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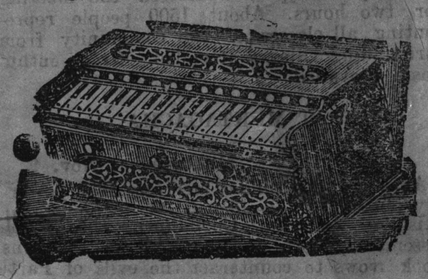

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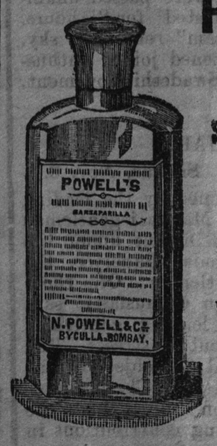

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THE PROCLAMATION DAY.

MEETING AT FEDERATION HALL GROUND.

As announced before, Wednesday last the 1st of November—the date on which the late gracious Queen Victoria issued the memorable Proclamation in 1858,—is regarded as the Magna Charta of India—was observed throughout all Bengal by the reading of that Proclamation as the Peoples' Proclamation of the 16th October last. In Calcutta a grand meeting was held on the Maidan where the Federation Hall is to be erected, at 294, Upper Circular Road. The hour appointed was 5 p.m. but long before that, people began to gather round the dais and by 4 p.m. it was hardly possible to approach it. By 4-30 the spacious maidan was a vast sea of human faces. Just at a quarter to five the

GRAND STUDENTS' PROCESSION.

arrived at the Maidan. The procession, which consisted of College and higher-class school students, started from College Square, a little after 3 p.m. It was led by two 4th year-class students and proceeded in a most orderly manner, singing national songs and blowing conches at intervals. It was very long extending more than a quarter of a mile. Leaving the square it passed through College Street and Cornwallis Street and turned to the right down Sukeas Street and then on through Circular Road. Just as the procession arrived on the Maidan the students, who numbered about 800, were received by loud cries of "Bande Mataram" from the vast assembly. Several

SANKIRTAN PARTIES

singing national songs then began to come in and they swelled the concourse by thousands Then one by one came in the leading men of Bengal; they were greeted with loud cheers of "Bande Mataram" and the blowing of conches

THE PROCEEDINGS

Round the dais were gathered the aristocracy and the nobility of Bengal now in town. Among those present we noticed the Maharaja and Maharaj-Kumar of Mymensing, Raja Yatindra Nath Chowdhury of Taki, Babu Promotho Nath Roy Chowdhury of Sontosh, the Hon'ble Mr. J. Chowdhury, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee, Messrs. J Ghosal, K. N. Chowdhury, N. Mitter, Dr Nilratan Sircar and many others.

Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee was requested to read the Proclamation. The moment he stood up on the platform he was greeted by a tremendous shout of "Bande Mataram" and by the blowing of hundreds of conches. Before reading the Proclamation he very briefly addressed the assembly. He said:—

"Maharaja ladies and gentlemen—We have come here this evening for the purpose of transacting an important business. Long speeches are not required. We have had enough of speech-making. Time for action resolute sustained and organised action has now arrived. Action needs an impetus of firm and determined resolution. We have met here to night to renew the vow of the 16th October. Let no one lay the flattering unction that we have accepted the partition of Bengal as an accomplished fact. We are going to raise on this site the Federation Hall. This is to be a living protest for all time to come against the dismemberment of our province and a living symbol of an indissoluble union of heart sundered by the fiat of autocracy. Our attitude with regard to the partition question is very similar to the attitude of Ireland in regard to Home Rule. For a hundred years Ireland has fought for Home Rule for the purpose of the restoration of their banished Parliament in College Green. Again and again the Irish have combated the attack and are now within a measurable distance of victory. It may be predicted with absolute confidence as being among the certain things of the 20th century that Home Rule will be conceded to Ireland in some form or other. Let us emulate the patriotism, self sacrifice and lofty devotion of the courageous sons of the Emerald Isle and the partition will yet be a thing of the past.

We have come here to make a determined resolve and may God grant us strength and grace to carry out the sacred resolution for the benefit of our country and her glorification. We feel that ours is a divine mission. We feel in this great work that we are humble instruments in Divine hands We desire to tell our rulers that repression will not daunt us; on the contrary it will strengthen our moral fibres, stimulate our self sacrifice, and call forth all that is great and manly in our nature. Sir Andrew Fraser has now to read the history of his own church to find the strongest condemnation of the futile and unwise policy in relation to the student community. Sufferings of martyrs are the cements of the church. Let us therefore be thankful for the discipline and behaviour of our students under adverse circumstances. Let us face it with courage and determination. We are not going to sacrifice the students and the students will not desert us. We will fight for them and they will fight for us, and both together we will fight for our common country, leaving the consequences in the hands of Him in whose breast are centred the secrets of the future.

We have fixed the 1st of November—the date of the Queen's Proclamation in 1858. That Proclamation has not been fulfilled or redeemed. Lord Curzon has done his level best to tear into tatters the gracious province of the sovereign. We are here to night to read out that Proclamation, to insist upon its fulfilment, demand those civic rights contained in that Proclamation, and this prayer we shall repeat from year's end to year's end for the fulfilment of the promise contained in that gracious message of our late sovereign.

THE PROCLAMATIONS.

Babu Surendra Nath, then read out first the Queen's Proclamation and then the Peoples' Proclamation which run thus:

"Whereas the Government has thought fit to effectuate the partition of Bengal in spite of the universal protest of the Bengali nation, we hereby pledge and proclaim that we as a people shall do everything in our power to counteract the evil effects of the dismemberment of our province and to maintain the integrity of our race. So God help us."

The reading of the Proclamations over, hundreds of conches were again blown after which Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee moved the following resolution which was unanimously carried:—"That on behalf of this meeting it is proposed that instead of partitioning Bengal a Governor with an Executive Council be appointed, as is the case with Bombay and Madras." The proceedings then terminated.

(By Wire.)

AT ALLAHABAD.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Allahabad, Nov. 2.

A meeting of the Bengali residents of Allahabad was held at the Anglo-Bengali School Hall on the 1st of November at 6 p.m., to adopt the Proclamation read at the meeting for laying the foundation-stone of the Federation Hall in Calcutta. The following resolutions were unanimously carried in Bengalee (1) Proposed by Dr. Satis Chandra Banerjee and supported by Babu Durga Charan Banerjee, Vakils, High Court, Allahabad:—That this meeting of Bengalees at Prayag make common cause with their brethren in Bengal and with a solemn vow proclaims: Whereas the Government has thought fit to effectuate partition of Bengal in spite of the universal protest of the Bengalee nation we hereby pledge and proclaim that we as a people shall do everything in our power to counteract the evil effects of the dismemberment of our province and to maintain the integrity of our race. So help us God.

(2) Proposed by Babu Nogendra Nath Gupta, and supported by Babu Ramananda Chatterjee:—(a) That this meeting do promise to use Swadeshi goods as far as practicable; (b) that a Committee be formed to collect subscription for the National Fund with the following gentlemen:—Babus Charu Chandra Mitter, Dr. Satis Chandra Banerjee, Vakil; Dr. Abinash Chandra Banerjee, Babu Ramananda Chatterjee, Doctor Siva Prosad Roy, Babus Durga Charan Banerjee, Devendra Nath Ohdedar, Vakils; Surendra Nath Dev, Professor Kayastha Pathsala; Surendra Nath Sen, Vakil; Sarat Chandra Chowdhury; Dr. Baroda Prosad Dutt, Babus Nogendra Nath Gupta, Nepal Chandra Rai Drs. Abinash Chandra Banerjee and Satis Chandra Banerjee, Vakil, were appointed treasurers and Ramananda Chatterjee, Secretary. The meeting then dispersed with a vote of thanks to them.

An open-air public meeting was held at Allahabad on the 1st of November at 5-30 p.m. on the very spot where the great proclamation of Her Late Majesty the Queen Empress Victoria was first read by Lord Canning in 1858. Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Charan Das, the foremost citizen and Banker of Allahabad, who was present when the Proclamation was first read, was voted President. The Proclamation and notes issued by Lord Canning were read in English and Hindi. The following resolutions were passed:—(1) That a memorial be submitted to the Government of India praying (a) that on the spot on which the gracious Proclamation of Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria to Her Indian subjects was read by Lord Canning on November 1st 1858 be treated as an historical place and marked by a suitable memorial and that the text of the Proclamation be inscribed upon it in the same manner as it is proposed to be inscribed in the All-India Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta and upon all other memorials which are being erected to Her Majesty with a view to perpetuate Her revered and cherished memory and connect it with a truly royal and noble act which will inspire the posterity of India with genuine admiration and gratitude forHer greatness and beneficence; (b) that the Proclamation Day may be annually celebrated with befitting solemnity at the headquarters of every district in British India, at Durbars presided over by the chief executive officer at which the Proclamation should be read out in English and the local vernacular; (c) that the said day be observed every year as a public holiday in British India.

(2) That the following message be transmitted to His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor through the prescribed channel: "His Majesty's loyal subjects assembled in public meeting at Allahabad on the spot where the Proclamation was first read in 1858 tender their loyal gratitude to His Majesty for reaffirming the great Proclamation of Her Majesty the late Queen-Empress Victoria and they humbly pray that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that the principles of the Proclamation shall always be faithfully observed in all legislative and administrative acts."

(3) That the proclamation be printed in English, Hindi and Urdu and circulated throughout the United Provinces.

(4) That a copy of these resolutions be communicated through the prescribed channel to the local Government the Government of India and that His Majesty's Secretary of State be requested to lay them before His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor The meeting then dispersed.

AT DINAJPUR.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Dinajpur, Nov. 2.

Last night a grand demonstration was held here. About thousand people,—Hindus, Mussalmans and Christians,—assembled. Babu Hori Mohan Sinha, Chairman, Municipality was in the chair. He read out the Proclamations. Speeches were made by several gentlemen, the most important being that made by a Christian Missionary. Arrangement was made for opening the "roja" for the Mahomedans. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Marwaris joined heartily.

AT DINAJPORE.

Dinajpore, Nov. 1.

An open-air meeting under the presidency of Babu Hari Mohan Sinha, B.A., Chairman of the Municipality, was held. About four thousand people attended. The Queen's Proclamation was read with due reverence, the whole audience standing. The text was explained in Bengalee. Cheers were given for the King-Emperor. The People's Proclamation was then read. Shouts of "Bande Mataram" and "Elahi Akbar" rent the air. A resolution demanding a Governor with an Executive Council was unanimously carried. Moulvi Faquir-ulla and other Mahomedan speakers and the Rev. Mr. J N. Dutt took part.

AT RAIGUNGE.

Raigunge, Nov. 1.

A crowded meeting was held here. The Queen's Proclamation was read and the People's Proclamation adopted. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

AT COX'S BAZAR.

Cox's Bazar, Nov. 1.

A public meeting of Hindus, Mahomedans and Maghs, was held here this evening. The People's Proclamation was read and heard with great interest.

AT LOHAJANG.

Lohajang (Dacca), Nov. 2.

Proclamations were read and explained. People took solemn vow to agitate until the Partition were withdrawn.

AT MADARIPUR.

Madaripur, Nov. 3.

Before a large gathering on the 1st of November. Proclamations were read and a resolution for a Governor with Council for united Bengal was carried with great enthusiasm. It adds an impetus to the Swadeshi movement. Choudhuri Golammowla of Habiganj presided.

AT PEROZEPUR.

Perozepur (Backergunge), Nov. 3.

At a grand meeting held here on the first November the People's Proclamation was read. Collection of money for the National Fund is going on. Praying for God's blessings on the Federation Hall, asking for a Governor with Council and protesting against the recent educational circular the meeting came to a close.

AT DALTONGUNJ.

Daltongunj (Palamow), Nov. 2.

In pursuance of the arrangement made at the central meeting at Calcutta, presided over by A. M. Bose Esqr., a public meeting was held at Daltongunj Municipal Market under the presidency of Babu Mathura Prosad, Pleader. The proclamations were read and a resolution to use Swadeshi things was adopted. Babu Panchanan Banerjee of Calcutta sang "Bande Mataram." Subscriptions are being raised for the National Fund.

AT MAGURA.

Magura (Thro. Jhenidah), Nov. 2.

At Magura on the 1st November the People's Proclamation was read and adopted in a public meeting. A resolution condemning the partition and advocating the Swadeshi was passed. Students mustered strong in spite of the circular. At the close of the meeting teachers and students declared they would continue to agitate against the Partition, let what the consequences might be. They also expressed a fervent hope that other mofussil schools and colleges also would do the same.

AT PHULBERIA.

Phulberia, Nov. 2.

A public meeting was held on November 1, at Phulberia, Dinajpur. Munshi Srijuddin Choudhury, an influential Mahomedan Zeminder, presided. People's Proclamation was read and a resolution praying for Govenorship instead of two Lieutenant-Governorships as also one for the use of country-made clothes, sugar, salt and other articles of indigenous manufacture were carried unanimously. Babu Lalit Chandra Sen, Pleader, Dinajpur, addressed the meeting for two hours. About 1500 people representing all classes of the community from surrounding villages attended. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

AT MUKTAGACHA.

Muktagacha, Nov. 2.

At a crowded public meeting held yesterday under the presidency of Babu Jagat Kishore Acharjee Choudhuri, the people assembled, both Hindus and Mahomedans, took vows to counteract the evils of Partition by unity to the best of their power. Eulogistic reference was made to the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 and the whole assembly remained standing when it was read. There was an outburst of loyal feelings when the name of Empress Victoria was pronounced. "In India Kings are regarded as gods," said one speaker, "and let us not lose that sacred belief for the indiscretion of any individual." There was dead silence when Lord Curzon's name was mentioned, but deafening cheers met that of Lord Canning. The meeting suggested that Bengal should have a Governor with a Council like Madras and Bombay.

AT SANTIPORE.

Krishnagore, (Nadia), Nov. 2

A grand open air public meeting was held yesterday at Hatkholapara Thakurbari compound, Santipur. Babu Govinda Chundra Ganguli presided. Sankirtan parties singing national songs followed by the gentry all barefooted and the masses paraded the main Streets. Many Mahomedans expressed sympathy with the meeting but could not join for "Romjan." The Queen's and Peoples Proclamations were read in English and Bengali. Babus Becharam Lahiri, Guruprosanno Roy, Noliniranjan Mukerjee, Amyocoomer Sanyal and Sam Pramanik addressed the meeting. Babu Amarnath Dutt who travelled almost the whole world exhorted the people to unite and thus to succeed. Resolutions asking a Governor with a Council for United Bengal and creating a band to raise funds by going to every house for establishing spinning industry were passed unanimously. The meeting lasted for 2½ hours. Shouts of "Bande Mataram" rent the sky. The students not disheartened joined enthusiastically in helping the Swadeshi movement.

AT SILCHAR.

Silchar, Nov. 3.

A grand meeting, convened by the leading Hindu, Mahomedan and Marwari gentlemen was held here on the 1st instant under the presidency of Pandit Ramdas Banerjee, the oldest leading Indian gentleman. One thousand people attended. An enthusiastic sankirtan party led by the leading gentlemen paraded the important public streets. The president having explained the object of the meeting Babu Kamini Kumar Chanda proposed the first revolution supporting the National Fund and inviting contributions in an eloquent appeal. Dr. Surendra Nath Dutta seconded it. A Marwari merchant proposed and a Bengali merchant seconded the proposal to continue the Swadeshi movement. Babu Abanti Nath Dutta, Pleader, proposed and Babu Bipul Chandra Gupta, Tea Planter, seconded the proposals to send the proceedings of the meeting to Calcutta Babu Mohesh Chandra Dutta, Pleader, proposed and Babu Durga Mohan Chakravarty seconded a vote of thanks to the president who is most earnestly collecting subscription. About Rs. 200 was collected at the meeting. Two Marwari merchants will supply sugar and salt at cost price for 3 months.

AT KISHOREGUNJ.

Kishoregunj, Nov. 2.

A largely attended meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans was held at Banagram on the first November. Babu Bhairab Chandra Ray presided. His speech was very impressive. Proclamations were read and resolutions passed. Money was raised for the National Fund.

AT SARAIL.

Another meeting was held in the Dewan Sahib's house under the presidency of the Dewan Marsthujali Shahib, a local Zaminder. The students formed a long procession with flags and sang national songs all along the way to the meeting. The bulk of the audience was Mahomedan. Their readiness to promise and their earnestness to listen were admirable.

AT JESSORE.

Jessore, Nov. 2.

A crowded meeting was held here yesterday. The Proclamations were read and explained. A Resolution for a Governor with Council was carried. A grand procession with conch-blowing and national songs passed through the principal streets. A vast assemblage gathered before Hindu temples and mosques and invoked the blessings of their respective deities at the present crises of their national life.

AT ULUBERIA.

Uluberia, Nov. 2.

A representative meeting of the people of the Uluberia Sub-division was held yesterday at the Victoria Memorial Hall to read out the People's Proclamation. The Queen's Proclamation of 1858 was also read. Babu Jogendra Nath Chakrabarti of Fulsewar presided. The hall being packed, an open-air meeting was held. Resolutions were passed to give effect to the People's Proclamation and to memorialise the Government for a Governor and an Executive Council for Bengal.

AT COMILLA.

Comilla, Nov. 3.

A crowded meeting was held at the Comilla Town Hall yesterday. It was thoroughly representative in its character. The gathering was so large that many had to stand outside for want of space. People's Proclamation was read by the president Babu Mathura Mohan Dev, leading member of the Bar. A resolution demanding a Governor with Council was unanimously adopted with enthusiasm. Great earnestness prevailed throughout the meeting which separated with loud cries of "Bande Mataram." National songs were sung.

AT UCHALIAPARA.

This village is inhabited entirely by a Mahomedan population. They arranged to hold a meeting and they invited Babus Jogesh Ch. Sinha, Jamini K. Chakraverty and others to favour them with their presence They accordingly went there and found a large crowd of people awaiting their arrival with anxiety. On their arrival the proceedings began, with a Mahomedan gentleman in the chair. A Resolution was passed. The Mahomedans took a vow in the name of God not to use Manchester cloths, Liverpool salt and other foreign things. The speech of Mr. Rasul was read and greatly admired and appreciated. Mr. Rasul's name will truly become a household [illegible] are a blessing in the house[illegible]

AT KALIKATCHA, (TIPPERAH.)

Oct 22.—There is a big market at Sarail, where two to three thousand people assemble twice a week. Some educated gentlemen of the village, Babus Narendra Ch. Dutt, B.L., Jamini K. Chakravarty, Teacher, and Satish Ch. Sinha, a jute Merchant, went to the bazar on a market day with a band of students to preach about the Swadeshi movement. This bazar is nearly 50 miles off from the Sadar station of Comilla. But the people were already informed of the movement and they were already practising what these gentlemen had come there to speak to them about. As soon as their intention was known the people began to crowd up in all earnestness. They promised on the spot not to have any thing to do with English or foreign-made articles any more. Some of the dealers in cloth came up to ask of the gentlemen what they would do with their stock in trade and they were ready to give undertakings not to buy English clothes in future. The number of people was very great and the attempt was of people very great and the attempt was an an unqualified success.

The "muslin" is well-known to be a product of the town of Dacca. But it is not known generally that muslins of fine qualities were made in this and the adjacent village of Sarail and used to go to foreign lands via Dacca. Consequently they became known as Daccai-muslins. Our village has got a large population of weavers who are at present in a bad plight; for they have lost the art. But since the beginning of the present movement through the earnestness of some gentlemen they have again taken themselves to the revival of their lost art. They are manufacturing very good dhuties which ordinarily sell at Rs. 2-10 a pair. Endeavours are being made to supply them with fly-shuttle looms and in that a pair of the same duthi might be sold for only Rs. 2.

Dr. Mohendra Ch. Nandy has prepared a loom of his own and he is ready to sell one for Rs. 10 only. He first prepared a loom about 30 years ago. But for want of help and co-operation he had to give up his attempt. He is now working with his own loom. Babu Dwijadas Dutt M.A., Professor, Sibpur Agricultural College, has seen the machine and thinks that it will work well. Babu Dwijadas has promised to award two medals to the best weaver of the village.

All shop-keepers have promised not to deal in foreign articles any more and some of them have assured us that they would wind up their business if they can't go on without having to do with English goods. Subscriptions are being collected for holding an Exhibition of the village industries. Very good knives and other iron instruments are made by some black-smiths. If the country continues for a few years to abjure foreign articles we will then have an abundant supply of every necessity of life from the country itself.

There was a meeting at which about 500 villagers were present. Some ladies listnened to the speeches from behind a screen at a distance. Babus Rajani Nath Nandy B.L., Kailash Ch. Ghose B.L., Jogesh Ch. Sinha and a Mahomedan gentleman made suitable speeches. A Resolution was passed that the villagers would not use Manchester cloths and other foreign articles any more.

AT FARIDPUR.

Faridpur (Bengal) Nov. 2.

A densely crowded public meeting of Hindus and Mussalmans was held yesterday for Peoples' proclamation. Moulvie Alimazzaman Chowdhury B.A., Zemindar, Belgachi Chairman, Local Board and President, Faridpur Anjuman Islamia, presided. The President after an eloquent address earnestly appealing to the Mussalmans and Hindus to stand shoulder to shoulder at the present crisis read out the Proclamation pledging continuance of agitation until the Partition is withdrawn or a Governorship is established. The proclamation was accepted with deafening cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Allaho Akbar" by Hindus and Mussalmans Mr Majibar Rahaman, the distinguished Moulvie, exhorted the Mahommedans and Hindus to act conjointly at the present critical moment. Intense enthusiasm prevailed.

AT MALUCHI.

Maluchi (Thro. Shivalaya), Nov. 2.

Another monster meeting of the inhabitants of Maluchi and its adjoinin villages was held on the first Nobember under the presidency of Pandit Bisvanath Vidantaratna at the house of Babu Prasanna Nath Roy Choudhuri, Zemindar. All sections of the community, Hindus and Mahomedans, were thoroughly represented. The National Proclamation together with the Queen's Proclamation was read and carrired unanimously with great enthusiasm. Several resolutions were adopted. Babu Preo Nath Roy Choudhuri and Moulavi Mafizuddin Ahmed spoke very eloquently, on the importance of unity between Hindus and Mahomedans and on the necessity of their mutual co-operation for this great National cause. Several soul-stirring speeches were made by Babu Biprodas, Prangabindo, Satish Chundra and Sudhansu Bhusan Roy and others on the utility of using Swadeshi goods and the audience unanimously promised to abstain from using foreign goods. All classes of Brahmins took solemn vow to abstain from performing priestly duties in the houses of those who are not using counrty-made goods. A committee was formed to collect subscriptions for the National Fund and the Sevak Samity for preaching and keeping up the Swadeshi spirit and forbidding the sale of foreign goods in this quarter. Hearty co-operation of Mahomedans and traders and merchants was secured; national songs were sung and shouts of "Bande Mataram" rent the air at intervals. Great enthusiasm prevailed. A resolution praying for a Governor with Council for United Bengal was adopted unanimously.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

The following is a precis of some of the communications made at the monthly general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal on Wednesday last:—

Dr. N. Annandale exhibited living specimens of the "Rains Insect" (Trumbidium sp).

The Anthropological Secretary exhibited Weighing-beams of the "bismer" type from different parts of India.

Mr. Malony, I.C.S., in the course of "Some Remarks on the Geology of the Gangetic Plain," remarked as follows:—The present valley of the Ganges in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh has been excavated from an older alluvium, the eroding power of the river being due to submergence in the lower part of the course of the river at some remote period. The older alluvium [illegible] the newer alluviums, [illegible] characterised by the presence of nodular limestone (Kankar). The boundary between the two formations is usually distinct. The main direction of the course of the river is determined by the channels in the older alluvium, erosion in which takes place very slowly. In stiff clay the average rate is 11 feet per annum. The records of the Lucknow boring indicate that the strata at a depth of over 1,000 feet are inclined, probably from north to south, and this is taken as evidence of a relative submergence of the southern portion of the Gangetic plain. Certain anomalies in the present courses of the rivers also point to a recent tilt of the surface of the Gangatic valley. The fact that water rose above the surface in the Lucknow boring shows that the water-bearing strata are probably continuous over a larger area, differing in this respect from the surface strata, which have been deposited by running water. It seems probable, therefore, that the former were laid down in a sheet of still water, and that in former times the sea extended across from the Upper Indus valley to that of the Ganges."

The Nafaisu-l-Maasir was the subject of a Note from Mr. Beveridge, I.C.S. (retired). The work in question is a biographical dictionary by Mirza Ala-ud-Dawlah Qazvini, the son of Mir Yahya, the author of the "Labbut-Tawarifh," and brother of "Abdu'l-Latif, who was for a time Abkar's preceptor. No complete copy of this very valuable composition is now known to exist. Dr. Sprenger saw one in the Moti Mahall Library in Lucknow, but this MS. was apparently lost in the mutiny. A volume of mixed contents in the British Museum contains about a hundred pages of the work. It is very much to be desired that we may one day recover the book in its entirety, as it must abound with first hand historical data of great importance.

The trial of the sensation Dawson case in the Sessions Court at Guntur occupied six days, from Monday the 16th Oct. to Saturday the 21st Oct. There were 12 accused in this case. They were charged with having beaten the District Forest Officer, Mr. Dawson, with the object of rescuing certain cattle which he had found grazing within the forest reserve, and which he was taking to the pound. Mr. John Adam of the Madras Bar defended the accused. The prosecution examined 13 witnesses who proved the assault on the District Forest Officer. Mr. Dawson himself swore to the injuries he had received. Three of the accused pleaded an "alibi" while the others admitted that they were at the scene of the offence, but that they had not assaulted the District Forest Officer. In his address to the Court, Mr. John Adam pointed out that the injuries received by Mr. Dawson were very slight, that possibly they might have been caused by his pony jumping about, that in his excited state he probably imagined that he had received blows, and that the other witnesses for the prosecution should not be believed because they were the subordinates of Mr. Dawson whose chances of promotion depended upon how they came out of this case. The assessors declared that the accused were not guilty. The Judge has reserved his judgment, which will be awaited with great interest.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5, 1905.

SIR A. FRASER'S REPORT ON PARTITION.

THE blue-book on the partition question, published in England, evidently contains several papers, which have been suppressed here. The "Englishman," it seems, has got hold of a copy of this publication, as one can see from its Tuesday's article on the subject. Amongst these papers, we are told, is a "delightful" correspondence, which passed between Mr. M. S. Das of Cuttack and the Rev. G. D. Howells.

What is more, a number of "blameless citizens,"—by which, we fancy, our contemporary means those who have supported the partition scheme,—have been "immortalized" within the covers of the volume, and their names "stretch out to almost as great a length as the list of heroes in the Illiad." How cruel of the heartless Government of Lord Curzon to deprive the Indian public of the exquisite pleasure of poring over the pages of such a volume of thrilling interest!

But the most notable feature of the blue-book has yet to be told. It is the report of Sir Andrew Fraser, dated April 1904, on the partition question. It is, we are informed, the longest contribution, as bulky as the Despatches of the Government of India and the India Office put together. As regards its merit, the following extract from it, which we take from the "Englishman", will enable every one to appreciate it.

As the project of partition was ostensibly based on the assertion that the administration of Bengal was too heavy for one ruler, Sir Andrew naturally devoted all his energy and argumentative powers to the establishment of this point. And the outcome, according to our contemporary, is so satisfactory that, it is likely to excite the envy of Lord Curzon himself; for, even he, the greatest of Viceroys, could not have put the case for the over-worked Governor of Bengal with such force and unction as has been done by his Lieutenant. This is what Sir Andrew says on the subject:—

There is no other Local Government in India which controls so large an area, or anything like the number of people that are in Bengal: and there is nothing in the circumstances of Bengal which should make the Government of that province easier than that of other provinces. There are indeed features of the Government of Bengal which make it even more difficult to administer than would be the case with another province of even the same area and population. Thus, for example, the special position of the Lieutenant-Governor in Calcutta adds greatly to the difficulty of administration. His numerous official and social functions, the fact that he is a member of the Council of His Excellency the Viceroy as well as President of the Bengal Council, the constant criticism to which acts of administration are subjected, and the constant demands for explanation, occupy a great deal of time. Questions connected with the Port Trust and the great commercial interests of Calcutta, and work connected with the supervision of the Corporation, the important scheme of improvement in the city and the municipal interests of the capital of the Empire, make great demands on his time and energy. Universi[illegible] administr[illegible] communications [illegible] throughout the province, are all exceptionally heavy. In this province as in other provinces, there are all the great departments of administration to control; and for many of them the control of the Lieutenant-Governor must be much more than general. He must determine the policy to be adopted, and consider the suitability of details to the special circumstances of each district. He must in many cases take the initiative; and in all he must hold the balance between the competing claims of different districts. In all these departments his work directly increases with the size of the province and the number of districts with which he has to deal; for much of his work requires, or at all events is improved by, an extended knowledge of the circumstances of each district. It is unnecessary to mention these departments in detail. They are such as every Government has, more or less according to the size of the province, to control. But the great demands which Calcutta makes on the time and energy of the Lieutenant-Governor constitute a special element of difficulty in obtaining the local knowledge which is necessary for efficient control. With the rulers of other provinces, His Honor shares the increase of work caused by the greater attention which must now be paid to plague, famine, irrigation, police and other subjects, while the difficulties in maintaining touch between the Government and the people are specially great, partly at least on account of the permanent settlement. Other special difficulties are found in respect of the relations between landlord and tenant, and of those sudden movements among the ignorant and excitable classes, on which sometimes most serious impresssions are made in a reckless manner. The Lieutenant-Governor has made special efforts to become acquainted with this province during this cold weather; and he has been much encouraged by the kind permission of His Excellency the Viceroy to leave Calcutta as much as possible for this purpose. He must necessarily, however, speak with diffidence owing to his limited experience of Bengal; but so far as he can judge, he strongly concurs in the view that relief ought to be given to the Bengal Government by substantial reduction in the area of the province."

Whenever a judge delivers a long judgment in a simple case, know for certain that his conclusion is wrong. The report of Sir Andrew,—its length stretching from Bagbazar to Alipur,—is thus bound to be full of mere fallacies and assertions. But what is most amazing is the bold manner in which he gave his opinion upon a subject which, according to his own testimony, he was incompetent to handle properly. He confesses that "he must necessarily speak with diffidence owing to his limited experience of Bengal." Even on this point his statement is not quite correct. He had never served the Government of Bengal in any capacity before he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor. He was an utter stranger to the people as well as to the official classes of this province. He had not the slightest personal knowledge or experience of the administration of Bengal. His experience of Bengal was, therefore, not "limited" but nil. Yet he ventured to express his opinion, not in a hesitating but decisive manner, upon a question which convulsed the whole of the country, before he had been here even six months!

Nor was this all. Sir Andrew convened two or three conferences of the leaders of public opinion to ascertain their views on this important topic of the day. What did they say? They unanimously protested against the partition of Bengal in any shape. The hundreds of public meetings held in East Bengal proclaimed the same thing. Protests also came from tens of thousands when Lord Curzon visited Dacca and Mymensing. And lastly, the Town Hall meeting of March, 1904, at which the people of Western and Eastern Bengal met to adopt a memorial, reiterated the protest with all the emphasis they could command, and made it clear beyond a shadow of doubt that the whole nation was opposed to the measure. Was it fair, we ask, on the part of Sir Andrew, who knew so little of Bengal or its administration, to give his unqualified support to the measure, in the teeth of such opposition?

Then, again, it should have occurred to Sir Andrew that thirteen Lieutenant-Governors had preceded him, but none had ever found the work heavy enough. More than half-a-dozen of them had governed it with efficiency at a time when the province was not intersected by a net-work of railways, public roads and water highways as now, and when it was not as peaceful as it is to-day. Before committing himself in one way or the other, he might have secured the opinions of some of these ex-Lieutenant-Governors who could speak on the subject with authority, and then form his conclusions. He, however, deceived himself and blindly followed the path chalked out for him by his Chief.

What His Honor, as an honest ruler, should, in our humble opinion, have done was to write to the Viceroy thus:

"Your Excellency: I am a new man and quite ignorant of the administration of Bengal. I am not, therefore, fit to give any opinion on the subject. But, judging from the universal protest which the measure has provoked, it should be dropped."

Lord Curzon could not have proceeded with the scheme, if Sir Andrew had told him of the real situation. Indeed, the fate of the project depended entirely upon the report of the Lieutenant-Governor. He, is, therefore, practically responsible for the partition measure and the unrest it has created.

Is it necessary to analyse Sir Andrew's arguments? Because Bengal is larger in area and population than other Indian provinces, it is too heavy for a Lieutenant-Governor. This is the position that Sir Andrew takes, forgetting that mere area and population do not necessarily add to the difficulties of governing a province. Ireland is a very small country with only a few millions of population. But a strong Governor, backed by a strong military and armed constabulary, is necessary to keep it under control. There is not a race of human beings more gentle, more non-criminal, and more law-abiding than the Bengalees. The task of governing such a people is not at all difficult, so long the ruler is intelligent, enlightened and sympathetic.

Sir Andrew enumerates a number of duties which the ruler of B[illegible] charge, in[illegible] theirs: [illegible] doing these du[illegible] open to him was to decline the [illegible] Governorship, and not to create [illegible]ching discontent in the land by supporting a proposal which no doubt made his own appointment safe, but which [illegible]t death to the people of Bengal. Wha[illegible] pity that the rulers of this country do [illegible] realize the awful responsibility that re[illegible] upon them Though fully conscious of the fact that he was not the properest person to discuss the partition question fairly, Sir Andrew did not yet feel the least hesitation to recommend the measure. Does His Honor know what deep misery his measure has caused to millions in Bengal?

Sir Andrew was, it seems, aware that a Governor and Executive Council might meet the situation in Bengal, but he had his arguments against the proposal. Here they are:—

"His Honor does not believe that this proposal is at all a sound one. It is not by any means clear that there is any tendency in administration by a Governor in Council towards bringing the Government more in touch with the people, or towards enabling it to overtake more work or undertake a heavier charge. The advantages of a Council to a Governor who has no knowledge of Indian affairs may be real; but the division of responsibility would not tend, in the case of the Lieutenant-Governor of a province, either to increase of efficiency or to easy and prompt discharge of public business. The Lieutenant-Governor is maturing a scheme, in consultation with the Board of Revenue, for associating its Members more closely with himself in the administration of the province. They concur with him in expecting good results from this scheme. But this is altogether a different thing from having an Executive Council with its division of responsibility and risks of friction and delay.

What Sir Andrew means in the above is not quite clear. It seems he both condemns and supports the system of a Governor and Council. He says that, the advantages of a Council to a Governor who has no knowledge of Indian affairs may be real; if so, why should a Governor like him, who had no knowledge of the affairs of Bengal, object to a Council? Then, although he condemns a division of responsibility in the case of the Lieutenant-Governor, he himself is thinking of the same thing by associating the members of the Board with himself in the work of administration. But we have yet to disclose his real argument against a Governnorship in Bengal. It is to be found in the following sentences:—

"This proposal for an Executive Council has, however, been condemned by His Excellency the Viceroy, in his speech at Dacca on 18th February, after the Government of India have most carefully considered this matter. It does not, therefore, seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be necessary to discuss the proposal at greater length."

The proposal for a Governorship with an Executive Council must be condemned: for, has it not been condemned by His Excellency the Viceroy? What could be a more conclusive argument than this? There was another equally cogent argument, which, we fancy, was not advanced by Sir Andrew Fraser, only in consequence of its personal character. Well, if Sir Andrew had recommended the appointment of a Governor, he would have been nowhere, and the people of Bengal would have been deprived of the benefits of his administration. Would not that have been a great calamity? Sir Andrew, therefore, proposed that Bengal should be cut up in halves, though his pay must not be cut down on that account. And thus Sir Andrew, though now the ruler of only half of Bengal, is drawing the full salary of a Lieutenant-Governor of whole Bengal.

THE ANTI-SWADESHI CIRCULAR.

IT has at last pleased the Government of Bengal to give publicity under its authority to the anti-Swadeshi circular through the press. Before proceeding to discuss its terms, we publish below both the circulars, that is to say, the Government-sent circular as well as the one published in the "Statesman" and reproduced in other papers. Here is the Government-sent circular:—

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 1679 P.—D.

From R. W. Carlyle, Esqr., C.I.E., I.C.S., Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To the Magistrate and Collector of.....

Dated, Darjeeling, the 10th Oct. 1905.

POLITICAL.

SIR,

The use which has recently been made of schoolboys and students for political purposes is absolutely subversive of discipline, and in the highest degree injurious to the interests of the boys themselves. It is impossible to tolerate this in connection with institutions which Government either assists or countenances.

2. I am therefore to request that, if any attempt is made by boys attending any school or college in your district to take any public action in connection with political questions or in connection with boycotting, picketing and other abuses associated with the so-called "Swadeshi" movement, you will at once take cognizance of that action. You will inform the heads of schools or colleges concerned, that, unless they prevent such action being taken by the boys attending their institutions, their grant-in-aid and the privilege of competing for scholarships and of receiving scholarship-holders will be withdrawn, and the University will be asked to disaffiliate their institutions. Of course, if they are loyally desirous to prevent this, but are unable to do so, they will not be punished. In that case, they must immediately report the matter, giving a list of boys who have set at naught their authority. You will then be in a position to see that necessary disciplinary action is taken, or punishment awarded, by the educational authorities.

3. You ought also to inform the heads and teachers of institutions, and those connected with the management, that it may be necessary for you to call on them for assistance in keeping the peace by enrolling them as special constables: and you should not hesitate to enrol them should there be any reasonable apprehension of disturbance on the part of schoolboys or students. It is very important, in the event of any disturbance, to have the services of those whom the boy[illegible] bound to respect, [illegible] who will he[illegible] recognise and identify [illegible] should be [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible]rvant, [illegible]yle. [illegible]ecy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

And here is the one published in the "Statesman":—

1. The use which has been recently made of schoolboys and students for political purposes is absolutely subversive of discipline and injurious to the interests of the boys themselves. It cannot be tolerated in connection with educational institutions assisted or countenanced by Government.

2. I am therefore to state for your information and guidance that unless the school and college authorities and teachers prevent their pupils from taking public action in connection with political questions or in connection with boycotting, picketing, and other abuses associated with the so-called Swadeshi movement, the schools or colleges concerned will forfeit their grants-in-aid and the privilege of competing for scholarships and the University will be asked to disaffiliate them. Where they loyally desire to prevent such conduct on the part of their pupils and are unable to do so, they must immediately submit a report to the District Magistrate, giving a list of boys who have disregarded their authority, and stating the disciplinary action taken to punish them.

3. I am also to point out that should there be any reasonable apprehension of disturbance on the part of schoolboys or students, it will be necessary to call on the teachers and managers of the institutions concerned for assistance in keeping the peace, by enrolling them as special constables. Their services as such will be specially valuable as the boys are bound to respect them and they will be able to identify those who may offend.

4. The gentlemen to whom this circular letter is addressed are requested to explain the above to their subordinates. The District Superintendent of Police will please instruct his thana officers to report instances of misconduct on the part of boys of the nature indicated in the first paragraph above.

It will be seen, the sentiments in the two circular, published, in our last, are practically the same, though the forms of expression differ here and there. We further said yesterday—and we find it to be correct—that para 4 in the "Statesman's" circular was wanting in the Government-sent document. How this happened has yet to be explained. Surely, the "Statesman" did not manufacture it. We believe, the paragraph was added by the Magistrate of the district whence a copy of the circular was sent to our contemporary. And what an addition! It was to the effect that the District Superintendent of Police must employ spies to dog the steps of the students and report their conduct!

The first thing that will strike every body is the word, "Confidential," at the top of the circular. May we enquire of Mr. Carlyle,—why was the Government so anxious to keep the matter concealed, when it vitally affected the general public? Fancy the position! The circular is meant for heads, teachers, and managers of schools and colleges as also for schoolboys and students, whose number must be tens of thousands. Then, again, it touches the interests of the entire population of Bengal with regard to a question of supreme importance to them. Further, it interferes with the domestic affairs of the people, as the object of the circular is to punish boys and meddle with their education for acts which, in the opinion of their guardians, are perfectly legitimate and harmless. A Government order of such a grave nature was marked "confidential," and was secretly circulated to the district authorities to do its work of mischief and destruction, silently and clandestinely! Need any body wonder after this why the people are gradually losing all faith in the good intentions of the Government?

Is it possible that, because the sentiments embodied in the circular are of such a silly and outrageous character, the Government was ashamed of disclosing them to the public? It is really a wonder that any responsible officer of Government can issue such a mischievous order. We have already criticised some of the terms; but the most monstrous of them is the threat held out of enrolling the heads, teachers and managers of educational institutions as special constables, as well as of the withdrawal of grants-in-aid and of the privilege of competing for scholarships from their schools and colleges, for certain acts of the boys under their charge. And what are these acts? The students must not have anything to do with political questions. They must have no connection with boycotting, picketing, and "other abuses associated with the so-called Swadeshi movement," whatever this might mean. They must not create a disturbance or do anything that might lead to one.

Let us examine the conditions imposed upon teachers and other educational authorities. How could it be possible for them to prevent a student from joining a political meeting? A teacher may control his pupils so long they are in the class-room. How can he know what they may do after school hours? Then, is it a crime on the part of a student to take public action in connection with political questions? Such, however, is not the case in England. Why, then, should it be here in India, where political education among youngsters is more needed than in the ruling country? In the circular, Mr. Carlyle ought to have explained how a student, by taking part in political agitation, commits a wicked act.

Then, what are "boycotting, picketing, and other abuses associated with the so-called Swadeshi movement?" Suppose, a number of boys assemble and resolve that it is their duty to boycot English boots and Manchester cloths. Do they commit an offence and make their teachers liable for punishment? If so, the whole body of students should be punished along with their teachers and professors; for, they have already "boycotted" foreign manufactures and asked thousands upon thousands to do the same. The silly character of the circular is thus plain to the meanest comprehension. Then, again, what is "picketing"? Is it picketing if the students use no force whatever but only appeal to a buyer of foreign goods not to purchase them for the sake of his country? If so, is this kind of picketing illegal? No one with a grain of sense in him will say so. Yet the ukase of the Government is that, mere asking a man not to buy British goods is an offence on the part of a student, and that [illegible] ne but his teacher, nay, the manager of his school, should be punished for it!

Referring to this vicarious punishment, a correspondent writes to us as follows:—

"Sir,—Although the circular, issued through the Magistrate to the heads of schools and colleges in the moffusil, has as yet received scant attention, yet judging from the impertinent temper of the Bengalees, and of the students in particular, I would imagine that it would soon be made the subject of heated discussion, and perhaps worse. For my part, always remembering the policy of the Government, under whose properly proclaimed benign influence it is our great good fortune to live and to die, I think the circular to be just in the nature of things. I only quarrel with the Government that the great principle of state and of good government underlying the circular, is not carried in every direction to its fullest application. The foolish Zemindars—(the kine grown intolerably fat on the pasture of the Permanent Settlement)—are very properly punished for any breach of the peace occurring on their land, even though they should know nothing of it or of the possibility of it. Now the heads of schools and colleges and the teachers are to be punished for the unruly and "Swadeshi" conduct of the students. Excellent! but may I ask why should not our Collector Sahebs be also punished if there should be,—as, indeed, there very often is,—breach of the peace in their districts, and the Commissioner Sahebs converted into portly special constables? And if the Commissioner cannot maintain or restore peace, why should not the Chota Lat Saheb be punished by being made to stand in a corner at Belvedere, and to give up touring? As regards the Bara Lat Saheb, if he happens to be of the superior type, well, he may be best punished if left to his future constituents. Sovan Allah! Then will be a time to cry "Bande Mataram".

The circular reminds us of the good old days when King Habu Chunder and his minister Gabu Chunder flourished in a certain part of India. During his reign lean people paid the penalty for the crimes of the fat. A certain robber was found guilty of murder and adjudged to be hanged; but it was found that he was too heavy for the scaffold. Such a heinous crime, however, could not go unpunished, and a search was made for one who was lean. The King suddenly remembered that his Queen was just the person to suit the scaffold, and Her Majesty was immediately dragged out of her privacy, and hanged in the midst of her shrieks. The managers of educational institutions would forfeit their grants-in-aid if the boys attending them were to ask a man to abjure Manchester goods, and the teachers be made to don the jumpers of special constables and to patrol the streets with batons in their hands, immediately the police reported to the Magistrate that there was a chance of disturbance among their pupils! It is in this way that the wise rulers of India administer the affairs of this country."

GOVERNMENT AND STUDENTS: NOW AND BEFORE.

WE need hardly remind the rulers of the country that they cannot afford to act like "irresponsible" parties. There was a time when the highest authorities in the land took a sincere delight in encouraging the students of our educational institutions in all possible ways. The friends of the late Rev. K. M. Banerjee might recall an incident of his student life, which speaks highly of the magnanimity of the rulers of the time. He wrote an essay which was full of political ideas of an advanced type. It attracted the notice of the then Governor-General who, at a prize-distribution ceremony, referred to this essay, and remarked that he was gratified to find that English education was broadening the minds of Indian youths. The present generation of Anglo-Indian rulers will not, however, permit the students to take part even in a non-political movement like the Swadeshi, the object of which is the development of the indigenous industries of the country! This shows that they are not as magnanimous as their predecessors were.

Let us trust, however, that this attitude of hostility is only assumed; for, there is not one true Englishman who can honestly oppose such a movement. Nay, we know for certain, that even Mr. Carlyle, who has issued the anti-Swadeshi circular, desires, in his heart of hearts, the revival of the lost industries of the country. As a matter of fact, Englishmen, official or non-official, have, times without number, chid and upbraided the Indian nation for not being self-reliant and for looking to Government for help in everything. They have always taken great pains to demonstrate that it is impossible for the State to furnish them with means of livelihood. They have, in season and out of season, reproached the middle classes of India for seeking education and training only for fitting themselves for Government service. After all this, is it not a curious sight that steps should have been taken by the authorities to nip the movement in the bud?

Whatever may be the exciting cause which has tended to set the movement agoing, its real and pre-disposing cause is a resolve on the part of the Indians to rid themselves of the above reproach, to which they have so long been deservedly subjected, alike by friends and by foes. This resolution should naturally start with the students,—the future hopes of the nation. If the students do not imbibe the deep significance of self-reliance,—if they continue in the morbid habit of expecting Government to make them happy, wealthy and healthy by providing them with berths and employment,—if they be devoid of all ambition to utilize the resources of their mother-land, so lavishly equipped by Nature in this respect,—in fact, if they do not learn to adore their motherland—(Bande Mataram)—in the way they are doing, a resolution on the part of the people to be self-reliant is then bound to be abortive.

There is another reason why the help of the student community is essential in a matter like this. Unless foreign goods are driven from a country, indigenous industries are bound to die or decline. Only a hundred years ago, the English people had to resort to violent measures to expel Indian manufactures from the British Isles. Prohibitive tariffs were imposed by Parliament not only upon Indian goods, but also upon their users and sellers. Nay more. Large stocks of valuable Indian cloths, both cotton and silk, were mobbed and burnt by an infuriated section of the British public. Thus, it was not mere boycott or picketing, but actual violence and arbitrary laws had to be resorted to for the purpose of freeing [illegible] Kingdom and Ireland [illegible] and of developing their [illegible]

India is now flooded with foreign manufactures, in a way unprecedented in the history of the world. The inevitable result has followed. All its industries have been killed or reduced to a dying condition. If India were free, it might have expelled all foreign goods from its markets by following in the wake of England. But not only is India a dependent country but its Government is also helpless. Even were the authorities here willing, they could not assist the people in developing their industries if they thereby incurred the displeasure of such powerful manufacturing centres in the ruling country as Manchester, Liverpool, Dundee, etc. Our people must, therefore, rely upon their own resources in the matter of reviving their lost industries.

It is, however, next to impossible for them to accomplish this object, without the help of their boys. Why do our people purchase foreign articles in such large quantities? It is mainly to lease their boys, girls and womanfolk. If the boys are, therefore, advised not only to forego, but lead a crusade against foreign goods, the fate of the latter is soon sealed. The result shows that those, who have employed the boys for such a purpose, are men of practical experience. Boys have access everywhere. They have access to their sisters, to their mothers and to other members of their families. They take a vow themselves, and make those to whom they have access, take a similar vow, not to use foreign articles. In this way, one schoolboy or student is able to convert to his own views ten or more members of his own family, which means a loss of so many customers to a foreign manufacturer. English boots are mostly used by the student community. Tens of thousands of them gave these up in one day and made others do the same; and in this way the English boot trade in Calcutta was killed in the course of two or three weeks.

Then, the buyer or the seller of a foreign article might resent were a grown-up man to interfere with him, but he would not mind if a student asked him, not in an offensive but gentle manner, to forbear from purchasing or dealing in foreign goods. As a matter of fact, this has always been the attitude of the students, when they have sought to dissuade a shopkeeper or a buyer from breaking the vow taken in the name of their mother country—namely, that no Bengalee should again use a foreign article as far as that was possible. We trust, the authorities will now understand why we need the help of our boys. We cannot use force or violence to drive foreign goods as the English people did a century ago. The only instrument in our hands is the student community. Let not Government meddle with this.

Indeed, happy were the parents and guardians of students to find their sons and wards placing themselves in the path of true education by taking an active part in assisting the nation to recover from the grave reproach of not having cultivated self-reliance. The great service that the students have been doing by persuading people in general not to hanker after foreign goods, which have supplanted the national industries, and the national songs they have been singing to remind the public of the resources of their motherland, are things which ought to rouse the sympathy of every one who has a spark of humanity in him. Their foreign teachers, for instance, their English and Scotch Professors, felt pleased with this healthy spirit

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in the whole body of Bengalee students, because, they knew that, usually, the propensity of students was to indulge in mischievous pranks and silly sports.

The parents and guardians of Bengal students really had occasion to regard it as a happy movement of their life, when they noticed that, instead of indulging in the vicious habit of smoking cigarettes and mixtures, their sons and wards had begun to wage a crusade against it,—instead of attending theatres and nautches, they had begun to find pleasure in singing "Bande Mataram,"—and instead of wasting their time in frivolous amusements, they had taken it into their head to persuade their countrymen to give up foreign goods by falling at their feet, if necessary. Such a glorious and noble sight in the juvenile race one perhaps does not meet with in history.

But see what a blow is aimed at them; and by whom? The students are threatened with rustication and forfeiture of scholarships; their teachers are put to the ignominy of being enrolled as special constables. And these threats come from Sir Andrew Fraser, a Christian ruler of the country. Have times so changed? There is no doubt that, in the good old days of David Hare, and Drinkwater Bethune, of Lord Bentinck and Lord Canning, if a single student could be found persuading his neighbours to prefer the goods of his own country to foreign imports and singing such a song as "Bande Mataram," he would not only have a kind patting on his back, but would have simply been idolised.

"MAX" in "Capital" passes the following benediction upon the anti-Swadeshi circular of Mr. Carlyle:—

"I do not know what the Government of Bengal will come to if the Lieutenant-Governor is to allow his Secretaries (such as they are) to take the bit between their teeth and play all sorts of silly pranks in their departments in the issuing of circulars, fitted to bring nothing but contempt on the administrative Government of the now much reduced Province. That famous manufacturer of circulars, Mr. Secretary Carlyle (evidently no relation to Thomas of that name) should be taken care of, and should be kept more under the surveillance of his master than he appears to be at present, if widespread mischief is to be avoided. The more one looks at the most recent Carlyle circular, the more convincing it appears as the very apotheosis of administrative silliness. Mr. Carlyle has lost his head. An old Highland woman, when pointing out to some tourists the place where the Chief of the Clan had been beheaded, added pathetically, "It was nae great thing o' a heid, but it was a sair loss to him." I am not going to apply this to Secretary Carlyle, but would like to say that if he is to be retained in his present position in the administrative affairs of Chota Bengal, the sooner he gets back his head and has it well screwed on his shoulders, the better it will be for him and the people.

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Referring to the aforesaid silly circular last week, I announced that a report had reached me that it had been withdrawn. The news came through an ordinarily trust- [illegible] and appeared so entirely [illegible], that I had no difficulty in believing that second thoughts at Belvedere had come to the rescue of the foolish situation. But the public were quickly undeceived. When the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose enquired if the withdrawal was a fact he received a curt reply under the signature of R. W. Carlyle saying, "the circular......has not been withdrawn, and there is no intention of withdrawing, it." Well, the more's the pity, and it is a revelation of the (let us hope temporary) unwisdom and distemper now vitiating the Carlyle Department of the Government of Bengal. The man who penned the silly circular showed that he had no grasp of the situation with which he had to deal, and as for statesmanship, that was a quality utterly absent in the whole business.

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The first initial mistake was in parleying with the hooliganism of Harrison Road Hooligans, from whatever strata of society, if caught committing a breach of the peace, ought to find themselves within the cold, sure grip of the law, and if convicted, ought to be promptly and severely punished. There should be no compromise with rascals who are conspirators against the peace of the city and the liberty of the subject. The law itself is strong enough, but its administrators in this quarter are sometimes weak—very weak indeed. And this little infirmity is just showing itself a little too often at the present time. But after dealing in such an inapt and weak-kneed fashion with the hooliganism of Harrison Road, the Government of Bengal, apparently penetrated by fear and an utter distrust of one of the most law-abiding peoples on the face of the earth, became suddenly inspired with the idea that "something must be done"—that dernier resort of distressed and befogged rulers—and so Mr. Secretary Carlyle was set to incubate and hatch out the now notorious silly circular.

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The silly circular reads like a Russian Ukase begotten by fear, and not like a British State document at all. Moreover it is a most distinct attempt to interfere with the liberty of the subject, and to terrorise the law-abiding student youths of Bengal into not calling their souls their own and to intimidate them from giving occasional jubilant expression to any harmless political opinions they may possess. The whole student population of Bengal are to be banned and cursed and terrorised, and the whole spunk taken out of them because the authorities in Calcutta failed to deal in a proper manner with the hooliganism of Harrison Road. The circular is a most ridiculous rag of which the Government of Bengal ought to be thoroughly ashamed. It ought to be withdrawn at once. It is in some respects the issue of a warrant for the degradation of every educational officer in Bengal, converting every Principal into a policeman and every teacher into a detective. It is the attempt to Russianise Bengal, and has only to be stated in order to be covered with ridicule.

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There are quite enough of real sins and crimes in the land without the Government of Bengal attempting to manufacture fresh ones. Why should students be debarred from the study of the politics of their country any more than from its history, or from any other subject fitted to develop them into good and intelligent citizens? And where is the harm in allowing the young men freedom of speech, and to sing 'Hail! Mother' until they are hoarse. No more harm than in allowing Mr. Carlyle to join enthusiastically in the singing of the National Anthem at some of the coming Royal tamashas to be held in Calcutta. If Mr. Carlyle committed a breach of the peace, the law would of course lay hold of him, but that would be no excuse for the issue of a silly circular referring to what Mr. Carlyle had done, and ordaining that no civilian in Bengal must henceforth indulge in singing the National Anthem under severe penalties for disobeying the order. "I appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober" was the cry of the aggrieved Macedonian. In the matter of this Carlyle circular, I appeal from Sir Andrew drunk (though not with wine) to Sir Andrew sober. For the credit of British rule in Bengal the circular ought to be withdrawn at once.

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The Principals and teachers in the various educational establishments aided by Government in Bengal, will doubtless know how to act under the insults (for such they are) poured upon them by the implied lack of confidence the circular suggests. They are not deemed to be capable of managing their own students in the matter of discipline and behaviour, but are treated as mere callow nincompoops who have to be dragooned by a Government Secretary into doing their duty. I have referred to the Harrison Road business in these remarks and to the manner in which it was compromised. The public were under the impression that the matter was ended. But apparently not so. Sir Andrew Fraser has thought fit to open up the matter again. and after the police authorities had dealt with the case and had inflicted a fine of one hundred rupees on the offenders, the lads are again to be tried and punished.

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Sir Andrew Fraser is following up the students against whom "it is apparently established" that they were "implicated in the Harrison Road disturbance," and is calling upon the Heads of the Colleges, through the Director of Public Instruction, to show cause why the "marginally named student should not be expelled from your Institution." After the police authorities had dealt with the matter in their own way, it is to say the least of it rather mean to hound the students after the manner indicated in the Pedlar letter. The thing should have been allowed to drop and pass into oblivion as quickly as possible. Behold with how very little wisdom the world—especially the world of Bengal—is governed."

The most dangerous element in the circular is the principle underlying it. For, not only does the Government arrogate to itself the privilege of interfering with the personal liberties, but also with the domestic arrangements, of the people. So long the pupils are in their class rooms, they are no doubt under the authority of their teachers. But, outside the educational institutions they have to obey none but their parents and other natural guardians. Such is the social constitution of the country. What the Government is going to do, through the circular, is to usurp this parental authority. There is no doubt that the Government claims the rights of "ma bap" (mother and father) over the people; but the misfortune is,—it is "ma bap" only when it has to punish them. As a matter of fact, the Government is only a step-father or a step- [illegible] people are mother: it is nowhere when the people [illegible] to be protected from the evils of misrule by its officers, but it is ever ready to exercise its authority when the rod is to be applied. But to proceed. If the Government thinks that it can punish our boys for taking part in the Swadeshi movement, it directly comes into clash with the arrangements of their parents and guardians; and there is scarcely a parent or a guardian now who does not deem it his sacred duty to promote the industrial development of his country through his own efforts as well as through those of his sons, nephews, and other dependants who are capable of rendering any service in this matter. Now, the latter are bound to obey the injunctions of their guardians, but, in going to do so in this respect, they will have to violate the provisions of the circular and render themselves liable to expulsion from their schools or colleges and their teachers to be sworn in as special constables! The circular thus means chaos and confusion all along the line. Then, if the authorities, who are aliens and unsympathetic, are allowed to usurp parental authority in the present case, where and how is the line to be drawn beyond which they would not go? The alien rulers should, on no account, be permitted to deprive the parents of their natural control over their sons. For, this would mean our social disrupture. The circular should, therefore, be withdrawn in its entirety: it will not admit of any tinkering.

WE have reasons to believe that the Lieutenant-Governor had no hand in the circular. At least, we can never credit him with the authorship of such a silly production. We are also quite sure that the publication of the circular has put him in a most embarassing position. Such being the case, we trust His Honor will relieve the public mind by withdrawing it or making an announcement to the effect that it will not be enforced. There are good reasons why, in our humble opinion, such a course should be adopted. We think, His Honor is, by this time, fully aware of the depth of seething discontent that the circular has created in the country. At Rungpur which is now outside the jurisdiction of Sir Andrew Fraser, the Magistrate, taking advantage of this document, has fined scores of boys in the sum of Rs. 5 each, for having joined in the ceremony on the Proclamation Day (Nov. 1). Other Magistrates might follow this example and intensify the existing discontent. It also goes without saying that the leaders of public opinion will not keep quiet if the circular were sought to be put in force and school-boys and students treated in this fashion. All this means another political tornado in the country. Surely this would, by no means, be desirable when the Prince of Wales is expected here in the course of a few weeks. Indeed, if students in the moffusil were needlessly harassed in this way by both Magistrates and the police, their compeers in Calcutta might get unruly and go on singing "Bande Mataram" in the streets when their Royal Highnesses are here. We sincerely trust, no such contretemps will be created by any indiscreet act of the authorities. From enquiries, we learn that the circular has been issued only to a limited number of Magistrates, viz., those of Nadia, Faridpur, Pubna, Rungpur, Bogra, Dinajpur and one or two other districts. Its operation may thus be easily suspended by His Honor before any serious mischief has been done.

UNIVERSALLY admitted to be "a little" fond of pomp and grandeur, His Excellency Lord Curzon had set his heart on a little feting on the eve of his departure from the "coral shores of Ind," in the midst of gorgeous pomp, among a class of people for centuries imbued with ideas of so-called "barbaric splendour." His programmed visit to Indore where he had hoped to meet the Chiefs of Central India, was expected to have been a fitting close to a career which had reached its climax at the Delhi Durbar—unique, unrivalled, unprecedented in the annals of British supremacy in India. After Lord Dalhousie no other Governor-General did what Lord Curzon has done for the six hundred and more of Protected Princes, who are still tolerated in the Indian Empire; and what could be more natural, more reasonable, more edifying than for his lordship to be entertained and feted, to be honored and to be pampered at the close of his Indian career, by these Princes? Illness has, however, confined his lordship to Lahore, and the Indore fete has had to be abandoned. In his place the Hon. Major Daly, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, will have to lay the foundation stone of the new Daly College at Indore this afternoon; and Mr. Fraser has left Lahore to read at the interesting ceremony His Excellency's address to the assembled Chiefs and Sirdars. Our condolences alike to his Lordship and his hosts, for, man proposes and God disposes.

IN another column appears a telegram from Faridpur which we commend to the notice of all district authorities. If all Magistrates acted as Mr. Botham has done at Faridpur, and consulted the people freely and frankly about presenting addresses to the Hon. Mr. Fuller, there would be no objection, and the rulers would themselves be benefited, for they would know what the public feeling really is on the subject of the partition. From Pubna, too, we learn that the District Board have decided, in spite of the efforts and attitude of the Magistrate to the contrary, not to present any address to the new Lieutenant-Governor of the new province.

THE members of the Calcutta Corporation are doing their work splendidly. Of course, they have not the slightest power of removing one single grievance of the rate-payers; and the grievances of the latter, if collected together, would perhaps be as high as a small hillock. But they possess ample powers to vote money for purposes in which the rate-payers have no interest whatever. One of the constant complaints of the rate-payers is of want of water in their latrine tanks. Thousands get no water when they need it most, and latrines remain unflushed for days together. The sufferers write to the authorities of the Corporation over and over again; but the latter pay no heed, and they go on suffering in silence. Then, under the new system, the rate-payers have to pay more money for filtered water than they had to do before. There is, however, none to look after their interests, and they content themselves by cursing their lot. But though the Municipal Commissioners cannot help the rate-payers in any way when they are in difficulty, they can spend their money with [illegible]s. At the last [illegible] both hands, as the [illegible] meeting of the C[illegible] er propose[illegible] ed for [illegible] Prince [illegible] sed it; [illegible] Chairman [illegible] enthusiasm [illegible] ted that, a sum [illegible] not belong to them, but [illegible] only the custodians, should be consumed in fire! But, if the fact were brought to the notice of His Royal Highness that, such a large sum of money, which was wrung from the poor rate-payers, perhaps by the sale of the movable properties of some of them, was actually thrown into fire to please him, would he be glad to hear of it? They previously incurred an expenditure of Rs. 20,000 to present a jewel to His Royal Highness and they have now voted another Rs. 10,000 in the name of the Prince, without consulting those from whom the money had been raised! Is this not a beautiful arrangement? The thanks of the public are however, due to Mr. Braunfeld for his manly protest.

IN company with our Lahore contemporary we believe there can be no foundation for the supposition that the Government is sincerely opposed to the Swadeshi movement. Anyone who has watched the interest evinced by Government in Indian manufactures cannot doubt this assertion. Among the articles largely used in all departments, we might mention Kanchannagore cutlery, padlock, printing and writing inks, paper, as having been encouraged and supported since a long time by the Government. Even iron works such as beams, joists, etc. manufactured at Barakar and at other foundries have been largely utilised by the P. W. Department. But even if this evidence be not deemed sufficient to prove the inclinations of the Government, the public utterances and writings of many of the principal officers of state, we mean provincial rulers and other officers of their exalted rank, have now for years pointed to the necessity and desirability of encouraging indigenous industries. That industrial development is regarded as the greatest need of the country just now, has been repeatedly admitted by the responsible rulers of the land. Only recently, in the full of glare of the Swadeshi and Boycott movements, we find Sir Denzil Ibbetson writing as follows in a Resolution regretting the inertness of joint-stock enterprise in the Punjab:—

The best hope for that industrial development which is the greatest need of the country lies in the profitable utilisation of the crores of boards capital which are at present lying useless by native enterprise under native management. Active encouragement is out of the question, as it would make Government in a measure responsible for failures. But it is our duty to facilitate the development in every possible way. Probably the first essential is the extension of the banking system to the districts; and the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that native enterprise should not have turned its attention in this direction.

As for the published opinions of Lord Curzon on this subject, they are too well-known to need a repetition. Only the other day we quoted one of his lordship's statements in which he said that, the industry of India must be improved even if Lancashire and Dundee were to suffer thereby. In the face of all this, we fail to understand how could the Government of Sir Andrew Fraser and the Hon. Mr. Fuller issue anti-Swadeshi circulars without pleading guilty to the charge of inconsistency and insubordination to higher authority. If the Government confined its attention to putting down any opposition to the partition of Bengal, we might have found some pretext for it, but as it is, its attitude is simply inexplicable.

AN interesting, and, we must say, instructive, story has reached us from Benares. An Indian Civilian, who has retired from service and is evidently of the type of Mr. K. G. Gupta, has written the following letter to the Chairman of the Congress Committee:—

"Sir,—I beg to forward to you the enclosed two applications from my sons for volunteership in the Congress. My views about the National Congress are well-known, and I should have been the last person to think of giving my sons their early schooling in Congress politics, but I confess with sorrow that all my effort to dissuade the boys have proved unsuccessful. This is the first occasion I have found them unmanageable, and I sincerely hope the oratory in the Congress camp will have no prejudicial effect on them."

We certainly congratulate the retired Civilian on the good sense and paternal love he has exhibited in the above, and we honour him for his manliness in not trying to coerce his children against their principles.

WE find that the people of Dinajpur have given unmistakable evidence as to how they intend to proceed in the matter of voting an address of welcome to the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller. From a telegram published elsewhere, it will be seen that both the District Board and the Municipality have declined to act up to the bidding of the District Magistrate, and that it is now practically settled that neither body will vote an address to Mr. Fuller. How we wish the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller were to call for explanations from those over-zealous Magistrates, who, regardless of his distinct order that no address or demonstration was to be accepted unless it were unanimous and spontaneous, sought to place His Honour in a false position by making him a subject of unpleasant discussion by the public.

THE announcement will be received with pleasure that the United Provinces Government has extended its official co-operation to the forthcoming Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Benares in a most cordial way. To judge of the extent of the co-operation we need only say that an official from the Land Records and Agricultural Department will be deputed to exhibit articles in the Agricultural section. The Forest and Jail Departments will be asked to send specimens of their produce and manufactures. District officers will be authorized to help the exhibition committee by communicating information to artisans and manufacturers in the Province. Now, what can be the object of the Exhibition but the fostering and growth of indigenous industries; and what else possibly is the meaning of the Swadeshi movement? It is an anomaly, therefore, that while the Government professes its eagerness for the support of industrial improvement, it can, in the same breath, launch upon a crusade against children and boys if these be found trying to create a [illegible] products and when [illegible] in- [illegible] jaundiced [illegible] day rulers—jaundiced by [illegible]versal and popular opposition to a pet scheme. However, if inconsistency in a private individual could be ignored, inconsistency in a Government is ever regarded as unsafe t[illegible] principles of a civilized administratio[illegible]

A CORRESPONDENT from Gauhati has sent us the particulars of the case of one Kangal Mali, a boatman, who was saved from the gallows sometime ago. It ought to be read with profit by officials, who exercise power over the lives of their fellows. Kangal was tried a few months ago by Mr. Cammiade, Sessions Judge of the Surma Valley districts, on a charge of murder. He was convicted and sentenced to death. It so happened that, when the judgment was submitted to the Calcutta High Court for confirmation, the Hon'ble Judges became doubtful about the guilt of the accused. They, therefore, remanded the case, which came up for retrial before Major Herbert. Of the five jurors, who sat with the Judge, four returned a verdict of "not guilty." But the fine sense of justice of the presiding judge would not allow him to agree with the verdict. So he once more referred the case to the High Court for final disposal. And what was the result? The Hon'ble Judges have upheld the verdict of the jurors and acquitted the prisoner. An innocent man had thus to undergo the rigours of two trials, simply because of a passion for conviction in certain officials.

Sir Arthur Fanshawe, Director-General of Post Offices in India, proceeds at once from Lahore to Peshawar.

Thabo, formerly clerk in the Public Works Department, Rangoon, whose suit for recovery of Rs. 5,000 from the Secretary of State has been dismissed by the Judge on the Original Side, Chief Court, is appealing on the ground that the judge of the lower Court was wrong in holding that the suit was barred by the Limitation Act.

The total number of pupils in the Mysore Maharani's College is 388 of whom there are 3 in the B. A. class, 1 in the Senior F. A. class, 2 in the Junior F. A. class, 5 in the Vi Form, 3 in the Form, 3 in the IV Form A, 5 in the IV Form B., 3 in the III Form, with a total of 6 in the College classes, and 19 in the High School classes. In the Middle School classes there are 29 pupils. In the Upper Primary, there are 109 girls, and in the Lower Primary, there are 210 girls. There is a pandit class where 5 girls are taught and about 10 girls are in the training class. In connection with this College there is a Home Department where several teachers give lessons to elderly ladies at their homes. The report for the year 1904-05 shows that the total number of pupils examined in all subjects was 616. The total number passed was 453 and the percentage of passes 75. There are 37 widows receiving education in the school and special attention is given to their education. Rs. 642 a month is given in the shape of scholarships to deserving students.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Oct. 13.

THE CONGRESS CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND.

AT MANCHESTER.

After Sheffield, Manchester, and any doubts which might have been felt as to the reception to be accorded to an Indian and a sympathiser with the boycott, were at once set at rest by what actually happened. Mr. Gokhale addressed an important meeting held in North Manchester, Mr. C. E. Schwann's constituency; he devoted a large portion of the time allotted to him to a discussion of the state of affairs in Bengal that have culminated in the boycott. So excellently was the Indian case presented to the Manchester audience that continued applause and approval were heard while Mr. Gokhale was speaking, and at the close of his speech and a short one by Sir William Wedderburn, a resolution was unanimously passed expressing the conviction that the British people should interest themselves actively in the prosperity of their Indian fellow-subjects and give careful consideration to their pressing needs and legitimate aspirations. In the very centre of the vulnerable point which the boycott strikes, Professor Gokhale was able, by a just and clear statement of the case, to arouse sympathy and even enthusiasm for the cause of Bengal. Here is the line of his argument. The partition scheme is the last of a series of repressive and reactionary measures which have shaken the people's confidence in the intentions of the Government and have made them feel that unless they help themselves nobody else will help them. The Bengalees, more than any other community in India, were marked out for Government disapproval; on the plea of Bengal being too great an administrative charge for one man, it was proposed to destroy their solidarity by dividing the province and putting the Bengalees in a hopeless minority in both divisions. The alternative scheme proposed by Sir Henry Cotton, of a Governor in Council was explained, and the Professor showed that Lord Curzon would not be likely to approve of a Governor being sent out from England who would be partly independent of him. The working out of the scheme unknown to the people, the debate in Parliament and the astonishing action of Mr. Brodrick, the setting at naught of Parliamentary control, and then the publication of Government orders decreeing that the partition would be carried into effect on October 16,—these steps in the story were clearly dealt with. Then the lecturer explained the disastrous effect of complications which must arise in the divided province, among the withdrawal from Calcutta of men of ability and influence, the crippling of the press, the interference with the educational work of Calcutta, and the probable reduction of the importance of the High Court. Non-official opinion was not asked, and the feelings of the people, clearly demonstrated as they had been, were disregarded and trampled upon. Persuasion and argument had failed; an approach to the Secretary of State had failed; the Parliamentary debate was futile, and it seemed hopeless to gain the interest of the British [illegible] was urgent. What [illegible] driven well [illegible] trade was [illegible] only [illegible] at which we could strike the Government of India, and we struck not with the object of injuring you in your pockets, for we would rather buy from you than from America, but because you are in a position to call this reactionary Government to account." The Professor paid eloquent tribute to the services of Manchester to India, to what the "Manchester Guardian" has done for the people of India, to the noble traditions of the Manchester school, and then he declared that he was glad Manchester felt sore and angry about the boycott. "I want you to turn your anger away from the helpless people who have been driven to the last possible measure in an extremity, but let it take action against those officials of yours who are responsible for the unhappy situation that has been brought about." Thus did Mr. Gokhale conquer a position that had been regarded as likely to be hostile to him and the cause he was pleading. Let me add this one quotation from the remarks of Sir William Wedderburn: As an old official I consider that officials are the servants of the people; they ought not to be tyrants. . . The people of Bengal are a patient and law-abiding people; they have taken this action not through perversity, but because their spirit has been broken by manifest calamities. . . To choose this moment to take away from them the great boons which had been given to them by the British people, and to outrage all their feelings of nationality and patriotism, is an amazing thing. When the people of Lancashire looked into the question they would retain their indignation, but it would be against those who had caused the evils, not against those who were suffering from them."

I must add that in addition to reporting at length Mr. Gokhale's very able speech, the "Manchester Guardian," true to its traditions with regard to India, "published last Saturday a most interesting interview with the President-elect of the Benares Congress. It was written by a member of the staff who knew Mr. Gokhale in India and in that country had formed a most favourable opinion of him and of his work. The main subject of all Mr. Gokhale's addressess comes prominently forward in the interview also, namely, representation, and other features of the Indian case are dealt with in a manner which is less formal than that of a speech to a large audience. It is impossible to summarise the interview; my space is almost gone. I, therefore, enclose it for use as the Editor sees fit.

THE PRESS AND THE MEETINGS.

I cannot do more here than just refer to some of the important articles which have appeared in the Press since last Friday with regard to the campaign and the delegates. The excellent interview in the "Manchester Guardian" devoted to Professor Gokhale has been followed by a quite different, but equally valuable one in yesterday's "Daily News." It is entitled, "Our Only Hope" and is a straight talk from Mr. Gokhale to the Liberal Party. He maintains that, for all practical purposes, the people of India are treated politically as non-existent; their faith in British rule is being destroyed; those who relied on constitutional agitation are beginning to despair, and in this state of

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affairs he sees a great evil. "While I continue to admire England and to trust her sense of justice, I will admit to you," Mr. Gokhale pertinently remarked, "that to the new generation who have learned from England and the West to love liberty, it is a bitter thing to be governed by a bureaucracy which knows nothing of popular government, political freedom, or confidence in the people. The system which you administer in India is the negation of all that you value in your own political freedom." The "Chronicle," and "Morning Leader" support the "Daily News" and the "Manchester Guardian" in their advocacy of the Indian cause. I enclose several articles, and would call attention to an important one entitled "The Cry for Repression," in which the "Morning Leader" staunchly defends the action of the people of Bengal with regard to meetings of protest and the boycott, and denounces the special measures of repression which are advocated in certain quarters for suppressing the present excitement. One word, too, about a letter, signed "Indicus Olim," which found a place in last Saturday's "Morning Post," in consequence of the very able interview that journal had published with Professor Gokhale, and to which I referred last week. It is the stereotyped "official" pronouncement: the Congress has no claim to be regarded as "national"; there may be some good men in the movement, but the majority are "windbags"; in its worst form, it is an imitation of the most mischievous form of Irish agitation; in its best form, it only copies the "string of shibboleths which pass for modern Liberalism." Further, is it well to arouse greater interest in England on behalf of India? No. As to Bengal, the province was too big; the change will not affect the daily life of the people, and the real grievance is only because the Bengalees of Calcutta will have no chance for the appointments in the new province. How much chance, one can only ask, will even the inhabitants of the new province have of getting any of the important appointments? None at all. By the way, no mention has been made in England, so far as I have heard or read, of the very important point so ably demonstrated by the "Patrika" as to whether the partition can be justified on constitutional grounds. The length to which this account of the Congress Campaign has grown is due to the immense importance of the meetings that are now being held here, and if it has crowded out other matters which would have been referred to, it is only that I know the people of Bengal are deeply interested in the subject, especially in view of the unenviable but prominent part which they are now driven to take in Indian affairs.

News of the Day.

The Bombay Indian Ladies' Fund in connection with the Royal visit now totals Rs 10,989.

The Hon. Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West frontier province has left Peshawar on tour, and visits Dera Ismail Khan, Tank, Nilikack, Wano, Khanjurikach, Sarwaki and Manji, returning to Peshawar on the 11th instant.

Three Bills are to be introduced into the United Province's Legislative Council at the meeting to he held at Lucknow next Wednesday; the first being a local and rural Police Rates Bill; the second a District Boards Bill; the third a measure for the [illegible] of the provincial excise [illegible]

A telegram, dated [illegible] 11th instant, to a Bombay [illegible], says that an attendant in the service of the Prince of Jasdan has been arrested on a charge of having mixed poison in the food served at the Prince's table. It appears that while the Prince and four guests were dining they were suddenly taken ill. The food was immediately sent to the doctor for analysis and he declared that it contained arsenic. The servant disclaimed all knowledge as to how the poison came to be mixed up with the food. The Police are making strict inquiries into the case.

Sind contributes rather heavily to the rise in the number of cognisable cases reported to the Police in the Presidency during the past year, and shows a rise of 715 cases under the Indian Penal Code. This is ascribed chiefly to a better registration of cattle thefts and to the abnormal influx from people outside Sind, through scarcity in the adjoining country and the opening of the line to Badin. Sind also accounts for the largest number of cases remaining over for disposal with the high figure 10,218. The number of thefts in Sind was also large, but the percentage of recoveries shows an improvement of 2 per cent. The total cost of the police force in the whole Presidency has risen to Rs. 45,11,619 showing an increase of Rs. 1,36,211, an increase which is shared by this province. The proportion of true crime to population in Sind has increased from 1 in 520 to 1 in 498.

We fear we cannot support the action of the authorities if what the "Indian Daily Telegraph" wrote on Wednesday last be true in connection with the Press Strikes in Calcutta. We read:—"The printers' strike in Calcutta is likely to prove of more interest to us in Upper India than was at first apparent. Government emissaries (at least so they call themselves) are busy in Lucknow trying to entice compositors away from the local presses, with promises of "sirkari naukri, easier hours, and better pay. We have every sympathy with the Government Printing officials in Calcutta in their struggles with the blatant Bengali, but rather object to find men waylaying our workmen at our gates and offering them vernacular notices to post up surreptitiously in the press. This is hardly playing the game." One false step always leads to others, and often in quick succession.

Weaving classes have we learn, been started by the authorities of the Town School in Brindaban Bose's Lane, Calcutta in connection with other existing classes in the institution. The services of trained weavers have been entertained, and lessons are being imparted with "Jahari," "Automatic," "improved flyshuttle" and other looms. We are, indeed, glad that the authorities of the Town School have set an example which, we hope, will shortly be emulated by other educational authorities. At a time when the country demands widest extension of the weaving industry, it behoves the proprietors of our schools in town and in moffussil to give their very best attention to this measure. Similarly, with minimum of cost and maximum of good results other industries might be popularised in the country through the agency of educational institutions.

TELEGRAMS

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

UNREST IN RUSSIA

RUSSIA.

A GOVERNMENT APPEAL.

London, Nov. 3.

The following Government notification has been placarded at St. Petersburg. The normal life of the Empire cannot be changed at a single stroke. The people must realise the enormous legislative and administrative work required before the new order of things is established. Meanwhile the existing laws must remain in force. If the people fail to aid the Government the latter is not responsible for the consequences.

Troops are reassuming control at Odessa and clearing off the mobs.

Reports from large towns in all parts of the Empire continue to give the same monotonous tale of rioting and pillage and the killing of Jews, the troops often participating. The railway men are continuing the strike in order to prevent the despatch of troops to Finland.

GENERAL.

London, Oct. 30

There are one or two indications that the strike is weakening, owing to lack of funds. The general conditions of scarcity produced thereby are affecting all classes.

There are rumours that four ships of the Black Sea fleet have mutinied, and that Admirals Birileff and Tehuknin have been murdered.

Another rumour says General Trepoff has been assassinated.

A manifesto of the Tsar has been issued tonight, appointing M. de Witte Prime Minister, empowered to co-ordinate and unify various branches of the administration, granting civic liberties to the people, extending the legislative powers of the Duma and enlarging the franchise.

Repeated encounters have taken place between the populace and the Cossacks at Riga, in which many were wounded.

There has been much bloodshed at Reval, where the troops fired two volleys, killing 45 and wounding 90.

Odessa is outwardly quieting, but the revolt is smouldering. Yesterday's fighting led to serious carnage, followed by unbridled repression on the part of the Cossacks.

Warsaw is still very disturbed.

London, Oct. 30.

The Porte has intimated to the Ambassadors that a joint audience is not admissible and is unprecedented.

London, Oct. 30.

The Somali Mullah, it is reported, has attacked a tribe on the coast of the Italian Protectorate, and looted all its cattle, hence the despatch of the Fox and the Proserpine from Suez.

London, Oct. 30.

Reuter at Tokio says it is believed that the Government will abrogate the import duty on rice, owing to the serious shortage of the crop, and measures are being considered to relieve the consequent distress.

London, Oct. 31.

[illegible] the disturbances at Odessa [illegible]nda.

The manifesto of the Tsar declares that the prevalent troubles have filled his heart with great sorrow, and may become a menace to the integrity of the Empire. Therefore, it is his duty to efface himself, and hasten their cessation, for which he recognises that co-ordination of the powers of Government is indispensable. Finally he directs the Government to fulfil his will as follows:—Firstly, to grant real inviolability of person and freedom of conscience and speech, union and association. Secondly without deferring elections to the Duma, to enable as far as possible, in view of the shortness of the time, the classes at present deprived of electoral rights to participate in the Duma, leaving the ultimate settlement of the franchise to the new legislative regime. Thirdly, to establish an immutable rule that no new law shall come into force without the approval of the Duma, which is also to exercise real supervision over the legality of the acts of the authorities.

London, Oct. 31.

In view of the interruption of the mail service between St. Petersburg and Berlin, owing to the railway strike, the Kaiser has placed two torpedo boat divisions at the Tsar's disposal to convey official correspondence and despatches between Peterhof and Memel. The Tsar has gratefully accepted the offer.

London, Oct. 31.

A general strike begins in Finland to-day, including railways hitherto unaffected.

London, Oct. 31.

The strike has ended on the Moscow-St. Petersburg, Moscow-Razan and Moscow-Archangel Railways. The Tsar's manifesto has been placarded throughout St. Petersburg and telegraphed wherever wires are working. It is believed at St. Petersburg that the effect will be instantaneous and has created popular rejoicing. Last night crowds were cheering for liberty and the Tsar, and singing the national anthem instead of the Marseillaise as lately. The people surrounded the bewildered Cossacks patting horses and men and saying "You can go home and are no longer wanted, we have got our liberties."

London, Oct. 31.

The "Standard" says the proposal of Germany in regard to Pechili refers only to the garrisons on the railways, and does not affect the Legation Guards.

London, Oct. 31.

At the farewell dinner given by private friends to Lord Minto last night, the Duke of Portland presiding, a large and distinguished company was present including Mr. Brodrick, Lord Lansdowne, the Marquis of Bath and Earl Roberts. Lord Minto responding to the speech proposing his health said the difficulties and responsibilities of the administration of India loomed very large before him, and he felt that in succeeding the brilliant ruler, whose reorganisation of the state machinery had given an impression of ability and energy, it was impossible for any successor to emulate. Lord Lansdowne said, those who had watched Lord Minto's career were delighted that he would have a wider field for the many sound and excellent qualities, which ha made him distinguished.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, Oct. 31.

The French Chamber has vote the bill granting amnesty to M. Deroulede and his co-exiles which was before the Chamber last July.

London, Oct. 31.

The following is the latest betting on the race for the Cambridgeshire which is to be run to-morrow:—Six to 1 against Velocity, 13 to 2 Glenamoy, 9 to 1 Andover, 100 to 8 Donnetta, 100 to 7 Thunderbolt, 100 to 6 Nirvanch.

London, Nov. 1.

General Trepoff has placarded St. Petersburg, warning the inhabitants to maintain order, and stating that disturbances will be suppressed most vigorously. The streets are repatrolled to-day with troops. Thirty-seven were killed and eighty-one seriously wounded, now in hospital at Odessa, yesterday, and fighting continues.

London, Nov. 1.

The condition of Russia at present is chaotic. The revolutionary element appears to sway events triumphantly, demanding concessions of every kind, and indulging in demonstrations which provoke collisions with the troops, who are bewildered and not instructed, and do not know how to deal with the new order of things. Hence harmless popular rejoicings in several towns have led to embittering and bloodshed.

London, Nov. 1.

There is a great movement in Finland firmly demanding a free constitution.

London, Nov. 1.

The "Morning Post" says that a Japanese loan will be issued in a day or two.

London. Nov. 1.

M. Takahashi states that Japan has not yet decided about the new loan.

London, Nov. 1.

The Governor of German East Africa has asked for 4,200 reinforcements to suppress the rising. The majority will be raised locally.

London, Nov. 1.

The Storthing by 87 to 29 votes has granted the Norwegian Government authority to enter into negotiations with Prince Charles of Denmark with a view to his accepting the Crown provided the plebiscite approves of the choice.

London, Nov. 1.

The following is the result of the race for the Cambridgeshire:—

Velocity	... 1
Santry	... 2
Dean Swift	... 3

Betting at the start was 7 to 2 against Velocity, 40 to 1 Santry, and 50 to 1 Dean Swift. Eighteen ran. Won by one length, three-quarters of a length between the second and third.

London. Nov. 1.

The Prince of Battenberg's squadron has arrived at Annapolis and had had a great naval reception. Most elaborate fetes are being organised.

London. Nov. 1.

The Germans lost eighteen killed, including three officers, and thirty-six wounded and some missing in one day's fighting with 400 Hottentots in Damaraland.

London, Nov. 1.

Mr. Balfour receives a deputation of the [illegible] on the 6th instant.

London, Nov. 1.

The troops have closed the university at St. Petersburg which has hitherto been the rallying point of the revolutionaries. There were several conflicts between the people and the troops to-day but not serious.

London. Nov. 1.

A mob of roughs has taken possession of Odessa, plundering and shooting. The civil militia is powerless, and the authorities are not interfering.

The rumoured mutinies in the Black Sea fleet and the assassination of the Admirals remain unconfirmed.

London, Nov. 1.

The provocative tactics of the police at Odessa yesterday, precipitated several encounters culminating in desperate fighting, in which it is reported that there were two hundred casualties. Eight were killed and many injured in the encounters between the troops and demonstrators, at St. Petersburg last night. Large numbers were killed and wounded yesterday at Lodz, Pietrokoff, Pabianice, Kazan, Kishineff, Poltava and elsewhere; the troops firing volleys on peaceable processions. A number of mass meeting held at St. Petersburg, resolved to demand a full political amnesty, the removal of the troops from the streets, the formation of a militia to maintain order, and the removal of General Trepoff. The Tsar has directed the abrogation of the Dictatorship decrees.

Finland is summoning a Diet.

M. Pobiedonostzeff, Procurator of the Holy Synod, has resigned.

London, Nov. 2.

An anti-missionary rising has taken place at Kwangsi.

Doctor Chesnut, Mr. Peale and his wife, Mrs. Machle and child were murdered at Lienchau on the 28th October.—"Englishman's" Special.

London, Nov. 2.

A Ukase has been issued which transforms the Council of Ministers into a jointly responsible cabinet whose approval will be required on all important matters of each Ministry, including any proposed bills.

London, Nov. 2.

A despatch from Warsaw says that three hundred political prisoners have been released at the demand of the crowd but twelve were retained. The mob thereupon attacked the Town Hall, the cavalry charged them killing and wounding 89. In another encounter 34 were killed and wounded.

Civil guards have been organized in every town in Finland. In many, including Helsingfors the authorities have yielded to the demand of the populace to disarm the police and entrust the citizens with the maintenance of order. The Governor-General in reply to deputations promised to resign. The Senate, after passing resolutions, practically demanding full restoration of Finland's autonomous rights, resigned bodily, and sent a messenger to St. Petersburg with the resolutions.

London, Nov. 2.

The strike committee at St. Petersburg has decided that the general strike shall end to-morrow. Russia continues seething with excitement. In some towns revolutionary excesses are provoked and justified by repression; in others, notably Kazan and Paltava, the troops and police have earned universal execration by their wanton savagery; in others, especially Odessa and Kieff, the wildest mob law, accompanied by ruthless assaults on Jews, prevails.

TELEGRAMS

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, Nov. 2.

Lord and Lady Minto, their daughters and suite, left Victoria station to-day. There was a crowd of distinguished personages at the station including the Duke of Connaught Mr. Balfour, Mr. Brodrick, Lord Lansdowne and the Marquis of Bath, who gave them a hearty farewell.

London, Nov. 2.

Lord Minto paid farewell visits to various Government departments yesterday, also to Mr. Balfour.

London, Nov. 2.

A compromise at Fall River has been effected.

London, Nov. 2.

The revolution in Finland is continuing tranquilly and is not resisted.

Anti-Jewish disturbances were renewed at Rottoffondon and Kherson, where mobs are pillaging and murdering unrestrainedly. Similar scenes have taken place for the last three days at Kieff. Odessa is again a prey to lawlessness and panic, and the killed and wounded amount to many hundreds.

The Censorship on newspapers in many Russian towns has been removed.

London, Nov. 3.

General Rawlinson is taking his annual leave in India and is starting on 23rd instant. He will take opportunity of conferring with Lord Kitchener and General Bayley with a view to complete the harmony between the colleges at Quetta and Camberley, both in curriculum and working. It is recognised both at the War Office and in India that it would be harmful to have two rival classes of staff officers to create friction in peace and disjointed work in war. Considerable discussion has been proceeding regarding the same between Lord Kitchener and the War Office.

London, Nov. 3.

The Renown and Terrible passed Perim last midnight.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at Aden.

The Fox and Proserpine have returned from Somaliland and will proceed to Bombay in company with the Renown and Terrible.

London, Nov. 3.

Major Generals C. S. Scott and Beauchamp Duff are before the Home authorities for the posts of Supply Member and Chief of Staff in India, respectively. It is understood that no objections are likely to be raised in either case.

London, Nov. 3.

The Renown and Terrible passed Perim last midnight.

London, Nov. 3.

The Consuls in Crete, on behalf of their Governments, have summoned the revolutionary chiefs to lay down their arms, promising a general amnesty and a commission of enquiry into the necessity for reforms.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVICE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Simla, Nov. 3.

The following changes are notified from date in the organisation and conditions of admission to the Assistant Surgeon branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department: The existing three presidential lists of military assistant surgeons are amalgamated, and there will be one list for all general service purposes, except for promotion to senior grades. The names of assistant surgeons now in the service will be placed in one combined list for all India in the same grades as those in which they now appear, the order of seniority in accordance with date of their appointment thereto being retained. They will henceforth be liable to all conditions generally attached to a united service, but for purposes of promotion to senior grades no change will be made in the existing conditions, and their names will continue to be borne on their respective presidential lists, which will be maintained in the office of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, until the last of those upon the present establishment is absorbed. All future appointments to this branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, will however, be made on the general list for all purposes, including that of promotion, and in place of the present system under which three separate examinations are held for selection of candidates of admission to the Presidency Colleges of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, respectively, only one competitive test will be instituted in future, and that on the first Monday in February of each year. Convenient centres throughout India will be fixed by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and examinations the assistance of the Education Department. Candidates for this examination must be of European or Eurasian parentage and between will be conducted under his direction with 16 and 18 years of age, at the date of the examination, of sound bodily health and in the opinion of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service suitable in all respects for admission to the Indian Subordinate Medical Department. Accepted candidates will be allocated to the Medical Colleges at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, according to the number of vacancies in each, but as far as possible the wishes of candidates and location of their former residence will be considered in apportioning them to a particular precidency college. For professional training selected candiates will be admitted to the college on 15th of June in Calcutta and Bombay, and on 1st of July at Madras, and courses of study will be instituted in common in all colleges lasting four years. During this period of instruction the pipils will each receive a monthly allowance of Rs. 26-4, and at the conclusion of each year's course they will be examined in the subjects of study, and their progress therein will be reported to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, who may remand an unsuccessful student to his studies for a definite period. At the conclusion of the examination in the subjects of the fourth year, in which their practical knowledge will be tested by the principal of the college, who will report to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, on their fitness for admission to the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, those declared fit will be examined by written papers issued by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and common to all the colleges. Examination will commence on the first Monday in March of each year. The successful candidates will, after signing the prescribed declaration, be appointed fourth class assistant surgeons and their names will be placed on the list, their position therein being determined by results of this final examination.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

Simla, Nov. 3.

HOME.

Mr. A. Mellor, C.S. reverts to Bengal.

Rai Bahadur Nava Gopal Sarkar reverts to the Central Provinces as Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Babus Joy Gopal De, Hari Das Saha and Bama Charan Bhattacharjee are sent to East Bengal.

The following Indian Civil Servants will rejoin their appointments under the Bengal Government:—Messrs. Maude, Thomson, Ward, Bradley-Birt, Mehta Adie Ransom, Smither.

AGRICULTURE.

Major Burn, R. E. of the Survey of India, is granted one year's leave.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Messrs. Chopra and Hayfield, from the Roorkee College, are appointed Assistant Engineers and posted to the Central Provinces and Burma respectively.

FINANCE.

Mr. Prichard, Controller. Post Office, is granted three weeks' leave Mr. Eagles officiating.

COMMERCE.

Mr. Maxwell is appointed Post Master General, Punjab, vice Mr. Sincox.

Messrs. A C. Board, G. B. Power and A. P. Manning are appointed from home as Assistant Superintendents, Telegraph Department.

Simla, Nov. 4.

It is notified that the Clerkship Examination for the Secretariat offices will be held at Calcutta and the other centres, commencing from the 6th January. The probable number of vacancies for the Government of India offices will be ten and the Bengal Government offices sixteen.

Simla, Nov. 3.

Crop telegrams for week ending 28th October show that harvest continue with poor outturn in Madras Presidency. More rain is urgently needed in part of Kaira, Broach, Surat, the Deccan, the Kamalak and Kathiawar districts of Bombay. Continued drought in Northern India is affecting the outturn of crop, and in consequence test relief works have been opened at Muttra, Etawah, and Jalun. Famine conditions are fully established in Ajmere Merwara, and the outturn is estimated as below normal in other parts of Rajputana. The Central Provinces also need rain for spring and outturn crops in the greater part of the province.

Allahabad, Oct. 31.

The Mulla has probably been raiding Bunder Gazim on the northern coast of the Italian sphere in revenge for injuries he is supposed to have received at the hands of

Allahabad, Nov. 3.

Lord Kitchener's camp at Rawalpindi has been laid out on a large scale and all preparations are now well advanced. The Prince and Princess of Wales will be guests of His Excellency from 5th to 8th [illegible]ember.

Allahabad, Nov. 3.

The increase recently sanctioned to the Khyber Rifles and required in connection with safeguarding of working parties on Shilman railway, has been satisfactorily made. A new company of Shilmanis has been raised together with a Company composed of Shinwaris and Mullageries in equal proportions. 13 men have been added to each existing company of the Rifles and 80 more Sowars have been enlisted. This makes the corps 1700 strong.

Lahore, Nov. 3.

The following bulletin is issued:—Having been in attendance upon His Excellency the Viceroy since he fell ill, it seems desirable for us to state that His Excellency has been suffering from a feverish cold and inflammation of the throat combined with the effects of exposure to sun and heat. His Excellency is now making good progress, his temperature having fallen to normal, and it is hoped that he will be able to leave Lahore for Bombay on Sunday afternoon.

Lahore, Nov. 3.

The Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Punjab Plague Branch, recently submitted a scheme for the more systematic education of the people in anti-plague measures. The Local Government, however, expressed the opinion that the working of the scheme would give rise to administrative difficulties, and much inconvenience, and that more good might be done by the distributing wholesale of leaflets, or very short pamphlets dealing in the simplest language, with the measures recommended by Government. It was further suggested that plague medical officers might, as occasion offered, attend committees and give short lectures, with practical demonstrations.

Lahore, Nov. 3.

The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals Punjab Plague Branch, recently submitted a scheme for the more systematic education of the people in anti-plague measures. The Government, however, are of opinion that the working of the same would give rise to administrative difficulty and much inconvenience and more good might be done by distributing wholesale leaflets or very short pamphlets dealing in the simplest language with the measures recommended by the Government. It is suggested that plague medical officers might, as occasion offered, attend committees and give short lectures with practical demonstrations.

Madras, Nov. 3.

The Madras Government have issued orders regarding the financial prospects of the Tungabudhra project. The area commanded by the project will be 4,038,024 acres. The net revenue works out at 32.04 lakhs of rupees which gives a return of 2.6 per cent on the capital outlay. The Government have no hesitation on account of the importance of the project in recommending its adoption, and thus inaugurating the principles recently advocated by the Irrigation Commission.

Faridpur, Nov. 2.

The Faridpur Municipal Commissioners at a meeting held to-day have decided not to present any address to the Honourable Mr. Fuller. The rate-payers approached them with a resolution opposing any address on reception as the people were in mourning over the partition.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Silver Reserve.—On 31st October the reserve in silver coin in Indian treasuries amounted to Rs. 11,48,94,853, and in gold coin and bullion to Rs. 10,20,43,655.

The C. in C.'s Arrival.—Lord Kitchener, after visiting Mian Mir, Ferozepore Lansdowne, Cawnpore, Fyzabad, and Lucknow eventually arrives in Calcutta on the 13th instant.

Purchase of Karkach Salt.—Babu Harendra Lal Roy, the premier salt merchant, has already purchased 80,000 maunds of Karkach salt, replacing his old stock of Liverpool stuff. We are also informed that Babu Giridhari Lal Roy is negotiating for further purchase of over a lakh maunds of Karkach.

Strike at Lipton's Godowns.—Lipton's Godowns were the scene of some amount of commotion on Thursday when about 57 employees, including clerks, labellers and coolies, left their work because a European Assistant had insulted one of the clerks and the joint representation of all the employees with reference to the incident received no sympathetic response from the head of the firm.

Possessing Obscene Photos.—On Friday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the senior court Inspector Mr. Abdur Rahim, prosecuted an elderly man named Sutto Churn Seal, for having in his possession 11 obscene photos in Harrison Road, which had been exposed for sale. Accused was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300 in default one month's imprisonment.

All's Well that Ends Well.—The case in which Prince Mirza Mohamed Askari, a son of the late ex-King of Oudh, was charged with having neglected to maintain his wife, Alia Begum, was concluded before Babu Chandi Dass Ghosh, Police Magistrate of Alipore on Friday. Mr. M. Huq, Counsel for the Prince, intimated to the Court that the parties had amicably settled the matter. The Court accordingly dismissed the case.

Alleged Assault by a "Shaheb".—On Friday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, a man named Tarapado Banerjee applied for a process against one Mr. Moses Reubenutian, with having caused hurt to the complainant by striking him with his clenched fist and also criminally intimidated him with a revolver. The allegations were that the applicant had gone with a bailiff to serve summonses on the defendant and his brother. The complainant inquired of the defendant where was his brother. On this an altercation ensued, and the defedant is alleged to have threatened him with a revolver. The Court after hearing the facts, ordered the issue of a summons against the accused.

Alleged Unprovoked Assault.—An unprovoked assault was committed on Wednesday evening by a European, whose identity is at present unknown, upon a Indian named Roy in Howrah. The latter, it would appear, was proceeding along Chandmaree Road, and whilst discussing the "Swadeshi" movement with a friend shouted out "Bande-mataram." The European in question getting enraged at this assaulted the complainant and then entered a local hotel. The Police were communicated with, but all attempts to establish the identity of the accused have up to now failed. The complainant on Thursday appeared at the Howrah Magistrate's Court and instructed his pleader with a view to institute criminal proceeding against his assailant.

Alleged Assault on a Shaheb.—Howrah was in the throes of considerable excitement on Thursday last, in connection with a mob out-break. It is stated that Mr. L. L. Robertson, an Assistant Engineer in the employ of the Calcutta Electric Supply Co. was laying an electrical installation in Fasaitola Grand Trunk Road, when a beggar happened to cross the trench, and Mr. Robertson remonstrated with him. The man got checky, abused the Shaheb and even, it is alleged, struck him with a brickbat. In no time a mob collected, and an organised assault is said to have been made on Mr. Robertson, who was struck down while beating a retreat, struck with lathies and otherwise maltreated, before certain railway employees could come to his rescue. The police arrived on the spot and made certain arrests the mob having dispersed by this time.

Attempted Murder.—On Friday before Babu Ram Anugrah Narain Sing, Third Presidency Magistrate, an important case of attempted murder was heard, in which one Jungli complained against three men, Balli, Ajodhya and Poorushottum for having inflicted several wounds on his person with a sword. Mr. Hume and Babu Jotindra Mohan Ghose, Vakil, conducted the prosecution. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant and defendants are co-villagers. Sometime ago, a letter reached here written by some body to the effect that Jungi was having a liaison with the wife of Balli. Over this matter a "punchayet" was held on the 14th August last. Ajudhia called Jungi to come out. He came out in response to the call without suspecting anything wrong. As he stood he saw the three defendants at the gate. Ajudhia caught hold of him by the waist and Balli inflicted injuries on his person with a sword. He fell down and was removed to hospital, whence he was discharged after his recovery. The case was partly gone into and adjourned.

Alleged Robbery With Murder.—On Thursday before Babu Chandi Dass Ghosh, Police Magistrate of Alipore, one Bikho Dass and three ohers were charged with murder and robbery. It is stated that a Hindu widow, aged about eighty-five years the unhappy possessor of considerable property including an amount of hard cash lived alone in a rather secluded part of Chetla. Accused No. 1 finding that she was a woman of wealth used to call her god-mother and paid her frequent visits. Some time after this he made a proposal to her to accompany him to his native village in Jessore with all her effects and comfortably pass the remainder of her life there. She, however, did not entertain this idea as a wise and feasible one. Bikho, failing in his attempt to induce her to fall in with his plan, while the old woman was fast asleep one night in her room, stealthily entered the house and with the help of the other accused strangled her to death and decamped with all she had amounting to about Rs. 3,000. The Police have effected the arrest of the accused and recovered almost all the stolen property. The case was partly gone into and adjourned for further hearing.

A Policeman In Trouble.—On Thursday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the police prosecuted Corporal Kuraram attached to the Dock Police Force, for having neglected to join his duties on the expiry of his leave, although repeatedly warned to do so. Accused was found guilty and sentenced to suffer 14 days' rigorous imprisonment.

A Maintenance Suit.—Yesterday before Babu Chandi Dass Ghosh, Police Magistrate of Alipore. Prince Mirza Mahomed Askari, a son of the late ex-King of Oudh, was charged with having neglected to maintain his wife, Alia Begum. It is stated that the defendant had married the complainant in May 1900 in the regular way according to the Mahomedan Law. After some time, however, the complainant was driven away when the former wife of the prince returned to him. Since then she has been neglected by the defendant. The trial is proceeding.

An Unfaithful Wife.—On Thursday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, a young man named Shaik Abdula complained against two men named Jamal and Abdul, under the following painful circumstances. He stated in the petition that his wife Noorjehan Bibi had been enticed away by the two defendants for immoral purposes. She was a young and attractive woman who used to lead an immoral life prior to her marriage with him. Being smitten with her charms, he proposed marriage to her and was accepted. She vowed to turn a new leaf in her career. Applicant took her to a "kazi" and their marriage was performed with proper Mahomedan rites. This happened about 4 years ago and since then she had lived with the applicant who spared no pains to make her happy in her new home. She too would show how happy she had been in the altered circumstances of her life. About 10 days ago, the two defendants met her and induced her to leave home, and in consequence she eloped with them. They took her to various places and at last it was ascertained that she had been removed to Howrah where she was living with the second defendant, as man and wife with the assistance of the first defendant. The court after hearing the facts ordered the issue of a warrant against Noorjahan for her production in court, directing her to be released on bail of Rs. 100.

National University.—On Thursday evening a meeting was held at the premises of the Field and Academy to discus whether there should be a National University or not. The gathering was fair and besides the students there were professors, lawyers and Zemindars. Babu Robindra Nath Tagore was voted to the chair. Referring to the recent obnoxious circular in regard to the students he said that it was no wonder that the Government would regard the Swadeshi movement as a political agitation and try to stop it by all manner or means. He saw no harm in the students joining in that movement considering that in other countries students freely take part in political agitations. A national university was only possible if the boys really wanted it, if they were not willing to submit to such indignities and if they were eager to have education for the sake of education. Professor Mahit Chunder Sen said that he saw no harm in the students joining in the Swadeshi movement, but he did not believe that a separate university could be created in a day. Babu Hirendra Nath Dutt said that it was time that they should have a separate university and they must not lose sight of the opportunity. For establishing a separate university three things were necessary (1) students (2) money and (3) Professors. Money and self-sacrificing professors were not wanting and if the students were eager to have education not for money then a university was possible. The chairman concluded briefly and asked the students to consider the question calmly.

STRANGE COOLIE RECUITING CASE.

The case in which a young up-countryman named Basoo Nunia complained of having been wrongfully confined, as alleged, for 12 days, in a coolie depot, against Mohesh Chander, Ramadhir Gossain, Shaik Jhapsi, Janok Pandy, Uma Nath Lahiri, Nagendra Nath Chowdhury, Gobindo Bhuiya and Goberdhone Kahar, came up on Friday, before Moulvi Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Sealdah. Court Inspector Sidheswar Chatterjee conducted the prosecution and Babu Behary Lall Chander appeared for the defence.

After Inspector Satish Chunder Roy the complainant Basoo was examined. He said amongst other things: "I am a coolie. I was passing along in quest of service. I then lived with my cousin and worked under him as coolie. I came from Shibpore to Sealdah at 10 a.m. I was going to see Rosan, a relation of mine. I was caught by Gobindo and Goberdhone. They were standing by the side of the Road. I was looking which side to go. Goberdhone asked me where I was going. I told him I was going to the house of one Rosan. Boberdhone told me that he would take me to Rosan's house, and so saying they two began to accompany me. On the way Gobindo told me that he would give me a job. I was then taken to the Depot. Mohesh Babu asked my name. He ordered me to be taken inside the depot. On this, defendants Ramadhir Gobindo, and Goberdhone took me to the coolie lines where I was padlocked by Ramadhir. I also found Uma Nath Lahiri at the depot. I wanted to go out to see my brother but they refused to allow me. I told Nagendra to let me go free. He said "I won't let you go out; if you go out I will beat you." The door was padlocked day and night. Lall Mahommed who came after me to the depot also complained before the police in my presence. He too was treated as I had been. I asked defendant Uma Nath to let me go out. He said "no." I would, he said, "be fed well and treated well, but he would not allow me to go out.

Another witness was then examined and the case adjourned.

For the week ending the 31st ultimo, there was good rain in South-West and Central Bengal, the fall being very heavy in Jestsore and Khulna. Orissa received some quantity, but rain was practically absent from Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Prospects of the "aman" paddy are on the whole good, though in parts of Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur some more rain at this time would be beneficial to the high land "aman" paddy which is now in ear. "Rabi" sowing is in full progress. Cattle-disease continues in some districts of Chota Nagpur and also in Burdwan. The price of common rice shows a tendency to rise; it has risen in ten districts and fallen in one. The price is high in Purnea, and also in parts of Nadia and Khulna.

HIGH COURT.

NOVEMBER 3.

VACATION BENCH.

(Before Justices Woodroffe and Mukerjee)

A SHARE-BROKER IN TROUBLE.

The rule issued on behalf of one Upendra Nath Dutt upon the District Magistrate of Howrah to show cause why the order of commitment passed upon the petitioner should not be set aside. The petitioner a share-broker on 24th March sold a number of Halta shares, which in March last was Rs. 28 per share but in June came down to Rs. 10, to the complainant Mr. A. Langland. The complainant being annoyed with the petitioner in consequence of the loss prosecuted him before the Magistrate of Howrah on a charge of cheating him of Rs. 2200 by representing that the shares were fully paid up. The case was referred to a Deputy Magistrate who after examining the petitioner's partner and two others called upon the petitioner to give certain explanation. The Petitioner's pleader asked for leave to cross-examine witnesses before any charge was framed, but the Deputy Magistrate without assigning any reason or writing any order refused the same and committed the petitioner to hajat saying that he would charge him under sections 320 and 367 I. P. C. and subsequently sent up the petitioner to take his trial at the sessions.

Their Lordships after hearing Mr. P.L. Roy who appeared in support of the rule, quashed the order of commitment and transferred the case to the file of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta.

A FISHING FRACAS.

Babus Bankim Chandra Sen moved on behalf of one Sanyasi Gaen for a rule on the District Magistrate of 24 Parganahs to show cause why the conviction of the petitioner under section 326 I.P..C and the sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rupees one hundred should not be set aside. It would appear that the petitioner and others were catching fish in a khal during the latter end of the night when the complainant and his people interfered on the ground that as they had set up a pattah or fishing trap there, the former were not entitled to catch fish there. An altercation ensued and then a fight. In the result of the fight the complainant sustained one slight injury and his brother named Bihary was said to have received a thrust from a fishing spear in the arm. It was the latter injury that formed the subject matter of the charge in the present case. On the side of the petitioner, he himself received three injuries and his brother Banomali got some seven or eight incised or lacerated wounds and about 20 or 22 latti blows. There was a police investigation which ended in one man of either partly being sent up for trial. The Deputy Magistrate of Basirhat who tried the case acquitted the man of the other side, but convicted the petitioner and sentenced him as stated above. There was an appeal which was heard by the Additional Sessions Judge of Alipore but the appeal was dismissed. It was urged on behalf of the petitioner (1) that the judgment of the appellate court was not according to law; (2) that the trying Magistrate had decided the case upon a wrong issue and had come to no finding on the real issue, that is which side a [illegible] other side first; (3) that certain documentary evidence was improperly admitted and (4) that the sentence was too severe.

Their Lordships after hearing the vakil for the petitioner passed the following order: —Let a rule issue upon the District Magistrate of the 24 Parganahs to show cause why the judgment of the appellate court should not be set aside and why the appeal should not be reheard, or why in the alternative, the sentence passed on the petitioner should not be reduced. Pending the hearing of the rule the petitioner will be enlarged on bail to the satisfaction of the Magistrate.

WRESTLERS IN DISPUTE.

Babu Gobinda Chandra Dey Roy moved for a Rule upon the district Magistrate of Burdwan calling upon him to show cause why the conviction of the petitioners Pekhu Lal Begi and Raju Goala for an offence under Sec. 147 I. P. C. and the sentences of six months' rigorous imprisonment passed upon them should not be set aside, in the alternative why an appeal which had been preferred by the petitioners to the district Magistrate should not be reheard.

The facts of the case according to the prosecution are shortly these.

It appears that a wrestling took place between one Barkatali and petitioner Raju on a bet of Rs. 5 and in that wrestling Raju on a bet of Rs. 5 and in that wrestling Raju lost the bet. Feeling aggrieved by this Raju tried to give Barkatali a beating that very day, but as some constables were present he could not carry out his scheme that day. Subsequently after a week or so Barkatali went to a Hakim for some medicine when Raju appeared there with his comrades and challenged Barkat to wrestle with one Bhorosh, but Barkat having declined to do so, on the ground of ill health, Raju abused him and gave him a slap. After this, Peku Lal, the accused No. 1 came and asked Barkat to follow him to a certain place where a Punjabi of the name of Arjune Sing was waiting for him. Barkat thus fell into a trap and went with accused No. 1 at some distance where a number of men including the petitioners fell upon him and severely assaulted him. They burned the soles of his feet by fire or some heated substance and assaulted two other persons who came to his rescue. All this took place in a public Street and within a stone's throw from the Thana at Ranigunge.

The learned vakil urged on behalf of the petitioners that the appeal which his clients had preferred to the district Magistrate had not been tried properly. The judgment itself showed that the district Magistrate avoided a discussion of the evidence and other important points raised therein. He contended further that the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Ranigunge who tried the case, was not competent to do so for, by making a local investigation in the case behind the back of the petitioners, he had practically made himself a witness therein. As regards the sentence, the learned vakil submitted, that though double convictions under Sec. 147 and 323 were quite according to law, the separate sentences under the two Sections were not so. There being no evidnce of any specific acts done by each of the assailants, there could be only one sentence.

Their Lordships granted a Rule upon the district Magistrate to show cause why the appeal should not be re-heard. They also made an order for bail.

BRINGING A FALSE CASE.

This was an appeal preferred by one Haribole Mandal against the conviction and sentence of 2 years' rigorous imprisonment passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Malda, differing from the verdict of both the assessors, on a charge under section 211 I. P. Code, Haribole and his brother Kailu were both ploughmen at Ratna under a well-to-do Zemindar of the same place Amedulla Chowdhury. It was alleged that Amedula Chowdhury whipped and struck Kailu on or about the 14th October last year. The accused stated that one Tulshi told him that his brother Kailu wished to see him as he had been assaulted. The accused then took leave and went to his brother's house. He saw three marks on his brother's body. Kailu, it was alleged, told his brother that he had been whipped and struck about twelve days back by Amedulla Chowdhury. The accused went to the thana on or about the 26th of October. The Daroga did not record his statement but asked the Zamadar to locally investigate the matter. Kailu died on the night of the 1st November 1904 after the local investigation had been made. On the morning of 2nd November accused went to the thana and informed the Zamadar about Kailu's death. The writer constable told him to go away as the Zamadar would go there later on. The accused waited for the Zamadar till midday, but as the Zamadar did not turn up he again went to the thana. He dil not find the Zamadar there and in the afternoon he went to the District Superintendent of Police and informed him of his brother's death. An enquiry was held and the dead body was sent for post mortem examination. The Police submitted "C form" (false) and on the strength of that report the District Magistrate on 24th November called upon the accused to show cause why he should not be prosecuted under sections 182 and 211 I,P.C. The case was then made over to a Deputy Magistrate Babu B. D. Bose who discharged the accused on 31st January under section 203 C. P. C. remarking that in his opinion the original case was not a false one and that the case had been utterly mismanaged by the police from the beginning. The Deputy Magistrate in conclusion remarked "that justice requires that the original case should be enquired further by a superior police officer or by a Magistrate." The case was then investigated by the District Superintendent of Police and he reported on 16th March 1905 that the case was false. Thereupon the District Magistrate of Maldah issued a notice on the accused to show cause why the case against him should not be further enquired into. Subsequently the case was made over to the Senior Deputy Magistrate who committed the case to the Court of Sessions. The trial was held by the Sessions Judge with the aid of two assessors. Both the assessors found the accused not guilty, but the Sessions Judge differing from them convicted the accused under section 211 I. P. C. and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships after hearing both sides delivered a lengthy judgment. The learned Judges were unable to rely on the evidence of the witnesses adduced by the prosecution as they were either servants or tenants of the zemindar who was alleged to have ass[illegible] the [illegible] made before the D. S. P. against Amedu[illegible] Chowdhury was true. The onus, according to their Lordships lay on the prosecution, and the prosecution had failed to establish their case. On the other hand there were some evidence which supported the case of the accused. Under those circumstances their Lordships agreeing with the verdict of the assessors set aside the conviction and sentence passed on the accused and directed his release.

THE PRESS STRIKES.

Max has the following in "Capital": —

That in the captain's but a choleric word which in the soldier is flat blasphemy; this, a dictum of the immortal bard, has now received judicial sanction to the extent of adoption at the hand of Mr. Civilian Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate. It appears from a report in the daily papers that a compositor at the Bengal Secretariat Press applied for a summons against the Superintendent on charges of abusive language and assault, the abuse was in calling the man a d—d soor, and the assault in turning him out of the office. The Magistrate in his order said that when told to do certain work, the complainant replied I will not, whereupon the defendant pushed and abused the complainant and turned him out. He dismissed the application as trivial.

When the Government decided that the appointment of Chief Presidency Magistrate should be filled by a Civilian instead of by a barrister, representations were made against the change to which they turned a deaf ear. The reason is not far to seek, as anyone who reads the above can see. A civilian magistrate has always one eye on the Government, for he knows where promotion comes from. Hence the dictum. An impartial and fearless judge would have granted a summons on these facts, though he might have found the case trivial when it came before him for trial and dismissed it as such; but apparently superintendents in Government are now to have a chartered license to foully abuse their native subordinates. This hardly fits in with the Queen's Proclamation or with Lord Curzon's utterances, but is probably part of an amiable plan to make the transition from English to Russian rule less startling. Oh it is excellent to have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant.

I observe that Mr. Chalmers, apparently having had some inkling of the proceedings, appeared later in court, and said that he had merely told the compositor to leave the office if he did not wish to do any work and the Magistrate ordered his statement to be filed. This, of course, makes Mr. Kingsford's action the more unfortunate, because if the charge made against Mr. Chalmers was false and malicious, the dismissal without a hearing of the compositor's complaint was a punishment that hardly adequately fitted the crime and he should have been more severely dealt with. If the Government really desire to get at the bottom of the Press strike and of the grievances that led to it, they should ask some practical and experienced printer to investigate the matter for them. Such a one is now amongst us.

STATEMENT OF GRIEVANCES.

About 2500 compositors' pressmen and bookbinders of the Central and Secretariat Presses met together on Friday last at 8 a.m. in Sibnarayan Dass's Lane, to further consider and state their individual grievances. Messrs. A. C. Bannerjee, A. K. Ghose, Babus Ganoda Prosad Mukherjee and Shamsunder Chakraverty, and Pundit B. Upadhaya were present. After a few short speeches, the men were invited to state their personal grievances, which they did. The following are a few of those related:—

CENTRAL PRESS, INDIA.

The Foreman of the Bookbinders' department, attends office daily from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. and sometimes to 8 p.m. In the Attendance Register, however, he is marked as if he has attended from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., though he signs his name in the daily list from 7. He gets no extras, though other Foremen do. He has besides to attend during holidays without any allowance.

A number of Mahomedan Duftries who used to work in the warehouse and earn from 15 to 30 rupees per month, were ordered, about 2 months ago, to work in the Cash Department, which reduced their earnings to only 4 or 5 rupees by working from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. They petitioned against this order of the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Bishop, to Mr. Ross, who dismissed 11 men, suspended others and degraded the rest.

12 Mahomedan pressmen did not attend office on "Id-ul-Futor" holiday, 1904, and they were all fined heavily.

About 40 machinemen worked 15 hours and more a day for three weeks, in printing Local Gazettes etc. and were paid only at the rates in the Hand-book. In the following month, on the pretext that they had been paid too much, about 16 to 30 rupees was deducted from the earnings of each of the men.

A Mahomedan Hand-pressman of 30 years' service was degarded from the 20-Rupee to the 15 Rupee for a slight finger-mark on a piece of printed paper.

A computor who is paid by the amount of work done, was paying the sweetmeat man in the office. The Superintendent saw this and degraded him from the 20-Rupee to the 14-Rupee grade for 6 months.

A piece-work impositor of over 20 years' service attended office at 10 a.m. instead of at 7 a.m., and he was fined Rs. 7.

The foreman of the Binding Department was fined Rs. 39 for a mistake made by a proof-reader for which the foreman was in no way responsible.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

A compositor of 8 years' service last December omitted to correct a slight spelling mistake and offered to revise as he had to do the work in a hurry and the proof sheet was full of mistakes; but the Overseer said it was unnecessary as there was a reviser, who however, omitted to revise it; and the compositor was punished by his "hour work" being stopped, while the reviser was also fined and degraded.

Formerly one parchment was allowed to Hand-pressman every 6 months but Mr. Chalmer's allows one in a year although work has not decreased and the quality of parchment as well as the Printing blanket is inferior. But if any is were spoiled in consequence thereof, the pressmen are fined Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 on each occasion.

A distributor of 21 years' service was dismissed for absence on account of illness and subsequently taken back but degraded from the 12-rupee perm[illegible]e 9 rupee [illegible]made.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Bhagalpur, Oct. 29.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

For once the dull and palsied political life of our town has not failed to give a quick response to the galvanic thrill that is passing from one end of the country to the other, and the sharp stroke of a grave crisis has brought out the latent spark of national life from that cold flint-stone, the Bengali section of the Bhagulpur public. The "Banga Sanmilanee" that was ushered in, on that memorable day, has not been signalised by fussy and hallow demonstrations and mere "Soda-water eloquence." The very constitution of the Executive Committee, formed to guide and control its deliberations and operations, is a sufficient guarantee of the earnestness and stability of the organisation, including as is does members like Mahasay Tarak Nath Ghose, Rai Saroda Prosad Chatterjee Bahadur, Babu Wooma Charan Bose, Babu Nibaran Ch. Mukherjee, the Hony. Secretary, Babu Chandra Sekhar Sarkar, Babu Ramani Mohan Sinha, Babu Dinabandhu Banerjee and others. The Committee have not let the grass grow under their feet and are holding meeting once or twice every week. In the prospectus and appeal for funds they have stated the objects to be (1) promotion of fellow-feeling among the members of the Bengali community and (2) bettering the condition of our mother-land regardless of race, creed or local habitation. The funds that are to be collected in the name of the "Sanmilanee" are to be utilised for the present, first, in subsidising the general "Swadeshi" organization lately started on behalf of all communities here, as well as the National Fund started at Calcutta; secondly, in improving the morale and physique of the younger generation so as to make them more useful members of society; and lastly, in helping any member of the community in difficulty or distress. The Swadeshi shop recently started here is daily drawing a number of customers.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

One little incident which I can't help narrating will close my present letter. You know that Bhagulpur is the training ground for Civil as well as Military Policemen of the Province. Now the bulk of the latter were taken away to Calcutta a few days before the 16th to cope, it is said, with the very serious disturbances apprehended there on that date. They have, however, all come back disappointed for they had no work to do there, and, let us hope, not a little amused by this trip to the metropolis.

The Viceroy will receive an address from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at Government House, Bombay next Tuesday.

ELSEWHERE will be found a telegram from Silchar in re the proceedings of a public meeting held there on the 1st instant at which, it is reported two local Marwari merchants promised to supply sugar and salt at cost price for three months to the Silchar public. This is laudable and practical patriotism and the more such examples are followed the better for the land.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

MR. LAJPAT RAI AT PUTNEY.

Mr. Lajpat Rai and Mr. Reddy addressed a meeting at Union Church, Putney, on Monday last in connection with the Literary Society. The chair was occupied by Mr. Garratt, who, speaking from an experience of five years in India, pressed most sympathetically for a generous consideration of the claims of the Indian people.

Mr. Lajpat Rai, who was most cordially received, addressed himself to the disadvantages under which the Indian people laboured under the present system of government and to the necessity of measures being taken to render them happy, prosperous and contended. Broadly and briefly put, their demand was: "India for the Indians, under the guidance and control of Britain." When he said that, he did not say it on his own authority but on the highest authority within these realms. He based the claim on the proclamation of the Queen Empress when she took over the Government of India from the East India Company in 1858, and upon the declarations of British statesmen. That proclamation pledged the British Government to throw open the offices of the Government of India to all Her Majesty's subjects, irrespective of nationality, caste, or creed in India. It was 46 years, or more, since that Magna Charta of India was promulgated. It was renewed in that great assemblage of Indian princes, nobles, gentry and people, when the Queen was, proclaimed Empress of India. But the obligations which Her Majesty had declared should be faithfully and conscientiously observed had not been carried out, excepting in a very limited degree and in grudging measure, by those who had been entrusted with the administration of British rule in India. And Indians wanted to know why the Government of India was not conducted on the principles thus proclaimed. The reason was not far to seek. Vested interests had grown up in connexion with the official classes who resented any measures which interfered with their predominance by giving increased opportunities to the Indian people to share in the government of their own country. Englishmen know well the doctrine, and insisted on it in their own Government, that there should be no taxation without representation. They recognised that in countries where the people were taxed without having a voice in the expenditure of the money taken from them the system of government was unsound. There might be countries where the state of civilization was such where there was no education, where these principles could not always be applied. But in India, where there had been in the past a high state of civilisation, the people had proved in almost every sphere of life in the universities, on political platforms, in the administration of justice, that they were capable of taking a part in the government of the country, to the advantage of the people and of the State. (Applause). He contended that the taxes should be raised w... the consent of the people, and that they should be expended according to their wishes. (Hear, hear.) The prosperity and the good of England as well as of India, depended largely on the prosperity and content of the people of India. If the people of India were ... starving, discontented, it ...ear.) The ...ay in the prosperity. ...ntment of India. They ... whether the condition of ...es of India was better and more prosperous than since they had been under the British Government. Even if it were no worse it was a reflection on British rule, for they would all agree with him that there ought to be improvement and progress in the course of time. (Hear, hear.) The late Lord Macaulay, in advocating gradual measures of education and self-government over seventy years ago, had declared it would be a proud day for England when India, in the main, could govern herself. But the liberal policy foreshadowed by Lord Macaulay and other great statesmen of his time, had not been carried out, and the result was not for the good of India. The financial policy of British Government had failed to encourage the industries of the people or to make the people wealthier or happier. The form of Indian Government was despotic, for it had no element of representation in it. There was not a single Indian on either of the Executive Councils. Then even the decision of the Viceroy, made, it might be, in the interests of India—so unsound was the principle on which India was governed—could be upset by the authorities in this country if it were considered to clash w... British officials on the Secretary of State's Council, in British interests. Where policy was determined by the pressure of British officials on the Secretary of State's Council, in British interests surely some heed should be paid to the views of those most intimately affected, namely, the people of India themselves. The fiscal policy of the Government had practically ruined Indian industries and thrown out of employment millions of people who lived by those industr... The East India Company had destroyed them by the imposition of heavy duties and by encouraging the import of foreign goods free of duty. This had compelled the people to fall back on agriculture, had lessened the prosperity and wealth of the people and rendered them an easier prey to famine and plague. India was a land of vast resources as well as of vast populations and government should be so directed so as to develop these resources for the benefit of those vast population—but India was sacrificed to British interests. the land tax had been oppressive, against the judgment of statesmen like William Pitt, and had told against the prosperity of the agricultural population. He cited the Tibet expedition as an illustration of the way in which courses were taken for British interests, and then the poor people of India, to whom it was of no interest, were called upon ... pay. Seventeen and a half millions of money were raised from the land tax, and the Indian army expenditure had been run up to 23 millions. Why should such a great army be maintained in India? If the people were prosperous and contented there would be no need of it. And as for the Russian bogey, that surely had been laid. (Applause). What he said was that India was loyal, and on their account, there was no need for such armaments; and why then should they be called upon to bear such oppressive burdens? (Hear, hear). They were loyal but not much contented or happy yet it was neither t...eir desire or object to overthrow allegiance to England. What they asked was that England should do them justice in the promotion of education in the granting of measures of self-government by which the people could have a voice in the government of their own country and in the encouragement of industries to increase the prosperity and happiness of the country. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Reddy followed and in a happy witty speech which delighted the audience illustrated the growth of a national spirit in India. He appealed to the Christian spirit of England. England through her missionaries offered the people of India thrones of gold in another world but refused them a simple chair in this world. If Christian England denied political emancipation to India let them not be surprised if Christianity and despotism should be regarded as one and the same and be looked upon as the common enemy. (Applause). Let them see that justice was done. Let them see that Indian questions were settled not according to the demands of vested interests, but according to the elementary principles of justice and fair play, with sympathy and love. (Loud applause.)

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the speakers.

AT NEW YORK.

The 'New York Evening Post' reports Mr. Lajpat Rai as follows (Oct. 2.):—

The object of the Indian National Congress is to present to the Government the defects of its administration. Our chief aim is to get by gradual concessions a system of representative government, by which the Natives of India may get a voice in the imposition of taxes, and in the administration of affairs. On my arrival in England our deputation will tour the country and address the people at public meetings, hoping so to excite their sympathy, and asking them to demand from their members at the next election pledges to reform the conditions of Indian Government.

The poverty of the country is directly due to the fact that the economic policy of the Government has ruined Indian industries and reduced the country to depending for support entirely on agriculture. Originally India was a manufacturing country, and had a lrage export trade. This has been suppressed by high duties, and importation has been encouraged. For example, cotton goods manufactured in India are so heavily taxed for home consumption that they have no advantage of prices over the cotton goods of Lancashire. Agriculturists are reduced to poverty on account of the high land tax and the rigorous land policy. The land tax is uncertain, liable to revision now and then and the Government professes a right to 50 per cent. of the economic rent, and sometimes to more in the shape of land cesses. The poverty of the country may be judged by the official estimate that the average income of a man in India is ten dollars a year, and that 40,000,000 of the population go to bed every night without a second meal. Thus there exists throughout India a normal condition of famine. Lately, a representative body of Anglo-Indians asked a special enquiry into these conditions. The Government refused to grant it.

Unfortunately England is now under an Imperial wave, and the attitude it maintains towards its subjects is not of trust, but of suspicion. The Indian Congress thinks that there would be greater contentment throughout India if there was some local government, and that there would accordingly be no need of so large an army.

The object of my visit to the United States was to study your educational institutions. One lesson that India should learn of this country is the spirit of unity and nationality that obtains here among a mixed population composed of all nations of the earth.....

Lord Curzon was a very unpopular Governor-General among the Indians, but Lord Kitchener is already still more unpopular. Lord Curzon's policy was one of interference and distrust. He interfered with the liberty of the Press, and his educational policy was reactionary for, his aim was to officialise the educational ... tem, even when the funds were furnished by private means. Thus he left no independence to private educational enterprises. Moreover he carried out the partition of Bengal and Punjab against the unanimous feeling of India. He created high-paid posts for Europeans, and increased the military expenditure. But, unfortunately, his resignation resulted from a point on which he was right and on which he had the support of the Indian public. Thus he presents the curious instance of an unpopular Viceroy turned out while supporting a popular cause. But while Lord Curzon was unpopular in regard t... civil administration, Lord Kitchener is still more unpopular on account of the military rule which he is establishing.

We are glad to learn that an Amil gentleman intends sending his son to Calcutta to learn the hand-loom weaving industry with the ultimate view of purchasing hald-looms and introducing them on a large scale in Sind.

A Fund called the National Fund has been started in Madras with the object of fostering and improving indigenous industries, providing scholarships for students of industrial sciences in foreign countries, supplying capital to students so trained, and for the attainment of such other objects as may be calculated to advance the industrial condition of India. A collection in aid of the fund was made on Friday—the Deepavali Day—when about a hundred volunteers, composed mainly of students, went round the different streets in Madras with collection boxes, and on Saturday three of the Trustees, Messrs. N. Subha Row, G. Subramania Iyer, and M. Ramchandra Iyer, met at the Mahajana Sabha office to count and acknowledge the receipt of the sums collected. The boxes were opened at 8, and the counting continued till 9-30 p.m. when it was found that a sum of Rs. 3,150-1-2 had been collected in the city, including Perambore and Saidapet. The largest subscriber to the fund was Mr. V. Krishnasami Iyer, who had given Rs. 100 It is stated that some subscriptions besides Saturday's collections have been received and more have been promised.

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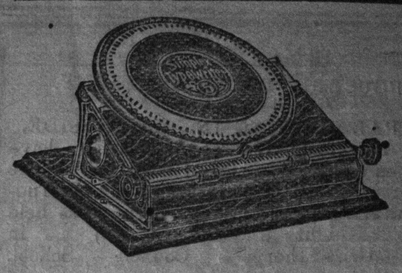

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AROUSING BRITISH SYMPATHY.

LIBERAL MEETING IN BRIGHTSIDE.

The Brightside Liberal Association have arranged a further series of meetings for the promotion of the candidature of Mr. J. Tudor Walters, and the first gathering was held last night (Oct. 5) in the Grimesthorpe Council School. The feature of the meeting was the presence of the Hon. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E. a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and a delegate from the Indian National Congress, who was able to give a startling insight into Indian affairs, the value of which was enhanced coming as it did from one of India's legislators.

Mr. Gokhale said he had come from his home, 6000 miles away, to arouse the interest and attention of the British electors in the affairs of that great dependency. They had a great responsibility for 300,000,000 people who were their fellow subjects, and they were responsible for the good government of that vast dependency before God and man, and to the extent to which they realised that responsibility and discharged it properly would they influence their place in history when that place came to be assigned to them. He was there on behalf of an organisation in India which was known as the Indian National Congress.

The morale of the present Government was Russian and not English. The whole Government was carried on by paid officials, who had the monopoly of power, resented any kind of criticism, and who wanted the English people to believe that it was all for the best in that best of lands. (Laughter.) The result was they had got a system of administration admitted by all to be the most costly in the world, and about half of the revenue was wrung from the very poor people. But the question of the education of the people and the food of the masses did not receive attention from the Government.

They would find that the poverty of the people of India, which had resulted from the system of administration, was of the most fearful character. The late Sir William Hunter gave it as his deliberate opinion, after long inquiry, that about one-fourth or one-fifth of the population of India lived on barely one meal a day. Another opinion had been expressed by a man who had held the high position of Lieutenant-Governor of one of the provinces, and he had said about 70,000,000 of the poeple, very nearly twice as many as the entire population of England did not know that it was to have their hunger fully satisfied even once in the whole course of a year. They were always in a state of starvation, and at the first touch of poverty they went down the precipice. While in England both parties view with one another in spending large sums on education, in India whenever any expenditure had to be cut down, it was the small sum spent on education which came in for first retrenchment.

Nearly four-fifths of the people of India were dependent upon agriculture. The other industries that once existed in that land had given out under the stress of competition with steam and machinery. Those agriculturists were in a state of great poverty and indebtedness; first, because the Government was the landlord in that land, and exacted a high assessment, and rigorously enforced it good and bad years alike, so when there was failure of crops they had to borrow money from money-lenders, at a very high ... money-l... They had ... which had no resource, which ... credit, which was always in a state of ...titution, and which was exposed to the ravages of fearful famine. During the last ten years they had had three extremely severe famines and it had been recorded that during the last forty years something like 70,000,000 had perished owing to famine. They had therefore a Government which was composed of officials who resented criticism, and who discouraged any co-operation on the part of the educated people of the country, who understood the interests of their countrymen. They had fearful poverty and indebtedness in the land, famine and plague constantly ravaged the people, and they had a state of things which could not last very much longer. The discontent of the people had increased, and was steadily increasing. During the last few years a system of repressing the expression of discontent had been steadily pursued by the Indian Government. Criticism by the people was like a safety valve of a steam engine. The Government unfortunately did not see this. Like all other bureaucracies, they thought that if they could put down criticism everything else would take care of itself. It was driving the people almost to desperation. The large province of India known as Bengal, with a population of 70 millions, was in a state of open hostility, and had gone so far as to proclaim a boycott on British goods. With a prosperous India, however, there would be much more work for British workmen than there was now; and a golden opportunity which might be utilised to this end was being thrown away in order that the official classes might retain their monopoly of power and 300 millions of native subjects of Britain be kept in a state of perpetual bondage. He was there that evening to ask whether the British elector wished for a continuance of a system of administration entirely alien to the genius of their race and of the free institutions that they possessed. The English had become famed as the friends of constitutional liberty all over the world. They had stretched a helping hand to many struggling nationalities. Was it to be said that when it came to be their turn to take practical action in regard to people whom Providence had entrusted to their care they chose the sordid and ignoble path of crushing and oppressing. ("No.") Herein was the crux of the whole question. After all, the power was in the hands of the British people. The electors must tell their representatives in the House of Commons that they wanted India to be governed according to English methods. The House of Commons would then be obliged to adopt a different attitude and a change would come across the policy of the Viceroys and Governors. At present these officials trampled on public opinion in undisguised contempt, because they felt that no responsibility could be brought home to them. Not all the native people of India put together had as much power as was possessed by a single British elector.

Dealing with another phase of the question, the speaker emphasised the fact that it was impossible to exercise any fair and effective control over India at a distance of 6000 miles. That form of government was also in the best interests of the people, he urged, which was based on self-government. Whether there were to be Parliamentary institutions in India depended on practical considerations, but the general proposition that self-government was the only cure for mal-administration would be accepted by Englishmen everywhere. England was pledged to the development of self-government amongst the people of India. It was now many years since the destinies of the two countries came to be linked together. In 1833 an Act of Parliament laid it down that Indians should be treated on an equality with Englishmen. Quarter of a century later the same policy was again repeated by the late Queen Victoria, who said that the responsibility of the British Government towards the people of India was the same as that towards the other subjects of the Queen. That was the policy deliberately framed by responsible British statesmen. Now that a proportion of the people of India had received a fair measure of education, they were anxious to be associated with the Government, and came forward to offer their co-operation; but the men who were responsible for carrying out the equality policy turned their back upon the offer of co-operation and tried to repress the educated classes. It was now for the British people to say whether such a policy was to be pursued in their name, or whether the old policy laid down in the name of England, with which England's honour was associated, should be fulfilled. (Applause.)

Sir William Wedderburn Bart, Chairman of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, was the next speaker. He referred to recent famines in India as amongst the facts which called for remedial measures on the part of the Government. He believed both famine and plague to be preventable and that the English were the people who could prevent them. Whilst he was in India there was a terrible famine in Madras and Bombay. During that time five million people perished. There was another famine in 1900-1, when 1¼ million people died. At no time during these famines, however, in the worst weeks or worst localities, was there ever any want of food. There was an abundance of food everywhere, but such was the destitution of the people that they died in sight or plenty. For one penny a native could be fed for a day, but the people had neither the penny nor the credit to obtain the food; they had got so fearfully into debt that the money-lenders, who were also the grain dealers, would give them no credit. A Royal Commission appointed at the time of the great famine reported that there was never a dearth of food in any famine-stricken tract of the country. On the whole it was well known that India produced more food than was required for her own use, and even with the famine years the export of food continued. When the relief camps were started, the money required was raised by taxing the half-starved natives. In the House of Commons he (the speaker) had proposed that £5,000,000 should be voted for relief of the famine-stricken natives, but the proposal was vetoed by Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India. When they considered the gentleness and long-suffering of the natives, and that there was not a single bread riot during the famine it should h... rouse... ... me... ...ne great office ... India and Viceroy. These officials had enormous power in their hands. Then there should be a revival of the periodical inquiries into the conditions of India to serve as a check to the military bureaucracy prevailing. The salary of the Secretary of State for India should also be placed upon the estimates of the House of Commons instead of coming out of the Indian Treasury. There would then be a better opportunity of drawing attention to Indian grievances. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Tudor Walters said when he thought of the policy of Lord Ripon when Viceroy of India, and of Lord Curzon, it was like passing from day to night, from light to darkness, from wise statesmanship to arrogant egotism, a violent and aggressive suppression of the people of India. The present policy of the Government was one of force. Lord Curzon was the very embodiment of that military jingoism which had put back the clock of progress and reform in our great Indian Empire. He believed in democratic government and that the people of the country ought to voice their views and opinion as to the way in which they should be governed. He did not suggest they should at once have full powers of self-government in India, but he did suggest that the educated class of India, those people who had been fitted and prepared by many years of education, should exercise some share in the government of India, and at least be admitted to some measure of public responsibility. Then he should be guided by the success of the experiment, and as he found the people more and more qualified for self-government he should extend to them larger and larger measures of self-government. That was the Liberal policy—free institutions. They believed people were fitted for self-government by the exercise of self-government. When candidates and members of Parliament felt that the people were interested in India, then they would turn their attention to dealing with that great and mighty empire. After speaking on the taxation of land values, Mr. Walters went on to say that the next election would be the great opportunity of the Liberal party. If they won, as he believed they would, it would not do to keep on repeating that old motto—those old watchwords of peace, retrenchment, and reform. Important as they might be, they were not the important message of the new age. They had to apply those same principles to the particular needs of the day and generation in which they lived. They had the franchise, and now the time had come when they should make a fuller and larger use of it—it was not sufficient to simply have the power to vote. They must take care now that close, and serious and earnest, attention was devoted to real measures of social reforming for benefiting the condition of the people of these islands. They wanted to obtain a larger measure of that prosperity which Free Trade, which our commerce at home and abroad had obtained for the country. The condition of things could not be satisfactory however enormous our national wealth might be, however great the returns of our over-sea commerce were, so long as there were those thousands and tens of thousands of men tramping about the streets destitute of employment. The question of unemployment was the most important of the day, and until they had made such readjustments of social economy that every man who wanted work could have it, and that no man was starving who was prepared to give to the community in return for bread the legitimate price of labour, the condition of things could not be considered satisfactory. (Applause.)

Mr. R. Holmshaw proposed: "That this meeting desires to express its cordial sympathy with the aspirations of the people of India as represented by the Indian National Congress, for a steadily increasing measure of self-government. If recognises in such a policy the only effective way to obtain an improved condition of the people, without which the ravages of famine and plague cannot be checked, and the contentment and happiness of the people ensured; the meeting is further of opinion that for enabling Parliament to discharge more satisfactorily its responsibility in regard to the government of India periodical Parliamentary inquiries into the condition of India should be revived, and the salary of the Secretary of State for India should be placed on the British estimates; and this meeting urges the Liberal leaders when in power to select for the offices of Viceroy of India and Secretary of State for India men prepared fearlessly to apply sound Liberal principles in the administration of India.

Mr. Cecil Wilson seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF A YOUTH.

On Wednesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, an important case in which a youth named Rajendra Nath Maullik stood charged with having unlawfully turned points of the Port Trust Railway with knowledge to endanger lives was heard. The facts of the case are these: On the 5th September last, at 12 midnight, Babu Abinash Chander Dutt, Booking Clerk, Bag Bazar, received information that a train composed of 46 wagons was passing along, when one of the wagons derailed; but no cause of it could be assigned. Abinash Babu went to the spot and found the statement to be true. As he was making arrangement to send off a portion of the train which was on the line, he noticed in the gas light that a man was meddling with a point in front of him. He went up to him and seized him. He questioned why did he do it. The youth replied that he was very angry. He was agreeably surprised at the answer given then made him over to the police. Abinash Babu admitted in his examination that he had seen the youth handcuffed on the previous morning and he was not of sound mind. Defendant on being questioned by the Court said "I was a student. I do not remember what I did. I have been drinking liquor and smoking "ganja" for some days." Babu Gyan Chander Guha for the defence submitted that the evidence for the prosecution went to show that the youth was seen handcuffed on the previous mo... The youth was of unsound min... ...t and ... ...s. ... can't say, he is ... say he is of weak ... say he is of un- ... of the youth was ... he boy is of un- ... previous to this ... to the Superintendent of L... take charge of the boy."

The Court then passed the following order: "Fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment to be brought to Court for release, his father will execute a bond giving personal recognisance of his in Rs. 200 to take proper care of him."

It is reported that a fresh Japanese Korean Agreement will be concluded, which will entail a change in the power of the Commander of the Japanese Army in Korea.

Mr. T. H. Holland, F. R. S. Director-General of the Geological Survey of India, left Simla on the 31st October for a tour in Rajputana, including a visit to Makrana for the purpose of selecting the land to be taken up for quarrying the marble required for the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta.

Mr. Fraser, lately officiating as Foreign Secretary and now on special duty with the Viceroy, will take up his appointment as Acting Resident in Mysore about November 21st, Mr. Will being then probably posted as Judicial and Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

The case against Police Inspector Mr. W. D. Mu... was taken up on the 28th ultimo by Mr. Noyce, Joint Magistrate of Tellicherry. Mr. O. Krishnan, on behalf of the accused, applied for an hour's time to enable him to obtain from the District Magistrate copies of statements recorded by the Deputy Magistrate and the District Magistrate during the early stages of the case. The District Magistrate refused the application and said that the Deputy Magistrate could have given copies if he chose, on his own discretion. A representation was then made to the Court, on whose suggestion an application for copies was made to the Deputy Magistrate who was likewise refused. An application having been made to move the High Court under Cr. P. C. 526A, the case has been adjourned sine die.

A case of abduction has been pending in the City Magistrate's Court at Karachi for some time against two Pathans residents of Keamari, who were neighbours to a Punjabi, named Miribax, with whose daughter they became acquainted. The mother of the girl not approving of it kept her indoors and had a strict eye on her, but early one morning happening to get up she suddenly missed the girl, and one of the accused, who was present at the time, told the woman not to cry as he would get the girl back the following morning and not to report the matter to the police. She accordingly waited till 9 a.m., but finding that the girl did not turn up reported the matter to the Harbour Police Inspector, with the result that the girl, who has been certified by the Civil Surgeon to be under 16 years of age, was found, and the police subsequently obtained a certified copy of her birth certificate. The case has caused some little sensation among the residents of Keamari. There have been several hearings, but it has not yet been disposed of.

HELD BY BANDITS.

STORY OF MR. WILLS' CAPTURE.

Some information regarding Mr. Philip Wills, the English gentleman whose fate is a matter of grave concern to the British Consular officials in Macedonia, has been obtained by Reuter's Agency.

Mr. Graves, the Consul-General at Salonika, left on the 6th instant for Monastir, and it is believed that his journey was prompted by the receipt of a cut-off ear together with a letter affirming that it had been severed from the head of Mr. Wills, who was detained prisoner by brigands, and for whose release a ransom of £6,000 must be paid before the 14th instant.

Mr. Wills was captured by bandits in the district of Monastir about the middle of July while out shooting. About a fortnight later a body was found near Ochrida, and it was positively declared that it was that of Mr. Wills, who had clearly been murdered. A week later Hilmi Pasha, the Turkish Inspector-General in Macedonia, gave notice that the report of the murder was untrue, and that Mr. Wills had joined a Greek band. It was not until the beginning of September that the truth leaked out. Definite information was then received that Mr. Wills was alive, but was the prisoner of a band of brigands.

The young Englishman who formed the subject of these contradictory reports, and whose situation is now causing anxiety, is about twent-seven years of age. He is the son of an engineer, who was for many years engaged in work in Turkey, and is the brother of the British Consular Agent at Ismid. Always of an adventurous disposition, he volunteered for service with the British Army in the Boer war, and went out to South Africa. While there, however, he was thrown from his horse, and, being invalided home, returned to Turkey, where, through the influence of relatives, he obtained an appointment with the Turkish Tobacco Regie. At the time of the bomb outrages in Salonika Mr. Wills had an accident with a revolver and narrowly escaped with his life, being laid up for several weeks. It is thought highly probable that the ear which has been sent to the British Consulate at Salonika is not really that of Mr Wills, but has been sent with the idea of bringing pressure to bear in order the better to ensure the payment of the ransom demanded. Those who are acquainted with affairs in Macedonia do not think that the sum named (£6,000) is greater than the brigands are likely to claim, as on previous occasions sums no less considerable have been demanded as the ransom for the captives of bandits.

ESCAPE FROM BRIGANDS.

Signor Vincenzo Vella, captured by Sicilian brigands, has managed to effect his escape. The story of his adventures is a thrilling one. When kidnapped by the band on September 26th he was hurried along the whole night across mountains and valleys, till overcome with hunger and weariness he could proceed no further. The brigands conveyed him to a grotto where he was kept a couple of days without food. Then, at dead of night, the band traversed another wild tract of country hid him in a tiny cavern and there fed him on dry bread ... tomatoes.

The journey was again resumed, but on arriving in sight of still another cave, which was very difficult of access and where a fresh halt was to be made, Vella rebelled exclaiming "Kill me if you like, but I won't enter in there." The brigands, who were meanwhile planning to get a ransom, stole a mule, to which they bound Vella, finally secluding him in a lonely dwelling two miles from a village called Albano, in the Cianciano district. After a week's captivity there Vella, thanks to a defective loock, was able to flee while the brigands were overcome in a drunken sleep. Though he injured himself in leaping some rugged rocks in his precipitous flight, Vella limped to Albano, under cover of darkness, and was thence driven to Cianciano where he told his story to a captain of Royal Carabinieri.

BARGAIN WITH CRETAN ROBBERS.

Mr. Charles H. Hawes, who has returned to England after a scientific tour in Crete, has told the following story of his encounter with bandits. While descending from the plain of Omalos, 4,000ft., to the torrentbed below, a drop of 2,000ft. Mr. Hawes and his servant were held up by two armed men.

"I was absolutely unarmed," says Mr. Hawes, "and rather taken aback when my servant called to me in Greek. 'They are going to fire, sir,' and, looking up, beheld two muzzles pointed at me at a distance of about a dozen yards. It was money they wanted; a hundred napoleons (£80) they demanded; but as I was not inclined to negotiate and it was impossible to escape, I adopted the obvious alternative, and continued the difficult descent. It was slow work and after a few yards, calls, followed by stones, and then bullets were sent after me. The first four shots were wide, and three times they clambered down to get nearer aim, and with better effect, for the last six fractured rocks at my elbow, and the splinters brushed my foreheao.

"My servant had been swearing in Greek during this time that we had no money, and with some effect, for my assailants now demanded the mules and the baggage. Finally after sundry disputes and renewals of our journey, they brought their demands down with Oriental suddenness to 25f., which I met with an offer of 10f. Unfortunately, my servant who was ahead, was made to disgorge his purse, the other robber meanwhile covering me with his rifle at six yards and daring me to move. Ultimately we got rid of them, and two and a half hours of rocky descent and fordings of the torrent brought is to the poor little hamlet of Samaria."

Berhampore has elected for the Madras Legislative Council Mr. Sarma, who has thus secured 13 Municipalities against ten for Perraju and four for Krishnamachari.

Lady Ampthill returned to Madras from Ootacamund on Tuesday morning and she will go to Bombay on the 6th November and will stop there till Lord Ampthill's arrival. Both will return to Madras about November 20th.

The captain of the steamer "Admiral Neilly" has complained to the Colombo Police that on Monday, as the vessel was leaving port a lady passenger, who was standing by the rails, had her purse snatched by one of the diving boys, who immediately jumped into the water. The captain stopped the vessel and despatched a letter to the local agent, giving the facts and asking him to take the necessary steps to bring the culprit to book. The purse contained five sovereigns, two Kruger held sovereigns and about a pound in silver. The accused has been arrested and will be produced before the Joint Police Magistrate.

VARIETIES.

A Roman Catholic Bishop, visiting a small parish in Ireland for the purpose of confirming some of the inhabitants, asked one little girl what matrimony was. She answered that it was "a state of terrible torment which those who enter it are compelled to undergo for a time to prepare them for a brighter and better world." "No, no," remonstrated the parish priest, "that isn't matrimony. That's purgatory." "Leave her alone," said the bishop, "leave her alone. May be she's right. What do you or I know about it?"

Two brothers of William Napier served at the siege of Copenhagen—George, who was in the division of Sir Arthur Wellesley at the skirmish of Kioge, and Henry, a midshipman, who was often engaged in boats against the sea batteries of the enemy. The midshipman had in his crew an Irish sailor of giant stature, who, as he overtopped his shipmates by some inches, thought it discreet to stoop when the shot was flying thick. "For shame! hold up your head," thundered Henry Napier from the stern. "I will, sir," replied the giant, "when there is room!"

A correspondent writes: No one seems yet to have thought of reproducing on a gramophone a Burmese quarrel—say between husband and wife. And yet it would afford a good deal of amusement among the Burmese and also teach a moral lesson. They would see what senseless expressions they make use of when both have their tempers roused and how much more the woman is a match for the man with her tongue. Fortunately these quarrels are not so numerous as they used to be some years ago. When they do occur in a street inhabited by Burmese they will be watched by a crowd of interested onlookers of both sexes who look upon the event much as they would upon a pwe. It is fortunate when no stick or other weapon is within easy reach of the combatants.

A parrot school has just been opened in Philadelphia, and by this we do not mean a school according to the English idea of education, but a school for parrots. The idea was hit upon by the wife of a large bird fancier, and the first experiment with eight birds was a great success. They are all ready to pass the First Standard, and she is seriously thinking of secondary education for them. It takes them on the average a week to learn a sentence and six months to acquire a good vocabulary. The chief instrument of education is the phonograph, and we can well believe that it inculcates the most beautiful precepts in a week—that is, if the parrot is not allowed to get near it. The old methods of teaching parrots are as archaic now as the methods of Roger Ascham or Orbilius. The idea of covering the bird's head with a cloth while you talked to him slowly is now quite discarded in favour of more up to date and rational educational methods. The parrot-like the Bengali student, has a higher market value when he has passed th... parrot ...

The Rangoon police suspect two ... who have absconded, of incendiarism in connection with the fire that occurred on Saturday night October 21, at No. 92 Merchant Street. A tin of kerosene oil and a quantity of rags soaked in oil were found in the building after the fire.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has expressed his regret that on account of the visit of the Prince of Wales to his provinces, he will not be able to find time in December next to go to Benares, and consequently cannot avail himself of the invitation of the Exhibition Committee to perform the opening ceremony of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

A Wife's Complaint.—On Tuesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Mrs. Swariss made a complaint against her husband saying that she had been assaulted by her husband at noon (the previous day) with blows on her chest. He then turned her out with one suit of clothes. She is now in destitute state. He might have killed her. The court after hearing the complaint, ordered the police to warn Swariss to give the complainant her clothes.

Rumour says that Lord Curzon will receive an Earldom on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India, and that it will be conferred upon him in Bombay at the reception of Their Royal Highnesses. Lord Curzon was raised to the Peerage in 1899 but His Excellency will in any case some day be Lord Scarsdale as he is the heir. The Barony dates back to 1761. The Earldom of Scarsdale was a totally distinct Peerage, and was held by the family of Leke, but has now been extinct for over 160 years. It had become united with the Barony of D'Eyncourt or Deincourt, and the co-heirship is stated to rest between Lord Methuen and a surviving son of the late Frederick Tennyson.

Inpian Sketches

BY

Shishir Kumar Ghose,

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY

the late W. S. Caine, M.P.,

MEMBER FOR INIA.

Mr. Caine says:—"I heartily commend to every cultured and earnest man, the contents of his deeply interesting volume of miscellaneous, articles from the pen of SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE, whose metaphysical acumen, versatile talents, pure patriotism, noble character and earnest piety, have endeared him to all Bengal."

In another place Mr. Caine says:—"I do not care to interfere with the author's fresh crisp style—I am simply astonished at the purity of his English."

HERE ARE SOME OF THE CONTENTS OF THE BOOK:

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(2) The Conquest of Mars.
(3) Alligator Hunting.
(4) The Battle of the Gods.
(5) The Baboo.
(6) Gonor and his Leopard.
(7) A Foreign Office Story.
(8) An Orthodox Ghost Story.
 Etc., etc., etc.

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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS.

A LECTURE BY MR. CHATTERTON.

Under the auspices of the Arts Encouraging Society, Mr. Chatterton delivered an interesting lecture on Saturday evening at the premises of the South Indian Association, on the subject of "Industrial Developments. There was a large gathering, and Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.L., was in the chair.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Chatterton observed that the remarkable success achieved by the Japanese in their conflict with the Russians aroused feelings of national unity everywhere. The Swadeshi movement was viewed with sympathy from every quarter before it was taken up by agitators in Bengal. Swadeshi movements developed by political excitement, would soon die out. To be effective the movement must strike its roots deeply into the masses of the country. At the present day they had very little evidence that this had been done. Twenty years ago, when the speaker first came to India, the people voiced a cry for technical education with a view to industrial development. It was strongly supported by Government, and what could be done had been done. But the result of all this was practically nothing; it had no practical effect on the indigenous industries of the country. People, therefore, wanted to find out other resources for developing industries, and the Swadeshi movement was the result. The system was practically a system of voluntary protection of the indigenous industries of the country. The question was whether it would ever attain any considerable development. It was contended that if a system of protection was given to India their industries would be developed. There was no doubt that it would be so. But the main industries in that case would be worked with foreign capital, profits would go to foreign countries, and matters would go from bad to worse. The main defect was that the chief people of the country—Rajahs, Zemindars and Princes—took no part in the development of the industries of the country. That state of things was a serious handicap. A more healthy public opinion must be created among these people, and anything that could be done to improve their character so as to induce them to take interest in such matters would be a powerful step towards industrial advancement. Their system of education was another barrier to industrial advancement. The whole of the education given in the country was on the basis of University education. Those who had money never took the trouble to give their children any better education than that given by the State with its meagre resources. It would be an advantage to start schools on the lines of Manual Training Schools in America, quite independent of Government, in which should be imparted education quite independent of the system of State education. The object of such schools must be to train students up to 16 or 17 years of age and to develop them into men of strong common-sense and keen powers of observation. In the long run such students, whatever might be the career that they might choose in their later life, would outrace the other competitors. Another disadvantage to industrial development—probably that was the most serious one—was the joint family system of Hindus. Every man who was successful in life had a number of idle dependents on him. Another point of disadvantage was the system of their early marriages. Most of the students, while still preparing for an avocation in life, were saddled with a wife. All these difficulties caused considerable diffidence to people [illegible] to launch into enterprises requiring energy and capacity. Another disadvantage [illegible] boured under was their aversion [illegible] money in Joint Stock Companies. [illegible] not characteristic of a community [illegible] strove to rise to the level of the other nations. Not only were they averse to put money in Joint Stock Industrial developments, but they were still more averse to put their sons into such undertakings. He was glad to observe that one of the directions in which Madras is taking a saner view of the Swadeshi movement than Bengal is by collecting money to send students to Japan to learn industries. Why Japan above all other places should have been selected he could not understand. Japan was still in itself a young nation, and was sending her students to America, Germany and France to learn industries. An English country would be preferable, as their students knew the language of the country. The Japanese were besides an acute race of people, and were not likely to teach their industries to the detriment of their own interests. Mr. Chatterton then referred to the difficulties he had experienced in selecting students to take up [illegible] technical scholarships offered by the Government of India. He was sorry to say that he had to reject all the applicants from the Madras Presidency, for the applicants were not in the least fitted to receive technical education. Most of the applicants were carried away by the impression that they could spend a period of two years in an English country at the expense of Government on the stipend of £150 a year. Having dealt with these difficulties, what he wanted to impress upon them was that the Swadeshi movement with which he had his sympathies, could have no effect whatever unless they were prepared to make some sacrifice of some kind or other. No nation could become a successful nation without this sacrifice on the part of the individuals. He then referred to the Kolar Gold Fields industry, to the liberal support given to it by the State, and to the profitable returns received, and observed that the question of industrial development depended on the outlay of capital and the provision of labour-saving appliances. Because labour was cheap in the country there was no earthly reason why it should be wasted. He then referred to the vast field existing in the country for the encouragement of sugar cane and weaving industries. The weaving industry was the biggest industry in India. It was often said that the weaving industries in India were declining. He differed from this view. The industry was not declining, but owing to other competition the weavers were becoming poorer and poorer—a result mainly due to the want of up to date appliances, etc. The question for their consideration now must be, was there sufficient vitality in the hand-loom industry of the country to encourage them to stimulate it? He then advocated the advantage of starting a factory with all the latest appliances, and if one factory proves a success, which it was bound to be, others were likely to follow. He was aware of several remains of attempts at industrial developments in the past, and he was not at all surprised therefore, that they were chary of investing any money in such movements, but if they wanted to succeed they must try again. He was sorry that in India access could not be had, in the conduct of any concern, to perfectly disinterested facts, and it was well, therefore, for them to seek the aid of Government who should be asked to give them an expert to instruct and guide them. The expert might even be paid by them.

In his remarks the Chairman observed that apart from other luxuries, there were [illegible] natural necessaries—food, clothing and shelter. If these were vouchsafed other necessaries were superfluous, and if they were in a position to say that they had these three necessaries then they were nationally independent. It was clothing in regard to which they were behind other nations. He then referred to the large quantities of cotton exported from the country, about 19 millions of pounds annually, and observed that he was of opinion that notwithstanding what had been said by Mr. Chatterton the weaving industry had gone down. Mere legislation or imposition of import duties would not help them. It was, therefore, imperative upon them to see if anything could not be devised to revive the weaving industry. Several measures had been proposed, but these would not in any way benefit them. The latest phase brought to light, i.e., the boycott of English goods in Bengal, was not proper. Such a boycott was in the very nature of things impossible. As an economic solution it was absolutely useless Mr. Chatterton had pointed out several moral causes which had retarded progress in the past, and which would retard progress in the future in the development of Indian industries. To the causes already given he would add caste and the want of mutual confidence among them. He would, however, point out that there was both good and bad in the joint family system. As an instance of the good that the joint family system had done he observed that but for it there would not have been such a large number of educated men in the country. Early marriages were no doubt an evil, but he hoped that the system was slowly passing away. He hoped also that the day would not be far away when the system of caste as at present prevailing would give way. Mr. Chatterton had rightly pointed out that the weaving industry was the greatest industry of the country, and he (Mr. Chatterton) had also pointed out how best that industry could be stimulated. He heartily recommended the suggestion for their approval. He would also add that a great deal had to be done in the system of canvassing in trades and in adapting themselves to the abundant varieties of tastes in the country. For instance a good deal could be done for female [illegible] them Tropical tastes—their [illegible] would not die out, but were to have a future of their own. Mr. Chatterton's advice was certainly the best by which material development could be achieved. As for investment of money in joint stock companies he was sorry to observe that the innumerable failures the past had ended in want of mutual trust and confidence. He was seriously inclined to as why, in consideration of the exceptional conditions of the situation of the land, the development of these industries should not form a legitimate work of the District Boards and Municipalities, some of which had already done something in Railway extensions. Government had recently adopted a new procedure in Agriculture which was bound to be of great good to the country, and when that was so could not they ask Government to make the weaving assistant expert at the School of Arts an itinerant Officer with power to visit the important centres of weaving industries, muster the men and teach them improved methods of weaving. He was sure that if Government realised the need, much would be done in that direction. The leather industry was another industry which has an important future, and if only a few of them would join together and learn the process of chrome tanning which Mr. Chatterton was ever ready to teach them, a good deal of good could be done to the country. In conclusion the Chairman spoke of the immense benefit of the natural fund that had been recently started, hoped that it would be continued year after year, and made a powerful appeal to those assembled to forget minor differences, unite together, and work for the common cause of the country even at the risk of some personal sacrifices.

The proceedings then terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chair and to the lecturer.

Ramanthurithi Pattom, a small island mid way between Ernakulam and Cochin, belonging to the British and now leased out to Messrs. Aspinwall and Co. is to be taken back bp the Government on the expiry of the lease and it is to be converted into a Railway warehouse.

Three deaths have occurred recently in Rangoon of persons who had attained to a remarkable age. One was a Hindu from Tamwe who was 99 years old; the second a Mahomedan woman from the Burma Railway quarters, and the last a Burmese woman from Kemendine, who are declared by their friends to have reached the ages of 120 and 125 respectively.

SORE MUSCLES.

Prominent athletes throughout the country find that the best treatment for sore muscles after severe exercise or hard work of any kind, is a hot bath at bed time, which opens the pores. This should immediately be followed with an application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm vigorously rubbed into the skin. This liniment removes all stiffness and soreness and has become a favorite rub down, as it acts promptly and keeps the muscles in excellent condition For sale by
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Many sufferers from rheumatism have been surprised and delighted at the prompt relief obtained by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. A permanent cure may be effected by continuing the use of this liniment for a short time. For sale by
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CASE AGAINST A FINGER IMPRESSION EXPERT

The evidence tendered by the prosecution at the trial of Pandit Kanaiah Lal and of Sajjad Hussain relating to the false evidence alleged to have been given by them in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Moradabad, began with the statements of the expert witnesses. Bishan Singh, an Inspector of the Punjab Police, now attached to the Punjab Finger Impression Bureau at Phillour, was the first witness called. He said that he had done the work of deciphering finger impressions for about five years. After an experience of two years in this branch of work, he worked as a Court Inspector for about five years and has again reverted to this special branch since December, 1902. He has studied the work on finger impressions compiled by Mr. Henry, C.S.I., of Bengal, but had not read the work in the subject by Galton. Asked to compare the finger impression on the disputed promissory note with those on the proceedings of the Court, which were marked respectively as X Y and Z Bishan Singh stated that the finger impression on the promissory note resembled the finger impression marked Z, and he was prepared to say that these impressions were taken from the same finger Looking again at the impressions and comparing them for a few minutes with the aid of a magnifying class he said that the finger impression on the disputed promissory note tallied with the impressions X and Z on the Court's proceedings, but not with the impression Y. He was prepared to say that the impression of the note in dispute and the impressions X and Z had the same characteristics. The impression on the disputed note was a blurred impression. Some of the ridges were not visible, and the left delta was not there. The impressions X and Z were plain impressions, and the deltas and ridges were plainly visible therein. The impression Y had different ridge characteristics altogether. The impression on the promissory note was of the type of simple spiral whirl, and in the same sub-class the impressions X and Z might be put. Cross-examined the expert gave the points of similarity between the impression on the disputed promissory note and the impressions X and Z taken in Court by the Subordinate Judge. The impression on the "rukka" was sufficiently distinct to allow of a comparison between it and the other impressions, although a part of it was blurred and another part of it, where the left delta should have been, was not visible at all. The work of comparing the impressions in this case was, in the opinion of this expert one of ordinary nature and not one of special difficulty. He had not known any case within his experience where experts had differed in their reading of finger impressions. He remembered having been called as an expert witness at the Dehra Dun Sessions in May 1905. In that case the Calcutta and the Allahabad bureaus had given opinions about the similarity or otherwise of the finger impression of the man then on trial with that which appeared on a certain postal money order receipt which was then the subject of investigation. Bishan Singh came to a different conclusion regarding the same, as his opinion was that the impression on the money order receipt was so blurred that it did not admit of any comparison being made between it and the admitted impression of the man then being tried. He would call that case a case of difference of opinion between experts, for in his experience he had [illegible] known of a case where experts he[illegible] in deciphering finger impressions was that if the finger impressions compared were not blurred ones and were sufficiently visible to allow them to be classed and the ridge characteristics to be observed experts would come to the same conclusion. As the left delta was not visible in the impression on the disputed promissory note the impression could not be ridge-traced according to the proper technical method. The impressions he was shown were what were known to be rolled impressions. The impression on the disputed promissory note was a three-quarter rolled impression.

The next witness examined was Abdul Hai, who is the teacher of the subject of finger impressions in the Police Training School at Moradabad. His evidence-in-chief was similar to that of the preceding expert. Cross-examined, he said that he had attended lectures on the subject of finger impressions delivered by Mr. Henry at Allahabad. These lectures were five or six in number. He had also been taught the classification of finger impressions by a gentleman from Bengal along with Kanaiah Lal and others. The extracts from Mr. Henry's book relating to finger-impressions that appeared in the Police Manual had been made by Kanaiah Lal, who was the head of the Finger Impression Department. The witness was a subordinate of Kanaiah Lal in the Allahabad office from which office he was sent to the Police Trianing School. The impression on the disputed promissory note was blurred to this extent that the left delta and twenty-five per cent of the ridges were not visible. The impression was not so blurred as not to allow any comparison being made. The witness had passed no examination in this subject and held no certificate. Other experts had passed no examinations and had no certificates granted to them. He recounted the points of similarity between the impressions, which were in his opinion impressions from the same finger.

The other evidence for the prosecution related to the circumstances under which the said promissory note was alleged to have been executed by Sajjad Hussain. That evidence was to the effect that Sajjad Hussain used to look after the landed property of his step-mother Mussamat Murtaza Begum for a number of years, that there were disputes about the accounts between the parties, that these disputes were referred to the arbitration of the Inayet Ahmad, a pleader of Nagina, that he settled the matter in this way that Sajjad Hussain should pay Rs. 4,000 to his mother and get an acquittance receipt, that Sajjad Hussain could not pay in cash and therefore wrote a promissory note for the amount. This promissory note was written at the house of Inayet Ahmad, where also Sajjad Hussain affixed his thumb impression on it. This was done in the presence of several persons, three of whom came forward to support the story on oath. They said that they knew Sajjad Hussain and had seen him affix his thumb impression on the promissory note in dispute in their presence, but could not say which thumb it was that the impression was taken from. The other witnesses for the prosecution are the Subordinate Judge and the pleader at whose house the disputed promissory note is alleged to have been written. The parties were represented as before.

GREAT ROBBERY IN AMERICA.

A package containing upwards of £20,000 in cash, was stolen one Tuesday night from the offices of the Adams Express Company, at Pittsburg. This Company forwards parcels, and the package in question had been left with them in the ordinary way of business by the Bank of Pittsburg and the Farmer's National Bank of Pittsburg. It was intended for consignment to a bank in Cincinnati. Edward George Cunliffe, a clerk of the company, and one of its trusted employees, is missing and the police of every city in the country have been asked to arrest him on the charge of stealing the money.

The package was made up chiefly of small notes, which could be easily passed. Discovery of the fact that the money was missing was made the other morning, when Cunliffe did not report himself for duty. Examination of his accounts showed several defalcations, and then the bank at Cincinnati, to whom the large sum should have been despatched, notified the express company of its non-arrival.

The police at once set to work furnished with a minute description of the missing man. The fugitive has just twenty hours start of the detectives, and but for the fact that his wife telephoned to the office and so aroused the suspicion of the company's manager, he would have had even more time to make good his escape.

Cuncliffe is well spoken of by his neighbours as a man of good habits except that he is an inveterate cigarette smoker, and if he be guilty his friends are inclined to attribute his fall from honesty to this indulgence He attended church every Sunday. When he reached home on Tuesday he went to his room without saying anything to his wife. After changing his clothes and putting on a new winter suit, he ate his supper and left the house, first kissing his four children affectionately. He said he was going out for the evening but did not return.

CRUELTY TO ELEPHANTS.

A Coimbatore correspondent writes:—It having recently come to the notice of Government that landholders, while catching elephants on their land, are guilty of great cruelty, the Collector of our District was called upon to report whether it would be advisable to introduce the Elephant Preservation Act, VI of 1869, in this district. The owners of land, according to the practice which now obtains, have the privilege of catching elephants in pits constructed on their land. The Act VI of 1869, if brought into operation, will considerably reduce the privileges at present enjoyed by them and the Collector not being disposed to curtail the privileges, has issued orders, which, while affording sufficient protection for the elephants, have the privileges of the proprietors of the land untouched.

In the mountainous region of the north east part of this District there are extensive jungles near the banks of the Cauvery which afford shelter to large herds of elephants which, however, now and then migrate to the south west and roam about over the country where they may be still undisturbed. Such herds, we are told, are often met with in the long valleys from Hasanur of Cauveripuram. The elephants are useless and destructive. Considerable are the damages done by them to crops and plantations To root out fruit bearing tender trees and dash them forcibly against the ground is their greatest delight. Their pleasure in destroying standing crops by trampling and treading upon them knows no bounds. As misfortune never comes single, so elephants never come single but in large herds, so that their destructive operations may not be inconsiderable. There exists therefore a strong necessity for steps being taken to put an end to the damages perpetrated by them. Their capture by Government will prove a great blessing to the people and will also go to add to its exchequer, since the sale of elephants would fetch a good price.

Soon after passing of the Elephant Preservation Act, the Government, on the suggestion of the then Collector of this District, adopted measure to capture elephants for Commissariat purposes. Mr. Mackenzie, the Inspector of Police, Kollegal, was deputed to conduct kedda operations. Elephants of all sizes were captured by him, of which some were retained for Government service and the rest were sold for a good price. It was thought that the kedda operations would be continued for some years, but the matter ended with the capture of the first batch, despite it proved successful. Similar arrangements must be made by Government for the capture of these jungle denizens.

Mr. Butler, an electrical engineer, is on his way to Kabul.

The Prince of Wales whilst visiting Peshawar will go up to Lundi Kotal and the Khans will meet the Royal party at Ali Musjid. The principal functions organised at Jammu for Their Royal Highnesses will comprise a State banquet and an exhibition of Lama dancers.

From a private letter received from Mr. Lajpat Rai we understand that he is to leave England by the steamer of the 3rd November, arriving at Lahore in time to join the Arya Samaj Anniversary, while Mr. Gokhale leaves on the 23rd of the same month.

One Bheemudu and his sister were murdered and all their property looted on the 10th July at Ravanakkapet, a village near Nuzwid. The deceased Bheemudu, it is stated, was a terror to the inhabitants of the village and the surrounding places. His sister seems to have been an accomplice in his nefarious deeds. Thirteen accused persons were arrested and charge-sheeted by the Police. Two out of these are Karnams—who, the evidence shows, have in conjunction with one Mokhasadar organized the crimes. The Mokhasadar is still at large. Some of the accused have made confessional and semi-confessional statements before the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Gunnavaram. The Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Bezwada, held the preliminary enquiry and has committed all the accused to the Sessions. The case is posted for trial to the 7th instant at Masulipatam.—The news of another dastardly murder at Thondur Thambawpad, Tiruvur Taluq, has just been received.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

If it is a case of colic or cholera morbus give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarhoea Remedy and you will have no and never fails to give prompt relief. Why not buy it now? For sale by
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VARIETIES.

A Paper chimney, 50 ft. high and fireproof is a curiosity to be seen at Breslau, Germany.

The biggest wheat field in the world is in the Argentine. It covers just over 100 square miles.

Tobacco seeds are so minute that a thimble will contain enough to sow over an acre of ground.

As a result of the heavy losses of M. Jaluzot their owner, on the sugar market, the Paris newspapers "Presse," Patrie,' and "Echo de L' Armee" are to be sold by public auction, says the Paris "Temps."

The Post Offices of the world are worked at a profit, which in the case of England is £4,819,000; in the case of Germany, £3040,000, and in the case of France, £2,900,000.

A Sessions trial in Berar is sometimes a very big affair. In two cases last year which are cited as "abnormal" no less than 118 witnesses were examined and the process of piecing together the facts, occupied the Court for forty-four days. The average duration of a Sessions trial in this part of the world is, however, said to be over fifty-two days, so that the Berar "record" trial must be a record indeed.

Aluminium paper as a substitute for the more expensive tinfoil bids fair to be a commercial success. It is found to be of value in preserving foods. The paper is a sort of artificial parchment made by treating ordinay paper with sulphuric acid. One side of this parchment is then covered with a solution of resin in alcohol, and powdered aluminium sprinkled over it. It is then subjected to powerful pressure.

The phonocard is a means of transmitting the human voice by post. It is prepared in the same way as an ordinary phonographic record. A substance known as sonorine is spread on a sheet of cardboard, and on this the record is made by speaking into the phonograph. The sounds are thus inscribed in a spiral beginning on the outside of the card and finishing in the centre. Some seventy or eighty words can thus be inscribed on a postcard. The receiver of the card has merely to put it into a phonograph, and listen to the voice of the sender. The idea that the human voice might thus be posted as a letter is ascribed to the late Jules Verne.

It is possible to be too practical. There was a halo of heroism about a man whose doing is recalled by the death of Edhem Pasha. The Grand Duke Michael was seated in his tent at the seige of Plevna, when a Turkish gunner, by good luck or good management, threw a shell into the generalissimo's presence. Before it could explode, in popped a raw-boned Russian sentry, who picked up the hissing shell, and hurled it into the river. The Grand Duke called up the man. "Do you know that you have saved my life?" he said. "Since you say so, my general," was the modest response. "Well, you must be rewarded," the general went on. "Now tell me, would you rather have a hundred roubles or the Cross of St. George?" The man pondered for a moment. "What is the worth of the cross, my general?" he queried. "Oh, it is worth very little, intrinsically, perhaps not more than four or five roubles; it is the honour, not the money-value which counts." That decided the soldier. "Then, my general, I would like the Cross of St. George and ninety five roubles."

Those are terrible reports which come to hand of the ravages of nons in Central Africa, and recall the experience of the pioneers of the Uganda railway, who often as not would find beasts of prey among their passengers. The late Sir Montagu Gerard wrote of a terrible letter which he had received, of tigers in a district hitherto immune from those brutes. The native report announced: "Rajhow Bawa was preyed on by a tiger at 9 p.m. on the 2nd current. He was slept under the shades of a hut when a big tiger took him by the neck. No sooner the prey was caught he uttered 'Hai, Hai!' which effected every mind and soul round about, who took lighted pieces of word and ran after the tiger. The tiger, on learning this made an accidental clamour, left the prey on the ground and absented himself. The young man is nearly dead, but as he is young say twenty-one—he is sent to his village to solace his aged parents. He endures horrible agonies, and will die in a day or so." Sir Montagu Gerard set forth at once to put brands to the tails of what he supposed to be an invading army of tigers. He found, however, that the blood-curdling epistle was based simply upon a scratch received by a coolie from a small leopard.

The Hon. Mr. Ramanathan Attorney-General of Ceylon, was recently on a prolonged lecturing tour in America. While in Marseillies on the outward voyage Mr. Ramanathan was delighted to meet a Tami from Madras at a large restaurant, who was employed as a butler and dressed in a becoming gorgeous uniform of blue and gold. As Mr. Ramanathan passed he recognised him to be a Tamil man, and addressed him in Tamil. "You are from India, are you not?" and the man answered in Tamil, "Yes. Sir." After some little conversationn he said he had been in France for ten years and had married a French girl and settled down there. He said the people were very kind to him. When asked what he thought of the French woman as compared with the Tamil woman, he said. "They are like our women, some good, some bad." The French people, he thought, paid very little attention to God. Mr. Ramanathan then asked him what his name was, and he said "Ekambara," but in France they called him "Jerome." It pleased him very much to hear his own language after so many years, and he was sorry when Mr. Ramanathan said he had to go to his steamer.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY IN OLD VIRGINIA.

The Hutchinson Drug Company, which is located at Perry, Oklahoma, U. S. A., in speaking of the sale of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "We take pleasure in recommending it to our customers because we believe it honestly made and a meritorious preparation. We sold it in Old Virginia and several other states, covering a period of over twenty years, and have always sound it to give perfect satisfaction." For sale by
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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Madras has now been officially declared free from plague.

At the Farewell Dinner to the Viceroy at the Agra Club a fortnight hence, three Lieutenant-Governors will be present.—Sirs J. Latouche and A. Fraser, and Mr. Fuller.

The Sensational gun shot case of Kundapur of Closepet Taluk, will be heard at the Sessions in Bangalore, before Mr. Venkatavaradan Iyengar on Monday.

Hon'ble Nawab Fateh Ali Khazilbash has offered to defray the entire expenses of their Royal Highnesses' reception at Lahore, viz., Rs. 20,000 which was estimated as the public share of the expenses.

Mr. Pitt Bonerjee, author of "The Fighting Races of India," and of one or two works of fiction, was married at the Baptist Church, Harrow, to Miss Florence Wilson, daughter of the late Mr. John Wilson of Plumstead.

Arrangements for the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Nizam's reign are being pushed on vigorously. The Nizam has issued a "firman" announcing the postponement for three years the proposed reduction in the State forces.

A rumour is strong and persistent that a large cantonment on a scale like that of Meerut is to be established in Delhi. The barracks, it is said, will be built on a spacious plain at Wazirabad in the suburbs of Delhi, and the troops to be stationed will be between 30,000 of 35,000.

The Begum of Bhopal has sanctioned, ten day's leave with allowances for all State officials attending the forthcoming Mahomedan Educational Conference. She has subscribed Rs. 300 towards the cost of holding the meeting, and has directed several articles of interest to be prepared by the pupils of the State Girls' School and sent to the exhibition to be held in connection with the Conference.

Another old landmark amongst the nobility of Hyderabad has been taken away in the person of Nawab Mukarram-ud-dowlah, who died on Friday last at the age of about 60. Son of Sir Salar Jung's predecessor in office, he was nephew to that eminent statesman with whom he was still further connected by marriage to Sir Salar's eldest daughter, Nurn Nissa Begum. But there was no issue of this marriage. Before he was 30 years of age he was appointed "Sadr-ul-Mahim," or Supreme Minister of Finance, an appointment justified by the rare ability he displayed in seconding his uncle in establishing a regular system of Finance.

The petition filed by the widow of the late Raja of Kalahasti for the appointment of a Receiver to manage the estate pending the disposal of the suit filed by her came on for hearing on the 19th instant, and occupied two full days. The Advocate-General and the Honorable Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer opposed the motion while, Messrs. C. Sankaran Nair and C. R. Tiruvenkata Chariar instructed by Mr. T. T. Viraraghava Chariar of the local Bar appeared for the petitioner. The arguments are all over and the Judge has not yet passed any order on the petition. The plaintiff also sought permission to amend the plaint so as to include a prayer for possession. When the suit was first filed the Court of Wards held possession of the estate and a mere declaratory suit [illegible] titled. Now that possession [illegible] Bahadur, the amendment of the plaint is deemed necessary.

The Jind State Police have captured four coiners of British silver coins who crossed over from the Patiala State where they live and endeavoured to exchange spurious for genuine coins. One man offered a copper wristlet to a shoemaker for eight annas; the bargain was accepted and a rupee tendered. An accomplice objected to the price, whereupon the purchaser wanted the rupee back and was given one other than that tendered, and when the shoemaker showed the coin to a neighbour the latter pronounced it as counterfeit. The two at once set out in pursuit of the men who were overtaken and seized. More counterfeit rupees were found in their possession. Investigations in Patiala, Jullundur and Nabha followed and spurious coins with manufacturing implements were found. Two of the four were arrested in Patiala one of them stone-blind. These coiners are adepts who have long defied detection. The clay from which they make their moulds is a speciality and is found only in those parts of the jungle where snakes mostly abound.

Central Provinces weather and crop report says:—The week ending October 24th has been rainless. and the weather clear and cool. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress. Rabi sowings are everywhere in full swing, in most districts under normal or specially favourable conditions. Rain would be beneficial both to standing kharif and to rabi prospects in the majority of districts, but it is only in Bilaspur that shortage of rabi area is expected unless rain falls at an early date. In Damoh and Jubbulpore and in parts of Berar. kharif on light soils including rice in the Murwara Tahsil of Jubbulpore is showing signs of want of moisture. Light rice on poor soils will be a a poor crop in parts of the Rajpur District, while in Mungeli and Bilaspur Tahsils of the Bilaspur District prospects are gloomy. In Mungeli. where most of the rice is on black soil, 45 per cent. of a normal crop may be reaped; in Bilaspur, where more than 1-3rd of the crop is on light soil, the out turn is likely to be still smaller. In Chanda District the rice crop promises little bet ter than in the Mungeli and Balaspur Tahsils. The price of rice in Bilaspur has been for the last three weeks 50 per cent. higher than in Raipur and Sambalpur, and is now 19 per cent. higher than in the corresponding week of 1902 and 12 per cent. lower than in 1899 at this time. Suspensions of part of the first kist will be required over a large area in the Bilaspur Tahsil and probably in the Mungeli Tahsil also. In Mungeli the kodon crop (covering 22 per cent of the cropped area mostly on black soil). and the excellent rabi of last year should obviate the necessity for relief unless rabi fails. In Bilaspur Tahsil, where rice will be poorer and kodon and rabi are much less unimportant, some work will probably be required during the course of the cold weather. In Chanda remission in some villages of the rice tracts, but no special measures for relief will be necessary. Price return from districts other than Bilaspur call for no remark.

In the village of Pichanur near Coimbatore the other day one Kuppa Boer was murdered in the street. Suspicion points to certain parties who were known to be against her.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Stanford charged Harnarayen Bagunath with the murder of Rupa, a Marwari woman, by cutting her throat with a knife on the 19th instant, at Falkland Road. The Magistrate recorded the evidence of a woman named Kasanbai, who lived in a room adjoining that of the deceased. She stated that, four persons, Laximun Bhana, Kuma, Bhoona, Chandra, Gunesh and Ramprasad, went to visit Rupa, who was a courtesan, on the evening in question. The first three persons left and Ramprasad remained with Rupa. When Rupa was asleep Ramprasad came to the room of the witness and rattled at the door. On hearing this the accused, who was in her room at the time, went to Ramprasad, and they both entered Rupa's room. Through a chink in the door witness saw all that went on in the room She saw the accused tie the deceased womans feet with a dhotar and Ramprasad gagged her. The accused then cut the deceased's throat with a knife. Witness identified the knife in Court. Ramprasad is still at large

SINDH ITEMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Hyderabad, Oct. 7.

THE WEAVING INDUSTRY.

The Swadeshi movement has not captured this province, but all the same there seems to be some sort of stirring. The pleaders of the Hyderabad city are thinking of going in for it, and so are some other citizens. On Sukkur side improved hand-looms are being introduced. The Mir of Khairpur has also started a similar industry. There are looms throughout the province and people are using cloth made with them. But as the business is not very paying the industry is dwindling down. Weavers at Tatta, who prepare good "loongis," silken handkerchiefs put round the neck and west, or used as a turban, earn good wages and so do the Nasarpur men who prepare very good cotton blankets of assorted colours, of a make which is peculiar to Sind, but in other parts the wages earned are miserable. These men stick to the industry however, as they do not like to give up their ancestral vocation. If the introduction of the improved but simple hand-looms could give an impetus to the movement, the weaving industry would have a bright future in Sindh. Last year the Sindh Industrial Association sent exhibits to the Bombay Congress Exhibition. The Sindh fabrics, specially the "kheses" were greatly admired by Mr. D. C. Churchill of the Ahmednaggar Mission, whose improved hand-loom has been approved of by the Bombay Government. He was of opinion that the Sindh industry would improve greatly under proper guidance.

SINDH CESSES

In Sindh two cesse are collected by revenue collectors along with the land assessment—one is the Village Cess and the other the Local Fund Cess. The former is collected under the Village Officers' Act at the rate of one anna per rupee of the land assessment, and it is utilized in defraying the salaries of village officers. The other is collected under the District Local Board Act which empowers the authorities to collect at the same rate for the purpose of repairing roads and maintaining communications.

HAND-LOOMS.

Mr. Havel writes to the "Industrial India":—

Dear Sir,—In answer to your enquiry as to the best type of hand-loom for starting hand-loom factories I write to give you as much information as I can on a point which cannot be answered without discussing as great many other contingencies. As far as present experience goes of improved hand-looms in India I think that for cloths of the finer counts of thread say from 60s. upwards it would be better to take the old-fashioned fly shuttle loom as used at Serampore as this has already been throughly tried by thousands of Indian weavers and has been quite successful for weaving saris and dhoties up to counts 20s. Hand factories with these looms should be good paying concerns provided that improved methods of preparing the warp such as are described in my pamphlet on hand-loom weaving in India are used also for it must always be remembered that improved processes for the preparation of the warp are essential for the successful use of improved hand-looms. The other classes of improved looms worked with the foot are quicker than Serampore looms in the coarser count of thread and for narrow widths. Hattersleys ordinary 96 model has turned out 50 yards of coarse cloth No. 8s counts 28 inches in wide in a day of 8 hours. They can be used very profitably for all sorts of common jharans, coats, shirting, etc., but they have not been sufficiently tested for finer work with Indian labour out experiments are now being made to compare their outturn with the Serampore in the finer class of work. My advice is to start hand factories with the Serampore looms for dhoties and saries with Japanese Hattersleys and other foot looms for coarse cloth in narrow widths. Have both working together using improved working apparatus as figured in plate V of my pamphlet which is not too elaborate and can be made in India. The sizing processes should be that used at Serampore, i.e. by Mr. Kelkar's machine. His present address is Chinsura Pat Bangalore City.

I need hardly say that all undertakings of this kind must be managed economically and with business knowledge and sound common sense. Without these the most profitable business will fail. In hand factories started on this plan experience will quickly show whether it will be advisable to increase the number of Serampore looms or of the improved foot looms and which proportion of each will be most profitable.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully.
E. HAVEL.

Dated the 25th Sep. 1905.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

If it is a case of colic or cholera morbus give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarhoea Remedy and you will have no need of a doctor. It is pleasant to take and never fails to give prompt relief. Why not buy it now? For sale by

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ALLEGED INDECENT ASSAULT.

On Thursday, before Moulvi Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Sealdah, the case in which a young man, one Mr. D'Costa, stood charged with having committed an indecent assault on a little girl of five, named Agues Montero, was resumed. Court Inspector Sidheswar Chatterjee conducted the prosecution, and Babu Behary Lall Chander appeared for the defence. After the case for the prosecution was closed, charges were framed under Sections 354 and 323 I. P. Code. The defendant pleaded not guilty. The Court then asked the defendant—"what is your defence?"

The defendant stated.—"She (the mother of the girl) was living in my mother-in-law's compound. She was in the habit of receiving strangers; one day she brought a person named D'Costa for an immoral purpose. I spoke to my mother-in-law about this, and she gave her a notice to quit. At my suggestion my mother-in-law turned her out. This was about six months ago. When she left the house she said that she would fix me. On the day of the alleged occurrence she came into the compound on the invitation of one Mr. Gomez a tenant, and thereafter laid this charge against me." The pleader for the defence then asked for an adjournment on the ground that he would call witnesses to prove the falsity of the allegations. The case was adjourned to the 16th instant.

THE SENSATIONAL JESSORE KIDNAPPING CASE.

On Thursday before Babu Ram Anugrah Narain Sing, third Presidency Magistrate, the case in which the police prosecuted Sooker Sarder, Tamiz Tardar and Lall Khan for having kidnapped a young Mahomedan girl named Aydus Bibi, aged 13, from the lawful custody of her husband living in Harrishpore, Jessore, with the object, as alleged of inducing her to carry on the profession of a woman of the town, was resumed. Mr. Hume, Crown, Solicitor, conducted the prosecution. Babu Gyan Chander Guha appeared for the first and second defendants and Babu Jotindra Mohun Ghose, vakil, for the third. The allegations were that the first and second defendants had kidnapped the girl from Horrishpore and kept her confined in the house of the third, defendant in Calcutta who it was alleged, had illicit connection with her for two days against her will. Mr. Hume examined Aydun at considerable length. Mr. Khoda Bux, barrister-at-law, watched the proceedings on behalf of a woman named Jumni, a co-defendant in the other case in which a young woman named Hamidun had been kidnapped along with Aydun. The case stands adjourned.

A FEW SWADESHI ARTICLES.

We have been receiving samples of various Swadeshi articles many of which would be most welcome to our readers and the public Among others we would notice the following to-day:—

1. Two phials of ink, Scarlet and Blue-black, from Messrs. Sharman Brothers, Gokalpura, Agra. These preparations are by no means inferior to others that hold the market now.

2. Toilet soaps from Messrs. Sampat Brothers and Co., Karanja, District Amraoti. The soaps are both soft and emolient; they are also free from fat and thus fit for use by even the orthodox classes. Quite moderate in price they are [illegible] recommend themselves to the notice of [illegible] large. [illegible] Company of Delhi have by this time made a name for themselves; their biscuits comparing favourably with the imported articles, both in quality and price. We have received a tin of assorted biscuits from the firm and have no hesitation to recommend them safely to the public. Those who are under the impression that on account of inferior machinery Indian biscuits cannot be recommended for the use of invalids, would do well to give the arrowroot and a few other invalid biscuits of the Delhi factory a trial, confident that they would at once become converts to their excellence, by virtue of their lightness and freshness.

4. An assortment of soaps from Vyasjee's Bharatodharuck Works, Ramjidwara, Muttra. Established is 1889, these works have succeeded in turning out a large variety of toilet, vegetable, and scented soaps, of an excellence which could not fail to be appreciated and liked by all classes. Those who think that high-class toilet soaps are yet a rarity in India, would only be disabusing their mind by trying the varieties announced by the Vyasjee's Works.

5. The name of Ameer Chand and Son Shaw merchants of Lahore, is by this time too well-known to need an introduction at our hands. We have received a piece of Malida from him, which it is superfluous for us to notice.

6. A bottle of Lavender Water, prepared by Dr. Sasadhar De of Midnapur. In perfume this scent is more lasting perhaps than the foreign imports but in price it is remarkably cheap, each phial selling at Annas 4 only.

7. An assortment of papers manufactured by the Girgaum Paper Mills, of Messrs S. N. Shaikadam and Co., Bombay. The texture and finish of the papers sent to us are in no way inferior to the product of other Indian Mills. Large consumers of paper would be well-advised to communicate with the Company in connection with the sorts they use.

8. Sircar's Carbolic Tooth Powder, to be had of Mr. A. C. Sircar, Fakir Chand Chackravarty's Lane, Calcutta. In cleansing the teeth and giving them a pearl white colour, so much affected now-a-days, is removing bad odour from the mouth and in removing all affections of the teeth and gums they are very useful. The price, however, is extremely low.

Lord Ampthill, who returned Madras from tour on Monday, will proceed to Bombay on the 10th November, in connection with Lord Curzon's departure from India. Lord Ampthill will take this opportunity of paying a return visit to Lord Lamington.

Just before leaving Ootacamund on Monday, His Excellency Lord Ampthill paid European ChiefConstable Reilly a well merited compliment, and in recognition of his services, particularly at public functions in the arrangement of carriages and keeping of order, presented him with a souvenir in the shape of a silver match box bearing His Excellency's crest. Mr. Reilly is an old soldier, and his services as a Police officer are too well known to annual visitors and residents of the station to need mention here.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

The following Prizes and Scholarships have been awarded on the results of the F. A. Examination of 1905:—

Charu Chandra Biswas, Presidency College—The Stephen Fenny Medal. The Duff Scholarship in Language.

Krishnadhone Bandopadhyaya, Presidency College—The Duff Scholarship in Mathematics. The Saroda Prosad Prize in Logic.

Dibakar Kumar, Presidency College—The Saroda Prosad Prize in Logic.

The following Prizes and Scholarships have been awarded on the results of the B. A. Examination held in 1905:—

Benoy Koomar Sircar, Presidency College—The Eshan Scholarship. The Manacjee Rustomjee Medal. The Tawney Memorial Prize. The Abinash Chandra Medal.

Mani Bhusan Sen, Presidency College—Radha Kanta Medal.

Krishna Behari Basu, Presidency College—The Hershel Medal. The Harish Chandra Prize. The Bankim Behari Sen Medal.

Ashutosh Laha, Presidency College—The McCann Medal.

Atul Chandra Gupta, Presidency College—The Hemanta Koomar Medal.

Satyendra Nath Sen, Presidency College—The Prasanna Koomar Sarbadhikary Medal.

Iswar Prosad Baruya, Presidency College—The Bishnupriya Devi Prize.

Manoranjon Moitra Presidency College—The Gangamani Medal.

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YEARS AGO BY

MOTHER SEIGEL'S

SYRUP

Mr. Edward Brider, coachbuilder for Messrs. Hammer & Thiebent, Naauwpoort, C.C., wrote on November 30th last:—"I had indigestion in a rather severe form. After meals a dizziness quite overcame me and I threw up the food I had eaten. There was constant dull pain in my stomach and back and I could not sleep at nights. Life seemed not worth living. This state of health continued until I went to live in Middleburg, where I read of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and heard several persons, who had used it, speak in praise of it. I decided to try it and was quite cured by using only three bottles of it. That was some three years ago, and I continue in good health."

*** You read here the experience of a man who has suffered, told in simple fashion! If you have the first symptoms of stomach trouble you should at once try Mother Seigel's Syrup—it is better to prevent misery than to cure it. Mother Seigel's Syrup does both.*

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Jeweller, (Ghoramara), (Rajshahi)

Sir

I just received to-day all the silver utensils in sets from your mohorir. The polish and the making of the article is excellent and well appo[illegible] As you made for me in the past various golden ornaments of [illegible] you to other gentlemen. In fact your dealings with me [illegible] confidence in your business. I shall send you some m[illegible]

Yours Sincerely
BECHARAM BOSE,
Steps that Post Office Nadia Div[illegible]

Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1901.

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

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Consulting Chemist, Analyst to the Corporation of Calcutta.

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