senate.

Following is the full text of the letter addressed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the Vice-Chancellor:—"I wrote to tell you that a Bill to validate the action under the Indian Universities Act 1904 has been introduced this morning into the India Council. The object is to remove the doubts which have been raised as to the constitution of the Provisional Syndicates and the other corporate bodies. As this Bill has been introduced, the Senates will no doubt judge it best to pass from the consideration of the validity of the constitution of the Provisional Syndicates and to carry out the business of the University."

He said that they need not trouble about the legality of the action taken in the Council. He thought it was wise for them to stop at that particular point to avoid a long discussion, and to go on with the proceedings. Now the question was whether they should take Mr. Justice Pargiters' amendment or not. A notice had been sent on the similar subject by Mr. S. P. Sinha. The following is the full text of Mr. Sinha's notice:—

"As doubts have been raised regarding the validity of the appointment of the Provisional Syndicate, the Senate request His Excellency the Chancellor to take such steps in the matter as may be deemed necessary and in the meantime the Senate do proceed with the urgent current business of the University."

Mr. Sinha. I beg to withdraw my motion.

Mr. Pedler:—The business before you is to accept Mr. Justice Pargiter's motion. If it is accepted we can go on with the business.

Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee wanted to know Mr. Justice Pargiter's amendment.

Father Lafont wanted to know what would become of the two members who represented the Faculty of the Science, the Faculty having ceased to exist. They were interested in knowing what was the constitution of the Bill. They had on the Syndicate two members who represented nothing.

Sir Gurudas Banerjee asked that in view of the fact which had been mentioned in the Rector's Letter could the proposition of Mr. Justice Pargiter stand or that it should also be withdrawn.

Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee said that that would be an inconsistency. Mr. Pedler here read Mr. Justice Pargiters' amendement. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee said, that it was admitted that the constitution of the Provisional Syndicate was open to doubt. They were now called upon to deal with the recommendation of the body, the constitution of which was illegal and admitted by open to doubt. He felt that it was inconsistent.

Mr. Justice Pargiter said that he was willing to withdraw his motion if that would facilitate business.

Mr. Arden-Wood proposed that the Senate should now proceed with the current business.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose asked them to wait till the Bill was passed into law.

Mr. Pedler said that it was highly desirable that they should go on with their work.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pargiter proposed to withdraw his amendment.

Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee—Can it be withdrawn after the Senate had once accepted it?

Mr. Pedler—I shall ask the Senate whether we can allow to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Pedler's substantive motion was put to vote with the result that Mr. Justice Pargiter's amendment was withdrawn. After this the ordinary business of the meeting proceeded.

After the election of members of the Senate constituting the Provisional Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering, the Syndicate recommended to the Senate that each of the Provisional Faculties be directed to meet and elect a President. The motion was carried.

The Syndicate recommended to the Senate that the Provisional Faculty of Arts be directed to meet and appoint Provisional Boards of Studies, as named in Para 1 of the Bye-laws relating to the Boards of Studies. The motion was carried.

The Syndicate recommended to the Senate that the Provisional Faculty of Law be directed to appoint a Committee to recommend Text-books for the B. L. Examination in 1908, and the Honours-in-law Examination in 1907. The motion was carried.

The Syndicate recomended to the Senate that the committee of the Senate composed of 13 men be authorised to droft Regulations in respect of the matters covered by the existing Bye-laws other than those relating to the Registrar, as also in respect of the matters referred to in Sec. 25, Sub-sec. (2), Clauses (a) to (d), (f) to (h) (j), (k) (p), (q) of the Indian Universities Act, and directed to submit them to the Senate. The motion was put and carried.

The Syndicate recommended to the Senate (1) that a Committee of 13 members and the Registrar be appointed to draft Regulations in respect of the matters referred to in Section 25, Sub-section (2) Clauses (e) and (l); and (2) that the Committee consist of the following members: The Vice-Chancellor Dr. P. K. Ray, Mr. G. W. Kuchler, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukarjee, the Registrar, Surg. Genl. G. Bamford, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mitter. Rev. A. B. Wann. Mr. Macdonell, Major F. J. Drury. Father Lafont, Mr. Percival, and Mr. Arden-Wood.

After conducting some formal items of business the meeting adjourned till Wednesday next.

The "Advocate" says:—A year ago the Government of the United Provinces acquired for the Provincial Museum at Lucknow a valuable collection of coins belonging to Mr R. W. Ellis That collection consisted entirely of coins of the Mughal period. Another portions of Mr. Ellis' collection has just been acquired for the museum. The new purchase includes coins of the Græco-Bactrian, Sasa and Kushan periods, and comprises four Tetradrachms. 23 Didradrachms, 46 Hemidrachms, 14 gold and 218 copper coins. While not such a valuable set as the Mughals, the coins of the new purchase belong to the series which are somewhat poorly represented in the Museum collection.

GAZETTE OF INDIA—Feb. 4.

Privilege leave of absence for three months, combined with furlough for three months and seventeen days, is granted to Mr. J. Morison, Barrister-atLaw, Personal Assistant to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 15th February 1905, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. C. O. Hanson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, on the Punjab-Central Provinces combined list, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment, with effect from the 1st February 1905.

Mr. J. W. Oliver, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, on leave, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 11th December 1904.

The services of Mr. F. H. Todd, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 4th grade, Burma, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Superintendent of Port Blair, from the 24th November 1904, for employment in the Andamans.

Mr. H. F. Howard, Indian Civil Service, is appointed Under Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, with effect from the 1st of February 1905.

Mr. H. Barlow, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is at his own request permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 10th February 1905.

THE CONGRESS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Benares, Jan. 31.

The Congress will be held at Benares next Christmas. It has not been accepted by the people of Benares of their free will; they have been forced to invite it by some of the leaders of public opinion in this province. But now that it has come, every body in Benares is making his best efforts to do it with every credit to themselves. The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal is the soul of the movement in Benares and he is loyally assisted by Pundit Chhannu Lal, the Secretary of the Standing Congress Committee and others. From early this month they are gathering information and making arrangements that are possible from now. The question of a good site is a difficult one to solve: two or three sites have up to now been considered but they have been rejected. Application has now been made to the military authorities for the Raj Ghat Fort ground which is a high plateau outside the city, half a minutes walk from the Kashi Railway station and overlooking the Ganges. It is a good site beyond doubt but there is no accommodation of any kind for two miles around the place. On one side is the extension of the city but they are poor buildings, and it is clear that if this site is obtained considerable arrangements will have to be made for housing the delegates. The weather in X'mas may perhaps not permit tents to be put up, so row of buildings will have to be erected and exhibition hall also. The people here are prepared to do what they can. Pundit Madan Mohan Malavya has a hand in the arrangements and scarcely anything is done without his consultation. The Calcutta people may not vote Pundit Madan Mohan as a fearless patriot, but here, in this province, where the dearth of public men is so acute, the Pundit is probably the best that we have. One thing is practically certain. If the Congress is held at Benares it will not be a Congress of fire eaters but of moderators and hardly anything will be done against the whims and caprices of the officialdom.

There were 33 deaths from Plague on Saturday, 61 on Sunday, 53 on Monday and and 38 on Tuesday in the city of Lucknow.

The plague mortality in India for the week ending 28th January shows that the total rose from 28,104 to 33,081 against 23,203 for the corresponding period of last year. The following were the figures:—Bombay Districts, 3,225 against 2,952; Madras Presidency, 451 against 509; Bengal, 5,647 against 3,808; United Provinces, 14,704 against 12,435; the Punjab, 8,738 against 5,606; and the Central Provinces, 505 against 498. The figures are stationary or decreasing elsewhere.

At the Annual Meeting of the Trustees held on 29th January Mr. W. A., J. Archibold of Cambridge was selected to fill the post of Principal of the M. A.-O. College, Aligarh, made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Theodore Morison. Mr. Archibold took a first in Law and was Whewell Scholar and Prince Consort Prizeman, he has hitherto been engaged in literary and University work at Cambridge, being at present a member of the Examining Board in History; and he has also been acting for some time as Secretary to the Board of Indian Civil service studies.

Coonoor, 29th Jan.—The fatal accident to the two Pioneers on the Coonoor-Ootacamund Railway on the 24th instant was due to carelessness on their part and inattention to orders given regarding the method of working. It occurred at the head of the Arvangaut Valley, near the Half Way House, where there are several deep cuttings, one even of 80 feet. These cuttings are made at a slope of 1 in 12, and when the soil is loose landslips are inevitable. The men who lost their lives cut away the earth at the bottom, and this caused an enormous slice of the superincumbent mass to give way and smother the men. Such was the weight of the slip that the head of one man was smashed. The Police held the necessary inquest and the bodies were buried near the camp, which is pitched on the range of hills on which the Castle Brewery stands running toward the Kartary road.

A Moultan telegram, dated 27 Jan., says: The Lietenant-Governor's visit has brought the looked-for and much-needed rain to Multan. We have had a continuous downpour since Wednesday evening. The rain gave over at 2 p.m. this afternoon and the sun did its utmost to struggle through the thick clouds. The sky now, at 4 p.m., remains overcast and there is every indication of more rain. Sir Charles Rivaz braved the elements, and in spite of the heavy rain which fell this morning proceeded by train on his flying visit to Muzaffargarh accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Leigh, the Commissioner of the Division, and Major Robertson, Private Secretary. The camp is under water and a troop of coolies is now being employed in digging drains all over the camp to drain off the water. On account of the bad state of the camp and the wet condition of the tents Lady Rivaz and the other members of the Lieutenant-Governor's suite have moved into Bahawalpur House, which has been kindly placed at His Honour's disposal by His Highness the Nawab. Sir Charles will there join Lady Rivaz on his return this evening.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, Jan. 31.

A strike has broken out at Tiflis.

London, Jan. 31.

Count Lamsdorff has informed Sir C. Hardinge that he has ordered a searching enquiry at Warshaw into the attacks on the British Consul General and Pro-Consul and a complete effacement of the objectionable placards at Moscow and Libau; and has expressed his unqualified disapproval of the Moscow Prefect's conduct.

London, Jan. 31.

Six thousand people met in Paris yesterday evening to denounce the events taking place in Russia. Extraordinary police precautions were taken, and as on leaving place of meeting a bomb was thrown and two Republican Guards wounded, several arrests were made. Another bomb was found outside the residence of Prince Trubetzkoi, the Russian attache.

London, Feb. 1.

The police at St. Petersburg yesterday surprised a meeting of strikers in a tavern, and fired on them, wounding four and killing a girl.

A supplementary official statement states that 96 were killed on the 22nd ultimo at St. Petersburg and 333 wounded, of whom 32 have since died.

The total wounded at Warsaw is variously estimated at 500 to 1,200, but the former is most probable. There are still occasional exchanges of shots in the suburbs.

London, Feb. 1.

The Tsar will receive a deputation of workmen to-day at Tsarskoeselo. M. Mirski, Minister of the Interior, has finally resigned.

Except at Warsaw, where there is still considerable ferment, the Russian Provinces seem to be generally settling down, though those who are well informed believe that the effects of the movement will be lasting, because it shows unsuspected and impressive vitality and co-operation among the Russian masses, which is likely to manifest itself afresh whenever occasion arises.

London, Feb. 1.

Grand Duke Vladimir, who was interviewed to-day, said the Government could not allow 140,000 men to march to the Winter Palace as they would have sacked it and afterwards one whole city. The workmen were the tools of Anarchist plotters and looters. Unfortunately the innocent suffered with the guilty, and 126 had been killed and several hundred wounded.

The Grand Duke ridiculed the idea of a constitution. It would lead to the ruin and disintegration of Russia; but he admitted necessity of reforms enabling the people to present their needs and grievances direct to the Tsar.

A deputation which waited on the Tsar to-day, numbered 34, and was accompanied by M. Kokoutseff and M. Trepoff. The Tsar said the lamentable incidents, whose deplorable consequences were the inevitable result of disorder, were due to workmen permitting themselves to be misled by traitors. Strikes and demonstrations constantly resulted in disorders which must be always repressed by troops. He recognised that the workmen's life was not easy, but they must be patient. It was a crime to come in a crowd to declare their needs to him. He promised measures to ameliorate their lot, and to assure the legal examination of their demands, and concluded:—

"I pardon your transgression. Return to work and do your duty."

An attempt was made to assassinate the Chief of Police at Odessa to-day. He was wounded by a revolver shot. The assailant was arrested.

London,

Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes succeeds Sir Francis Jeune, and Mr. Bargrave Deane succeeds M. Justice Gorell Barnes.

London, Feb. 2.

Maxim Gorky has been released.—"Englishman."

London, Feb. 2.

An official notification says the Emperor and Empress and Dowager Empress are sympathising deeply with the families of those killed and wounded at St. Petersburg on the 22nd ultimo, and have placed £5,000 at their disposal.

M. Trepoff is ordered to assist those in need.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from St. Petersburg says that, as the result of an interview with the Minister Yermoloff on Monday, and the latter's earnest representations to the Tsar, His Majesty has signed an Ukase constituting a Russian Magna Charta, and directs M. De Witte, as President of Committee of Ministers, to further extend the reforms laid down in Ukase of 27th December, and orders the people be invited to co-operate with the Government, leaving De Witte to determine the manner. His Majesty commands the restoration of order throughout the Empire by peaceful methods, and is pensioning the orphans and cripples left by the riots of the 22nd ultimo. The Council of Ministers afterwards discussed the new situation, M. De Witte throwing his whole weight on the popular side. The captives are to be released to-day and the press freed from all restrictions.

M. Trepoff is to be sent to Manchuria.

A later telegram says a representative Council will be created in a fortnight.

London, Feb. 2.

An official announcement at St. Petersburg says the report about a Magna Charta is incorrect and based upon the following circumstances:

A Council of ministers rejected a motion of de Witte to record their opinion regarding the incidents of the 22nd ultimo and to adopt measures to prevent its recurrence. De Witte, whose motion was placed on the minutes, thereupon submitted a memorandum to the Tsar who approved it. The Council held an extraordinary sitting on Jan. 31st to discuss the memorandum, when the question of an enquiry into the incidents of 22nd ultimo was considered, and the Minister of Finance was empowered to prepare a scheme of social legislative reform with special reference to the labour question.

Maxim Gorki has been released.

Warsaw is still in a state of siege. A strike has begun in the adjoining villages.

M. Muravieff, Russian Minister of Justice, is appointed Ambassador to Italy. M. Manuchin succeeds him. M. Bulygin, a reactionary and former assistant of Grand Duke Sergius when he was Governor of Moscow, has been appointed Minister of the Interior.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, Feb. 2.

Reuter's correspondent wires from Irkutsk that 400 men on the Siberian Railway have struck at the Krasnoyarsk depots.

London, Feb. 3.

With reference to one of the sections of the Tsar's Ukase on reforms, the Committee of Ministers has decided to recommend a series of measures. The recommendation limits the individual initiative of Ministers when conferring with the Tsar, especially with reference to the alternations or suspension of the laws of the country, and increasing the control and initiative of the Senate in respect to the same, facilitating the prosecutions of officials by private individuals for illegalities and establishing local courts in connection with the Senate and trials by educated juries where loss of civil rights is involved.

London, Feb. 3.

It is now undoubted that the casualties at Warsaw are far exceeding those at St. Petersburg. The dead are buried at night guarded by troops. The looting is due to hooligans, who have been incited by the police in order to discredit the movement. A body of workmen yesterday entered the hooligan quarter and killed all they found in possession of plunder.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

London, Jan. 31.

Captain Klado, in his evidence before the North Sea Commission of Enquiry emphatically reiterated his account of an encounter with torpedo boats.

London, Jan. 31.

The Japanese have captured the British steamer "Wyefield" with contraband cargo off Hokkaido.

London, Jan. 31.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says the loss of Heikutai so weakens the Russian position that probably it will compel a material change of front in that neighbourhood. The Japanese now occupy Heikutai, and are holding strong Russian works. It is impossible to build new works owing to the frost. The Japanese found at least 1,200 Russian dead since the fighting on the 25th. The Russians admit their loss was about ten thousand.

London, Feb. 1.

The "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Tokio says the Russian casualties, from January 25th to 29th, are now estimated at 36,000 to 42,000, and the Japanese 7,000.

General Sakharoff estimates his Japanese prisoners at over three hundred.

London, Feb. 1.

Kuropatkin, wiring on January 31st, says Sandepu ignited as a result of the Russian cannonade, compelling the Japanese partially to evacuate it. Japanese attacks on the neighbouring villages and passes have been repulsed.

London, Feb. 3.

Marshal Oyama reports that the Japanese casualties from the 25th to the 29th ultimo, were seven thousand, and those of the Russians at least ten thousand. Prisoners report that four Infantry Regiments were nearly annihilated.

London, Feb. 3.

Reuter at Tokio says that the battle at Haikontai was more extensive and more desperate than was originally indicated. For four days the battle hung in the balance, the Japanese were in a critical position and outnumbered. General Oyama finally ordered night attacks by all columns on the 28th. The Russians were unable to withstand them and began to retreat; the Japanese then charged and occupied Haikontai on the morning of the 29th.

London, Feb. 3.

Rojestvensky's squadron has left Jibutil for Madagascar. Eighteen German colliers follow the squadron.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

PORT ARTHUR LOSSES.

London, Jan. 14.

The Japanese casualties since the battle of Nanshan numbered 55,000. Of these one-fifth were killed.

The Times correspondent at Port Arthur states that there were 55,000 soldiers, seamen, and civilians at Port Arthur at the beginning of the siege, and that 10,000 were killed or died of sickness between that date and the capitulation.

The "Times'" correspondent at Tokio states that the total number of Japanese military prisoners at Port Arthur, including the wounded, was only 70.

When this fact became known, it excited deep emotion in Japan, inasmuch as it is believed that hundreds of Japanese wounded fell within the Russian lines, and were allowed to perish.

SHA-HO CASUALTIES.

The "Times'" military critic states that it is now beyond doubt that the Russian casualties resulting from the great fight on the Sha-Ho numbered 60,000, while the Japanese losses were not more than 16,000.

SKIRMISHING IN COREA.

In a skirmish between some Russian outposts and Japanese at Honewan, in the north-east of Corea, nine Cossacks were killed.

WAR TO THE BITTER END.

The Russian Embassy states that Admiral Dubassoff's opinions regarding the termination of the war are merely personal, since Russia is determined to carry on the war to the bitter end.

NORTH SEA INCIDENT.

STRANGE MAXONIGRAMS.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" states that on the night of the Dogger Bank affair, an ethergram, in Russian, was received at Shorncliffe and forwarded to the Admiralty, by whom it was deciphered as follows:—

"What damage has been sustained by the "Orel" and "Oleg."

At that time the Admiralty was unaware of the outrage, and it was imagined for some hours that the "Orel" and "Oleg," the two Russian warships mentioned, had collided.

The "Daily Mail" states that various Russian ethergrams received at British stations during the passage of the Baltic Fleet show that the Russians were aware that they had attacked their own ships, mutually mistaking them for Japanese vessels, and that the torpedo-boat story was an afterthought.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

PORT ARTHUR.

London, Jan. 13.

The surrender of the Port Arthur garrison has been completed, and 878 officers and 23,491 rank and file have been handed over to the Japanese authorities. About half the officers gave their parole and will return to Russia. Before the Russian troops marched out of Port Arthur General Stoessel sent an envoy to General Nogi asking for the honour of a meeting. The Japanese Commander-in-Chief at once consented and appointed a rendezvous at Plum Tree Cottage, a desolate hut, in which the terms of surrender were arranged. The meeting had nothing of the spectacular about it. It began, indeed, with something of an anti-climax. General Nogi had fixed the meeting for noon. By some mistake General Stoessel understood the time to be half-past ten. At eleven o'clock, preceded by an escort of two troopers, General Nogi came up a the track. With him were General Ichiji (who arranged the terms of surrender) and three captains. The two Generals met for the first time after eight months of incessant conflict within a range of two or three miles. They raised their hands in a ceremonious salute; then dismounted, and walked to the cottage. As on the occasion of the first conference, the troopers of the escorts rapidly made friends with each other. The interview was of the most cordial nature. The Russian General expressed his thanks for the liberality of the terms of surrender directed by the Mikado and for the permission accorded him by General Nogi to send his telegram to the Tsar over the Japanese lines. The interview lasted about two hours.

SPOILS OF WAR.

General Nogi reports that the delivery of the forts, batteries, warships, arms, etc., was completed on January 10th. The principal items are as follows: Permanent batteries and forts 59; guns—large calibre 54, medium 149, small 343; 546 shells; 82,670 torpedoes; 60 charges of explosives; 1,588 lbs. ammunition; 66,000 rifles; 35,252 pistols; 579 swords; 1,891 small-arms; ammunition (rounds), 2,266,800; ammunition wagons 290; carts, 671; sets of harness, 87; horses' harness 2,096; searchlights 14; telegraph apparatus (sets) 15; telephone apparatus (sets) 134; signalling apparatus (sets) 3; entrenchilling tools 1,171, harness 192; battleships, excluding the Sevastopol, sunk outside the harbour, 4; cruisers 2; gunboats and destroyers 14; steamers 10; launches 8, miscellaneous vessels 12. In addition there are thirty-five smallf vessels which can be used after slight repairs. The battleships are: The Retvisan, a new ship but badly damaged by the torpedo which struck her on February 8th; the sister ships Peresviet and Pobieda, both new and good ships and probably not much damaged, and the Poltava. Probably at least three of these ships will be capable of repair. The cruisers are the Bayan, so damaged as not, it is believed, to be capable of repair, and the Pallada.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

A Mauritius telegram states that Admiral Folkersam informed the Commander of the Messageries steamer Oxus that he was of the to be attacked by the Japanese in expected Ocean and applied to him for the Indian harbour of Diego Suarez. [illegible] a map of the that he thought the Ba[illegible]. The Admiral said at Mahe in the Se[illegible]tic Fleet would call siderable amount [illegible]chelles Islands. A con- at Jibutil, and [illegible] of champagne was shipped of cases of [illegible] at Tamatave a large quantity board. The tug boat Russ on January 4th de enormous purdhases of provisions at matave. The Russ has a double crew on board of Russians and Germans. According to necessity the vessel is at times Russian, at times German, and the sailors in turn become the crew or passengers.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

RECENT ENGAGEMENTS.

CASUALTY LIST.

(From the Japanese Consul.)

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Marshal Oyama reporting the details of the fierce fighting from the 25th to the 29th ultimo when the enemy were driven to the right bank of the river Hunho, says that the enemy consisted of the First Siberian Army Corps, one mixed Army Corps, Second and Fifth Brigades, Sharpshooters, part of the Eighth Army Corps Sixty first Siberian Reserve Division and some Chasscurs, etc., making a total of at least seven Divisions with one cavalry Division. Our casualties are about 700. The enemy's losses are also considerable. The prisoners say that four regiments of the Russian Infantry were nearly annihilated whereof many Companies were reduced to twenty or thirty men each and the Russian casualties must total at least ten thousands.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Madras, Feb. 3.

The Maharaja of Mysore has abandoned his visit to Calcutta owing to indisposition. He will return to Bangalore on the 5th instant.

THE METROPOLITAN'S TOUR.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Madras, Feb. 3.

The Bishops of Bombay and Nagpore left Madras last night for Bombay and Nagpore. The Metropolitan accompanies the Bishop of Madras on visitation to Nandyal before returning to Calcutta.

SEVERE COLD AT AGRA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Agra, Feb. 3.

A very cold wave has swept over the station and there is severe frost at night. In many places pools of water are frozen over; many aged weakly human beings and animals have perished. Great damage has been done to gardens and crops. The orhar crop is entirely lost, and is being cut down for firewood, basket making etc. Grass wheat and barley have suffered. 50 per cent. of the cultivators are greatly to be pitied and should get a remission of rent.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Calcutta and Mofussil.

High Court Notice.—Two Superintendents and two Clerks of the Budget and Accounts Section of the Military Department are exempted from liability to serve on Juries in this Court from the 15th December to the 31st March of each year.

Public Works Department—The following temporary promotions are made in the Upper Subordinate Establishment:—Mitter Saroda Charn Supervisor, 2nd grade, is promoted to 1st grade, Talapatra, Jadab Chandra, Overseer, 1st grade, to Supervisor, 2nd grade and Chatterjee, Mohit Kumar, Overseer, 1st grade to Supervisor, 2nd grade.

P. W. D.—The Secretary of State will appoint not less than eleven Assistant Engineers to the Public Works Department of the Government of India in addition to those to be made from Cooper's Hill. Applications for appointments have to be made on special forms obtainable from the India Office and candidates must be between 21 and 24 years of age.

Collapse of a Rice Stack.—Two women and a man met with a singular accident. It would appear that work was being carried on as usual in a rice depot situated close to the railway lines at Ahiritollah when through the vibration caused by a passing train a large stack of rice in the godown collapsed and the three persons above mentioned were injured by the falling bags one woman so severely as to necessitate her removal to hospital, where her condition is believed to be serious.

Twelve Stripes for Mollah's Shoes.—On Wednesday, Inspector Wise of the Watgunge Thanna charged one Dastmohamed Khan, a Kabulee before Moulvie Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore with the theft of a pair of shoes belonging to a "Mollah" (priest) of a local mosque. The accused, one day, attended the mosque to offer his prayer and finding the "Mollah" was deeply engaged in delivering sermons, ran away with his shoes. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twelve stripes.

The Matla Riot Case.—The case in which one Romey Mollah, an influential resident of Canning Town and thirteen of his men were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly rioting and causing hurt to some "Chaprasees" of Port Canning and Company in connection with a dispute over a fishery, under circumstances already reported, was concluded before Syed Mohamed Khan Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore. Babu Nundo Lall Mookerjee with Babu Haran Chander Chuckerbatty appeared for the defence and urged that this case was solely a concocted one. The Magistrate accordingly acquitted all the accused.

Civil Medical Department.—The following Assistant Surgeons of the Bengal Establishment having passed the Septennial Examination held at the Medical College, Calcutta, on the 9th November 1904, are promoted to the next higher grade than they are at present in:—Amnada Lal Bose Teacher of Surgery and Midwifery, Orissa Medical School. Saroda Prosad Dass Dhenkanal Dispensary, Orissa. Kali Prasanna Lahiri Darbhanga Dispensary. Hira Lal Sinha Second Assistant, Chemical Examination Department. Satya Saran Chakravarti Officiating ... of Surgery, Campbell Medical Teacher ... Chandra Basu Puri Dispensary. Sa... Nath Sen Third Assistant and Satye... Examination Department.

A Comedy of Errors.—A somewhat funny ... Court of a local incident occured in the ... day when Mr. Munsiff at Alipore on Wednes... Corporation Cooper of the Calcutta Municipal ... connected entered the Munsiff's court room in ... city. ...ion with a law suit of the Municipal... The Munsiff mistaking him for Mr. Justice ... who has been on inspection duty for some days at Alipore, at once left his "ejlas" and after "salaming" him in a most respectful manner, went down to receive him, when Mr. Cooper not a little surprised asked the Munsiff where his pleader was. The Munsiff then answering his question retraced, in a somewhat embarassed manner his steps to the "ejlas" and sat down speechless for some minutes.

Weather and Crops is Assam.—The Report on the state and prospects of the crops in Assam for the week ending the 24th January, says:—Slight rain has fallen in all districts except the Garo Hills. Hoeing and pruning of ta continue. Harvesting of late rice has nearly finished. Gathering pulses and cotton and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. The outturn of late rice and cotton generally is good. Prospects of mustard, pulses, and sugarcane are fair. Ploughing for early rice has commenced. Cattle-disease is prevalent in four districts. Prices of common rice are:—Silchar 19, Sylhet 18, Dhubri, Tezpur, and Nowgong 16, Gauhati and Dibrugarh 14, and Sibsagar 12 seers per rupee.

Alleged Fraudulent Transaction.—On Friday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Tarak Nath Sadhu on behalf of one Abdul Hakim of the Municipal Market, made an application against Sovan Khan, Anwar and Kaji Rahim Bux, Tarak Nath and four others, under the following circumstances. The facts, as alleged, in the application, are these. On or about the 16th December last, the third defendant Kaji Rahim Bux, being an acquaintance of the applicant, called at his shop and made a proposal to him to the effect that a canal was being excavated by Messrs Martin and Co. If he would desire to take up the work, the defendant (No.3) could arrange the matter for him. He brought one Anwar as a "Sirdar" who would work under him and introduced the man to the applicant. In this manner, Nos. 6, 7, 8, brought by Anwar and similarly introduced to him as "sirdars" who would bring coolies and for which they were to be paid in advance. Anwar and Sovan would also supply coolies. On the 21st January last, Sovan induced the complainant to deliver Rs. 1000 to him in advance. The 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th defendants were alleged to have been paid Rs. 691, Rs. 485 and Rs. 400, respectively by the applicant. Sometime after they brought some coolies and reported to the applicant that the coolies would not work unless they get some more money in advance. On the 28th January 8th, 6th, 7th, and 9th defendants alleged to have been paid Rs. 205, Rs. 275, Rs. 225, and Rs. 205 for which the defendants gave receipts, but since then they did not bring any more coolies and were asking for more monies from the applicant. He prayed in the application that the Court would be pleased to direct the police to take cognizance in the matter. The Magistrate granted the application as prayed for.

Bank Rate.—The Bank of Bengal rate for demand loans remains at 6 per cent.

Text Books.—The "Calcutta Gazette" contains the list of text, library and prize books recommended by the Text Book Committee for the approval of Government.

Viceroy's Party.—The party accompanying the Viceroy on his coming tour to Kalabari (Assam) will be:—Lord Lamington, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. E. Baring, C. V. O., Major A. J. Macnab, Surgeon to the Viceroy, Captain Akers-Douglas, A. D. C. to the Viceroy, Captain H. Moynell, A. D. C. to the Governor of Bombay.

Investiture.—The full dress state party at Government house Thursday night was a very crowded and brilliant affair, and over 1100 persons must have been present. General Macdonald was invested with the K. C. I.E Messrs, Savage and Hodson were decorated with the C.S.I. and Messrs Knyvett and Horn, Major Bird and Captain Wilson received the C.I.E. at the hands of the Viceroy. After these honours had been bestowed a number of Indian officers were presented to Lord Curzon. Among those present were the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior and his suite, Sir Andrew and Lady Fraser, Lord Kitchener, all the high officials of state and a large number of Indian gentlemen

Cold "Snap" in Calcutta.—The cold wave which had forsaken Calcutta has come back with a backwash giving us again some low temperatures during the past 48 hours. During the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Thursday, the maximum temperature registered in Calcutta was 69.3 deg., which is 9.4 degrees below normal, and the minimum was 53.9 degrees. In other places also very low temperatures were registered during the same period, the following being some of the minimum readings:—Darjeeling, 26 degrees; Patna 36. 3 degrees; Chapra, 38.7 degrees; Motihari, 34.1 degrees; Mozafferpore, 36.7 degrees; Bhagalpur, 37.7 degrees; Purneah, 35 degrees, which was 13.5 degrees below normal; and Lucknow 34.6 degrees. It is, therefore, evident the abnormally cold spell of weather which has characterized the Indian winter of 1904-05 is not yet over, and the reports of heavy snow in the Himalayas from East to West of the range give us promise of a continuance of it.

Suit against the Calcutta Corporation.—The Additional Sub-Judge of Alipore delivered judgment in a contested appeal brought by one Sadaruddin Nascar against the Corporation of Calcutta to esablish his right as tenant under he Bengal Tenancy Act to a piece of land measuring about twenty-four "bighas" known as the Dhakuria Trenching Ground, on the allegation of his being a sub lessee under a tenant of the Calcutta Corporation. The lower Court dismissed his suit against which this appeal was preferred. Babu Debendra Chander Ghose, the senior Government pleader with Babu Narayan Chander Ghose who appeared on behalf of the Corporation contended that under the circumstances of the case, the plaintiff could acquire no right or status under the aforesaid act, and that the law applicable to the case would be the Transfer of Proprty Act and that the plaintiff was a mere trespasser. The Sub-Judge agreeing with this view dismissed the appeal.

Hooghly Items.—Writes our Hooghly correspondent:—A peculiar kind of fatal disease has appeared in our town. Many fell victims to it and one of the eminent physicians of our town in the person of Dr. Shib Chunder Bhattacherjee, L.M.S. is no more. This melancholy event took place at noon on Wednesday the 1st instant. He contracted the said fell disease the day previous to his death, and succumbed to it the day following. No medical aid available could save him from the cruel hands of death. His death has cast a gloom over the station. He had a large practice. He was very popular with all classes of the community. He was endeared to the public by suavity of manners and kindly disposition. Unbounded ... and unstinted charity were a characteristic trait in his character. His death is deeply mourned by all who had the occasion to come in contact with him. We offer our sincere condolences to the bereaved family. In the adjacent little French Colony at Chandernagore some suspected cases of plague are reported to have occurred. Steps are being taken by the authorities there to open a seggregation camp.

Attempt at Murder.—On Friday, before Babu Gopal Chander Mookerjee of Alipore one Metoo Sheith of Baladauga was charged with having attempted to take the lives of five persons. It was stated that there was a quarrel between the children of the accused and those of one Bikho Shaik upon a paltry matter. Metoo took the side of his children and after having severely reprimanded their opponents suddenly rushed into his own house brought out a sharp "dao" and began to lay about him with the indiscriminate fury of a mad man with the result that in about a minute or two Bikho, his three sons and a nephew lay weltering in their blood with ghastly wounds on their bodies. They were immediately removed to the hospital where their condition became so serious that their dying declarations were recorded; but all of them are however showing signs of imprisonment. The accused while in the dock made a statement to the Court alleging that the immediate cause of his insenate attack was not what the evidence disclosed but the circumstance that the wounded persons had been inhumanly belabouring his wife with clubs and fists after having rendered her stark naked, the sight of which was too much for him to bear and he interfered with the result as above stated. The trial is proceeding.

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High Court—Feb. 3.

CRIMINAL BENCH

(Before Justices Henderson and Geidt.)

A RULE MADE ABSOLUTE.

Babus Manmotho Nath Mookerji and Charu Chandra De appeared in support of a Rule obtained by them on behalf of one Mujlis Kumari Dasi, whose complaint against Lav Chand and 4 ors., was on the 15th October last dismissed under section 203 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta. The Rule was issued on the learned Magistrate to show cause why the complaint should not be further enquired into, on the ground that the Magistrate was wrong in dismissing the petitioner's complaint, as aforesaid, in the absence of any evidence whatsoever as to the "bonafide" of the alleged claim by purchase which the accused put forward, and under which claim they forcibly entered the petitioner's premises No. 13 Bysack's Lane; and after abusing and criminally intimidating the petitioner broke down a wall and caused mischief thereby of considerable amount. Their Lordships, after hearing the learned Vakils, made the Rule absolute and directed the learned Magistrate below to enquire further into the petitioner's complaint.

A RULE ISSUED.

On the 10th November 1904 one Padma Nath complained against one Balkrishna Behera before the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Bhadrak alleging that on the 4th November Balkrishna and others confined him. The case was tried by an Honorary Magistrate, who convicted Balkrishna under Sec. 347 I. P. C. and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 10. An appeal was preferred to the District Magistrate of Balasore who dismissed it. Against that Balkrishna moved this Court.

Their Lordships after hearing Babu Dasarathi Sanyal issued a rule on the District Magistrate to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside. The petitioner was ordered to be released on bail.

A MAINTENANCE SUIT.

One Munjuri applied before the Northern Division Presidency Magistrate claiming maintenance against one Thackur Dass Sah Kalwar alleging that she was his wife and that he refused to maintain her. The Magistrate passed an order allowing maintenance to the woman of Rs. 10 a month. Against that order Thackur Das moved this Court. A rule was issued which came on for hearing to-day.

Mr. Philip Mortan with Babu Sashi Shekher Bose, appeared for the petitioner. Babu Hara Kumar Mittra appeared to show cause.

Their Lordships after hearing both sides made the rule absolute.

A MISSIONARY CASE.

Babu Hemendranath Sen appeared in support of a Rule obtained by him on behalf of Gadai Saha and another calling upon the District Magistrate of Murshidabad to shew cause why the order passed by him for the prosecution of the petitioners under 193 I. P. Code should not be set aside on the ground that no offence was committed either before him or brought under his notice in the course of a judicial proceeding.

A missionary gentleman Rev. Atto Stersberg, belonging to the London Mission at Berhampore applied before the Magistrate of the District, Mr. Hallifax on benalf of one Harimati who had been converted by the said Mission for the custody of her minor daughter Prodhana who it was alleged being kept away by the father of Harimati. The District Magistrate directed the matter for enquiry to Mr. Mackertish, Deputy Magis... an enquiry and on his finding ... had been married ... th ago to the petitioner Rashbehari, the matter was placed before the District Magistrate. Thereupon the said Magistrate passed an order to the effect that when the girl had been married, she could not be taken away from her husband and ordered that Mr. Stresberg might be informed accordingly. But this did not evidently satisfy the missionary gentleman and he put in another petition to the Magistrate stating that the statement about the marriage was false and pressed for another enquiry. Thereupon the District Magistrate passed an order on the Police that he would hold a local enquiry on the spot and accordingly the Police kept the girl and the petitioner in attendance and the District Magistrate examined some witnesses and came to the conclusion that the marriage had not taken place and that the petitioners had given false evidence before Mr. Mackertish and directed the prosecution of the petitioners and the case was placed in the Court of the Deputy Magistrate of Lalbag. The petitioners therefore moved the Sessions Judge but he held that the order being one under Sec. 476 Cr. P. Code, the High Court had no jurisdiction to deal with the said order under Sec. 439 Cr. P. Code. It was contended by the learned Vakil that the Magistrate acted wholly without jurisdiction as no offence was committed before him or brought under his notice in the course of a judicial proceeding. He further pointed out that the Magistrate could not possibly have proceeded under Sec. 551 Cr. P. Code as it was not even alleged that the girl was kept away for immoral purposes and then it was submitted that the High Court had jurisdiction to deal with orders under Sec. 476 under Sec. 439 Cr. P. Code and referred to all the cases where it had been so held not only by the Calcutta High Court, but also by other High Courts.

Their Lordships did not accept the view of the Sessions Judge and the Rule was made absolute and the order for prosecution was set aside.

This year's Pearl fishery in Ceylon takes place at Marichchikkaddi about the middle of this month. The banks to be fished are the South-West Cheval Paar, which is estimated to contain 3,500,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for two days with average loads of 10,000 each a day; the Mid-East Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 13,750,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for seven days with average loads of 10,000 each day. The North and South Modaragam, with 25,700,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for thirteen days with average loads of 10,000 each day; the South Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 40,220,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for twenty days with average loads of 10,000 each a day; each boat being fully manned with divers.

N. W. P. HIGH COURT.

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DEATH SENTENCE QUASHED.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knox and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blair delivered judgment on Wednesday in an appeal brought by Tika Ram, who had been convicted and sentenced to death by the Sessions Court of Bareilly on a charge of wilful murder of one Lochan. Their Lordships, in giving their decision, pointed out that their difficulties in the case had been much enhanced by the singular procedure adopted by the Sessions Judge in his judgment. More than one-half of his judgment was devoted to matter which may have come out of the police diary, and which the Sessions Judge himself alluded to as "suppositions," and 'suggestions" made to him independently of the evidence given in Court. He alluded to a statement made apparently to the police and repeated the day after by one Jaikishan before the Tashildar Magistrate of Bareilly. Jaikishan was sent up as a witness for the Crown, and the Sessions Judge had, under the circumstances, no option but to record his evidence whatever might have been its nature. Their Lordships had caused enquiries to be made of the learned vakil who held the post of Public Prosecutor, as to why the evidence of this witness was not recorded. The reply was that the witness was not examined by the Public Prosecutor for the reasons given by the Sessions Judge in his judgment. Their Lordships had tried to find those reasons, but all they discovered were the following:—"I have not examined Jaikishan as a witness, nor tendered him a pardon as an informer. I have very little doubt that he took a part in the murder just as much as Tika Ram. Therefore, he cannot be accepted as a witness, and it would be useless to make him an informer, as it is evident that he is not willing to tell the whole truth and it would be difficult to place any reliance on what he said. There can be little doubt that he had a "liason" with Hirma, and had a motive in joining in the murder. There can also be little doubt that he came straight home and told the women what had happened. If he was not an accomplice, but witnessed the murder, why did he not come home and say what he had seen, and have his mother's murderers arrested? Why did he not tell the chaukidar what he had seen and why did he maintain silence from the 13th to the 17th? I entirely fail to understand why he was not sent up for trial with the other accused." Continuing, their Lordships stated that it was no part of the duty of a Sessions Judge to decide before a witness had been examined whether he could or could not be accepted as a witness, especially if he had been sent up as witness to facts of the highest relevancy. The officer who had to decide whether a witness in a trial before a Court of Sessions was or was not to be put forward was the Public Prosecutor. The Judge might send for and examine a witness whom the Public Prosecutor did not call, but he was bound to hear a witness put forward by the Public Prosecutor. In this case there was another witness sent up by the Committing Magistrate, viz., Hadgi, who was not examined, and the only reason given by the Public Prosecutor for not examining him was that a witness who had given similar evidence was not believed by the Court of Sessions. In their Lordship's opinions this was, if anything, all the more reason why Hadgi should have been examined. As to that portion of the Sessions Judge's judgment which dealt with the evidence given in Court, their Lordships found that the learned Judge acquitted Dhan Singh, who was put on his trial with Tika Ram for the murder, on the ground that it would have been impossible to convict him on the uncorroborated evidence of Puran, but he convicted Tika Ram because there was (1) evidence as to motive; (2) the evidence of eye-witnesses Puran and Sita Ram, who were unprejudiced; and (3) the partial confession of Tika Ram. As regarded the first, their Lordships were unable to follow the learned Judge and make a distinction between Tika Ram and Dhan Singh. As regarded the second, the evidence taken before the Committing Magistrate was so much at conflict with that given before the Court of Session that it would have been unsafe to place any reliance upon what he said. Their Lordships thought that if Sita Ram had been more fully examined in the Court of Sessions touching the evidence which he had given before the Committing Magistrate he might possibly have furnished some explanation which would have enabled their Lordships to have taken into consideration his evidence given in the Court of Session. Their Lordships did not think that likely, and considered that the only safe way of dealing with his evidence was to reject it altogether. They were very much struck by the similarity between the evidence of Puran and Sita Ram—similarity so great that it raised the doubt whether they were not repeating a story taught to them. As regarded the so-called confession the remarks made by the learned Judge who placed it on the record deprived it of all its evidential value. For the above reasons their Lordships allowed the appeal, set aside the conviction and sentence and acquitted Tika Ram of the offence of which he was charged and directed that he be forthwith released, or, if on bail, his bail be discharged. Their Lordships directed that a copy of their judgment be sent to the Legal Remembrancer for information.

A very gruesome----and, at the same time, a very inconvenient----scare is going the rounds in the northern suburbs of Colombo, in Kotahena and Mutwal—in the former in particular. The story is a long one. According to a current rumour there is some insurmounable difficulty in the building of the new graving-dock. Every stone and concrete block put down disappears, goodness knows where, Mr. Bostock has had experience of harbour-works before and, so says the man in the street, he knows what is to be done when stones and blocks disappear in that mysterious fashion. It is the work of the devil, and the devil must be propitiated by human sacrifice! There are 117 pillars to be built, says the man in the street, and accordingly 117 human lives must be immolated, Every second man in Kotahena believes the story, and wives and mothers live in trepidation let alone their husbands and brothers. Little children who go to school are waited for by their parents with the utmost anxiety, and the scare is working much distress. One awkward result of the scare is that servants will not go out into the boutiques after dusk. the scare has much behind to recommend it to the credulity of the people. In days gone by no big work was undertaken, they say in a whisper, but that what is known as bilia was paid.

NEWS OF THE DAY

The project of a light railway to Hazaribagh seems likely to be considered at once.

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore will leave Madras by special train from Rovapuram on the forenoon of the 4th Feb. for Calcutta.

Mr. V. Nammmaiya, Senior Dewan Peischar, Travancore, has been appointed to act for the Dewan again during the Maharajah's tour to Madras. This is the third time he has been so appointed.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert, Political Officer with the ex-Amir, has been selected to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Pears as Resident at Jaipur when the latter goes to Kashmir to officiate as Resident in April next.

Mr. W.E.T. Clarke, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras, proceeds by sea on short leave to Colombo for the benefit of his health, and during his absence Mr. Aziz-ud-din Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, the Second Magistrate, will act as Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Amir of Kabul is reported to have recently ordered stock to be taken of the arms and munitions of war in all his arsenals. The results is that he considers sufficient quantities to exist, plus those which his factories can turn out, and that there is no need for further purchases in Europe. His Highness means, therefore, to direct his attention to increasing his military transport.

A Peking letter states that the term of the British-Chinese Agreement concerning the joining of the Yunnan-Burma telegraphs being about to expire, the Waiwupu has notified Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister in Peking, that Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai, as Director-General of Chinese Telegraphs, intends to send a special deputy to Peking to confer with the British Minister about the matter.

The medals designed for the purposes of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Bombay are expressive of much of the work accomplished or aimed at by the promoters of the Fair. On one side is a fine female figure representing the Congress as the patron saint of the institution. On the other is India with Bombay prominently marked, and round this miniature map are represented different sections into which the Exhibition has been sub-divided. The design is ingenious and comprehensive.

Owing to heavy snow the Hurnai line train was detained for 24 hours between Mud Gorge and Kuch Stations, and arrived on the evening of the 30th, instead of on the 29th. Much suffering was experienced by the passengers. Captain Reddie, who had gone to Kuch in the morning, expecting to meet the train returning in the evening to Quetta, was detained at Kuch station for 24 hours in intense cold. Arrangements should be made at Quetta for lighting fires in waiting rooms and opening refreshment rooms at the waiting rooms. The station is only opened before the arrival and departure of trains, an excellent arrangement for the station officials but a cruel one for passengers.

H. E. T'ang Shao-yi, special High Commission to Lhassa, says the "W. C. Herald" of the 13th January, is residing at 27, Markham Road, which was the residence of the late Mr. Tong Kid-son. Being a member of the Chinese Educational Mission which went to the United States in the seventies, his Excellency is to be the guest of his schoolmates on Thursday night, the 12th instant, at a banquet to be held in the artistic residence (lent for the occasion) of Mr. Chew, a wealthy Chinese gentleman of leisure, on Range Road, Hongkew. His Excellency T'ang Shao-yi is armed with plenary powers from Peking to settle all matters between the Indian Governments and the Tibetan Lamas.

A curious case has been engaging for some time in the Criminal Court at Tilsit. A Fraulein Ribios set up in business as a "Nature healer," using simple and ordinary rational means as her entire stock-in-trade. In the course of her practice a child whom she was treating died, and an action was brought against her for man-slaughter. Her counsel a man of extreme ability, argued that in Fraulein Ribios's methods there was absolutely nothing criminal. She made no pretension to the possession of secret powers, but simply relied on Nature. He pointed out that two of the most notable names in modern German medical science, Drs. Lahmann and Schweninger, were identified with the methods which Ribios had adopted. Dr. Lahmann was the director of the famous establishment near Dresden, to which the highest in the land resorted, including members of the reigning Hohenzollern family. Dr. Schweninger was Bismarck's body physician. It would, counsel maintained, be a miscarriage of justice to condemn Ribios for practising the elementary rules of hygiene. The jury acquitted her, and the State was condemned to pay the costs of the action.

When the Empress Eugenie arrived on Tuesday night at the Hotel Continental, and stepped from the electric coupe which had been sent to the station to meet her, a tall and soldierly-looking old man of some seventy years stood, with bared head, and saluted in military fashion, telephones, the "Express" Paris correspondent. In the brilliant days of the second Empire the old soldier formed part of the Empress bodyguard, and it is said that he conceived a strong platonic love for his Sovereign, which made him the butt of his comrades. The Empress frequently visits the city over which she once reigned so brilliantly, but even the newspapers hardly notice her comings and goings. The old soldier, however, never fails in his fidelity, and stands in one of the corridors through which the Empress is bound to pass, so that he may salute his former Sovereign as she arrives at the Hotel Continental. He invariably brings a magnificent boquet of violets or roses, which are placed in the Empress' drawing-room. The Empress is deeply touched by the old man's devotion, and would long ago have attached him to her household, but he would scorn to become a domestic and has always steadily refused to leave Paris. On the boulevards the tall figure dressed in a shabby old cloak and slouch hat, is a well-known character.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

NOTES FROM MUZAFARPUR.

Muzaffarpur, Jan. 29.

PLAGUE.

It is over a couple of months that plague made its appearance in Muzaffarpur, but, as yet, it shows no signs of abatement. It has carried away a very large number of men the majority of them belonging to low class and a certain portion to middle class people. Almost all the gentry of the town have removed to the outskirts and several of the pleaders of the Judge's Court have left the town for their respective homes.

DARBHANGA RAJ CASE.

The 27th of January was the date fixed for the filing of written statement in the big Durbhanga Raj case brought by the widows of the late Maharaja Sir Lachhmesar Sing Bahadur G. C. I. E. against the present Maharajah. An adjournment being applied for on behalf of the Maharaja the District Judge adjourned the case to the 1st of May next.

A DISTRICT JUDGE'S COURT.

It is over a year that the Lieutenant-Governor held out to the people of Durbhanga a strong hope of their being provided with a District Judge's Court at Laheria Sarai, but people are still in the dark as to when their hopes would be realised. There is a very strong rumour here that one of the Subordinate Judge's Courts at Muzaffarpur would be removed to Darbhanga and hold its sitting there from the 1st of April next in anticipation of a formal sanction from the Secretary of State for the location of a District Judge there and its being made a Civil District. If this is done it would be a great relief to the people and lead them into the belief that the final separation is a matter of time only.

FROM SERVICE TO BAR.

Babu Lakshman Prasad B.L. a rising young junior pleader of the Judge's Court, Muzaffarpur, was offered Sub-Deputy Collectorship in September last. He accepted the Government offer but after having served for a couple of months resigned the post and has now reverted to the bar where he is sure to do well. It is a pity that such deserving men are not taken into the Provincial Executive Service simply for want of a strong recommendation while graduates fresh from College and possessing no knowledge of law, if they can only secure official support, have no difficulty in having access to it.

STUDY OF PNEUMONIA.

BELLEVUE TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN IT.

The pneumonia commission of the Board of Health, authorized recently by the Board of Estimate to expend $10,000 to secure specific knowledge concerning pneumonia, and to ascertain what measures can be taken to decrease the rapidly growing percentage of deaths by that disease, has mapped out its work in such a way that by the middle of next summer a comprehensive report will be turned in.

The commission, which is headed by Dr. Herman M. Biggs, also includes Drs. Janeway, Prudden and Holt of this city; Drs. Welch and Osler of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; John H. Musser of the University of Pennsylvania; Theobald Smith of Harvard and Frank Billings of the University of Chicago. While the greater part of the work is to be done in this city, bacteriologists and pathologists are working along parallel lines in Boston, Philadelphia, and in Dr. Trudeau's sanitarium at Saranac Lake. In this city data are being secured at the Board of Health laboratory at the foot of East Sixteenth street; at Bellevue, Mount Sinai and the Babies' hospitals, and in Dr. Prudden's laboratory. Twenty men in all are engaged, eight of whom are in the Board of Health laboratory.

The commission expects to learn why the death rate from pneumonia has increased from 7 per cent. twenty years ago to 17 per cent. at the present time, although there has been an actual decrease in fatalities from all other diseases. It hopes to propose measures for the prevention of the disease which will enable the Board of Health to treat pneumonia as scientifically as tuberculosis is now treated.

Probably the most important part of the work is to be done at Bellevue Hospital, where a new pathological laboratory has been fitted up at considerable expense. Dr. Charles Norris, for many years assistant to Dr. Prudden, pathologist at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was recently appointed pathologist to Bellevue at a salary of $5,000 a year.

Bellevue's contribution to the work of the commission will be to determine the distridution of pneumonia germs after death in the upper part of the nose and head, as well as in the bronchial tubes and lungs and the deeper cavitiess. Autopsies will be made in every case of death from pneumonia where permission can be secured, and a complete stenographic report of each autopsy will be made. The history of each case will be complete, in order that some idea of the effect of social conditions upon pneumonia can be secured.

Aside from the aid to be given to the pheumonia commission the new Bellevue pathological laboratory is expected to make valuable contributions to medical knowledge in other fields.

In the past, when the cause of death has not been clear, and the course of a disease unusual, the pathological examinations have been made in various medical colleges, and by the members of the Bellevue surgical staff. For this reason the reports have not been as complete as they will be when the examinations are made under the supervision of one pathologist. While the reports at Bellevue will be mainly for the aid of the hospital staff, they will be published by the board of trustees annually.

"The great amount of material available for pathological and bacteriological research at Bellevue has been wasted for many years," said Dr. John W. Brannan, president of the board of trustees. "In securing the appointment of an able pathologist we can now save this to science, and Bellevue can take the part it should have taken long ago in adding to the world's medical knowledge. We will now secure a complete history of every interesting or unusual case where we can get permission for an autopsy."

The Bellevue laboratory occupies two rooms in the old boiler house, and is fitted up with complete bacteriological and pathological apparatus. Besides a stenographer, Dr. Norris will shortly have two assistant pathologists.

SCIENCE FOR LAY READERS.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION FOR MEXICAN EXPLORATION.

The Government of Mexico is about to send an expedition of archæologists to explore some ancient ruins of what is believed to be the lost city of Teayo, which was, more than 300 years ago, the capital of the Otomite Kingdom in that country. According to the San Francisco "Call," the ruins were found by a party of Americans who were investigating a report of the existence of coal deposits. When they reached the Otomite territory, they found an Otomite Indian whom they employed as guide. They found no coal where it was said to exist. and they resolved to continue their journey into the wilds for the purpose of seeing what they might discover. Guided by the Otomite Indian, they travelled over mountains and through dense jungles of tropical forests for fourteen days. They came upon a number of small settlements of Otomite Indians, and but for the fact that their guide interceded in their behalf they would have met with a hostile demonstration at the hands of these natives. They were the first white men to penetrate the region, and their appearance was a sensational event to the Indians, who have never submitted to or acknowledged the authority of the Mexican Government over them. The Otomites proudly boast that they are still unconquered.

On the fourteenth day the Americans came within sight of the city of Teayo. The sacrificial tower, which rises to a height of 65 feet, attracted their attention when some distance away from the city. The Otomite guide went forward and obtained permission from the inhabitans of the ruined city for the Americans to enter. They spent several days viewing the ruins of the ancient capital, which in the days of its glory had a population of not less than 500,000 people. They obtained a large number of good photographs of the different ruins and views of the city.

These photographs include hieroglyphics which exist in the city. It is believed that when these hieroglyphics are deciphered they will show that a discovery of great archaeological value has been made. In an interview one of the members of the party of explorers gave the following description of the ruined city:

"The sacrificial tower. which now rises 65 feet above ground, formerly had an altitude of more than 100 feet. It has been reduced in height by the erosion of the centuries. There are great quantities of stones detached from it scattered over the ground at its base. When the great age of this pyramid or tower is considered, it is the best preserved monument of Mexican antiquity known to exist. At the base of the tower the north and south sides are 65 feet wide and the east and west sides are 75 feet wide. A stone stairway 30 feet wide runs up the tower on the east side. It is estimated that at least 40,000 tons of material were used in constructing this monument.

"Another interesting feature of the ancient city is the great central underground chamber. The Otomites constructed underground thoroughfares through all parts of the city, and many of these dark and gloomy passages and chambers are still in a good state of preservation. This system of underground thoroughfares radiated from the sacrificial tower. Many of them are walled with stone, upon which the bautiful work of the sculptor is still to be seen.

"I saw underground chambers which were filled with skeletons of men said to have been the victims of religious rites. The labyrinth of underground passages, chambers, and vaults will probably reveal a great store of information bearing on the past history of the Otomites when properly explored and investigated. One of these sub-terranean passages runs from the centre of the city to a surface opening in the face of a cliff, seven miles distant. It is said that no one has entered this mysterious passage for many decades. It was used to provide the imperial family a means of exit from the capital in time of emergency.

"The ancient Otomites excelled the Aztecs in sculptural art, as is shown by the splendid expressions of the human face on stone wrought by the Otomites as compared with that of the Aztecs. The tomb of Tlachimoc, the last of the emperors of the Otomites, is one of the things of interest which we saw at Teayo. The tomb has a raised cover, upon which two sphinx-like figures stand like guards over the pagan ruler. A cross of mahogany, erected in recent years surmounts the cover.

"At each corner of the paved area over the tomb stands a sculptured stone taken from some ancient lodging place to do honor to the memory of the dead Emperor. One of these stones is eight feet high and is covered with allegorical figures, inscriptions, and hieroglyphics; another of the stones represents a prince, a third a wise man, and the fourth a woman, who is minus her head.

"The Otomites sacrificed the lives of their victims by casting their bodies from the top of the tower through the hole which formed the centre of the structure from top to bottom. The bodies fell into the subterranean passage under the tower. Otomite Indians are of light complexion. In the days of their power they were well advanced in civilization."

FAUNA OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

In the memoirs of the Manchester, Eng. Literary and Philosophical Society Rupert Vallentin, who has spent many years in the Falkland Islands, where he has been an assiduous observer and collector of the fauna and flora, contributes an account of those islands. The author alludes to the celebrated stone rivers, which consist of slowly moving blocks of quartzite between banks of peat, and says that the stones had approximately attained their present position before the formation of the peat, and the "rivers" have been produced by the denudation of the peat. Apparently, the Falklands are by no means the desolate spots imagined, the vegetation being locally abundant, and the shores of the estuaries and coves in West Falkland being fringed with bushes of the Falkland box, and with the aid of plenty of manure many English vegetables can be grown in sheltered spots. With regard to the fauna, the most interesting statement is the one to the effect that, so far as the author could ascertain, the Falkland 'Island wolf (Canis antarcticus) is now completely exterminated. This latest addition to the list of animals extirpated in recent years by human agency is the more to be regretted seeing that this wolf, or fox as it used to be called by the settlers, is an extremely interesting animal from the point of view of geographical distribution, and one that is probably very insufficiently represented in museums. According to Professor Huxley, the Falkland Island wolf is closely allied to the North American coyote, the remarkable feature connected with this resemblance being that either there are no true wolves in either Central or South America.

Birds form by far the most important portion of the terrestrial vertebrate fauna of the Falklands, and among these penguins, of three species, and "mollymauks," or lesser albatrosses, are numerically the most abundant. Mr. Vallentin's article is illustrated by a photograph of a "rockery" of rock-hopper penguins (Eudyptes chrysocome), showing the myriads in which these birds congregate on the costs, and by a second of a much smaller assemblage of gentu penguins ("Pygosceles tæniata"). An interesting fact in connection with the habits of the rock-hoppers is that the smooth surfaces of the hard igneous rock over which these penguins have passed for generations are not only highly polished, but are marked by irregular groovings made by their claws. These scratches are usually about three inches in length, and may be as much as a quarter of an inch in depth. Apparently such a polished and straited rock surface might well be attributed to ice-action. A striking feature about such a rookery is the number of dying and maimed birds to be met with; such injuries appear to have been inflicted by sea's or sea-lions. The enormous number in which the "molly mauks" frequent the Falkland and other Antarctic islands may be inferred from the statement that on one occasion a vessel arrived at the main port with a cargo of 10,000 eggs of this species. Mr. Vallentin found these beautiful birds so tame and confiding that they allowed themselves to be stroked by his hand as he admired the softness of their plumage and its spotless condition. How these birds keep themselves clean amid the liquid filth of a rookery is little short of a marvel.

ABOUT COLDS.—In all countries and among all nations of the globe, cough medicines are used probably more extensively than any other one class of medicines. Every human being is subject to throat and lung troubles, which may terminate his existence people everywhere realize the dangerous consequences of a neglected cold, for the majority of fatalities have their origin in and are characterised first by a simple cold. The more careful and prudent persons do not permit a cold to run its course, but treat it promptly. For many years Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been in use throughout the United States and many other countries and time has proven it to be the best adapted of any remedy yet made for all throat and lung diseases and especially coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. It always cures and cures quickly For sale by

Smith Stanistreet and Co.,
Wholesale Agents B. K. Paul and Co.,
Abdool Rahaman and Abdool Kareem,
Calcutta.

CATS WHICH APPEARED TO THINK.

According to a correspondent of "Nature" three cats he knew of behaved as if they thought. The first, a large, sleek tabby belonged to a private family living in the city. Between 1858 the owner, Mr. I. S., was surprised by his manservant coming to his office at the back of the house in business hours and asking, "Did you ring, sir?" 'No, I have not been into the house, was his answer. This occurred repeatedly. At last the man watched, and observed that, the family being in other rooms, the dining room bell rang, and when he answered it [illegible] ...sely shut [illegible] leather easy chair was so placed that by getting on the seat, and then standing on the arm, she could reach the knob with her front paw; and she continued to practise this accomplishment as often as she was shut up in the room.

The second cat, also a large tabby, lived at Blackheath. Her master often sat up late writing. The cook, a "good old servant," also now and then sat late, sewing or reading, in the kitchen. One night after twelve, Mr. H. F. was interrupted by the cat running into the library (the door being open), mewing and clawing him, then running towards the door, and repeating these acts. He got up and followed the cat, which now ran into the kitchen. The cook was sitting asleep close to the fender, a piece of coal had fallen on her dress, and it was burning. No harm happened, thanks to the cat.

The third was a very small, slight cat, white and tabby, a good mouser and bird catcher, and not at all afraid of a rat. On one occasion the servant, exasperated by the trouble caused by the cat's selection of a birthplace for kittens, drowned them all, for which she was duly rebuked. The next family arrived in a suitable corner, but, when two or three days old, disappeared, as well [illegible] their mother. As the cat was never allowed to go upstairs, it was supposed that, like [illegible] another cat once before, she had made a [illegible] in the garden, where she spent most of her time. At dusk the mistress of the house went up to dress for dinner. As soon as she entered her room she heard something fall, and it struck her that the noise was like a cat's jump from a height. Procuring light she found the cat standing by the door. She then saw that the curtains, where folded on the bed, had been a little disturbed, put in her hand, and found three soft warm kittens! They were immediately put into a basket with flannel, and set by the kitchen fire, but as soon as the lady had gone downstairs she met the cat, with a kitten in her mouth on her way back to the bedroom. Why did she select that room? She was not petted by the lady, nor friendly to her. The housemaid was safe, busy waiting at the table. Debarred from this resource, she hid the kittens again while the family were at dinner and apparently felt so sure that they were safe, that she went and sat by the kitchen [illegible] awaiting the usual scraps. Of course a search was made in all likely hiding places and corners frequented by the young people, [illegible] were very fond of this cat, and though she was fond of them. A piteous, faint [illegible]ling betrayed the poor little creatures on the floor behind the largest folios in the library. The space above the books was so small that it is difficult to think how the cat got in with a kitten in her mouth, or even without it. This was the one room into which the housemaid seldom came, especially in the evening, as the master sat there. He did not pet the cat at any time, and she took no notice of him. But though securely hidden, the kittens could hardly have lived in that cold place; their mother seemed to have overlooked their need of warmth. After this falure she submitted to have them kept in the basket in the kitchen.

HOW WILD BEASTS ARE CAPTURED.

Any young man on the look out for an exciting occupation may be advised to turn his attention to the trapping of wild beasts for exhibition purposes, for there is no calling which offers an equal variety of dangers. And at the same time there is money to be made at it; a good giraffe is nowadays worth anything from £1,000 to £2,000, and a full-grown gorilla would probably be worth twice the larger sum, while hippotami are quoted at very high prices.

But the capture of such beasts as these is not easy to effect, hence the fancy prices quoted.

The giraffe falls into the professional trapper's hands but very rarely. It is a highly nervous creature, and, being very quick of hearing and fleet of foot, generally succeeds in eluding its pursuers.

In giraffe hunting, trappers generally employ a contrivance of three topes joined together at one end and weighted at the other. Pursuing the animals out in the open land, the trapper drawn as close to his quarry as the latter will allow, and throws his entanglement in such a way and with so much skill that it winds round the giraffe's long legs and brings it to the ground, when the trapper rides up and secures his victim.

GIRAFFES ARE HARD TO CAPTURE.

Zebras are also caught in this manner, though the lasso used by cowboys is often employed. But the difficulty with the giraffe is to get near enough for the entanglement to be thrown the intervening distance.

Days and weeks trappers often spend in chasing flying giraffes and following their tracks, only to lose their quarry at the crucial moment or be forced to abandon the hunt as hopeless.

When, however, a capture is made there is wild rejoicing at the animal repository for which the trapper works, for good giraffes are wanted in all the great zoological gardens of the world.

Contrary to what might be expected, elephants are easily taken by trappers who know how to go about the work, though they are very bad tempered, and not to be trifled with.

The experienced trapper, however, runs little risk. He finds the place where elephants are evidently in the habit of passing or halting, and there, with his assistants, he digs a great hole some twenty feet in diameter and five feet deep, erecting a strong, high, wooden fence all round it, except at one place, where a big gate is hung.

ELEPHANTS ARE EASY PREY.

Then from close beside the gate a long, low fence is built, and in this fence, only a few feet away from the gate of the trap, is an opening just wide enough to enable a horse to pass through.

When a herd of elephants is discovered in the neighburhood, the trapper rides out to meet them, and inveigles an elephant, generally a bull, to give him chase.

This the animal is generally only too willing to do. It chases him at a good hot pace towards the trap, towards which the trapper rides. But when he is right on the gate of the trap, he suddenly swings his horse round and slip, through the narrow opening in the fence, which has escaped the notice of the angry elephant, which, being very much less agile than the horse, cannot, turn in time or stop itself, but plunges into the trap, the gate of which closes quickly after it, and lands it with no little force in the great hole prepared for its reception. And the great [illegible]

[illegible] few [illegible] of num[illegible] round the trap, driven st[illegible] by [illegible] noise the trapper's assistants can produce, and deprived of food and water.

Soon his spirit breaks, and completely humbled, almost with tears in his eyes, he is loaded with chains and topes and led away, he, the mammoth of the wilderness, to be sold perhaps to some travelling circus for a couple of hundred pounds.

Apes of all sorts, excepting the gorilla, are more easily captured than any other class of wild animals, and the fact points a moral. All the trapper has to do is to go among them, when they scurry off to their retreats among the bough and watch him.

He drinks, or pretends to drink, from a bottle containing a crude spirit, and then walks away, leaving the bottle behind him. Directly his back is turned the monkeys come down from their boughs and investigate the bottle, taste its contents. They like the strange beverage and fight among themselves for possession of the bottle. In due course the trapper returns and gathers up the animals that have been overcome by the intoxicant.

The gorilla, however—the most fearful beast to be met with in any wilderness—cannot be caught in this way; indeed, it is said that a full-gorilla has never yet been captured alive; certainly no sane man would attempt such a feat.

The few gorillas that are occasionally seen in captivity are the victims of infantile indiscretion or are common baboons. Gorillas fear nothing, which makes them terrible foes; and even when mortally wounded their ferocity quickness and strength are simply astonishing.

When a wild-beast trapper meets a gorilla, the market value of the beast may occur to his mind, but it does not tempt him to try to make a capture; he exerts all his coolness and daring to mark a vital spot in the beast's huge frame, and while the brute swings rapidly forward to attack him, he shoots it dead. If his aim is bad, the probability is that a human skeleton will mark the place where the encounter took place.

Lions and tigers are frequently captured as cubs, their parents having been killed by huntsmen.

This is more exciting sport than the alternative method of trapping the full-grown animals, for dild beasts, especially those of the cat tribe, are wonderfully brave defenders of their young, and if not hit in a vital part, will carry a surprising amount of lead ere they will let their young fall into human hands.

TAKING A LION.

Trapping is always done at night, a hole being dug in the ground with a diameter of some twenty feet and a depth of two or three feet. Over this is stretched a strong net, hidden by brushwood and leaves, and having round its edge a strong elastic band.

Directly the animal walks on to the net and sinks into the hole the elastic band is liberated and immediately closes the net around the animal. In this position the captive is dragged into a strong cage prepared for it, there to await removal at the trapper's convenience.

Catching boa-constrictors is not be lightly indulged in; the risk of being in their vicinity is sufficiently obvious, but the work is neither so difficult nor so dangerous as one would suppose. They are generally made victims of their own faulty digestions.

A tempting bait in the form of a young deer or antelope (natives in India have been known to use their infants for the purpose) is tied in the jungle where snakes are known to frequent.

From time to time the trapper returns until the bait is found to have gone from its place. Then he knows his quarry is as good as taken, for somewhere near he will certainly find the boa-constrictor curled up in leaden slumbers, trying to "sleep off" the antelope, and far too dreamy to attempt to defend itself.

IN AMERICA Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a great gavorite with the mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough. It contains no harmful substance and always gives prompt relief. Sold by

Smith Stanistreet and Co.,
Wholesale Agents B. K. Paul and Co.,
Abdool Rahaman and Abdool Kareem,
Calcutta.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We understand that no date has yet been fixed for the return of Mr. Dane's Mission from Kabul.

The "Daily Times" of Lahore says that the headquarters of the proposed new Sixth Circle of Inspection in Educational Service will be at Amritsar.

Recruiting in the Punjab during the current cold weather has been generally satisfactory a good stamp of men being obtained for most regiments.

The Head Office of the Bharat Dharam Mahamandal will shortly be opened in Lahore. The posts of a paid Manager and several preachers have been sanctioned by the Executive Committee.

The oldest inhabitants of Simla pronounce the present winter as the most severe for many years. The falling of snow does not seem to cease, although rain, sleet and cutting winds seem to vie in the contest for power. The railway, however, seems to be running with greater success than last year. Great discomfort prevails among the residents from scarcity of fuel.

It would be interesting to have a full and complete account of all the political pensions which are paid in India, and of the reasons in each case for the grant. The total disbursements under this head must be very considerable, for according to the Madras Administration Report the amount of such pensions in that Presidency alone was at the beginning of 1903 no less [illegible] Rs. 5,20,529 per annum. This total, [illegible] ever, had fallen by the 1st Januar[y] [illegible] to Rs. [illegible],32,999 per annum. [illegible] 1904,

A correspondent, with [illegible] experience of Rango[on] [illegible] about thirty years my experience goes [illegible] writes: *As far as record for len[illegible], this cold weather is a [illegible] and coldness.* The average [illegible]eratures recorded on my balcony [illegible] end of November to date is 60.5 [illegible] F. The highest minimum tempera[ture] [illegible] has been 66 degrees, on the 22nd December, 25th December, and 30th December. The lowest was this morning, (Feb. 1.) 53 degrees F. Yesterday it was 55 degrees F. I have never known the glass below 55 degrees before.

The weekly crop report of the Punjab states that good rain over the Province. Prices remained unchanged for the most part. Sowing of extra spring crops is in progress in Delhi; also pressing of sugarcane in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot and wheat-weeding in Jullundur. Harvesting of toria (Brassica) is going on in Amritsar. Land is being prepared for sugarcane sowings in Lahore. Condition and prospects of standing crops good to average and much improved by the recent rainfall. The outturn of sugarcane is average in Sialkot and fair in Shahpur. Turnips are attacked by "Tela" (an insect) in Shahpur, parts of Multan and in Ferozepore, and spring crops are damaged by hail in Delhi. Cattle generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Lahore, Sialkot, Shahpur and Minwali.

Attention was drawn some weeks ago to the rising industry in the preparation of the raw material for pepsine, derived from the latex of the papaw fruit and tree. There are several plantations in the neighbourhood of Colombo, where the papaw tree is grown exclusively with this commercial object in view. A light long incision is made on the unripe papaw fruit with a bone bladed knife —metal being objectionable—and the latex, which is emitted at once, is collected in a little metal cup which contains a quantity of water. The latex drops into the water and remains distinct from it. It is then collected, dried, and powdered very fine being taken throughout to keep the product clean and pure. It dries into a brownish odourless powder which is then exported to the chemists in Europe, who derive a large percentage of pepsine from it. One or two firms in Colombo act as buyers of what there is of the local produce and export it to their agents in Europe.

"No Doctors to Treatment"

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

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MALDA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Malda, Jan. 23.

The third annual industrial and agricultural exhibition of Malda opened to-day at 2 p.m., under the Presidentship of our energetic and popular Dist. Magistrate, Mr. B. De. As usual the riverside Maidan has been secured as the only convenient place obtainable for accommodating stalls and for erecting a huge pandal. For more than a month the Exhibition ground was under the direct and constant supervision of the District Engineer Babu Nagendra Nath Bannerjee and the grand work is now in its completion. The opening ceremony was held under the pandal which is well-decorated with ornamental samianas and formed into a gallery, where more than thousand people can get suitable accomodation. Separate arrangement was made for "Parda" ladies and school boys. The occasion was graced by the presence of Mr. S. N. Huda Dist and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye, the high officials, the leading Zemindars, pleaders, Muktears and others of the District. In fact it was a grand demonstration representing all classes of the community. After the recitation of some benedictory hymns in Sanskrit and Persian language composed for the occasion, Babu Paresh Chandra Banerjee, M A B L., Secretary to the Exhibition, read the report in which he dwelt at some length on the utility of the exhibition and other connected subjects. Babus P.K. Raha, B.L., and N.D. Chatterjee translated in Bengali the learned report of the Secretary and explained clearly to the public, the necessity and usefulness of such an institution and the manifold advantages that can be derived from its existence. Babu Radha Mohan Agrabal of Delhi, who is an Upadesak of the Vaisya Mahasava of the United Provinces and who came here on some social and commercial questions, in his able and instructive speech in Urdu kept the audience spell bound for a while. He admitted the superiority of the iron articles of Malda and assured that he would try his level-best to encourage these articles and silk cloths of this District, so that they may get a better market in other parts of the country. The celebrated Malda mangoes and its various preparations, if sent in distant countries will undoubtedly, he said, fetch a good deal of money. After a few more addresses by some gentlemen, the president gave a short reply in which he expressed his delight to find that the Exhibition by its last two years sittings has done considerable progress in the District in matters agricultural and industrial. He informed the audience that fund has already been acquired for establishing a technical school in the town and at the Arapur school, which is the centre of the cocoon-rearing portions of the District a teacher is appointed to practically teach the boys the use of the Microscope in rearing cocoons and a model nursery has been established at Panchananpur for the sale of the best cocoon-worms. He advised the natives of the District to take special care of the Exhibition as upon them mainly rests its durability and success and high officials like themselves are mere birds of passage cannot therefore have any lasting in- and over the interest of the District. The fluen[illegible] then declared the Exhibitions open Preside[illegible] proclaimed by the firing of bombs which was [illegible]en the officials paraded and music. [illegible]ibition ground for a while through the Exh[illegible]s exhibits which were looking into the va[illegible] the different parts coming incessantly from [illegible]ition Committee of the District. The Exhi[illegible] working energetically to ma[illegible] much instructive as attractive visitors. All kinds of domestic ani[illegible] ouls were exhibited together with [illegible] nary and improved instruments of agriculture and horticulture. The varied products of the field, generally shown on glass-bottles the rich vegetables consisting of the drum-headed cabbages, cauliflowers, turnips, beets carrots, tomatoes radishes etc and indigenious vegetables of the District and a good collection of timely fruits presented a gay spectacle. The best specimens of embroidery and the cotton and silk clothes, cocoons and silk-threads of every variety, all of this District, together with plantain fibres sent from Barisal and the clothes made out of it were a charming scene to look at. The famous steel-trunks of every shape and size made by Jangli Shah of Berhampur and various other articles made of metal and wood of every day necessity were vividly exhibited. But the most instructive portion of the show is the working of the hand-loom with fine cotton and silk threads. For the entertainment of the visitors, the whole staff of the Minerva Theatre of Calcutta has arrived here and will hold its performance from tomorrow for 3 nights. Besides there will be elephant and horse races, boat and cycle races and cattle and school boys' race during the time and peoples are pouring in front different parts of the District.

PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

Bankipur, Jan. 28.

Again the whole town is wearing an appearance of gloom and despair. Again the great monster which sweeps away so many souls every year, is making its rapid strides in all quarters of the town. On the east of the Patna College the plague is doing a regular havoc among the people and so in Nayatola and Makhuniaqua. The fishermen in the neighbourhood of the Moradpur post office, have left their homes and hearths and settled elsewhere. This morning a dead body was found lying in a drain close to the Moradpur post office and it is strange that none turned up to remove it. Is not the local police responsible for such indifference to the safety of the people? Is not the local Municipality equally to blame for such gross negligence in their duties? What are the Municipal Inspectors doing now? Patna is the metropolis of Behar and the seat of the Divisional Commissioner and yet the city is as insanitary as possible. Some quarters are so dirty and congested that they require careful attention of the Municipal officers. In the houses of the poor there are no latrines and in some there are still well-latrines which prove nothing but the repositories of the germs of all epidemics. Let the Municipal and the Police officers forget their days of inertia and shake off their lethargy. Let them be up and doing in right earnest. The rate-payers pay their taxes and yet their grievances are not attended to.

Mr. James Edmond, Editor of the "Sydney Bulletin", after a pleasant trip to Kandy and Nuwara Eliya left Ceylon for Bombay by the P. and O. "Maita" on the 26th instant. He will be in India the best part of two months, before returning to Australia.

A SENSATIONAL PROSECUTION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Jaunpore, Jan. 28.

The prosecution of Moulvi Syed Makhoal Ahmed of Delhi under Section 107 of the Cr. P. C. is causing a good deal of local sensation. The Moulvi Shaheb belongs to a most respectable family of Delhi, which had once the honor of giving some very well-known Prime Ministers to the Delhi Emperors. Moulvi Ahmed himself is an under-graduate of the Punjab University and a Jagirdar in the Punjab. He was formerly a Sunni and he has since then adopted Shia faith. He has proved a great champion of the latter creed and has given hard hits to the Sunni religion. Well, sometime ago the Moulvi Shaheb delivered sermons in the houses of certain Shias and in their Imambaras. They so much disturbed the equilibrium of the minds of some Sunnis that they apprehended a disturbance of the peace! And, on the report of a Sunni Sub-Inspector of Police, the local authorities actually instituted proceedings against Moulvi [illegible]med under Sec. 107 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. A summons against the Moulvi was issued on the 4th January and was returnable by the 12th instant. But will the public believe me when I say that a warrant of arrest against the Moulvi was issued on the 7th instant? Yesterday Mr. Boys of the Allahabad Bar appeared before the District Magistrate, explained to him the law regarding the issue of processes under the security sections of the Cr. P. C. and got from him an order to the effect that the warrant should remain inoperative till the 13th February next, when Mr. Boys has undertaken to produce the Moulvi Sahib in Court.

Sardar Inayat Ullah is due to reach Kabul towards the end of this week.

The Commander-in-Chief may probably make a short tour through Rajputana in April.

Reports from Gyantse show that the cold is extreme, several degrees below zero being registered at night.

It is probable that the roads on the British frontier leading to Western Tibet will be improved in order to facilitate trade operations with Gantok.

Sir A. H. T. Martindale, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, will invest the Maharana of Dholpur with full governing powers on the 2nd March.

Plague has broken out in the vicinity of the Wellington barrack, Coonoor and stringent measures are issued to prevent the disease from spreading. Coonoor is kept out of bounds for troops.

A big wrestling match will take place at Lahore on the 12th February 1905, near the place of Data Ganj Baksh. The contest between Ghumman of Multan and Vidho of Lahore will form the chief centre of attraction.

A KINDLY PUBLIC OFFICER.

Some months ago a letter from Rai Maya Das, R.B., Magistrate of the First Class and Manager of the Mamdote Estate in the Ferozepore District, Punjab, was received in London, by the proprietors of Mother Seigel's Syrup, in which the writer ordered some of the Syrup to be sent to him at Ferozepore, and mentioned that a boy in the camp had been radically cured of disorders by using the Syrup. The English firm wrote to Mr. Rai Maya Das, asking for some further informa[illegible] the letters he sent in

De[illegible] Sir[illegible] letter dated London, [illegible] have the pleasure to enclose a certificate from the father of the boy who was completely cured, as it came under my personal observation; therefore I can testify with confidence that the accompanying certificate is a genuine one. It is written in the "Hindustani" language, and I have translated it for you and it speaks for itself.

I have since been recommending this wonderful Syrup to people far and near, for I remain often out in camp. I always travel with a bottle of the Syrup in my box and have already used 9 bottles out of the dozen I bought from you in May last. Both my wife and I (and we have 14 children) use it freely when any one of us is out of sorts, and it acts like a charm. My wife has been suffering from a wheezing cough and catching breath for years together, and she thought it was asthma, but I thought it was the liver, and so gave her a few bottles, and now she is as well as she can be, going easily up and down the stairs—formerly it was a real trial for her to go up a single step.

Please send me this time another dozen or even two dozen, if there is any saving in it. Thanking you in anticipation and also for your past kindness in complying with my request so promptly,—I remain, dear Sirs, Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) Rai Maya Das, R.B.
Magistrate 1st Class and Manager Mamdote Estate in the Ferozepore district, Punjab, India.

THE CERTIFICATE.

"I, Pir Baksh, of Mamdote, in the Ferozepore district, declare that my son of about 12 years of age, namely, Ghulam Ahmad, was very ill about the year 1901. He was under the treatment of two physicians, namely, M. Khushi Mohamad and Azizuddin, for some time, but was no better. His fever grew worse and he became so weak that the least exertion gave him palpitation of heart, and his motions were frequent and very little at a time. His diet did not agree with him, and at last the boy was skin and bones, and we were in despair, until one day when Rai Maya Das, R.B., Ext. Asst. Commissioner, while out in camp, heard of the child's ailment, and expressed his opinion that the lad was suffering from a bad form of dyspepsia and recommended Mother Seigel's Syrup.

"I began with 10 drops after meals, and by the time we had tried the Syrup for about 20 days the child was improving fast, and after taking 3 small bottles he was quite well. He is now robust and in excellent health and spirits. His younger brother, too, who had had fever, is now being treated the same way and is recovering fast."

It is not often that a public officer or man of standing [illegible]ar country is willing and kind enough to interest himself in the personal affairs of others to the extent that Mr. Rai Maya Das has done in this instance. He points out the way of relief for all who suffer from indigestion and stomach troubles.

KUMBAKONAM NOTES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Kumbakonam, Jan. 24.

RAILWAY PROJECT.

Murugasam and Company have organised a scheme for starting a light railway. The proposed project is to construct a 30 inches Government of India standard guage light railway on the existing Tanjore District Road between Mayavaram (S. I. Ry. Jn.) and Tranquebar (British Land Custom House Nandlur) a distance of 23 miles, upon the sole principle of self-help and co-operation without requiring any State guarantee. This will purely be managed, financed and manned by Indians. The nominal capital of the Company is Rs. 7, 99,895 divided into 300 shares of Rs. 1,500 each entitled to a fixed rebate of 6 p. c. and 7,777 ordinary shares of Rs. 45 each. Most of the shares are already taken. Messrs. K. Narayamasami Iyer, P. S. T. S., M. C. Krishnasami Aiyar B. A. and C. Murugasam are some of the directors. In Bengal, there is the Bengal Pronvincial Railway conducted by Indians. There is another similar scheme under consideration in Bangalore. It is impossible to estimate the blessings which this infant enterprise is likely to render by giving fresh impetus to the languishing industries and enterprises, by whipping into activity the apathetic workmen whose conservative habits prevent them from taking to new paths of industry and by inducing them to produce articles which are necessary for the works of this sort. Nobody can boldly assert that by constructing one or two light railway, the proverbial poverty of the workmen can be entirely rooted out, but it may be reasonable to state that they will go to a great extent to ameliorate their present condition by removing that state of chronic despondency which is the root of all misery and affliction. It is to be hoped that the efforts of the Murugasam and Co. will be crowned with unqualified success. Unqualified success can only be the result of willing and ready co-operation, while mutual distrust will prove the worst clog in its wheel, as it will be "the bane of bliss and source of woe."

The Department of Land Records and Agriculture Assam, issue the following final forecast of the cotton crop of the season 1904-1905 excluding the areas sown in the Naga and the Khasi Hills for which no estimates are available the total area sown with cotton in the province during the year is estimated at 32,000 acres. This is about 3.2 per cent. in excess of the area reported in the preliminary forecast dated the 19th August 1904, the excess being due mainly to revised figures received from Sylhet. The season has been generally favourable, and a better outturn than of last year is expected. The crop should be about normal. The gross outturn of uncleaned cotton in the province, excluding the Naga and the Khasi Hills, may be estimated at 28,000 bales (—about 14,000 bales of cleaned cotton) against 23,000 bales estimated for last year.

THE MOON'S SURFACE.

PROCESSES OF PHYSICAL CHANGE.

Mr. W. H. Pickering publishes in "Nature" an article of deep interest on the question whether physical changes do or do not take place on the moon's surface. Entirely rejecting the theory of the older school of astronomers, that "the moon is a burnt-out cinder on which nothing ever happens," Mr. Pickering, as the result of observations made in Peru, Jamaica, and California, strongly affirms this conviction that physical changes do occur upon the moon. These changes he classes under three heads—those due to volcanic action, those due to the formation and melting of hoar frost, and those due to vegetation.

First in the order of changes caused by volcanic action, Mr. Pickering mentions Linne, which, prior to 1843, had a diameter of between four and seven miles, as established by the measurements of Lohmann, Madler, and Schmidt. The diameter has now shrunk to three-quarters of a mile, while a new crater has been announced by Klein near Hyginus. The most convincing proof, however, of volcanic change is afforded by the results of independent observations by different men, and extending over a long period, on the floor of Plato. Surveys taken in 1870, 1881, 1892, and 1904, have all shown about 40 craterlets, but on each occasion the appearance of new ones and the disappearance of others previously known to exist, has had to be noted. A study of the floor of the region during the past summer revealed the presence of what appeared to be a large crescent-shaped bank of sand, six miles in length by from one to two miles in breadth. Its height was computed at not far from 1,000 feet. It is the only object of the sort upon the floor. A reference to 42 observations made upon this "floor" between 1879 and 1890, many of them at that part of the day when the sand bank is now most conspicuous, shows that during this long period nothing of the kind existed.

HOAR FROST.

The question of physical changes due to the formation and disappearance of hoar frost is dealt with largely by refuting "a priore" objections as to the possibility of the existence of water vapour upon the moon and the absence of evidence as to erosion taking place. Mr. Pickering points out again that water vapour existing on the moon must always, sooner or later, be dissipated into outer space just as all vulcanologists are now agreed that stupendous volumes of water are expelled during terrestrial volcanic eruptions. As to erosion taking place, fairly conspicuous evidence of it exist on the central peaks of Theophilus a[illegible] Eratosthenes, but the eroded valleys are small, and it requires good atmospheric conditions to observe them. The only strong evidence that water ever existed upon the surface of the moon lies in the dry river beds, of which several are mentioned. One of the clearest proofs that hoar frost exists upon the moon is furnished by the barying forms and dimensions of the air of small craters known as Messier and Messier A. When the sun first rises on them they are of about the same brilliancy as the "mare" upon which they are situated, but three days later they both suddenly turn white, and remain so until the end of the lunation. When first seen the white areas are comparatively large, especially that surrounding Messier itself, but it gradually diminishes in size under the sun's rays. By the eighth day little is left outside the crater itself, while at the end of the lunation only the bottoms and inter or western walls remain brilliant. Linne and Eratosthenes also furnish signs of aqueous congelation.

VEGETATION.

Changes attributable to vegetation are more conspicuous than those of either of the other two and the writer points out that if the explanation of vegetation is admitted, both the other explanations almost necessarily follow. There can, of course, be no free water upon the surface of the moon, but there is yet nothing to prevent it from occurring beneath the surface of the ground, retained by the capillary action of the soil. Since on the earth plants can live on moisture which they have in turn extracted from such a soil, there seems to be no difficulty in understanding how they could live on the moon, in a soil which could thus retain considerable moisture in spite of the low atmospheric pressure. As early as 1837 it was pointed out by Madler that there were two small spots in the crater Alphonsus which always became very dark at about the time of full moon, while earlier and later they were much lighter. A similar observation had been made by him regarding a region just to the south of the Mare Crisium. Little else was known regarding the matter until 1892. Since that date spots presenting these characteristics have been found all over the moon's surface, except in the vicinity of the poles. Dard spaces at other points have been photographed.

Since this dark area cannot be shadow, our only alternative seems to be that we have here a real change in the character and brightness of the lunar surface. Since we do not know of any mineral which gradually darkens as the sun shines upon it, and later fades out again, our only alternative seems to be to call in the aid of vegetation.

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

Brings life to the living dead.

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Dr. Edwin S. Pushong, [illegible] D., P & S London, says ;—I have much pleasure in stating that Healing Balm certainly has a most striking effect in Urethral infections. No case will be found to resist its beneficial and specific effect.

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

8. Dr. R G Kar L. [illegible] C. P., (Edin) Secretary, Calcutta Medical [illegible]ol, etc., says:—Healing Balm has given me immense satisfaction in cases of Gonorrhœa.

9. Dr. R. A. Fermie L. R. C. P., and S. says :—Used Healing Balm for Gonorrhœa on a number of patients and found it very efficacious.

10. Dr S. N. Chowdhuri L. R. C. P. (London) M. R. C. S. C. (England) says :—Healing Balm can be confidently recommended to the public.

11. Dr. B. Basu L. R. C. P. and Late Civil Surgeon, Naga Hill, says :—I feel pleasure to recommend the public to use R. augin and Co's, Healing Balm while suffering from Gonorrhœa and Gleet of a chronic character. My experience is based upon observations in more than many hundred cases.

12. Dr. T. U. Ahmed, M. B., C. M., L-S.A., (London), His Majesty's Vice Consul, says:— I can recommend this Healing Balm strongly to the suffering public.

13. Dr. R. Newgent L. R. C. P., & S. (Edin), says:—"R. Laugin's Healing Balm for obstinate Gonorrhœa has been proved to be the only medicine that will effectively cure Indian patients and fulfil what is claimed for it.

14. Dr. R. Monier, M. B., C. M. (Edin) Resident Surgeon, Park Street Government Charitable Dispeasary, says:—Healing Balm was used by me in several cases of Gonorrhœa and was found successful.

15. Dr. M. N. Banerjee, B. A., M. R. C. S., L. S. A. (London), says:—It is a good combination and I have found it good in Gonorrhœa.

16. Dr. M. L. Dey, M. B., M. Ch., Late Resident Medical Officer, Paisley Assylum (London, says:—Healing Balm contains some of the choicest drugs for the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet.

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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

RAJA SITARAM ROY.

(Special for the Patrika.)

The people of Magura (Jessore) are just now busy making preparations to celebrate the memory of Raja Sitaram Roy in a befitting style. But who was Sitaram Roy? We can guarantee that many Bengalees have not even heard his name, though he was a Bengalee Kayastha, who fought many a glorious battle against the then ruling Mahamedan houses at the fag-end of the seventeenth or rather at the beginning of the eighteenth century. He was like George Washington, Napolean Bonaparte or Sivaji, was destined to serve a special purpose, though of course, owing to certain circumstances, the lustre of his glory did not shine out so brightly as that of the three great personalities mentioned above. Aurangzeb was the Emperor of India at the time when Sitaram Roy flourished. It is generally known that owing to the bigotry and retrograde policy of this Mogul monarch, the Marhattas under the leadership of Sivaji, the Sikhs under that of Guru Govinda and the Rajputs under that of Rajsingha rose against him. Inactive and thoroughly domesticated, Bengal also did not sit idle at the time; for, Sitaram stepped forward with his general Menahati to show that peaceful Bengalees may also fight like good soldiers when necessary. Aurangzeb, hemmed in on all sides by hordes of Hindus fighting for their dear country, and his exchequer exhausted he sent a call after call for money to the then ruling Chief of Bengal, Azimosmon and his Dewan Murshid Kuli Khan, who in order to meet this demand, carried their exactions to the extent of veritable looting. It was about this time that Sitaram was born of humble parents and grew up unknown and unnoticed. As he came of years, true patriotism entered into his heart and the sole desire of his existence was to free his country from Musalman thraldom.

Bengal was at this time ruled by a number of local potentates, who were unscrupulous and the country was given up to rapine, violence and plunder. Sitaram found to his grief that a large number of the formidable dacoits (robbers) carried on their nefarious depredations unchecked, because they had secret connections with the Government officials called the Fouzdars, though the main business of the latter was to maintain the public peace. He thereupon went to the Court of Dacca to seek a redressal for this unnatural and unholy alliance between the dacoits and the Fouzdars and the mitigation of other grievous wrongs done to the people. Being unsuccessful there he repaired to the Court of the Emperor at Delhi, where also his mission proved practically abortive. But it was this visit which turned the whole thought current of his existence. He saw how even the biggest of the Hindus were humiliated by the lowest of the Mogul officers, and how the good relations between the two races were turned into those of bitter hatred. Humiliated and disconsolate Sitaram returned home, and resolved to throw off Mussalman yoke, and this he sought to do by the following manner:—

At the time about which we are speaking there was a great dearth of drinking water in Bengal. And Sitaram secured the permission of the Nawab to dig big tanks and large reservoirs of pure water. This was only a means to serve an end. The shrewd Bengalee engaged twenty-two thousand diggers and ostensibly for the purpose of making tanks but really to throw off Mussalman yoke Sitaram taught them secretly how to fight, and roamed with them in various parts of the district, digging tanks wherever there was dearth of water. He gradually got a passion for constructing reservoirs of water. It is said that he daily bathed in a new tank dug by his men. He had two-fold object in view. One was to remove forever water-difficulty from Bengal; the other was to free Bengal from Mussalman rule.

It was reported to the Nawab that Sitaram was teaching his men the art of warfare and an explanation was demanded of him. But he had no difficulty in removing all suspicion from the Nawab's mind. He said his object was to suppress the dacoit bands. As a matter of fact, he freed his part of the country of these terrible pests, who had established a reign of anarchy and lawlessness and made the lives of people utterly miserable. By suppressing these dacoits not only did he bring peace and prosperity to the land, but secured a large amount of wealth which they had robbed from others.

Previous to these incidents, Sitaram while very young, had suppressed and killed a turbulent Pathan rebel on behalf of the Nawab and got the whole Pergunnah of Naldi from the Emperor of Delhi as a reward. But his real intention could no longer be concealed. He was proclaimed as a rebel, and about the year 1700 A.D. he came into actual collision with the combined forces of the Fauzdars of Bhusna and Jessore. After inflicting upon them a signal defeat in an open engagement, he declared himself as an independent King of that part of Bengal. By and by all the adjoining Zemindars acknowledged him as their king and swore allegiance to him. It was in this way that within a short time he became the master of 44 Pergunahs, and his kingdom consisted of the whole of the Districts of Khulna and Jessore and parts of Faridpur and Backergunge. He built his capital at Kanenuggur, and a fort which was well-fortified by deep and spacious ditches and strong ramparts, and filed with guns and ammunitions. To please his Mussalman subjects and show that he would make no difference between Hindus and Mussalmans, he named his capital subsequently as Mahamadpur, after the name of a local Mussalman saint. A strong detachment of the Nawab's army was subsequently despatched to put down Sitaram under the command of a well-known Moghul general. But within a short time the whole Mussalman force was annihilated by Sitaram and the Moghul General killed. A haughty Mahommedan commander named Abu Torap with a few detachments of the Imperial army sent by the Emperor from Delhi met the same fate at the hands of the well-known Bengalee General of Sitaram, Menhati (Mrinmoy). This third defeat threw the whole country into the greatest possible consternation possible. After this we find a very elaborate preparation on the part of the then Nawab Murshid Kuli Khan, to put down Sitaram. For several years, Sitaram fought with the troops of the Nawab and worsted them in many a battle. At last his valient General fell at the hand of an assassin, employed to do this horrible act, it is said, by a powerful Hindu Zemindar, at the instigation of the Nawab. Subsequently Sitaram himself fell fighting in the battle-field, and the last hope of the Bengalee nation was extinguished.

NOTES FROM CUTTACK.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Cuttack, Jan. 28.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ACT.

A local Deputy Magistrate, whose name is well-known in connection with the case of Mr. Harris, which came for hearing from the High Court, has made his presence felt within the short time he has been here. His latest act deserves more than a passing notice. The other day, while he was holding his Ijlas, a certain man was chosen to arbitrate and bring about compromise in an assault case in which some of his neighbours were involved. The parties were not in court but outside it. The noise caused by their conversation so far disturbed the equilibrium of the mind of the Magistrate that he sent a peon and had the arbitrator arrested. The latter was then sent to the Police lock-up, where he was detained for about 3 hours. He was then brought up before the court and tried on a charge of causing interruption. His defence was that he was acting as an arbitrator outside the court and did not cause any interruption to the Court. The Court however found him guilty and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 10.

HUMAN SACRIFICE.

A rumour being prevalent that a certain Tributary Chief of Orissa had sacrificed about 36 human beings before a goddess in fulfilment of a certain vow he had taken, an enquiry was made by the Commissioner of Orissa, assisted by the Magistrate of Puri and the Deputy Commissioner of Angul. The result is that no evidence in support of the allegations was forth-coming.

VISIT OF THE HON'BLE JUSTICE PRATT

The Hon'ble Justice Pratt was here on a tour of inspection. He expressed his desire to see the leading Indian gentlemen of the station. So a number of gentlemen had interviews with him.

A SENSATIONAL CASE.

Very serious charges have been brought against a Sub-Inspector of Police by a respectable gentleman. It is alleged that the Sub-Inspector entered the house of the complainant at night with the object of outraging the modesty of his wife by chloroforming both the husband and the wife. The case has been transferred from the Kendrapara Sub-division to the head-quarters where it is now on the file of Mr. Montrion Deputy Magistrate.

ASSAM GAZETTE.—JAN. 28.

General.—Mr. G. P. Whalley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Assistant to the Superintendent, Lushai Hills, Aijal, is transferred, temporarily, to Dhubri, and placed in charge of the Civil Police of the Goalpara district.

Mr. F. R. Ezechiel, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Goalpara, on relief by Mr. Whalley, is transferred to Aijal as Assistant to the Superintendent, Lushai Hills.

Financial and Municipal.—The Chief Commissioner approves the nomination of Babu Prokas Chandra Purkayastha as a member of the Sunamganj Local Board, vice Babu Guru Charan Chaudhuri, B.L., (resigned).

The Chief Commissioner approves the [illegible] nomination of Babu Gop[illegible] dhuri, B.L., as a Vice-Cha[illegible] Sunamganj Local Board.

Education.—Abdur Rahman, a [illegible] the B. A., class of the Ripon C[illegible] cutta, is granted by the Hon[illegible] Commissioner a special senior scho[illegible] Rs. 20 per mensem for two years.

Miss Flora Mohan Roy, student, Ca[illegible] Medical School, Calcutta, has been gr[illegible] by the Hon. the Chief Commissione[illegible] sion of her scholarship of Rs. 20 [illegible] for anotherm term.

RESEARCH SCHOLARS.

The Research Scholars named in the following list have been re-elected to hold their scholarships of Rs. 100 a month for another year, with effect from the date noted against each:—

BEERESHUR MITTRA MEDAL.

The "Calcutta Gazette" announces that:—

(1) A Gold Medal, to be called the "Beereshur Mittra Medal," will be annually awarded by the Syndicate, at their monthly meeting in December, to the author of the best Essay in English on some subject (as hereinafter provided for) relating to Indian Economics.

(2) The Medal shall bear the University Arms on one side and the words "Beereshur Mittra Medal awarded to " on the other, and shall be presented publicly at the Annual Convocation of the Senate for conferring Degrees.

(3) The subject for the Essay for each year shall be specified by the Syndicate and announced by the Registrar in the official Gazette and in such newspapers as the Syndicate shall think proper, at least one year be ore the award of the Medal.

(4) The competition for the Medal shall be limited to candidates who have at any time been admitted to a Degree in this University.

(5) Each candidate for the Medal shall be required to send his Essay to the Registrar in a sealed cover under a distinguishing motto. The name of the candidate must also be forwarded at the same time in a sealed cover bearing the motto outside.

(6) The Essays in competition for the Medal must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of October next preceding the award.

(7) An Honorary Examiner shall be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall adjudicate upon the merits of the work submitted by the candidates.

(8) The Medal shall not be awarded to the author of any Essay unless such Essay furnishes evidence of research or special investigation, or embodies useful suggestions relating to the subject.

(9) The successful candidate shall be required to publish his Essay.

(10) The names of the Medalists shall be published in the Gazette, as also in the University Calender.

(11) If in any year no candidate evinces sufficient merit to entitle him to the Medal, the income of the year shall be added to the Fund and invested accordingly.

The following subject has been prescribed for the "Beereshur Mittra Medal" to be awarded in December 1905:—

"Indian Export Trade: how it will be affected by Protectionist Tariff."

Essays for the Medal must reach the Registrar, Calcutta University, not later than the 1st of October 1905.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

According to an official report the chromite deposits lately discovered in the Pishin and Zhob districts of British Baluchistan are being opened up for export, the outturn obtained in 1903 having amounted to 284 tons. Larger quantities are however now being raised, and in the first six months of 1904 the output was as much as 1816 tons.

At the Nadiad Government farm in the Bombay Presidency the crop being mainly dealt with is tobacco with a view to improved cultivation in the district, experiments in rotations and manures to secure the largest yield are in progress and a curing house is to be provided to see what can be done in obtaining a better quality of leaf for export.

According to a recent official report asbestos has not yet passed beyond the prospecting stage in India, although attempts have been made in recent years to work the deposits in the Ajmir-Merwara district, Rajputana, the Garhwal district in the United Provinces and the Hassan district in the Native State of Mysore.

Important experiments are being made in the production of rubber and fibres at the Government plantations at Benhope, Burlivar and Kallar in the Madras Presidency, where their cultivation has attracted much attention from planters and others in Southern India who have taken up the exploitation of these products in addition to tea, coffee and cinchona.

In connection with agricultural development in Burma the authorities propose to start and Irrigation Farm near Mandalay, which, it is hoped, to make eventually the centre for an agricultural school where young Burmans might be trained and subsequently qualify for farm managerships. The idea is a good one and its carrying out ought to prove of great benefit to the Province.

In the Bombay Presidency a considerable extension is anticipated in the number of cotton ginning and pressing factories owing to the continued prosperous state of all industries connected with cotton. Most cotton growing districts are possessed of these factories, but in several parts of the Presidency they are reported to have been enabled to cope with the local trade and the number of these factories has therefore increased or is likely shortly to increase in Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur and Hyderabad all important cotton centres.

There was a large export trade in stick lac from Burma in December, 3,452 cwts. of the value of Rs. 1,44,911 having been sent out of the Province, practically the whole of which, or 32.2 cwts. came to British ports in India Proper. The whole of the jade exports of December, amounting to 136 cwts. of the value of Rs. 25,000, went to foreign ports out of India. Teak was exported to the quantity of 13,476 cubic tons of the value of Rs. 12,56,823, of which India proper took 9,320 cubic tons and foreign ports 4,022 cubic tons.

The opening of new cotton presses and ginning factories in the Central Provinces [illegible] has received an immense impetus [illegible]

[illegible] ore cultivation expe[illegible] [illegible]ted at selected centres in Burm[illegible] those with Rhea, Jute, Sisal and the Ma[illegible] la hemp. They are believed to be promisi[illegible] but continuity must be persevered in befo[illegible] the prospects of cultivation commercially can be gauged. Of course the improvement of cotton cultivation is also receiving much attention, and it is satisfactory to learn that, with regard to the long staple Pernambuco tree cotton, an examination of local conditions and an enquiry into the possibility of extended cultivation will be made during the present season. So far the crop has not been grown on any large scale, but arrangements have been made for considerable supplies of seed to persons interested in the cultivation in Tennasserim Division. The Burma Cotton Company are also carrying on experiments with the variety at Myingyan. On the results of these experiments the Agricultural Department will decide whether the extension of this crop should be encouraged and devise a scheme for its systematic development.

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SUBORDINATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

The following confirmations and promotions in the Subordinate Educational Service are sanctioned:—

Confirmed in Class III.

Shams-ul-Ullama Vilayat Hossain, Assistant Head Maulvi, Calcutta Madrasah, vice Maulvi Tabrez Ali, deceased.

Miss Surabala Ghosh, B.A.(Lecturer, Bethune College, vice Babu Pramatha Nath Chatterjea, whose services have been transferred to the Government of India.

Babu Prasanna Kumar Bose, Assistant Head Master, Cuttack Survey School, vice Babu Hari Mohan Sen, confirmed in Class II.

Babu Binode Bihari Sen, an Assistant in the Office of Director of Public Instruction, vice Babu Braja Syam Mazumdar, confirmed in Class II.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to Class III.

Babu Surendra Nath Sinha, B.A., an Assistant in the Office of Director of Public Instruction, vice Shams-ul-Ullama Vilayat Hossain.

Babu Nil Madhab Chakrabarti, Head Clerk Office of Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division, vice Miss Surabala Ghosh.

Babu Bhagabati Charan Das, M.A., Assistant Head Master, Bihar School of Engineering, vice Babu Prasanna Kumar Bose.

Aghore Nath Ghosh, B.A., Head Master, Rangpur Zilla School, vice Babu Benode Bihari Sen.

Confirmed in Class IV.

Babu Jnanendra Lal Sen, B.A., Head Master, Muzaffarpur Zilla School, vice Shams-ul-Ullama Vallayat Hossain.

Babu Sris Chandra Chakravarti, B.A., Lecturer on Sanskrit, Dacca College, vice Miss Surabala Ghosh.

Maulvi Matloob Ahmed Khan Chaudhuri M.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, vice Babu Parasanna Kumar Bose.

Maulvi Abdur Razaq, Head Maulvi, Hooghly Madrasah, vice Babu Binode Bihari Sen.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to Class IV.

Babu Krishna Chandra Banerjea, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bankura, vice Babu Jnanendra Lal Sen.

Babu Ramji Das Gupta, Assistant Master, Bihar School of Engineering, vice Babu Sris Chandra Chakravarti.

Hari Prasad Das, Assistant Head Master, Balasore Zilla School, vice Maulvi Matloob Ahmed Khan Chaudhuri.

Kasi Bhusan Sen, B.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Palamau, vice Maulvi Abdur Ruzaq.

Confirmed in Class V.

Babu Dina Nath Bhattacharjea, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Khulna, vice Babu Giris Chandra Som, confirmed as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Purnea.

Mr. A. R. Greene, B.A., Assistant Master, Victoria Boys' School, Kurseong, in a newly created appointment.

Babu Manmatha Nath Ray, Assistant Master (Drawing Master), Cuttack Training and Ravenshaw Collegiate School, vice Babu Jnanendra Lal Sen.

Babu Joy Chandra Mahalanavis, Assistant Master (Drawing Master), Patna Training School, vice Mr. P. Alexander, retired.

Babu Sasi Bhusan Bose, M.A., Assistant Head Master, Birbhum Zilla School, vice Babu Rasik Lal Banerjea, deceased.

Babu Trailakya Nath Datta, Assistant Master (Engineering Teacher), Ranchi Industrial School, vice Mr. J. Jones, retired

[illegible] Ikram Ali, Assistant Master, Anglo-[illegible] Madrasah, vice [illegible] Chaudhuri.

[illegible] Inspector [illegible] Babu Amrita Lal [illegible]

Promoted substantively pro tempore to Class V.

Babu Kali Kamal Sanyal, Assistant Head Master Patna Collegiate School, vice Mr. A. R. Greene.

Babu Nalini Kumar Datta, M.A., Lecturer, Chittagong College, vice Babu Manmatha Nath Ray.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Darbhanga, vice Babu Joy Chandra Mahalanavis.

Babu Pramatha Nath Ray, Head Clerk, Rajshahi College, vice Babu Sasi Bhusan Bose.

Miss Ida L. D'Cruz, B.A., Assistant Mistress, Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, vice Babu Trailakya Nath Datta.

Miss Jessie R. Russell, Assistant Mistress, Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, vice Mir Ikram Ali.

Babu Braja Ballav Ghosh, Head Clerk, Office of Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, vice Babu Kali Kamal Sanyal.

Confirmed in Class VI.

Babu Satkari Sanyal, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Jessore, vice Babu Dina Nath Bhattacharjea.

Maulvi Muhammad Wahidun Nabi, B.A., Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Dacca (on probation), vice Miss Mary Haughton, resigned.

Babu Akshay Kumar Mukerjea, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Bhagalpur Zilla School, under orders of transfer to the Pabna Zilla School, vice Mr. A. R. Greene.

Babu Basanta Kumar Mitra, B.A., Assistant Master, Patna Collegiate School, vice Babu Manmatha Nath Ray.

Maulvi Khalilulla, Head Maulvi, Arabic Department, Rajshahi College, vice Babu Joy Chandra Mahalanavis.

Babu Hari Narayan Bose, Teacher of Foliage Drawing Class Government School of Art, vice Babu Sasi Bhusan Bose.

Babu Bhola Nath Dash, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Uttarpara Government School, vice Babu Trailakya Nath Datta.

Babu Hara Mohan De, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Comilla Zilla School, vice Mir Ikram Ali.

Promoted to Class VI.

Babu Briji Bihari Sahai, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Champaran, vice Babu Narayan Lal.

Babu Annada Prasad Chattopadhaya, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Noakhali, vice Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, retired.

Hari Har Nag, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Tippera, vice Babu Shyama Charan Sen.

Babu Radha Nath Chatterjea, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Birbhum, vice Babu Aurang Bihai Sahay.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to Class VI.

Babu Mati Lal Banerjea, B.A., Assistant Master, Bhagalpur Zilla School, and now Officiating Assistant Head Master of that institution, vice Maulvi Muhammad Wahidun Nabi.

Babu Nil Madhab Barik, B.A., Assistant Master, Bankura Zilla School, vice Babu Akshay Kumar Mukerjea.

Babu Suraj Mohan Ray, B.A., Head Master, Taki Government School, vice Babu Basanta Kumar Mitra.

Maulvi Qusimuddin Khan, B.A., Assistant Master, Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasah, vice Maulvi Khalilulla.

Babu Sarat Chandra Mukerjea, Head Clerk, Hooghly College, vice Babu Hari Narayan Bose.

Maulvi Fajaruddin Ahmad, B.A., Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Faridpur, and now Officiating Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Midnapore, vice Babu Hara Mohan De.

Confirmed in Class VII.

Babu Debendra Kumar Banerjea, M.A., Lecturer on Sanskrit, Rajshahi College, vice Maulvi Muhammand Wahidum Nabi.

Babu Haran Chandra Gupta, Assistant Master, Balasore Zilla School, vice Babu Akshay Kumar Mukerjea.

Uma Kanta Datta, Assistant Master (Head Pandit), Comilla Zilla School, vice Babu Basanta Kumar Mitra.

Maulvi Hamidul Huq, Head Clerk, Hazaribagh Reformatory School, vice Maulvi Khalilulla.

Babu Lalji Misra, Assistant Master (Head Pandit) Muzaffarpur Zilla School, vice Babu Hari Narayan Bose.

Babu Mahavishnu Jyoti, an Assistant in the Office of Director of Public Instruction vice Babu Hara Mohan De.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to Class VII.

Babu Giris Chandra Nandi, Head Clerk Office of the Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, vice Babu Haran Chandra Gupta.

Babu Anukul Chandra Banerjea, B.A. Assistant Head Master, Ranchi Zilla School vice Babu Uma Kanta Datta.

Babu Piyari Mohan Mukerjee, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Khulna Zilla School, vice Babu Lalji Misra.

Babu Mahes Chandra Ghosh, B.A., Assistant Master, Bankura Zilla School, vice Babu Mahavishnu Jyoti.

Confirmed in Class VIII.

Babu Nritya Gopal Pal, M.A., Fourth Assistant, Chemical Laboratory, Presidency College, and now Officiating Third Assistant of the same Laboratory, in a then existing vacancy.

Babu Kisori Lal Ray, Assistant Master, Hooghly Collegiate School, in a then existing vacancy.

Babu Akshay Kumar Sen Gupta, M.A. Assistant Master, Purulia Zilla School, vice Babu Haran Chandra Gupta

Ashutosh Gupta, Assistant Master, Ranchi Zilla School, vice Babu Uma Kanta Datta.

Babu Nibaran Chandra Das Gupta, M.A. Temporary Assistant Master, Chittagong Collegiate School, and now Officiating Assistant Master, Bhagalpur Zilla School, vice Babu Lalji Misra.

Babu Nibaran Chandra Das Gupta is a[illegible] confirmed as an Assistant Master in t[illegible] Chittagong Collegiate School, but he w[illegible] continue to act as an Assistant Master [illegible] the Bhagalpur Zilla School.

Babu Akshay Chandra Sen, Assistant Accountant, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, vice Babu Mahavishnu Jyoti.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to Class VIII.

Babu Mahendra Nath Bhattacharjea, Assistant Master (Head Pandit), Murshidabad Nawab's High School, vice Babu [illegible] Kumar Sen Gupta.

Maulvi Abdul Quayum, Assis[illegible] (Persian Teacher), Hooghly C[illegible] vice Babu Ashutosh Gu[illegible]

Babu Mahendra Na[illegible] Collegiate Sch[illegible] [illegible]pta.

[illegible]th Ghosh, Assista[illegible] [illegible] School attached to [illegible] [illegible]g School, vice Babu Nibar[illegible] [illegible]s Gupta.

[illegible] Satyendra Nath Gupta, B.A., O[illegible] [illegible]ng Assistant Head Master of the Ar[illegible] Zilla School, vice Maulvi Abdul Latif, resigned.

The following arrangements are sanctioned with effect from the 25th March 1905:—

(1) Babu Khetra Mohan Banerjea, B.[illegible] Assistant Master, Hare School (class IV) appointed to be an Assistant Master in [illegible] Hindu School, vice Babu Subal Krishna [illegible] to retire.

(2) Babu Prakash Chandra Mazumdar, [illegible] A., an Assistant Master in the Ravensh[illegible] Collegiate School (class V), is appointed [illegible] be an Assistant Master in the Hare Sch[illegible] vice Babu Khetra Mohan Banerjee, transferred.

Babu Dwarka Nath Das, Head Clerk, of[illegible] of the Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Divis[illegible] is allowed leave of absence for fifteen da[illegible]

The following arrangements are sanct[illegible] ed:—

(1) Babu Sasadhar Sen, B.A., an Assis[illegible] Master in the Calcutta Training School, [illegible] now officiating as Assistant Head Master [illegible] the same institution is confirmed in the la[illegible] appointment, vice Babu Mon Mohan Chak[illegible] varti transferred.

(2) Babu Makhan Lal Rai Chaudhuri, [illegible] Assistant Head Master, Hooghly Tr[illegible] A. School, and now officiating as an A[illegible] ing [illegible]ster in the Calcutta Training Sc[illegible] tant Ma[illegible]

VIGOR PILL.

WILL CONVINC[illegible]

ONE DAY'S TRIAL [illegible] you relie[illegible]

That no other medicine will g[illegible] [illegible]VELLO[illegible]

IMMEDIATE, MAGICAL —MA[illegible]

AS

Vigor Pill

It is invaluable in all the different varieties of o[illegible] ganic and wasting diseases. In removing poison from the body—in enriching the impoverished blood—i[illegible] bringing back to the old or prematurely old the flush vigor and strength of glorious manhood—in restoring joy to the cheerless—in giving tone to the system—it is unequalled, unrivalled, unsurpassed.

It rejuvinates the old—recuperates the wasted frame—sharpens the memory—purifies the blood—wonderfully increases the power of retention—arrest the decay of age—brings on appetite.

Try VIGOR PILL once and you will use VIGOR PILL always.

Babu Jagdamba Prosad, Vakil, Rannepatti, Mirzapur writes:—

"I really find your VIGOR PILLS useful."

Dr. Modhoosoodun Goopto, Moradpore, Patna writes:—

"Your VIGOR PILL is an excellent medicine for Nervous Debility and Loss of Manhood. It improves the Appetite and promotes Digestion. It cures Acidity, Flatulance and Diarrhœa. It is also a good medicine for Sleeplessness. Kindly send one phial more to complete my cure."

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MANAGER, *Bharat Vaisajyanilaya,*
No. 129-1-2, CORNWALLIS STREET,
SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

is confirmed in the latter appointment, vice Babu Sasadhar Sen.

(3) Babu Mon Mohan Chakravarti, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Calcutta Training School, now on leave is appointed to be Assistant Head Master of the Rangpur Training School, vice Babu Durga Prasanna Mukerjea, transferred.

(4) Babu Durga Prasanna Mukerjea, Assistant Head Master, Ragpur Training School is appointed to be Assistant Head Master of the Hooghly Training School, vice Babu Makham Lal Rai Chaudhuri, transferred.

Maulvi Abdul Quadir Khan, M.A., is appointed to act as an Assistant Master in the Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Madrasah on Rs. 100 a month during the absence, on deputation of Maulvi Alfazuddin Ahmed, M.A.

Although we have not met a herd-boy carrying the Penal Code under his arm yet, says the "Calcutta Weekly Notes", we have heard of a purdanashin Hindu lady who managed to keep possession of all her lands, and much more in spite of the mighty rivers of Eastern Bengal and the hardly less potent provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It is said of this lady that once, when she got into trouble and happened to engage an eminent counsel, she treated him to a disquisition on secs. 107, 145 of the Code and suggested to him her defence. We have been also told that the common ryot in Backergunge and some other Eastern districts of Bengal swears by the sections of Act VIII of 1885 and the Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes. Having regard to these, the day, when the herd-boy will carry a copy of the Penal Code under his arm, may not be far off.

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Regular use of this Hitkari Chooran kee s a person in perfect health. It increases pure blood if used daily in healthy condition after meals. More praises are worthless, we will refund the money sent to us if the Hitkari is not so good and useful as stated above.

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or the FRIEND of the FEMALES.

It is a well-tried specific for Dysmenorrhœa, Monorrhagia, and all other Painful Complaints and Irregularities of the Females, both Young and [illegible]lle Age.

Rs. 3 per phial.
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Kaviraj Keshab Lal Roy.

All sorts of Sastric MEDICINES, GHRITAS, OILS etc., are always in stock.

People, stricken down by diseases, will be good enough to write to us, with full description of their ailments, and prescriptions from competent Kabirajes of this firm will be sent to them free.

Letters should enclose a half-anna postage stamp Apply for our Catalogue.

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

Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath Bhattachajya, Retired Sub-Judge writes:—

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

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

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

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

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

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THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

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Wonderful Discovery.

Gonorrhœa Drops.

Gonorrhœa and Gleet

of any description and in either sex and Acute cases are cured in three days and chronic cases in a week's time. It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms.

To ensure parmanent and radical cure Mofussil patients should, when ordering for a phial, write in detail the nature of the disease.

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Cholera and Family box with 12, 24, 30, 48, 60, and 104 phials of medicines, a guide and a drop conductor Rs. 2, 3, 3-10, 5-3, 6-4, and 11-8 respeetively, V. P. postage and packing extra.

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DOSE—Two tea spoonfuls diluted with wineglass ful of water.

PRICE—Ans. 8 per fourounce phial and Rs. 5 per dozen.

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শ্রীস্বরূপ-দামোদর।

অর্থাৎ শ্রীগৌরাঙ্গের পার্ষদভক্ত শ্রীস্বরূপ দামোদরের জীবনী ও শাস্ত্রোপদেশ। শ্রীস্বরূপ দামোদরের একটী নাম শ্রীগৌরাঙ্গের "দ্বিতীয় স্বরূপ," কারণ স্বরূপের ন্যায় রসশাস্ত্রজ্ঞ ও প্রভুর মর্ম্মীভক্ত আর কেহ ছিলেন না।

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অপরের পক্ষে শ্রীস্বরূপ দামোদরের মূল্য এক টাকা মাত্র। ডাকমাশুল ও ভিপি চার্জ্জ স্বতন্ত্র।

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is not only an educated and well-experienced doctor himself but is in possession of some wonderful medicines obtained by his gifted father by repeated experiments through years.

It was in this way that an excellent mode of treatment [illegible]

CASES OF LEPROSY

was found out which is so successfully resorted to by the above Pundit. The Pundit, as it is already widely known, is an expert in all [illegible] of skin diseases. [illegible]

IF YOU SUFFER

from any of the following diseases, such as, (1) WHITE LEPROSY or LEUCODERMA, (2) ASTHMA, (3) CONSUMPTION, (4) PILES (5) SPLEEN, (6) RHEUMATISM, (7) PARALYSIS, (8) GONORRHŒA, (9) SYPHILIS, etc., etc., don't fail to try the skill of the Pundit once. The Pundit is willing to make special concessions in the case of poor patients and even enter into contract in special cases. The Pundit has already obtained a wide practice in Calcutta though he has been here only for a short time. If you want to satisfy yourself about the skill of the Pundit before you submit yourself to his treatment you should once go to him and see the

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS

which are in his possession. The one advantage which is to be specially noted in his treatment is that he will effect a complete lasting and

PARMANENT CURE IN ALL DISEASES.
LILUA LEPER ASYLUM.

The Pundit has founded a leper asylum at Lilua which is about three miles to the west of Calcutta, where he has successfully given public trials of his system of treatment of that supposed to be incurable disease, viz., leprosy. Worst cases of leprosy require to be treated under his personal supervision, though in the case of others and chiefly white leprosy medicines can be sent by post on receiving accurate particulars of the disease. All letters from mofussil are duly replied to if accompanied by a half-anna postage stamp

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It is a wonderful preparation being a powerful remedy for all sorts of maladies which commonly afflict mankind. If it is taken regularly the bowels are cleared, appetite is increased, the blood is purified and the general health is restored within a short time. Every patient in convalescent state and in broken health may use this powder with great advantage. The benefit is appreciated in one day's use.

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30 YEAR[illegible]
HAS CONVINCED MANY [illegible]
CIANS & THOUSANDS OF [illegible]

SUDHA CHURN[illegible]

IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR

Acidity, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Colic.

—EITHER ACUTE OR CHRONIC—

ATTEND WITH

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

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

Rao Bahadur B. G. Sathe, Poona writes:—
"My wife suffered from Dyspepsia for a long time, but your SUDHA CHURNA has done her good."

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Raghunath Sing Esqr., Post Mast[illegible]er, Hoshangabad, writes:—
"Kindly send two bottles of SUDH[illegible]A CHURNA, as I have derived much benefit by its [illegible] use or Constipation, as also my friend to whom I gave the Churna."

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

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

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

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

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Homœopa[illegible]
8[illegible]

DR. BISWASS

MAGIC PILLS.

YE youngmen, do you want to make your lives more enjoyable? Ye old men, do you want to get back the vigour and charms of youth? Ye men of all ages, have you got young and beautiful wives whose heart you want to win. It is Dr. Biswas's magic pills which are acknowledged by all to work such miracles. Take a pill 2 or 3 hours before going to bed and the next morning you will be convinced of its wonderful efficacy. Weak and impotent husbands need no more course their lot for. Dr. Biswas's Pill is ready to lend them a helping hand. Indeed, these Pills are a sovereign remedy for the evil effects of youthful excesses, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, fitful discharges, loss of manhood, in short all varieties of seminary and wasting diseases. It prevents premature decay and is a potent cure for nervous exhaustion of every kind, under its influence the retaining power is wonderfully increased. Give the Magic Pill a day's trial and you will never like to be without it.

Price Rs. 2-8 per box. V-P. & Postage extra

DR. H. BISWAS,
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Is the most useful Liniment for females in the eve of pregnancy. It **relieves** the sympathetis omiting and nausea (morning sickness) in its early, stage, **prevents** miscarriage and at the same time **ensures** safe and easy delivery, etc.

Rupees 2 per bottle, packing As. 7, postages and V. P. charges As. 7. only.

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

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

DR. J. CHOWDHURY, B. A., L. M. S., Superintendent of Vaccination, Calcutta Corporations writes:—"I have great pleasure in testifying the efficacy of your **"Santan Rakshak."** The bottle which you gave me for trial was used with most satisfactory and astonishing resuts in services savet of prolonged labour amongst my friends, I, by safly recommeed it to the public.

MA[illegible] [illegible]taline

QR ELIXIR OF LIFE

DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR M. A., M. D.,

Rev. Dr. Davie Principal, Guzerat College, says:—"I have used your Vitaline, I am very glad to say, that it has given me new life."

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H. H. Maharaja Gour Chandra Deo, Feudatory Chief of Rairakhol, C. P., says:—"Your 'Vitaline' has been of great benefit to one of my friends. You should certainly be congratulated on the success of your medicine Send one gross bottles for hospital purposes."

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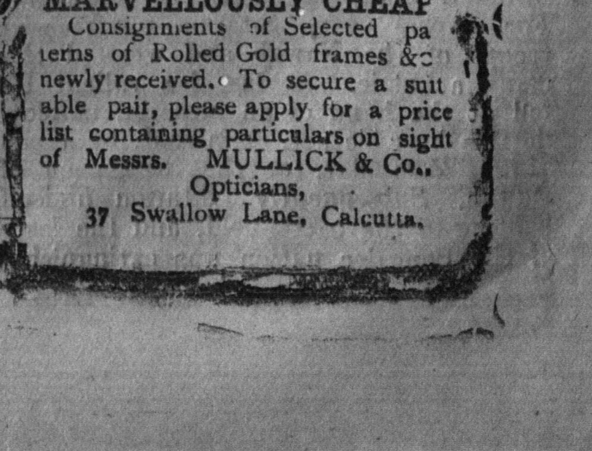

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