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Amrita Bazar Patrika

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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

A SUB-MAGISTRATE AND A MERCHANT'S STRIKE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Tanjore, Dec. 3.

Seven miles north of Tanjore, lies the sacred place of Tiruvadi, which has had for some months past as its Sub-Magistrate, an officer, who convicted recently a poor old Paradesi for singing religious songs before his Court and sentenced him to 4 days' rigorous imprisonment, which was, however, set aside by Mr. Mahdi Hussein, Deputy Magistrate of Tanjore. Ever since his arrival at Tiruvadi he has been fining exorbitantly poor persons for petty nuisances. He has been fining the merchants for the most curious things, such as, for allowing carts to stand in front of shops during the loading and unloading of goods, for measuring out things in front of shops, for hanging plantain bunches and iron chains for sale in front of shops and for such other petty acts. The merchants became at last so exasperated that they closed their shops on the 27th November last. The Sub-Magistrate was not able to induce the merchants to open the shops either himself or through the local police. The local Union Chairman and the Tahsildar of Tanjore also did their best to induce them but did not succeed. The Police Superintendent and the District Magistrate were absent from the head-quarters and could not, therefore, go personally to Tiruvadi; but the Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Mahdi Hussein Sahib and the District Munsiff tried to persuade the merchants to open the shops, without much avail. The merchants said that they would send for Mr. N. K. Ramasawmi Aiyar, High Court Vakil, Tanjore, and on his advice open the shops. They wanted to do so, in order that their grievances might be represented to the authorities with a view to their redressal. The merchants accordingly sent for him, and he came to Tiruvadi on the morning of the 28th November. As soon as he came there, he saw the Deputy Magistrate who was very sorry for what had occurred. Mr. Mahdi Hussein could see nothing wrong in all that the merchants were doing. After this interview Mr. N. K. Ramasawmi Aiyar and Mr. T. V. Krishna Das, Editor of the "Jananukulan" convened a meeting of the merchants and of the public in the local temple. Mr. N. K. Ramasawmi Aiyar explained to them the willingness of the Deputy Magistrate to consider their grievances sympathetically. Resolutions were passed at the meeting regretting the Sub-Magistrate's actions and those of the local Police, thanking the Deputy Magistrate for his kindness and sympathy and stating their special grievances. Shops were immediately opened. The Deputy Magistrate went the round of the shops in the evening with Mr. N. K. Ramasawmi Aiyar, promised to build urinals near the bathing ghat on the Cauvery River, near the temple and in the bazar street, to allow the merchants to continue unmolested and to do such other things as might tend to public convenience. The strong Reserve Police sent for from Tanjore was withdrawn. But for the timely help of Mr. N. K. Ramasawmi Aiyar who refused to take fees from the people, and offered his services to them gratis, and for the kind sympathy of the Deputy Magistrate, things could not have been brought to such a peaceful end. A copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the merchants was given to the Deputy Magistrate by Mr. N. K. Ramasawmi Aiyar with a covering letter and a "vakalatnama" from the merchants composing the committee formed at the meeting, which bestowed [illegible] himself [illegible]

N. K. R.—I have asked the people to draw up a list of nuisance cases in which the present magistrate imposed exorbitant fines.

D. M.—What have you got to do with the preparation of such lists? Why do you make individual grievances public ones?

N. K. R.—I have been requested to file appeals. I have, therefore, asked for a list. Further, if fines are levied so exorbitantly on poor persons the matter comes to be of public importance.

D. M.—Then what are the grievances of the people which you call public?

N. K. R.—I cannot go on walking, by you while you are riding. If you stop I shall tell you everything.

(Then the District Magistrate reimed in his horse.)

N. K. R.—The grievances are (1) not allowing the carts to stop before shops during the time of loading and unloading; (2) not allowing merchants to stand in front of shops and measure out grain, etc., (3) not allowing them to have plantain bunches etc. suspended for sale from the thatties and not allowing such small matters as used to be allowed without any public inconvenience till now.

D. M.—I think they are offences.

N. K. R.—I know every little thing is an offence strictly speaking, but petty ones must not be noticed severely. Even the law says so.

D. M.—If they had grievances, why did they not appeal?

N. K. R.—Already they have paid heavy fines. They cannot indulge in litigation and waste their time and more money.

D. M.—Do you say it with reference to the people of this country who are notoriously litigious?

N. K. R.—There are some who indulge in litigation. But respectable merchants would not waste their time in such petty matters.

D. M.—I do not believe it.

N. K. R.—I know it to be a fact.

D. M.—I think the merchants are to blame in having shut up their shops. They seem to be troublesome.

N. K. R.—I do not think so. The Deputy Magistrate who made an inquiry into the matter may be consulted. He has more experience of our people.

D. M.—No doubt I leave all this to the Deputy Magistrate. I have nothing to do with all this. But I think you had no business to interfere in the matter. Do you think that these people are going to succeed by such strikes? There is no unity among the people of this country.

N. K. R.—You must thank me for what I have done. But for my persuasion and the sympathetic attitude of the Deputy Magistrate things would not have ended so quietly. You see now, sir, that people are everywhere showing unity.

D. M.—Who are the ringleaders? If they persist in their acts, they will be severely punished.

(Here the Inspector called out four or five merchants, of whom the Union Chairman was kind enough to dismiss one as good and respectable a significant commentary on local politics and the ways of the Police! The others stood in front of the District Magistrate. They said they had done nothing wrong, to which the District Magistrate replied that he only said that if they were wrong, they would suffer.

D. M.—(Continuing.) I shall not allow such conduct under the British Raj. I shall use every atom of my power to put down such conduct. Shutting up shops is not [illegible]

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

(Special for the "Patrika.")

For the sake of guidance and information of Indian students willing to come over to Japan for scientific and industrial education I write the following notes, which I hope will be of great use to them.

College and School Education.

Here are two Imperial Universities at Tokyo and Kyoto and four Higher Technological schools at Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Nagoya. Besides these there are many Industrial schools of lower grade.

In the University of Tokyo there are among others, Colleges of Medicine, Engineering, Science and Agriculture. In the College of medicine there are two courses of

1. Medicine (4 years)
2. Pharmacy (3 years)

In the College of Engineering there are nine courses each of which extends for three years, (a) Civil Engineering, (b) Mechanical Engineering, (c) Naval Architecture, (d) Technology of arms, (e) Technology of explosives. (f) Electrical Engineering, (g) Architecture, (h) Applied Chemistry, and (i) Mining and Metallurgy.

In the College of Science there are the following eight courses each of which extends for 3 years.

(1) Mathematics, (2) Astronomy, (3) Theoretical Physics, (4) Experimental Physics, (5) Chemistry, (6) Zoology, (7) Botany and (8) Geology.

In the College of agriculture there are the following four courses each of 3 years' duration.

(1) Agriculture, (2) Agricultural Chemistry, (3) Forestry and (4) Veterinery medicine.

In this college there is a department for sericulture which can be joined for one year.

In the University of Kyoto all the above subjects are taught.

The Higher Technological school of Tokio has provisions to teach the following subjects each of which extends for 3 years.

(1) Dyeing and weaving, (2) Ceramics (Porcelain, glass, cement, brick, tiles etc), Applied chemistry (Cosmetics, drugs, brewing, sugar refining, oils etc), (4) Mechanical Engineering, (5) Electrical Engineering, (6) Electro Chemistry, (7) Industrial design and (8) Architecture.

The above subjects are taught also in the other three Technological schools.

In Tokyo there is an Imperial school of art in which the following subjects are taught: (1) Painting, (2) Sculpture, (3) Bronze and metal works (statues etc) and (4) Lacquer works. Each of these courses extends for 4 years but an Indian student may find it convenient to study for 3 years.

For females there are many schools of arts where Indian ladies can study with advantages.

The subjects taught are (1) Painting, (2) artificial flower making, (3) Embroidery, (4) Sewing and knitting, (5) Lacquering and (6) Sculpture.

Out of these courses one or more may be chosen at a time. The duration of the courses is from one year to more.

Practical Education in Factories.

There are some subjects which can be only learnt by working in factories, while studying the theoretical portions at home. The following subjects might be chosen. Matches, pencil, buttons, wire-drawing (needles, nails etc), metal sheet work, umbrella, weaving, knitting, soap, paper making, felt cloth making, tools making, etc, etc.

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CHARGE AGAINST A BOMBAY MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

Mr. N. De Silva, a medical practitioner, appeared before Mr. M. H. Dastur, at Mazagon, on Tuesday afternoon, to answer a charge of adultery, preferred against him by Mr. A. Dillon, a Preventive Officer in the Bombay Customs. Mr. R. D. N. Wadia Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. De Quadros, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Velinker and Mr. Godinho, pleaders defended the accused.

Mr. Pereira pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of Mrs. Dillon, wife of the complainant.

Complainant in his evidence stated that the accused was a medical practitioner and had a dispensary at Parel Road. Witness was married on the 15th March 1900, to Miss Eileen Howard Walker at the Registrar's Office, High Court. After the marriage they lived together as man and wife. The accused knew that they were married. Mrs. Dillon was qualified as a nurse and a midwife. She did not know the accused till January last, when he came to witness's house and offered her professional work. Witness was present on the occasion. As far as he was aware, they were not acquainted before that. Mrs. Dillon accepted a professional engagement. After that the accused continually gave her cases, and they seemed to be on familiar terms. She used to visit the accused at his dispensary.

About April last witness found her continually absent from home and he asked her where she used to go, when she gave him certain information. Witness then objected to her going to the accused's dispensary because he had heard rumours about the character of the accused. She promised not to go there. Subsequently, in the month of May, the accused gave his wife a case to nurse at Malabar Hill. The case lasted a little over twenty days. The accused used to take her in his gharry in the morning and bring her home at night. At that time witness used to be on duty for twenty-four hours at a stretch in the B. I. S. N. Dockyard.

He then received certain information and asked his wife to tell the accused that he objected to his coming to his house during his absence. She promised to tell him not to come.

One night in the month of May witness came home unexpectedly. He found the accused in the dining room taking whisky. His wife was seated there. Witness spoke to the accused very sharply, and told him that he did not like his coming there in his absence. The accused promised not to come again.

Early in the month of June witness and his wife had a difference over a letter which she had received. They had words and as a result he ordered her out of the house. A month later she came to him in the Dockyard with a deed of separation, and asked him to sign it, which he refused to do.

On the 1st of August she came to the witness and asked him to take her back. Witness took her back on condition that she should have nothing more to do with the accused.

On the 17th August witness found his wife very ill. He took her to Dr. De-Quadros's dispensary at Kemp's. She was examined and found to be suffering from a certain complaint. The same night she made a stat[illegible] nt to witness [illegible]

BEE-KEEPING IN INDIA.

A PROFITABLE INDUSTRY.

Mr. V. G. Dhanakoti Raju, of the College of Agriculture, Saidapet, writes to us:—It may be interesting to describe bee-keeping in India and draw a comparison between this and the methods adopted in Europe and America. Bee-keeping in India is very rarely carried on, especially in the Madras Presidency. In Coorg, bees are domesticated by villagers. The latter take earthen pots with holes pierced in them, besmear the inside of the pot with honey wax and place them upside down on a piece of wood or a slab of stone. The bees are attracted to the spot by the smell of the wax, and the person intending to domesticate them finds after a few days that they have taken to remain in the pot. He then removes the pot at night after having covered it over with a blanket and places it either on a tree near or under the eaves of his house or in any adjoining place. The general method of harvesting the honey is rather peculiar. The bees are driven from the comb by a tuft of burning grass placed just under the tree or [illegible] where the bees are hanging, and during the process, no doubt, many of the bees are killed by their wings being singed and burnt to death. After this is done the whole comb is taken along with the young brood in it. Without this the shop-keepers adulterate the honey with jaggery water, just as they do in ghee with safflower oil. This is the so-called honey we get in our bazaars.

Such a system of bee-keeping and honey harvesting prevailed in Europe also long ago. The first great improvement was the invention of the frame hive. The improved hive rendered it possible to examine the combs of bees at any time, to feed, to take the brood and stores of honey from one hive to give to another, to change the queen, make artificial swarms and generally to control the breeding and take the stores without injuring the bees. A number of observers have chronicled the life history and anatomy of the bee, and these are, no doubt, now so far perfected that bees can be bred as certainly as poultry, fish, etc. The invention of queen cages, smokers, honey extractors, has made bee management easier, simpler and also more certain in its results. The new system has rendered it practicable to keep bees on a large scale as a remunerative employment.

As to the possibility of keeping bees in India after the improved method there can be no doubt. The beginner must have at least a frame hive, a queen cage, smoker and the honey extractor. The progress of bee-keeping depends upon the skill of the bee-keeper. The return for the capital spent on this industry is as certain and relatively much higher than in any other rural industry. Besides that there is an advantage to keep bees in every garden as they help cross-pollination in plants. We have seen several instances where plants have not produced good seeds although they have beautiful perfect flowers, and this is due to the absence of bees to fertilise them.

Although there are five or six varieties of bees known, only three are important. The Apis florea (Sirrati Thani in Tamil) is a small bee that builds a single comb on trees, shrubs and bushes. The Apis Indica (Thodenthani in Tamil) is a bee that builds a number of parallel combs in cavities in trees and rocks, etc. The Apis Dorsata (Kadanthi in Tamil) is a bee that build[illegible]

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE

Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10, 1905.

CALCUTTA ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

DR. TYTLER was an enthusiastic Christian, and had no end of contempt for the "idolators" (Hindus) of India. His contemporary, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, addressed him a letter under the pseudonym of Ram Sharma, posing himself as an "idolatrous Hindu." He wrote to the Doctor to say that he (Dr. Tytler) had no right to speak ill of the Hindus, as they were in reality allies of the Christians against monotheists. For, said Ram Sharma in effect: "we Hindus believe in thirty-three million Gods; similarly you also believe in three, namely, God the Father, God the Son, and the Holy Ghost. We are thus quits. Indeed, we are both opposed to the stupid monotheists who believe only in one God. Let us, therefore, join hands and fight with the monotheists who are advocates of only one."

Dr. Tytler was very angry when he got this letter and wrote an angry reply saying "Dare you, an idolatrous Hindu, call the Christians your allies, etc?"

In the same manner we incurred the displeasure of some Scotchmen here by calling them "fellow-slaves of England, a year or two ago, on the occasion of their annual festival, the St. Andrew's Dinner. Whenever, "Brither Scots" meet to glorify themselves and to feed Englishmen we cannot help feeling that they must be quite blind; for, they do not see that, like the Hindus, they too are only subjects and slaves of the English people. Thereupon, as stated above, some Scotchmen were very angry with us for having told them this plain truth. "We slaves of Englishmen!" they observed in astonishment; "why, we are their rivals. Nay, we gave them a King!"

But let us be frank. Is it or is it not a fact that Scotland is as much dependent upon England for its very existence as India is? They have, no doubt, the privilege of sending representatives to Parliament; but what do they gain by it? Can they initiate any measure or introduce any form and carry it through successfully in the English oppose it? Can they remove the seat of the British Parliament from London to Scotland? If England to-day withdrew the useless privilege that Scotland enjoys of returning members to Parliament, what could the Scots do? They cannot do more than what the Bengalees have done since their country has been partitioned.

The Chairman of the St. Andrew's Dinner this year, Mr. Hamilton, talked as if he were an Englishman. He does not know that Englishmen laugh in their sleeves at this attitude of Scotchmen. Fancy the situation. Englishmen have practically taken their country, and in return, they give them a good dinner every year! The more natural course for them would be to invite the Indians, their fellow-slaves, to the dinner; for, let them not think for a moment that they are equals of Englishmen. Let Scotchmen give up this infatuation; let them realize their true position; let them take note of what the Irish are doing, who too, like them, have the privilege of returning members to Parliament and fighting for the expansion of the English Empire.

The Irish are more sensible; for they do realize their position, which the Scotchmen do not. Do not the Scots realize they have ceased to exist as a nation? Their language, nay, their individuality itself is gone.

One prominent character of "Brither Scots" is that he is always amusing, even when he tries to be serious, and more so, when he has to speak after a heavy meal One member of the Caledonian brotherhood stood up at the last St. Andrew's dinner to propose the imposition of a tax on speechmaking at a rate proportionate to the length of the speech. Under this scheme, Mr. Hamilton, the Chairman, would have had to pay the heaviest penalty for the longest speech. He was full of love for his Bengalee friends, and he fully justified their wildest expectations in that direction. But his quaint humour in calling the Bengalee a "brither Scot" would have been quite out of place on any other occasion.

"There is Swadeshi and Swadeshi," said he; and the Bengalee knows the distinction between the false and the true. He knows there is a real distinction between the Swadeshi of his Anglo-Indian friends and that of his own countrymen. When he is told by an Anglo-Indian friend that the latter was the first Swadeshi to introduce miscellaneous stores on real Swadeshi principles, he, too, is bound to admit—there is Swadeshi and Swadeshi.

We cannot quarrel with Mr. Hamilton for what fell from his lips regarding ourselves. In fact, we are bound to thank him for his kind wishes for our welfare. We have only to enquire whether the Bengalee should adopt the "Swadeshi" of the ruler of Assam as a pattern of the true type. "Swadeshi" is a Bengalee word, signifying, in a manner the devotion of one who can call Bengal his "Swadesh" or motherland. If, therefore, the Bengalee is asked to recognize a true "Swadeshi" in the present ruler of Assam, his hesitation would be a pardonable fault.

One thing alone—the most important of all, seems to have escaped the notice of Mr. Hamilton. It was the principle of protection. A true "Swadeshi" cannot but advocate some sort of protection which alone can foster infant industries or restore the dying ones to new vigor and life. As however, this protection, so essential in every way, cannot come from the State, it must come from the people. And the people do not want any thing more. The Swadeshi movement, to be true and genuine, as advocated by Mr. Hamilton, would require a proper development of the arts and industries of one's Swadesh or mother country. Is it possible to secure any such development without some sort of protection? It should also be remembered that the Bengalees are admittedly poor. Is it proper for them to indulge in foreign luxuries at all? The Bengal "Swadeshi" now means only a foreign-luxury-curtailing movement.

The Bengalee cries for two things—for bread and water; the bread stands for the development of his national industries including agriculture, and the water for the abandonment of western luxuries including vices. To secure the first, he must cease to purchase from foreign lands what he can make at home; and for the second he must give up all that is not a necessity but a mere luxury. The "Swadeshi" of the Bengalee aims at nothing more. It does not teach him to give up the purchase of all foreign goods so as to revolutionise the well-known rules of political economy. No, the Bengalee is willing to purchase more from foreign lands so that he may be able to sell more to those countries, but he does not want to purchase anything from others which he should not or which he can produce at home. So, Mr. Hamilton may rest assured that there was no occasion for the display of any needless alarm for the sanity of his Bengalee friends or for craving their "hearing" on a subject which was not altogether Greek to them.

There is no spirit in the country to teach the people to hate other nations with a view to increase their love for their own. Every Bengalee will readily contradict such a suggestion. Every Bengalee is willing, nay, anxious, now to pay more respect to foreigners than they used to do before; for every Bengalee aspires to come up to their level in patriotism and self-sacrifice. The pity is, he is not encouraged but thwarted in every possible way, when he makes an essay in this direction. Hatred never exalts a nation, nnd the Bengalee has no particular anxiety or incentive to ignore that truism. The fallacy of the particular and the general proposition it not unknown to him. He may hate individuals, but nations never.

ANARCHY AT SERAJGUNJ.

His Excellency the Viceroy declined to receive a deputation of the Indian members of the Bengal Council who prayed for permission to wait on him with a view to explain the situation in Eastern Bengal But it is nothing short of a perfect reign of terror that has been established in that part of His Majesty's dominions in India. Law and order,—justice and constitution, peace and security—everything appears to have altogether disappeared from the tract, placed under the charge of Mr. Fuller. Yesterday we placed before the public what had happened at Mymensingh, and the reader has seen how very alarming the situation there is at present. To-day we have the painful duty to record an equally horrible state of things at Serajgunj. These unvarnished tales of horror, when coupled with what had occurred at Barisal and Rungpur make up a sum total of anarchy, never witnessed in this or any other part of India, and could not fail to make an impression on whoever may read it, whether here or in any other civilized country.

The Viceroy, we presume, has already got some idea of the situation at Serajgunj, for the following telegram has been sent to His Excellency by the people of the town:—

"The people of Serajgunj are very much alarmed in consequence of the repeated unprovoked assaults and systematic ill-treatment of them by Assam Police located here. Local authorities refuse redress. The town will be deserted and all business stopped unless prompt relief is given. Relief at His Excellency's hand is earnestly solicited."

The signatories to this message were some of the most prominent leaders of the town; and so, there could be no denying the facts mentioned by them, and the state of panic that has seized upon the townsmen. As Mr. Fuller has lost the balance of his mind the interference of Lord Minto is urgently needed to infuse hope and confidence in the minds of the people.

We would now proceed to give the particulars of the horrors that are being enacted in the town by the Assam Police, for which, however, the local authorities have failed to provide any redress. The reader will remember that some time back there was some slight "golmal" between a European employe of the local Bank and some students. Since then a number of the Assam Police came and held the town, but beyond patrolling the streets in lines of six they did not break out into acts of open violence till the 4th of this month. We should here observe, that on the 3hd instant the Hon. Mr. Fuller, as the reader is aware, on his way down to Calcutta to interview His Excellency the Viceroy, halted for an hour or two, at Sirajgunj when the Sub-divisional Officer, Mr. A. Marr, came on board the yacht and had half an hour's interview with his chief.

It was, as stated above, on the 4th instant that the hurricane swept over the devoted town. In the morning of that day the armed Assam Police, patrolling the streets, began to assault passers-by, among whom were boys of tender ages. In the course of three or four hours no less than 17 persons were assaulted, some seriously. Here are the names of some.—(1) Jadunath Bardhan of Sirajgunj, (2) Upendra Monan Shaha, (3) Krishna Lal Shaha (both of Raipur), (4) Chinibash Modak of Dhanghora, (5) Hem Chandra Shaha of Sirajgunj, (6) a cooly of the S. D. O., (7) Kshitish Chandra Roy, student, Victoria School, (8) Gopiballav Chakravarti, student, Victoria School, (9) Tarani Kanta Chakravarti of Chandpur, (10) Protap Chander Bhattacharjee, and (11) Sulov Chunder Bhattacharjee (both of Gradha). The following message was sent to the Telegraph office on that day at 4-30 p.m. for despatch to this and three other papers, but it was refused:—

"Yesterday the L.-G. on his way down to Calcutta halted at the Sirajgunj steamer ghat and the S. D. O. interviewed him. A posse of armed constables from Assam had arrived here just after the students' case. They have been ordered to patrol the principal streets in lines of sies. This morning they indiscriminately assaulted ten persons including some school boys. The assault in each case was deliberate and unprovoked. Greatest panic prevails."

At 6 p.m. another message was sought to be sent to the address of a Calcutta paper, but it, too, was refused. It ran thus:—

"Fresh cases of assault upon students and youths other than students. In some cases the assault was severe. One student fell senseless on the ground. A respectably dressed gentleman was also assaulted. If such state of things continues any longer the entire business of the town will be at absolute standstill."

On the 5th instant no less than 40 persons were assaulted, among whom were Babu Shashidhar Neogi, L.M.S., Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, and two Native Christian Missionaries, as also Basanta Kumar Pramanik of Belkuchi, Basanta Kumar Roy of Pangashi, and 5 persons of the Jatra party of Gour Mohan Santradhar Dr. Shashidhar is a gentleman highly respected by all sections of the local community. He was insulted and beaten with a belt by some members of the Assam Police force without any provocation whatever. This naturally created the greatest indigation and consternation. The wife of the doctor is reported to have taken the assault and insult so deeply to heart as to insist on him not to go out on professional calls after dusk. Two messages for Calcutta papers regarding this incident were again refused by the local telegraph office, after consultation with the Sub-divisional Officer.

But this is not the sum total of the horrors that are being practised. A petition was filed by Dr. Sashidhar before Mr. Marr, Sub-divisional Officer, who passed orders thereon to the following effect:—

"Such a complaint must be filed before the District Magistrate at Pabna. I refer the complainant to that court."

So, while unheard of brutality is thus being practised on the people of Sirajgunj, they are denied redress by the officer in whose hands their destinies have been placed. Failing in their effort to obtain redress from their local masters, the leaders petitioned the Viceroy by wire; and this message, published above after some cogitation, was at last forwarded to its destination. Since writing the above we received the following telegram from Sirajgunj, under date the 7th instant:—

"Sirajgunj, Dec 7, 4-20 p. m. For the last three days the Assam police has been assaulting people of all ranks and creeds, and of every age. Even women and children were not excepted. An Honorary Magistrate was assaulted. A Munsiff narrowly escaped. Cases of assault are numerous. The panic created by the indiscriminate assault by the police has prevented parties and pleaders and muktears from attending court. Business in Civil and criminal courts is practically suspended. Don't know how long it may last."

Now this caps everything that has gone before or we have heard. That under a civilized Government women and children should be assaulted by the police or that respectable judicial officers of Government should find themselves in danger of life or court business should practically be suspended—are contingencies for which India was not prepared before.

We now put it to His Excellency the Viceroy whether or not the people of Sirajgunj, Mymensingh, Barisal, Rungpur, and other districts in the new province deserve immediate protection at his hands. If they had a Government or a sober-minded local ruler of their own, their case would have been different; but they are practically without a Government or a ruler who has any sense of responsibility of his position. Fancy, the people of Sirajgunj are absolutely at the mercy of the Assam police; and although the latter are committing dreadful atrocities upon them they do not know to whom to go for protection. In the name of humanity we appeal to Lord Minto to save the people of the new province from the terrible and intolerable situation in which they have been placed for no fault of their own. In conclusion we would point out to His Excellency that while the old province is all but perfectly quiet, under Sir Andrew Fraser, the new province, which too, only a month and-a-half ago enjoyed the same quiet, has been turned by Mr. Fuller topsy-turvey and converted into an area where not a semblance of law or order does now exist and where life, honor and property have become altogether insecure.

SITUATION IN THE OTHER HALF OF BENGAL.

Here is a story to explain the situation A hare, hotly pursued by a couple of dogs, entered the den of a jackal to save its life. Seeing itself in the jaws of another enemy, as dreadful as its pursuers, the poor creature resorted to a stratagem. What it did was to accost the jackal and congratulate him on his good fortune. "The King," began the long-eared puss, "has appointed you as his Prime Minister, and has sent two messengers, who are waiting at the door of your den, to escort you to His Majesty's presence. Go and occupy your important office and don't forget me who has first given you this joyful tidings!"

The jackal, very much pleased, was coming out to receive the alleged messengers of the King, when the hare, fearing that the jackal might see the dogs and detect his trick, exclaimed, "Stop, my friend; you may spoil every thing by showing disrespect to the King's messengers; for, that is not the way to receive such august personages". "What should I do then" enquired the jackal. "The way to receive the messengers of the King and shew them proper respect," replied the hare, "is to show them your two hind legs first and your face afterwards."

The jackal thanked the hare and acted up to his advice; but no sooner had his two hind legs been thrust out of the den than the dogs caught them in their sharp fangs and began to drag the creature out. And then the jackal cried in pain: "How is this, father hare? Where is my Premiership? Instead of the power and the salary attached to it, I get only a good bite at the hands of the messengers."

When the Bengalees opposed the partition of their province they were told that the measure would bring them innumerable blessings. But where are these blessings? In their place they see only anarchy, despotism and misrule. Here is a passage that we quote from the Mymensingh speech of Lord Curzon on the partition measure:

"The argument has been used that the advanced districts of Bengal will be placed under uncovenanted military officers. It is enough to say in reply that such officers will be debarred from any posts, the tenure of which is at present confined to the Indian Civil Service in Bengal."

Where is Lord Curzon now? Is he aware how his faithful nominee is keeping his patron's promise? The members of the uncovenanted military service are at least educated gentlemen, and some of them are as good as an average Civilian; but Mr. Fuller is ruling the province through hordes of ferocious Gurkhas and Assam military police! Is this not a grand blessing? How cruelly were the people of Eastern and Northern Bengal deceived by "the greatest of English Viceroys!" Lord Curzon also promised that no officer, trained in Assam, would administer the affairs of such advanced districts as Dacca and Mymensingh. But Mr. Clarke, the present Magistrate of Mymensingh, who is making an exhibition of himself in various ways, hails from the wilds of Assam. He has got only one idea in his head, namely, to dismiss every man from office who may have incurred his displeasure, by illegal and high-handed orders. And why should he not issue ukases when his Chief does so?

Indeed, the strangest part of the affair is the way the big officers are behaving themselves. Is it possible for any member of the Civil Service to smear his face with lime and soot and dance in a public place? Is it possible for a District Magistrate to make faces at passers-by, at his subordinates, or at the accused placed before him? Is it possible for him to pursue school boys under the impulse of a violent fit of anger; or lead a band of lawless constabulary to attack innocent people and break their heads? One possessing vast powers is apt now and then to act in an arbitrary manner, but we never suspected that English gentlemen, belonging to "the ablest and most honourable service in the world," could cast to the four winds not only law and constitution but even common decency and the innate courtesy of the English race.

Mark also how some of them have reduced themselves to the position of effets despots, to whom nothing is sweeter than lowly salams and cringing servility. "Receive me on the railway platform, otherwise I will teach you a good lesson". "You did not pay me proper respect, you are therefore dismissed from the post of Government pleader". "As Chairman of the Municipality you did not come to salam me; I will humiliate you." "Gurkhas will be fastened upon you, because you are supporters of the Swadeshi movement". "My patronage is at the disposal of the Mussalmans even though they are undeserving, but the Hindus for three generations shall never be allowed to enter Government service."

These are the paraphrases of some of the astounding observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller, an ornament of the Indian Civil Service, who is no longer a young Assistant Magistrate but is a Lieutenant-Governor, holding the destinies of 35 millions of human beings in his hands! Is the English nation deteriorating? Or else, they should be able to produce a better specimen of humanity to occupy such a distinguished and exalted position as that of the ruler of one of the most advanced provinces of India.

Look, again, to the infatuation of this English officer whose head has apparently been completely turned by the possession and exercise of large irresponsible authority. For three generations, says he, Government will not employ Hindus. But where will he himself be three generations hence? A despot thinks that all others will die except himself; that not only is he immune from death but he will for ever continue to lord it over his fellows and make them kneel down before him. Only five years hence Mr. Fuller, like his late great master will be merged in the great English nation, and be utterly forgotten.

It was the "Pioneer" which said that, Mr Brodrick would humiliate Lord Curzon and then ask the latter to love him. In the same manner, Mr. Fuller would play the role of an unsympathetic autocrat and expect respect from the victims of his despotism. This is, to say the least, unreasonable and irrational. We will not have the slightest objection to the introduction of despotic rule in his province; but, then, he must be prepared for the inevitable. If he behaves like a benevolent despot, that is, if he merges all authority in himself and uses it only for the benefit of those entrusted to his care and not for the gratification of his own passions and prejudices, he will yet be loved and respected. But if he tramples under foot all law, order and constitution, and brings about a reign of anarchy, chaos and consternation in their place, he cannot but be feared and shunned like plague. In that case no amount of terrorism on his part can lead the people to love and respect him. Indeed, love and respect can never be secured at the point of the bayonet.

Since his assumption of office as Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Fuller has played the terrible. We must freely confess, this is quite a new experience for the people of Bengal. During the last hundred and fifty years they have been used to a different system of rule altogether. They are themselves a gentle, law-abiding and civilized people, and not irrepressible savages. In culture and enlightenment there are millions of them who will hold their own against the best among European nations. They abhor bloodshed and brutality in every shape. Even the meanest of them will not do what Mr. Fuller was led to do in a fit of passion, namely, to invite men and then insult and intimidate them under his roof, or to humiliate his host whose hospitality he had been enjoying. Mr. Fuller is very much mistaken to suppose that the present policy of repression can do any good to himself, to the English nation, or to the people whose destinies have been entrusted to his keeping.

It is quite open to Mr. Fuller to continue in his policy of repression or to replace it by one of liberality, or in other words to follow in the wake of his predecessors, nay, in that of his brother in old Bengal. If he preferred the former he would no doubt succeed in creating anarchy and lawlessness, but he would, at the same time, deepen the existing discontent and open up a new source of danger to the Empire. By adopting the other policy, however, he would make himself and his people happy, and strengthen the basis of the Empire. The choice lies absolutely with him: he is quite welcome to adopt any of the two courses noted above. But we may be permitted to hope that he will yet see his way to play the latter role—the role of a sympathetic and generous ruler, if not in the interests of the people at least in those of British rule in India. Fancy that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is on his way to Bengal, and Mr. Fuller is engaged in trying to stamp out loyalty from the hearts of her children by presenting belts and batons to gentlemen and letting loose Gurkha and Military police upon the peaceful Society of Bengal.

We are in a position to state on the highest authority that there is no foundation about Lord Minto's resignation in view of the change of Ministry. The rumour is like the well-known Scotch saying: "They say"—"what say they?"—"Let them say."

Further development of the state of affairs at Mymensing will be found in the letter of our own correspondent published elsewhere. The local authorities present a spectacle which is most unique and is perhaps unprecedented in the annals of British rule in this country. The Magistrate of the district, Mr. Clarke, who, we are told, has been imported from the jungles of Assam, made himself utterly ridiculous by passing orders which, under the law, he had no right to do. In a most discourteous letter he wrote to Babu Shama Churn Roy, Chairman of the Municipality, to say that he was dismissed. Babu Shama Charan quoted a section of the law to show that the Magistrate had no authority to dismiss him! He also wrote a similar insulting letter to Dr. Tara Nath Bal, suspending him, pending his dismissal, from his office as Honorary Magistrate. The latter also gave the same reply as Babu Shama Charn did, namely, that under the law the Magistrate could not touch him. An officer who is so grossly ignorant of the first principles of law, is appointed to administer the affairs of an advanced district like Mymensingh! Then, we fancy, the duty of a District Magistrate is not to support but to check police lawlessness. But see the barefaced manner in which the Magistrate is backing the high-handed local police. He will allow the police to institute proceedings against schoolboys, but he will not allow a subordinate Magistrate to take up serious complaints against the police! In this beautiful way the Magistrate of Mymensingh is administering the affairs of his district. No wonder the people are asking themselves if they are living under British rule or under some other Government.

Then, look to the way the police are fishing out culprits. According to their first information, some two hundred students had taken part in the alleged disturbance at Burrabazar, Mymensingh; but they could not produce even half-a-dozen. So, what they are going to do is to demand attendance registers from the headmasters of local schools, under the authority of the Magistrate. Their object evidently is to take down the names of 200 boys from these registers and then cause summonses or warrants to be issued against them as budmashes. What a nice arrangement! The headmasters have very properly refused to produce their registers. The Magistrate, it will be seen, sent another letter to Dr. Tara Nath Bal in which he demanded an answer "within one day," as to whether he had spoken at a certain meeting or not. Suppose he does not give a reply in one day or he gives no reply at all; and suppose, again, he says in reply that he did speak: Would the Magistrate hang him or send him to the Andamans? Another equally foolish letter he wrote to the Principal of the City College, Mymensingh, threatening that the students of his college would get no Government appointments if they were to go to the Burrabazar quarter. And Mr. Fuller is going, to strengthen the hands of this jungly Magistrate by a detachment of Gurkhas! When will all these scandals cease?

Barisal beat Rungpur, but Mymensing has eclipsed both. Read the thriling account of our Mymensing correspondent, published yesterday, and you will realize how an official tornado has swept away all law, order and constitution from that town. The story told by our correspondent seems to be incredible; yet the Magistrate of Mymensingh has gone only one step further than his master, Mr. Fuller Is it for this that Bengal was partitioned Is this the blessing that Lord Curzon promised to the people of East Bengal? Is this the way to minister to the happiness of the people entrusted to the care of responsible British officers? We wonder if there be a single Englishman in the country who will not hang down his head in shame when he goes through the story. They talk of anarchy in Russia, but is it a reign of law that is prevailing at Mymensingh when such atrocities, as are described by our correspondent, are committed in that town?

Like attracts like. Mr. Fuller is very lucky in his District Magistrates. Gems like Messrs Emerson, Jack, and Clarke are, no doubt, very rare commodities. The last-named, who is the lord of four million human beings in Mymensing, hails, we hear, from the wilds of Assam. We are curious to know how he felt when his ukases dismissing the Honorary Magistrate, and the Chairman of the Municipality were hurled back at his face by the gentlemen who were so insolently sought to be humiliated by him. We are also anxious to know if Mr. Fuller is proud or ashamed of the doings of his subordinate. Most probably he will support him; if so, will he thereby brighten or tarnish his reputation as a highly placed British officer? If a small boy of ten years utters the words, "Bande Mataram," the indignation of the authorities knows no bounds. Indeed, it is this very Magistrate of Mymensing, Mr. Clarke, who chased two school-boys and made an exhibition of himself before the public, because they uttered those horrible words. If a school boy were to appeal to a countryman not to use foreign goods, he is arrested by the police and treated as a criminal. But when the police and the magistracy combine and trample law and order under foot that does not, however, excite the least indignation of the responsible rulers! Does Mr. Fuller think he will strengthen the foundations of British rule in India by the Russian policy he has adopted to chastise and emasculate the Hindus in his province? Possession of power is not always a blessing. See, how it has proved a veritable evil in the case of Mr. Fuller, though he is a highly educated Englishman, and the ruler of a province, with a population of 35 millions.

Here is another case in which a number of gentlemen have been sworn in as special constables. Wednesday morning the District Police Superintendent of Howrah with three Sub-Inspectors and half-a-dozen constables, all of a sudden, appeared at Andul, a village in the district, with nine belts and batons, and entered the palace of the ancient well-known Rajas of the place, accosted the second son of the Raja, Kumar Nagendra Nath Mitter, told him that, he and eight others had been enrolled as special constables by the District Magistrate, Mr. Forrest, and handed the belt and baton intended for him. The Police Superintendent next summoned eight other gentlemen of the place, and gave them the same information and the same badges of office. In doing so he gave them a long lecture on the duties of special constables adding that in England it was a

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great honor for people to be sworn in as such. In this way nine gentlemen of the place were, at one swoop, honored with the office of special constables though, be it said here, those on whom the honor was conferred did not appreciate the kindness at all; on the other hand they wanted to know why such an indignity was sought to be imposed on them in the name of honor. The Andul special constables are—Kumar Nagendra Nath Mittra; Babus Srish Ch. Mukherjee B.A., Headmaster, and Bishnupada Chatterjee, B.A., 3rd Master, Andul H.E. School; Babus Debendra Nath Chowdhury, B.A., Nagendra Nath Mullick, Jatindra Nath Mullick, Srish Chandra Mullick, Chunilal Mitra, and Chintamoni Ghosh. The general impression is that Sir Andrew Fraser has kept himself aloof from the noxious atmosphere which has completely demoralised Mr. Fuller and his subordinates. We therefore trust His Honor will be pleased to take prompt steps to put a stop to these high-handed proceedings. Mr. Forrest, the Magistrate of Howrah, at whose instance this arbitrary proceeding has been taken is, we believe, the same officer, who received severe castigation at the hands of the High Court while he was Dy. Commissioner of Hazaribag, for his high-handed and illegal acts. On the present occasion he should have waited till the Rungpur special constable case, which is now pending before the Criminal Bench, was disposed of. There is, we are told, absolutely no ground to justify the Magistrate to humiliate the nine gentlemen in the way he has done. If so, he has we think, rendered himself liable to be sued for heavy damages. As usual the action of the Magistrate is directed against the Swadeshi movement. All the nine gentlemen are active promoters of the Swadeshi. Indeed, they have opened a Swadeshi Store in their native village. For this grave crime, we are told, they have been treated in this atrocious way. Sir Andrew, we submit, should put down such scandals with a strong hand.

The Indian members of the Bengal Legislative Council submitted a representation to H. E. the Viceroy soliciting an interview so that they might acquaint him with the present state of affairs in the new province. We regret Lord Minto has not acceded to the request on the ground stated in his Private Secretary's letter published below:—

4th Dec. 1905.

From the Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

To the Indian Members of the Bengal Legislative Council.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 29th November which I have submitted to the Viceroy. I am directed to inform you that His Excellency, while fully appreciating your desire that the Government of India should be in possession of the feelings and opinions of all classes of the community on current events, regrets that your request cannot be granted. It is, in His Excellency's opinion, obviously unconstitutional for the Governor-General to receive members of the Legislative Council of one Local Administration for the purpose of discussing the affairs of another province.

I have the honour to be,
Sirs,
Your most obedient Servant
J. R. Dunlop Smith,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Here is evidently a misunderstanding. At least two of the members of the Bengal Council belong to and represent the new province, namely, the Hon'ble Mr. J. Choudhry and the Hon'ble Babu Ambika Churn Mozumdar. According to the principle laid down by His Excellency it is thus quite constitutional for the Governor-General to receive these two members and discuss the affairs of their province with them. We trust, these two members will again submit a representation to the Viceroy and seek an interview with His Excellency, for the purpose of acquainting him with the present situation in the new province. Will Lord Minto be pleased to go through the account, published elsewhere, describing the state of affairs at Mymensingh? His Excellency will find that it has become absolutely necessary, in the interests of British rule in this country, that he should be pleased to send for some representative men of the country and learn from them how ducks and drakes are being played with the liberties of innocent people. Fancy, even small boys have become objects of bitter persecution to the officials!

Like every other policy of the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller, his attempt to pit the Mahomedans against the Hindus, is, to say the least, a little ridiculous. Does not His Honor see that the Bengalee Mahomedans, in other words, the Bengali-speaking followers of Islam, whose mother-land is Bengal, have, as a body, out-grown that spirit of sycophancy and that code of morality under which everything is to be sacrificed for a few loaves and fishes in the shape of Government appointments? We freely admit that there are yet some so-called Mussalman leaders who, for some immediate personal gain, wish in their heart of hearts to remain aloof from the Hindus, and are capable of injuring the best interests of their community and the country at large. But they have been found out; and most of the really sensible Mahomedans do not acknowledge them or follow their lead. This was vividly illustrated by the Reunion of Hindus and Mussalmans on the recent 'Id day when more than 400 educated Mahomedans were present to reiterate their vow that they do cast in their lot with their Hindu brethren and support the Swadeshi movement at any cost. Of late a practice has been adopted by some high officers of Government to speak patronizingly of the Bengali Mahomedans as if they took a pride in sycophancy, and in considering themselves a separate nation from the Hindus. Surely Mr. Fuller ought to have felt by this time that the general body of Mahomedans really resent such patronizing air. As to the Swadeshi movement, we have already pointed out that the Mahomedans perhaps are, in many instances, more interested in the development and preservation of the indigenous industries than are the Hindus. In Bengal, specially in the eastern and northern districts, it was the Mahomedan Jolhas and Karigars who enjoyed the monopoly in respect of the weaving industry, and suffered most by the introduction of the cheap and, therefore, nasty, Manchester manufactures. The Swadeshi movement has also enabled millions of Mussalman cultivators to revive their dying sugar industry by driving beet sugar from our markets.

The reader is aware how press messages to this and other papers have, within the last few days, been refused, at Barisal, Mymensing, Sirajgunj, Belgaum, etc., and how even the message of the Sirajgunj leaders to the Viceroy was not accepted at once but only sent after a reference to the Sub-divisional Officer. The way this is being done, not merely in the disturbed tract, if we may use the expression in view of the repressive measures inaugurated by the new ruler of the new province, but in other parts of the country as well, has simply taken the breath out of the people. If the public voice were thus to be stifled and gagged in a portion of the British Empire, the liberty of the press and of the people must be held to be a myth—a chimera—a delusion. Now, what is happening is this. Orders have been issued to telegraph masters and signallers that "objectionable" and "seditious" messages should not be accepted without the counter-signature of a Secretary to the Government, that is, a District Magistrate or any such official in the neighbourhood of the office. It is an open secret, however, that as a rule, employes of the Telegraph Department in the moffusil are neither very educated nor responsible officers, and so, to expect them to distinguish the really objectionable from the mass of messages is to expect for the millenium. Naturally, therefore, these men refer any message they receive relating to the Swadeshi movement, the "Bande Mataram" or the attitude of the local authorities, to the very officers who are responsible for the deplorable situation complained of; and no wonder if they are refused. A greater evil than this we can hardly conceive of. A persistence in the present method will only accentuate the feeling of insecurity that has taken so strong a hold of the public mind and thereby lead to worse episodes than what have convulsed the country so far. The closing of the telegraphic system means the utter disorganisation of society and Government, and does not suit any country not governed under the so-called Russian system. We wonder what the people of England, and of the whole civilized world for the matter of that, will say to this unprecedented attitude of the authorities, for which, again, the laws of the land hardly find any sanction. We say "hardly" advisedly for what the law provides has yet to be proved as having taken place in any part of the country. Lord Minto is a liberal and large hearted statesman; to him we put it whether this stifling of the public voice is among the root principles of British Government. And will the Liberal Ministry put up with such a deliberate attempt to put back the hands of the clock of progress on the part of British officers?

We shall make a few remarks more on the utterances of "Brither Scot" at the last St. Andrew's Dinner. He has shown commendable anxiety to find for us the key to our success. He cried "Eureka" when he declared that he had discovered the key in the "Bande Mataram," as the motherland appeared to him to be the only seat of our life. Who can dispute the wisdom of this noble proclamation? But "Brither Scot" omitted to tell us under what conditions can the motherland be a practical seat of our life. We wish to live and live in peace. This aspiration is modest and natural. Is it possible to live in peace with the sword of Damocles constantly hanging overhead? "Brither Scot" would have won our eternal gratitude if he had ventured to tell our new Viceroy how peace could be restored to us. We want to have real, liberal education and not a sham. We want real representative element in the administration and not a mere name. We want real development of our industries, and not a huge humbug. Our demands in these respects, though modest and natural, are not encouraged but are repressed with a strong hand. Are these the conditions under which our motherland can ever be considered a seat of our national life?

The policy of administration, which shapes and guides our destiny, tries to enfeeble us in body and mind, in strength and intellect. The policy of our rulers is to divide and rule. While we try our best to cherish our confidence in British justice and fairplay, our local rulers forge new shackles to destroy the same. The Hindus have been publicly threatened with loss of State patronage for three or four generations. Their best representative men have been invited and insulted. Their national anthem has been suppressed by brute force. Cases got up against them have been invariably made over to Mahomedan Deputy Magistrates for trial, and Mahomedans have been publicly encouraged to stand aloof from their Hindu fellow-citizens, without whom, however, they can hardly live in peace for a day. Surely these are not conditions under which the nation can find their key to success in their motherland! No man is an angel; and those who treat their fellow-men as brutes are certainly something less than ordinary human beings. Yet such is the present condition under which we have been obliged to live.

The reader is aware how the Hon. Mr Fuller came on Monday, on a flying visit to Calcutta to obtain an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy. What passed between them is not known nor is likely to be known to the public, though the whole country is on the tiptoe of expectation to learn the result. Following this visit of the ruler of the new province, His Honor Sir Andrew Fraser obtained an interview of the Viceroy on Wednesday morning. Naturally, therefore, the public may expect that His Excellency is now in possession of the entire line of policy adopted by the dual Governments of United Bengal. But as His Excellency has chosen to direct that he would not receive the non-official members of the Bengal Council to place before him the Indian view of the situation, if his lordship would at least carefully go through the columns of the more important of Indian newspapers he might easily form a correct opinion by comparing notes and weighing facts with a fair, judicial and impartial mind. The country is evidently passing through a crisis, and no amount of cheek or brazen-facedness can hide under even the deepest cloud of words the seriousness of the situation.

A pro-Indian Englishman asked an anti-Indian countryman in India why he hated the Bengalees. The former had come across several educated children of Bengal in England and found them to be exceedingly good fellows. He could not, therefore, account for the bitter feeling betrayed towards them by a large number of his countrymen in India, some of them even occupying ruling positions. The Anglo-Indian friend to whom this pro-Indian Englishman wrote for an explanation was a highly-placed officer of Government who had, to the latter's surprise, developed into a Babu-hater. The following is said to have been the reply which the Englishman at home got from his Anglo-Indian friend, and a copy of which reached us by the last mail, though we cannot vouch for the correctness of the document:—"Why do I hate the Bengalees? Well, it is because they are gentle and law-abiding. It is because they give us no hold to pull them down. It is because they carry an independent bearing which is hateful to an Englishman here. All other races in India are very submissive, but the Bengalees pose, as if they were our peers. You may ask why we Englishmen,—who always respect manliness and independence,—should hate the Bengalees for being manly and independent. This is, no doubt, an anomaly. But here in India we are taught to cherish the servile flatterer though we know very well that he is always a foe in disguise, who is capable of stabbing in the dark and can never be a friend, and that one who is open and frank and independent is more reliable and better entitled to respect. But then, you must know, a Bengalee is really a superior person, and we cannot tolerate such a one in India; he is not at all wanted in this country. Then, the other reason for this prejudice against the Bengalee Babus is that we cannot put them down. Attempts are made to pit the Mahomedans against them. But the latter will not educate themselves properly so as to be able to fill responsible offices with credit. Of course, they have now found out their mistake and are trying to compete with the Hindus, but the mischief is that an educated Mahomedan is not a friend of the Anglo-Indians but of the Bengalees! Educate a Mussalman and he will join the Congress and assume an independent bearing. If you don't educate him he may hate the Congress; but when educated the Mussalman is of very little use to Englishmen. True, there is the Eurasian community; and Lord Curzon has made gigantic efforts to pit the Eurasians against the Bengalees; but alas! there are several difficulties in the way. Many educated men are not to be found among them, while those who have acquired some education, having adopted European habits, are not willing to serve on moderate salaries. Several of them were tried and found wanting, for, living in a high European style and not knowing how to make the two ends meet, they were driven to the necessity of taking bribes and disgracing themselves and their race. From this point of view, the Babu, though an evil, is a necessary evil. But the main reason why he is hated by us has yet to be told. We have come here to lead a happy life and make our pile; and not to be criticised and abused. Open the file of any Hindu newspaper and see with what rubbish it is filled. It is full of abuse of ourselves and our doings. We are not angels but men: we cannot certainly bear all this, specially when we are the conquerors. I hope you will now understand why we hate the Bengalees.

The annual railway construction programme has been sent to England for the approval of the Secretary of State.

The Government of India have sanctioned the proposal of the Madras Corporation to raise a loan of Rs. 50,000 in the open market under the Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act 1897, the loan being repayable at the end of five years and bearing interest at 4 per cent. The Corporation has been asked to invest fund towards the repayment of the loan.

A largely and influentially signed representation has been submitted to the Magistrate of Hooghly and to the Agent and Chief Engineer of the E. I. Ry. by the inhabitants of Sripur, Chandra Somra, Sukra, Bankipur and other villages against the present riverside alignment of the Howrah-Calna line made by the Resident Engineer, Mr. Warneford. The signatories point out to some very cogent reason for a change in the alignment to the south-west from some "point at Chandra to run by the south of Somra school and reach Guptipara via Somra fields" instead of passing through these populous villages and cutting them up in two not only to the inconvenience of the villagers and to the detriment of the health of the villages by obstructing the drainage but also to heavy, avoidable capital expenditure on the part of the railway authorities. The reasons on which this change is recommended appear to us to be such as would commend themselves to the early and favourable consideration of the authorities who have been approached on the subject.

What strikes one as strange is that inspite of the consensus of opinion on the partition question and its unspeakable attendant evils, it should be persisted in with a tenacity worthy, indeed, of a better cause. Mr. Fuller has declared himself to be opposed to it, although he rules over the hundred districts as Lieutenant-Governor; the more important organs of Anglo-Indion opinion do not similarly conceal their opposition to it; the Indian population has opposed it to a man—and yet there it stands a monument of Curzonian blunder and the riding of a Curzonian hobby-horse. In course of a leading article the "Englishman" remarks:—"So far as Parliament is concerned the partition of Bengal stands on very much the same footing as the army fiasco. Discussion in Parliament was evaded by an ambiguous promise, and the partition scheme was forced through with a reckless haste which has led to the most deplorable results. We have never concealed our opinion that the partition of Bengal, rushed and huddled into effect as it was, was a first class administrative blunder." Then again from the extracts published in our columns from the World's press it will have been seen how the measure of partition and the results that have been obtained so far have affected people outside the zone of their influence.

SCRAPS.

Much has been made of the Crag-picket incident on the Samana Range, but according to the latest advices, the Orakzais are very quiet, and the incident remains unaccounted for. Perhaps it was nothing but the attempt of local budmashes to loot.

Everything is unique in the United States. They do things there which take the breath away of other nations. Five houses in a row are being moved from one side of the street to the other in New York, and so carefully is the work done that the tenants have not had to leave their dwellings. What next?

The plague is again slowly but surely increasing all over the country. The mortality for the week ending December 2nd was 2,890 against 2,836 last week. Of this total Bombay had no less than 1,059, Madras 61, Bengal 470, the United Provinces 346, Burma 84, the Central Provinces 158, Mysore 84, Hyderabad 55, Central India 73, Rajputana 16, and Kashmir 5. If there be a little lateness who knows how it will progress.

The young Maharaj Rana of Dholpur is among the inventors who have filed specifications of inventions which they want protected in the Patent Office, Calcutta. His Highness, in conjunction with Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, Superintendent of the Dholpur State, and Mr. A. N. Thorpe, a Civil and Mechanical Engineer, of Dholpur, is the patentee of an improved fibre or flax extractor. This is one of the happiest signs of the times.

The Countess of Minto, writes the "Sketch," has had plenty of experience in Canada, where she and Lord Minto succeeded an exceptionally popular and brilliant pair. Not since Lord and Lady Dufferin were at Government House, Calcutta, and at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, has the Indian Court been graced by what may be called the debutante element, and Lord Minto's three beautiful daughters will be warmly welcomed by the Anglo-Indian world. The new Vicereine is a daughter of that General Grey who was an intimate friend of the Prince Consort, and she and her brother, the present Governor-General of Canada, have been "persona grata" at Court from childhood upwards, therefore, the Prince and Princess of Wales will feel on the most agreeable terms of old friendship and intimacy with their hostess,—indeed, it is whispered that Lord Minto owes his important appointment to the fact that no other great English noble could have filled the part of Indian Viceroy during a Royal Visit so suitably.

Whole India by this time knows how "a Punjabi Hindu Sikh threw himself before the carriage of the Prince of Wales at Bombay with a petition and afterwards hung on to the harness of the horses. He was of course promptly arrested and removed, and the police took him into custody. Before however, he could be put up before a Magistrate on such charge as the police might desire to bring against him, a message came from His Royal Highness that the man should be set at liberty, and accordingly he was allowed to go free. The Prince appreciated the real motive of the man and extended to him the royal prerogative of mercy." On the other hand, reports the "Indian People" "we have personal knowledge of an instance of a man who had a grievance and threw himself in front of a Lieutenant-Governor to make an appeal. There was an alarmed shout for the police from the Secretaries and officials around and the dazed man was promptly arrested and put outside the limits of the city and was not allowed to return during the Lieutenant-Governor's stay. The Lieutenant-Governor of course never inquired what the man's grievance was, or what had become of him." Now compare the two incidents and see what it comes to.

There is an interesting report from the pen of Mr. David Hooper, F.I.C., F.C.S., in the last number of the "Agricultural Ledger" on the manufacture and composition of saltpetre in India. The report is chiefly based on the results of the enquiries made by the Director-General of Agriculture in India in 1902. Nitre deposits in various parts of the country and the methods of manufacture adopted in separating and refining the saltpetre were investigated and the process of formation of nitrates of potash and lime explained. It is a known fact that when animal and vegetable matters containing nitrogen decay in earth impregnated with wood-ashes or lime these nitrates are formed. There are various countries where nitrates are to be met with in abundance, such as, besides India, Egypt, Poland, Hungary, Italy, Turkey, Burma, Tibet Turkestan, Sumatra and Brazil. In each of these countries rich deposits of saltpetre occur which may be worked with profit on commercial lines. In India the Indo-Gangetic region is the chief source of supply of this nitre. Bannu and Dera Ghazikhan beyond the Indus abound with saltpetre deposits. Between the Jhelum and the Sutlej there is a region including Shahpur, Guzrat, Multan, Gujranwalla, Montgomery and Lahore, where this mineral can also be obtained. Beyond the Sutlej it can be had at Gurgaon Karnal, Hissar, Rohtak and Delhi. In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the districts of Farruckabad, Mainpuri, Aligarh, Badaun, Hardoi Meerut, Muttra, Etah, Etawah, Agra, Jalaun, Cawnpore, Hamirpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Benares, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Azimgarh, Mirzapur and Ghazipur are more or less rich in such deposits. It occurs principally in the Behar districts of Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Monghyr. Small quantities of it may be obtained in Kashmir and the Native States of Patiala and Rampur, and in some of the districts of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and the Central Provinces. The manufacture of saltpetre is carried on in Burma on a small scale.

Successive members of the Legislative Council have brought to the notice of Government the need for the establishment of a Government Farm in the Kistna District. Want of funds has always been the plea. Now that the Government are in a position to establish these Farms no better place than Ellore can be selected for the purpose. This is the junction of the Kistna and Godavery canals, and a large intelligent and influential agricultural community will watch the various experiments that may be undertaken.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Suit Against a Prince.—At the High Court on Wednesday before the Registrar, Babu Bijoy Chundra Dutta of Messrs G. N. Dutta and Co., applied on behalf of Giridhari Lal Roy for the execution of a decree by attaching the property belonging to Prince Manomed Bukhtyar Sha of the Mysore family, now in the hands of the court receiver. The application was granted.

A Cruel Husband.—On Wednesday Inspector Koch of the Garden Reach Thana charged one Luchmon Upadyaya before Moulvi Syad Mahomed Khan Bahadur with having mercilessly assaulted his girl wife. The Court found the accused guilty and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Convocation.—The Special Convocation of the Senate for conferring the Honorary Degree of Doctor in the Faculty of L... on His Royal Highness the Prince ... Wales, will be held on Thursday, the ... January, 1906, at 3 p.m., instead of Mo... day, the 1st January, as already announced.

Suit Against a Raja.—At the High Court on Wednesday before the Registrar, Babu Radha Nath Ganguly applied for the admission of a plaint on behalf of Gopal Chundra Ghosal against Raja Sir Sourendra Mohan Tagore for the recovery of Rs. 16,587. The plaintiff, who is a vakil, had in that capacity worked for the defendant. The present suit is for the recovery of money due on account of that work. The plaint was admitted.

A Strange Coolie Recruiting Case.—On Friday before Moulvi Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Sealdah, the case was resumed in which the police prosecuted Uma Nath Lahiri, Nagendra Nath Chowdry and ... others, with having induced one Basu Nun... a new comer in the city, to enter a coolie depot and with having wrongfully confined him in a room there. The case was partly gone into and adjourned, for further evidence, to the 15th instant.

Hony. Magistrates.—Babu Digendra Nath Mukherjee is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Regular Bench, in the district of Hazaribagh. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. A. P. Peters of his appointment as Honorary Magistrate at Danton, in district of Midnapore, as also by Babu ...cani Kishore Chuckerbutty of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the ...hampore Sadar Independent Bench, in the district of Murshidabad.

Legislative Programme.—The programme for the next meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council is not yet complete. It is understood that the Bill to legalise the introduction of bronze and copper coinage will be taken up for consideration. There will also be a couple of questions, possibly, on the Army Reorganisation Scheme. An independent inquiry into the Army Scheme on the lines of the Esher Committee has also been quietly suggested.

Calcutta University Examinations.—(1) The M. B., Examinations in 1906 will be held on Monday, the 26th March, 1906, and following days. (2.) The L. M. S. Examinations in 1906 will be held on Monday, the 16th April, 1906, and following days. (3.) The F. E. Examination in 1906 will be held on Monday, the 16th April, 1906, and following days. 4.) The L. E. and B. E. Examinations will be held on Monday, the 9th July, 1906, and following days.

The National Fund.—On Tuesday last there was a meeting of the members at the Sangita Samaj premises, under the presidency of Srijut Narendra Nath Sen. The names of Srijut Provas Chandra Mitter and Jowla Prosad Bajoi were added to the Controlling Sub Committee and those of Kumar Narendra Nath Mitter, Rai Bepin Behari Mitter, and Sirjuts Debendra Nath Ghose, Sailendra Nath Mitter, Charu Chander Mitter, and Amritta Lal Mitter were added to the Executive Committee. It was decided that rules for the management of the weaving School would be shortly drafted by the Sub-Committee.

Alleged Insult by a "Shaheb."—On Wednesday before Mr. D. Swinhoe, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Manuel with Babu Kala Chand Chowdry on behalf of one Ramji Das applied for and obtained a summons against one Mr. Alexander S. Dott, of Messrs MacDowell and Co., on a charge of having used insulting language towards him when the applicant had gone to the firm on the 29th ultimo with bills for Rs. 46,577, for 1000 bales of jute supplied. On the presentation of the bills the defendant is said to have got angry and insulted the applicant. The court ordered the issue of a summons against the defendant.

Public Works Department.—Babu Saroda Sunder Pal, Executive Engineer, Aquapada-Jajpur Division, is granted privilege leave for two months and five days. Babu Srish Chander Chukerbutty, Executive Engineer, third grade, temporary rank, Cossye Division is transferred to the Aquapada-Jajpur Division and is appointed Executive Engineer of the latter Division. Babu Soshi Bhusan Mozumdar, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, ... transferred from the Pusa Division to the South-Western Circle. Mr. G. T. Huntingford, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough up to 28th February 1906 in extension of that previously granted. Mr. W. G. Melvin, Engineer under overant, is posted to the Champaran Division.

Murder With Robbery.—On Friday at Alipore Criminal Sessions before Mr. P... the Additional District and Sessions Judge one Bikhu Oriya and three others were charged with murder robbery and house-breaking by night. It is alleged that they broke into the house of an old woman supposed to own a considerable amount of jewellery and cash in her possession on the night of the 28th September last. It is further alleged that while committing the offence some of them strangled the woman to death and made off with most of the property she had. The matter was reported to the local Police who with the help of the villagers arrested the accused Bikhu on the 29th September. It is said in consequence of a statement made by him and the other three that the other prisoners were arrested and they delivered up to the Police their respective shares of the booty. The accused who were undefended pleaded not guilty to all the charges. The trial is proceeding.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Swadeshi Bazar."—At the request of the management we inspected the stock of the "Swadeshi Bazar" 129-1-2 Cornwallis Street, and found a fresh, large and varied consignment of Swadeshi woolen fabrics—cashmere, Malida, ruffals, and other Pashmina—of suitings, chuddurs, neckwear, overcoats in a large variety of designs, consistencies and prices. The prices quoted to us for different articles appeared to be quite moderate, and the stuffs of a quality calculated to give satisfaction to all classes of customers.

...ming Case.—On Friday Mr. Pope, ne additional District and Sessions Judge presiding at the Alipore Criminal Sessions delivered judgment in the case in which e Shaik Kotal of Baniapooker was charged with having in his possession materials for counterfeiting King's coin under circumstances already reported. The Judge agreeing with the assessors who found the prisoner guilty, convicted the accused under sections 235 and 243 I.P.C., and sentenced him three years' rigorous imprisonment. There after the Judge, under Section 240 Cr. P. C., stayed the prosecution of the prisoner upon the third charge under section 240 I. C. upon which he had been convicted.

...ictoria Memorial.—With regard to the ...ing of the foundation-stone of the Victoria Memorial Hall on January 5th by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales it is announced that to enable them to proceed to the distribution of invitation cards, the Trustess will be obliged if all ...bscribers to the Memorial Fund of Rs. ...0 and upwards, who wish to attend the ...eremony, will kindly intimate before ...ecember 15th their intention, and the ...mber of cards that they desire for them...es and the members of their family ...ing with them. As the accommodation ...limited, it will ordinarily be impossible ...ssue more than two cards to each such ...scriber.

Offshoot of a Stabbing Case.—Amulya ...urn Kundoo, the witness who had been ...amined in a case of assault (Sura vs. ...ranjib) for the defence, and who had been ...ered by the court to appear and show ...use why he should not be prosecuted under sec. 193 I. P. Code for giving false evi...nce, appeared on Friday before Mr. D. ... Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate ...show cause. Babu Gonesh Chander ...jee with Babu Akhil Chander Sa ap... for him. After some discussion the ...observed that when the defendant did ...remember coming to the Police Court ...ve months ago, would he remember it if he were discharged with a warning. The court then ordered the defendant to furnish bail ...the sum of Rs. 200 to appear on the 15th ...stant, to answer a charge under section 193 I. P. Code.

The Calcutta and Chandernagore Tragedies.—The man Kisto Bairragee, said to be the ringleader in the commission of the recent murder of the two aged Hindu ladies of Upper Chitpur Road, has just ...en convicted at the French Court in ...ndernagore of having, subsequent to ... Calcutta tragedy, murdered a woman ...Chandernagore for the sake of her ornaments, with the assistance of three other men Shaikh Lukhon, Adhar, and another. The Calcutta Police the other day, on receipt of certain information, arrested Kisto Bairagee in the Hughli district, when certain clothing and property found with him were identified to be the property of the murdered woman of Chandernagore, and in consequence the prisoner was made over to the Police authorities at Chandernagore, who, in the course of further investigation arrested the three other men above mentioned as accomplices in the local tragedy. As a result of the trial Kisto Bairagee, who is credited with being the author of several murders attended with robbery, has been sentenced to be guillotined, whilst his three accomplices have been sentenced to ten years' transportation each. The Calcutta Police have despatched an officer to Chandernagore to obtain copies of the proceedings of the trial, as it is believed a disclosure has been made incriminating Sukhum Lall Dey and one Jotin in connection with the Chitpur tragedy. The former, it will be remembered, was placed on his trial at the Calcutta Police Court, but was released for want of satisfactory evidence of guilt. He will be re-arrested if fresh evidence against him is obtained. As regards Jotin, he is still at large and the reward offered for his arrest has been increased to Rs. 150.

Alleged Dacoity by Ry Employees.—The Howrah District Police have arrested six Punjabi coolies and one Trollyman, employed at Satragachi, a station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway who are alleged to be implicated in what appears to be a well-organised dacoity committed on the night of the 3rd instant in the house of one Baijnath who has a grocer's shop situated close to the Railway station and the Thana. About 2 a.m. on the night of the occurrence a gang of about 14 men armed with "lathies" and with their faces covered by cloth, broke into the house of the complainant who was fast aleep in the ...ard of his house, and on meeting with his son called upon him to produce the key of the treasure chest. On meeting with a refusal they assaulted him with "lathies." The complainant and another ...n on raising an alarm were likewise assulted and severely injured. Two villagers ...tened to the scene, where on arrival one ...them ran away, while the other pluckily ...et the dacoits who brutally assaulted and ...dered him unconscious on the ground. The European Line Inspector of the Railway having heard of the disturbance sent some of his men, but before the latter reached the place, the dacoits decamped carrying away with them a box containing cash belonging to the complainant who along with the other injured men were removed to hospital for treatment. Mr. Corbett, District Superintendent of Police and Inspector B. C. Sen proceeded subsequently to the scene and made enquiries in the case. The defendants were afterwards brought from the Railway Coolie lines and were identified in a crowd of other persons by the complainant and his son. They were afterwards placed before Mr. Prentice, Joint-Magistrate of Howrah, who remanded them to jail and adjourned the case.

The Shrievalty.—The Hon. Mr. A. A. Apcar has been nominated Sheriff of Calcutta, with effect from 20th inst, in the place of Mr. Cable.

Silver Medal.—A silver medal in memory of the late Barrister Mr. Mono Mohan Ghose will be awarded by Babu Kshitish Chandra Mukherjee of the Swadeshi Prochar Samiti, 30 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, to any student of the Nadia District who will write the best essay on the "uses of country-made goods."

Execution of a Decree.—At the High Court, on Friday, before the Master an Attorney applied on behalf of the plaintiff for the execution of a decree in the suit of Babu Chuni Lal Dev Manager of the Grand Theatre for Rs. 1130 by attaching the property belonging to the defendant Chuni Lal Dev. The application was granted.

The "Bande-Mataram Samprodaya."—On Sunday next (the 10th instant) the members will meet early in the morning at 6 at 121/1 Cornwallis Street and thence proceed on their mission and collect incidental "Bhikhsa." In the afternoon of the same day at 4 p.m. a general meeting of the members of the "Sampradaya" will be held in its office at the above address.

Subordinate Educational Service.—Maulvi Muhammad Korshed Hossein, Sadar Sub-Inspector of Schools, Murshidabad, who has been appointed to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Murshidabad, is also appointed to act in class V of the Subordinate Educational Service. Babu Tarokeswar Bhattacharji, Officiating Assistant Master, Bihar School of Engineering is allowed leave of absence for fifty-six days.

Disposition of High Court Benches:—The following disposition of the High Court Benches will take effect from Monday next:—Burdwan Group: The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Geidt; Patna Group: The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harington and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt. Criminal Bench: the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brett and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen. Appeals below Rs. 1000: The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mitter.

STUDENTS' AND YOUNG MEN'S UNION.

The first meeting of the representatives of the different colleges was as announced before, held on Thursday evening at the Ripon College. Babu Surendranath Bannerjee was in the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolution I.

That the Union be called "Students' and Young men's Union."

Resolution II.

That the following gentlemen be appointed office-bearers of the Union for the present session:—

President.—Babu Surendranath Banerjee.

Vice-Presidents.—Babu Robindranath Tagore, Mr. A. Rasul M.A., (Bar-at-Law,) Mr. A. Chowdhury M.A., (Bar-at-Law,) the Hon. Mr. J. Chowdhury, M.A., (Bar-at-Law,) and Mr. S. Ahmed (Bar-at-Law.)

Secretaries.—Babu Naresh Chandra Sen Gupta, M.A., B.L., Mr. Ekramal Huq.

Assistant Secretaries:—Babu Narendra Nath Bose, M.A., Babu Atul Chandra Gupta, B.A., Babu Surendra Nath Das Gupta and Babu Surendra Nath Gupta.

Resolution III.

That a Provisional Committee, consisting of the President the Secretaries, the Assistant Secretaries and Babus Kishori Mohan Gupta, M.A., Kiran Kumar Bose, B.A., Pratalpati Ganguli, B.A., Sachindra Prosad Bose, Samarendra Nath Bose, B.A., Pratap Chandra Sen Gupta, Nalini Ranjan Chatterji, B.A., Basanta Kumar Sarkar and Mahomad Sidique, be appointed to define specifically the objects of the Union and to frame its rules and regulations and that they be requested to submit their report this day week.

MR. FULLER'S TOUR.

The following is the revised tour programme of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam during November and December 1905:—

December 6th, Wednesday, arrive Dacca 12 noon; 7th, Thursday 8th Friday halt; 9th, Saturday, leave Dacca 12 noon and arrive Narainganj 2-30 p.m.; 10th, Sunday, leave Narainganj 10 a. m.; 11th, Monday, arrive Chittagong, 6 p. m.; 12th, Tuesday, 13th, Wednesday 14th, Thursday and 15th Friday halt; 16th, Saturday leave Chittagong 5 a. m., and arrive Chandpur, 6 p. m.; 17th Sunday leave Chandpur, 6 a. m., and arrive Barisal, 2 p. m. 18th, Monday, and 19th, Tuesday, halt.

Up to the 16th December His Honour will be accompanied by—

Mr. P. C. Lyon, I.C.S., Chief Secretary.
Mr. P. G. Rogers, I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Mrs. Fuller, with Captain L. E. Dening Aide-de-Camp will join the party on the 16th December at Chandpur.

Commissioners of Divisions will accompany His Honour within their Divisions.

Letters and telegrams should be addressed to the "Lieutenant-Governor's Camp, Eastern Bengal and Assam," without the addition of the name of any post town.

The Lieutenant-Governor's arrival at all places will be public. Departures will be private, and only the Senior Civil Officers need attend them.

Owing to the resignation of M. Bereteaux, Minister for War, the following re-arrangement of the French Ministry has taken place. M Etienne, Minister of Commerce, who is a prominent radical socialist, is to be the new Minister, M. Georges Troulot has become Minister of Commerce.

Pokkolath Raru and Madakkuni Raru of Valayanad amshom, who were charged before the Deputy Magistrate with brutally assaulting Kunhappu, a constable of the Kasba Station, Calicut, were each sentenced to undergo nine months' hard and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, in default to undergo three months' hard each. The complainant is to be given a compensation of Rs. 30 if the fines be realised. The second accused has been further sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 4 for being drunk and disorderly. The third accused, a barber named Appunni, has been acquitted.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, Dec. 5.

Congress was opened to-day at Washington. President Roosevelt in his message, said that the enormous power of Trusts must be supervised; the constitution being amended if necessary. Government regulation of railway rates is especially essential. Recent events have emphasized the necessity for stricter insurance regulations. With regard to the Navy, President Roosevelt says that though rigid economy is necessary, it would be a national crime to cut it down, or delay the work on the Panama Canal.

The main cause of the boycott in China has been the resentment of students and merchants, against the harshness of the American law towards educated Chinamen. These classes should be encouraged to come to America and be treated precisely on the same footing as other foreigners of similar classes, only Chinese labour being excluded. President Roosevelt cordially sympathised with Japan's announced purpose to stand for the integrity of China. Such an attitude tended towards the peace of the world.

London, Dec. 5.

The Porte has accepted the Macedonia Financial Scheme subject to numerous modifications.

London, Dec. 5.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman submits the list of Ministers to the King on the 11th instant.

London, Dec. 5.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman submits his ministry to the King next Monday. It is believed that Lord Elgin is likely to become Foreign Secretary.—"Englishman's" special.

London, Dec. 5.

The Union of Unions is playing a most important "role" in Russia and expressing the widest control over the revolutionary movement and intends asking M. Witte to convoke the constituent Assembly.

London, Dec. 5.

A despatch from Stockholm states that every steamer going to Finland is laden with arms and ammunition, and many carry old Swedish guns. It is believed the Finns are arming prior to the meeting of the Diet.

London, Dec. 5.

In view of the exceptional relations between His Majesty's and the Khedive's Governments, it has been arranged to extend the penny postage to Egypt and the Soudan from the 15th instant.

London, Dec. 5.

Sir Thomas Sanderson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been raised to the Peerage.

London, Dec. 5.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has accepted the Premiership and before going to Buckingham Palace to kiss hands conversed with the Duke of Devonshire.

SIR G. S. CLARKE, G.C.M.G.

London, Dec. 5.

Sir George Sydenham Clarke has been created Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

London, Dec. 6.

A despatch received from St. Petersburg states that the telegraphists who were on strike attempted to hold a meeting but were dispersed by a squadron of Cossacks, who used the utmost brutality in doing so. Many were injured. The situation is generally unchanged, but there are no indications of a termination of the strike.

Reports of the disaffection of the army are adding to the alarm of the inhabitants of St. Petersburg.

London, Dec. 6.

Mr. John Redmond presiding at the Irish National Convention, said that the prospect opening for Ireland was full of hope, but there was still a delicate and dangerous road to traverse before the final victory was gained. He counselled tolerance and conciliation. A resolution was adopted refusing an alliance with any party not making Home Rule a cardinal part of their programme.

London, Dec. 6.

The appointment of Sir John Anderson as Governor of Labuan in addition to the Straits from the 1st January, and an agreement for the British Resident to control the administration of Bruneir has been officially announced.

London, Dec. 6.

The Swiss National Council has approved the establishment of a Legation at Tokio.

London, Dec. 6.

The Commonwealth House of Representatives has passed by 39 to six votes, the first of the Immigration Bills which provides that the Commonwealth may arrange with the Government of any other country whereby merchants and tourists may enter and travel under passport, other natives being prevented emigrating to Australia at the port of shipment.

London, Dec. 6.

Military outbreaks continue in numerous parts of Russia.

London, Dec. 7.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from St. Petersburg states that General Sakharoff Ex-Minister for War has been killed by a female revolutionist, who fired three shots at him, from a pistol.

London, Dec. 7.

The French Senate has finally passed the Bill separating Church and State by 181 against 102 votes.

London, Dec. 8.

Grave disturbances are taking place in the Trans-Caspian territory, in which troops are participating, especially at Askabad.

Strikers have broken out on several Russian railroads.

London, Dec. 8.

The Directors of private banks at St. Petersburg have informed the Minister of Finance that they will be obliged to cease business unless the postal and telegraph strike is speedily ended.

London, Dec. 8.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman yielding to the wishes of the Radicals has decided to lead the Commons. Sir Edward Grey declines to join the Cabinet desiring Mr. Asquith to lead the Commons and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman to go to the Lords. This necessitates the recasting of the Cabinet.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

The Radicals insist on the leader being of the people party, with a programme of social legislation, and he must remain in the Commons.

Sir Edward Greay considers Mr. Asquith had better unite with the Imperialist and Radical wings, while Sir Campbell Bannerman would not only serve the party better in the House of Lords, but be more free to discharge the multifarious duties of the Premiership.

London, Dec. 7.

In the Reichstag, Herr Bebel scathingly criticised German Foreign Policy which, he said, had led to the Anglo-Frtnch ententes. He denied the existence of an aversion between the British and German peoples, and enquired what the relations were between the German and English courts. The masses, he said, now no longer allowed themselves to be driven into war and it was due to them that war was avoided in the present instance. Through their intervention in 1895 Germany shared in the blame of the Russo-Japanese War. Her East Asiatic policy was madness.

London, Dec. 8.

Major Prain, Director of the Botanical Survey in India, has been appointed Director of Kew Gardens.

London, Dec. 8.

At a meeting of the Society of Arts, last night, the Partition of Bengal was discussed. Lord George Hamilton presided. Sir James Bourdillon said that as a Bengal Civilian he regretted the dismemberment and thought the grievances of those who opposed it might have been met in a more sympathetic manner, but he believed on the whole that the measures to effect the object were satisfactory. Lord George Hamilton said the word partition was misleading. What happened to Bengal was not partition but duplication of machinery which had provel insufficient. He predicted that in ten years the change would be so beneficial that the people would ask why it had not been made before.

London, Dec. 7.

The New Forest election was a victory for the Unionists. Mr. Compton, Unionist, polled 4,539; and Sir Robbert Hobart, Liberal, 4,340 votes.

London, Dec. 8.

British imports for November have increased by £2,476,088 and exports by £3,494,861 as compared with November 1904.

London, Dec. 7.

In view of the number of candidates for office, the forecasts regarding the new Cabinet are most varied and wholly conjectured, but there is a growing belief that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will go to the House of Lords leaving Mr. Asquith to lead the Commons. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Morley are both mentioned as likely to get the Exchequer. The latter is also mentioned for India.

London, Dec. 7.

In the New Forest election, Mr. Compton, Unionist, polled 4,539 and Sir Robert Hobart, Liberal 4,340 votes.

London, Dec. 8.

Germany has changed her attitude in reference to the Powers and the Porte, and is urging the former to accept the latter's amendments to the Macedonian scheme. This action on the part of Germany is attributed to a desire to recover her previous favoured position.

London, Dec. 8.

M. Takahashi, the Japanese financial expert, sails homeward bound via America on 20th inst.

London, Dec. 8.

The Washington House of Representatives has voted eleven million dollars emergency appropriation for the Panama Canal

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

BENARES INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Allahabad, Dec. 5.

It has been definitely arranged that the Maharaja of Benares will open the Industrial Exhibition at Benares on the 23rd instant.

PROSCRIPTION OF FOREIGN SUGAR.

Lahore, Dec. 5.

A leaflet alleging that imported sugar is refined with bone dust and blood of oxen has been circulated throughout the Punjab, and at a great gathering of Brahmins in a temple in Multan it was agreed that the use of such sugar is contrary to the principles of the Hindu religion. All those present took oaths abjuring such sugar, excommunication being the penalty prescribed for renegades. The following morning the decision was proclaimed in the city by beat of drum that no Hindu should offer a Brahmin any edible in the preparation of which the said sugar had been used. At Kangra all sweetmeat sellers and others shopkeepers were called together at the camping ground and made to sign an agreement binding them to have nothing to do with foreign-made sugar.

A MADRAS BANK SUIT.

Madras, Dec. 7.

The Chief Justice delivered judgment in tht High Court to-day in the suit brought by Major Harrison, Royal Artillery, Bangalore, against the Commercial Bank of India Limited, for damages for dishonouring a cheque drawn by the plaintiff while on leave at home in favor of Messrs. Cox and Co., London. The defence was that the Bank had not sufficient funds to meet the cheque, since the plaintiff had authorized Mr. Bernard Hawkins, then manager of plaintiff's sub-agency, Bangalore, to manipulate his account and pay certain debts. His lordship was satisfied that no such authority was given to Hawkins and that the plaintiff had suffered damage. In awarding Rs. 1,500, with costs, his lordship observed that he would have dealt with the plaintiff more liberally had the evidence not shown that the plaintiff had given Mr. Hawkins a cheque for £1,100 which Hawkins had used to cover a fraud which the latter had committed against the Bank, though the Court was satisfied that the plaintiff was not in any way conscious or concerned with that fraud.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN WEATHER.

Simla, Dec. 7.

Rainfall decreased to one inch at Port Blair, and light rain has begun at Diamond Island, owing probably to a movement of the disturbed conditions in the Bay. There are indications of the weather becoming slightly unsettled in Kashmir. There is a possibility of rain on the North Burma coast.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE.

Allahabad, D...

It is understood that the Prince of Wales during his visit to Benares in February next will pay a visit to the Central Hindu College and receive an address from the Trustees. A technical institute is to be founded in connection with the College in honor of the royal visit.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Allahabad, Dec 7.

The Marquis of Ripon has sent a message of encouragement to the Industrial Exhibition at Benares which, he hopes, will be followed by an industrial survey of India. Among the recent subscribers to the Exhibition is the Maharajahs of Rewah and Travancore who have each given Rs. 1000.

MR. FULLER'S ARRIVAL AT DACCA.

Dacca, Dec. 7.

Yesterday at 4 p.m. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor landed at Dacca. Only few Mahomedans were seen at the Ghat to receive His Honor. Among the Zemindars present were Babu Manmatha Nath Roy Chowdhury of Santosh, Rai Bahadur Radha Ballav Chowdhury, Kumar Ranendra Narain Roy of Joydebpur and his brother, Babu Parbati Sankar Sen, Raja Srinath Roy an dBabu Harendra Lal Roy. The cause why the Mahomedans were so few is not yet known. The Nawab Bahadur and a few of his adherents were only present. His Honor was received by Messrs. Savage and Inglis just on landing. He shook hands with all those who had come to receive him.

THE HYDERABAD EXHIBITION.

Secunderabad, Dec. 7.—It has now been definitely decided to open the Hyderabad Industrial Exhibition on 27th January. The objects of this great exhibition are to have on view the vast industrial and economic resources of the Hyderabad State, to mark the progress made in the past decade, and decide the lines on which the proposed improvements in the future should run. The exposition is expected to last at least a month, and it is hoped that it will be visited by their Royal Highnesses during their stay here in early February. The entertainments connected with the exhibition will be on a magnificent scale and already the beautiful public gardens are being rapidly transformed into a miniature city.

THE ROYAL FAVOUR.

Lucknow, Dec. 7.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has graciously accepted a copy of "Sahifazarrin" published by the Newal Kishore Press in commemoration of His Majesty the King Emperor's coronation and spoken of by His Excellency Lord Curzon as a book that will bring home to the minds of many readers the true significance and importance of the Delhi Durbar.

To commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the distinguished complier of "Sahifazarrin" and recipient of this honor Munshi Pragnarain Bhargava, son of the late Munshi Newal Kishore C. I. E., very generously came forward with a donation of Rupees eight thousand for the building of a boarding house in the public Hgih School and an equally handsome donation of rupees twelve thousand five hundred towards the proposed Prince of Wales Medical College at Lucknow.

RETURN OF THE HON'BLE MR. GOKHALE.

A HEARTY RECEPTION.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale C.I.E. the Bombay delegate to England, safely landed here this morning at 6. A deputation from the Presidency Association, consisting of the Hon'ble Vithaldas, Dikshet and Parekh; and Messrs. Wacha, Kaji, Kabiruddin, Curshedjee, Limjee and Sir Balchandra, waited on and garlanded the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. On board the steamer. They all returned in a steam launch to the Apollo Bunder. There deputations from the Swadesh Vastu Pracharini Sabha, the Grain Merchants' Association and other public bodies waited on him. Many had come from Poona to receive him.

The Swadesh Vastu Sabha mustered strong. Many Gujrathis and Deccanis were there to receive him with a fair sprinkling of Parsees and Mussalmans. The Presidency Association garlanded Mr. Gokhale and then Mr. Wamanrao Joshi, the Chairman of the Swadesh Vastu Sabha garlanded and thanked Mr. Gokhale for the excellent services he has rendered in England to further the cause of his motherland and hoped that Mr. Gokhale would continue to do the same with unabated zeal for his "Swadesh" and Swadeshis and prayed God to grant him long life and prosperity. The Bengalee gentlemen present shouted "Bande Mataram. All present then caught on the same cry; "Hara Hara Mahadev, Arya Mateki Jaya" and its continuous repeating rent the air.

The Swadeshi Vastu Sabha requested Mr. Gokhale to deliver a lecture on his experiences in England. Mr. Gokhale thanked the Sabha for its kind solicitude to hear him, but regretfully declined to speak owing to sore throat.

He is putting up in Peddan Road at the "Shet Narottam Bunglow." Most probably he leaves to-morrow for Poona where a grand reception will be accorded to him at the Reay Market on a magnificent scale.

When the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale left the bunder defeaning cheers were given for him.

SIRAJGUNJ AFFAIRS.

Sirajgunj, Dec. 8.

Complainants could not attend court for panic. Numerous petitions of complaint were ready for presentation to-day but the S. D. O. when moved said that he would receive them later on but left abruptly at 4-30 after doing other business. Inconvenience and disappointment of the complainants some of whom are strangers, may reduce their number hereafter. The Divisional Commissioner has ben wired.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Correspondence.

IN DEFENCE OF MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

To the Editor.

Sir,—I have addressed the following letter to the "Bengalee" which please publish in your paper.

Hirendranath Datta.

To

The Editor of the "Bengalee."

Dear Sir,—

A paragraph having appeared in a recent issue of your paper giving currency to a report that Mrs. Annie Besant was acting the part of a spy and giving information to the police in respect of persons connected with the Swadeshi movement at Benares,—a friend wrote to her suggesting that the report should be contracted by her. In reply Mrs. Besant has written to him thus—'Do you seriously wish me to write to the "Bengalee" contradicting such a lie as that about acting as a spy? If my character does not defend me against such columnies, certainly my contradiction will not. Any one who knows me knows that I have been working for the Swadeshi movement?'

It is unfortunate that the false and calumninous report referred to above should have found a place in your esteemed journal and still more unfortunate that some of our people oblivious of Mrs. Besant's services to our country and our religion should lend a ear to such a report. I hope however that in view of this authoritative contradiction the lie will now die once for all.

Hirendranath Datta.

139 Cornwallis Street
Dec. 7th 1905.

CALCUTTA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

To the Editor.

Sir,—With reference to an advertisement which is now appearing in the Indian newspapers of this city over the name of Mr. "J. Ghosal, Secretary of the Calcutta Congress Committee," I beg to state that the Committee of that name of which Mr. J. Ghosal was the Secretary and I was the Assistant Secretary has ceased to exist and no meeting of it has been held during the last twelve months. The work of the Committee has now been divided between Mr. Satyananda Bose, M. A., B. L., who looks to the business in connection with the "India" newspaper and the Indian Association which looks to the political work of the Congress in Bengal. For the first part of this arrangement, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale, the Joint General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, is responsible and for the latter a representative body of Congressmen in Calcutta, including the Editors of the "Indian Mirror," the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and the "Bengalee." The political section of the Congress work in Bengal has since May last been taken in hand by the Indian Association in consequence of the arrangement mentioned above and the public is therefore warned against the existence of any such thing as the "Calcutta Congress Committee" at the present moment. Mr. J. Ghosal himself admits the non-existence of the Committee in question by asking people to address their communications in regard to the Congress not to the Committee itself or to its Assistant Secretary, an office which I had the privilege to hold till the last day of that body or if that body still exists I hold it even now, but to the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Basu. Now, everybody knows that the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Basu is one of the hardest-worked and busiest men in town and cannot afford the time to attend to a correspondence of the kind which Mr. Ghosal wants to burden him with. I shall, therefore, request gentlemen desiring any information about the Congress in general or about its session in particular which is going to be held in a few week's time at Benares to kindly communicate with the Secretary of the Indian Association, 62, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Prithwis Chandra Roy.
Secy, Political and Economic Section,
Indian Association.

THE TAXATION OF URBAN AND SUBURBAN LAND VALUES.

To the Editor.

Sir,—I have been amused during the last few days reading the criticisms made by a number of your contemporaries, both European and Bengali, on my remarks regarding the Taxation of Land Values. I am accused of having socialistic views because I drew attention to the fact that a Conservative House of Commons has already passed the second reading of a Bill for the Taxation of Land Values, the object of the bill being to relieve congestion in the large cities at home by curtailing the power of the land gambler.

Let me again explain in a few words that the Taxation of Land Values is not an additional tax to be placed on landlords but is simply the rearrangement of the existing rates—the rearrangement consisting in the gradual shifting of the rates on to the land instead of half being paid by the tenant and half by the landlord as now. This, however, only means that the half which will be taken off the tenant as "taxes" will be replaced by the landlord as "rent." Let me give you an example of how it will work out.

A house-holder in the Chowringhee district pays rent say .... Rs.	500
The rates on Rs. 500 are roughly Rs. 100, half of which is now paid by the tenant	50
Total amount payable by tenant Rs.	550

The market value of the house is therefore Rs. 550 per month, and if the public are willing to pay this price for a particular house, the landlord will get it whether it is called by the name of "rent" only, or "rent and taxes." The landlord therefore who utilises his property is not directly touched by the change in the system of rating, except in so far as rents may eventually fall or stop rising owing to the increased house supply, but this again will depend on the demand for houses in a particular locality. The man who is touched is the land gambler who keeps his land unused waiting for the rise which he knows is sure to come—a form of gambling which is encouraged by the existing system of charging only nominal rates on land which is lying idle. Such land, of course, exists chiefly in the outskirts, and it is there that the land gamblers are now sitting watching the approach of the city. While the rate-payers are spending money under the City Improvement Scheme, in running streets out into the suburbs and providing drains, water, lighting etc., the land gambler is watching his opportunity to swoop down and seize the value which is being created solely by the tax-payers. By simply insisting on the landholder paying his full share of the rates like other people, he cannot afford to sit on his land; he is forced either to build on it or part with it to people who will build, with the result that more building land comes into the market at reasonable rates, more houses go up, and the supply of land and houses being increased, rents stop rising. The improvement of the building trade will also give a fillip to other local industries. Is it not surprising therefore to find the papers which claim to further the interests of trade and industry, opposing so healthy a measure?

The proposed system of rating is already in force in various parts of the world and has been approved by the leading Municipalities in Great Britain and elsewhere, so that I am putting forward nothing new or revolutionary.

If my critics can shew a better method of relieving the congestion of the city. or of guarding from confiscation the property created by the tax payers, they will confer an obligation on the city if they will do so in the columns of your journal.

Calcutta, Dec. 8.

D. M. Hamilton.

AGITATED INDIA.

("Rand Daily Mail.")

The reader unacquainted with life in India might easily gain, from the recent cablegrams, an exaggerated idea of the importance of the strikes, the boycott, and the outward evidences of widespread popular dissatisfaction which have followed the partition of Bengal. With the skilful political engineering of the National Congress Party and the influence of the numberless eloquent, if not over-scrupulous native journals, it is not difficult to send up an immense body of smoke from very little fire. It is evident from the Indian papers that the boycott has only been kept above by gross intimidation, and probably the strikes have the same foundation. Nothing would please the Congress Party more than to be able to obtain what it could allude to as an expression of "national" opinion from India. But this they have not yet done, and it will be long before Sir John Strachey's description of India as not a nation, but a congeries of races will be out of date. The mill hands of Bombay and the raiats of the Punjab care nothing about the partition of Bengal. The agitation is to a great extent artificial. It has been recognised for years that some means must be devised of dealisg with the unwieldy province in which a Lieut.-Governor had to rule as many people as there are in the United States of America. With the important position which India has of late years played in the politics of the world the Viceroy cannot watch Bengal administration with the closeness possible a quarter of a century ago. Thus the Lieut.-Governor has had the burden of ruling over seventy-four millions of people or more than twice the number in the Governorship of Madras, and nearly four times that in the Governorship of Bombay. To take away over twenty millions and tack them on to the people of Assam, thus forming a new province with thirty millions of people, strikes one as being nothing more than a step calculated to ensure better administration both in the old province and the new Eastern Bengal may probably gain by severance from Calcutta, for the new administration will certainly adopt a railway policy likely to develop the port of Chittagong as the proper outlet for the jute trade. This of course, would injure Calcutta, and this is probably at the bottom of much of the indignation which has been worked up. Perhaps, too, some of the Calcutta side folk do not like the idea of the possible revival of the ancient glories of Dacca, which Sir Richard Temple considered the Venice of the East. But, though the Bengal imagination has conjured up all sorts of extraordinary bogeys the agitation will soon die down if left alone. It is not the first storm in a tea-cup which India has witnessed in the last few years. The really significant feature is the tendency shown to copy the methods of the Far East—a tendency which will induce some people to discover the first stage in a great union of the Asiatic races. It is possible that the boycott movement may be but the beginning of a wider and more sustained campaign to demand for the Indian peoples a larger share in the Government of the country. It may be the small cloud no bigger than a man's hand which portends the rise of the storm which Mr. Meredith Townsend believes will mean the beginning of the end of British rule in India. But that is a question too big to be discussed at the moment. Anyway, taken alone, the preliminary cloud is not important.

It is of interest to learn that since the year 1897 up to the present date, Rs. 31,115 worth of stolen gold, amalgam, quartz sand and quartz recovered from thieves and receivers, in nearly 3,000 cases brought to the Special Magistrate's Court at Kolar have been confiscated to Government, the companies being in those cases unable to furnish proof to which Mine the property legally belonged. By a strange coincidence, the value of such mining material recovered and returned to the respective companies in some 2,000 other cases before the same Court closely approximates the above sum, the figures being Rs. 31,164, giving a total of Rs. 62,279 as the value of the mining material stolen from the Mines which has actually been recovered. It may safely be assumed that this represents less than a fiftieth part of the amount actually abstracted from the Mines by illicit means.

The Government of Madras has accorded sanction to the proposals of the Inspector General of Registration to transfer (1) seven villages from the registration sub-district of Walajabad to that of Conjeeveram, (2) five villages from the registration subdistrict of Walajabad to that of Big Conjeeveram, and (3) three villages from the subdistrict of Conjeeveram to that of Big Conjeeveram. Proposals (1) and (2) are made as the villages therein mentioned are nearer to the Conjeeveram offices than to the Walajabad office. The transfers are recommended by the Tahsildar of Conjeeveram, and the Collector of the District, who was consulted on the point, has no objection to the proposal. Proposal (3) is made, as it is found that while the three villages therein mentioned have long been attached to the Conjeeveram office, the houses and certain lands belonging to those villages are included within the limits of the fourth division of Conjeeveram Municipality which is now attached to the Big Conjeeveram office recently opened. This anomaly of divided jurisdiction and the consequent inconvenience to the inhabitants of those villages will be removed by the presen transfer.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.—DEC. 8.

The services of Babu Kedar Nath Mukherji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Major F. P. Maynard, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), is confirmed in the appointment of Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery in the Medical College, Calcutta, and Ophthalmic Surgeon, College Hospital, with effect from the 21st November 1905.

Mr. H. V. Drake-Brockman, I.C.S., First Additional Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, during the absence on other duty of Mr. S. Ismay, I.C.S., C.S.I., or until further orders.

Mr. F A Hadow, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is temporarily promted to Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 4th November 1905.

Mr. Frederick Robert Morgan, a qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineering Establishment of the Railway Branch as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 13th October 1905, and is posted to the Nagda-Mutra Railway.

The Hon'ble Mr S M Fraser, C.I.E., an officiating Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 22nd November 1905, vice the Hon'ble Sir James Bourdillon, K.C.S.I., retired.

Mr. C L S Russell, officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department is appointed to be a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

DACCA NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Dacca, Dec. 5.

THE GURKHAS.

So, the Gurkhas have at last come here. But things Jog on in the oldway,—barring the discontinuance of pipe-water supply yesterday for about six hours. Their camp has been set up in the old Fort in the outskirts of the city, where Shaista Khan the First sleeps the Eternal sleep. A high official is reported to have said that the Gurkhas— who, after all, look more like the Manipuris than the sons of Nepal—have been brought in here only to form a guard-of-honour to the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller on his arrival. Later on, however, this official is reported to have promised that Government officials would get immunity from "molestation" by the Gurkhas. I leave it to my readers to draw their own inferences from this. I also learn that a Gurkha on being asked by a Mahomedan said that they had been sent there by the 'Sircar' to teach the Hindus a lesson.

"HINDUS WON'T GET WATER."

The arrival of the Gurkhas yesterday was, as I have already haid, signalized as it were by the stoppage of the water-supply for the latter half of the day. This reminds me of a quaint talk I overheard among a few low class Mahomedans the other day. They ware talking of the ungratefulness of the Hindus to the Nawab to whose ancestors, said they, they owe so much of the comforts they now enjoy. One of them averred that he was in a position to say that the present Nawab had ordered for from "Belat" a novel kind of tap that would respond to the touch of the Mahomedans only, and thus when the Hindus would get no water they would fully realise what it was to support the Swadeshi movement and run counter to the Nawab Shaheb's wishes. So, yesterday, when the taps did not work, it occurred to my mind as a curious coincidence that a mechanism, as aforesaid, had really arrived from "Belat"! But, thank God, we are getting water to-day.

COLLEGIATE BOYS.

Some of the Collegiate boys who rejoined the school under instructions from their guardians have been rusticated. As far as I am aware more Professors than one of the Dacca College were sent to a leader of ours to confer with him on the possibility of a settlement regarding the boys who had gone on strike. It was at the time reported that their fines would be remitted if they would return. But the tables seem, completely to have been turned against the boys who relying on the report rejoined the school.

It is said that the Nawab, the Khan Bahadur and the Sub-Registrar have been asked by Government to nominate few Mahomedans for the posts of Sub-Inspectors of Police. A bird whispers into my ears that the Nawab is going to be appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Assam. I am not prone to believe it; but the Nawab served at one time as a Deputy Magistrate.

OFFICIAL.

The L. G. is expected to-morrow. The "ap-ke-waste" people are in a flurry. Our good Commissioner and our good Magistrate are to leave us soon. Mr. Allen is to succeed Mr. Scroope, and it is said that Mr. Le Mesurier will be our Commissioner.

MUNICIPAL.

We wish we had no Municipality. The Commissioners who mostly seek for official and demi-official recognition and letter are very remiss in their work. Only those streets, which are used by Europeans, are watered while other thoroughfares are left quite uncared for.

The accommodation in Public Offices, Bangalore having proved insufficient, arrangements are made, we hear, to erect a separate building at a cost 6 lakhs of rupees.

Two men were working in a crucible pit at the Mid-Vale Steel Works, U.S.A., when 80,000 pounds of molten steel fell on them which must have converted their bodies into ashes in a moment, not even a button being found afterwards. The steel was afterwards accorded "Christian burial."

MYMENSINGH IN FERMENT

THE POLICE AND MAGISTRATE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Mymensingh, Nov. 5.

Your readers already know that five persons were arrested by the Police for alleged complicity in Thursday's occurrence. Two more have since been arrested. As to-day was the date fixed, the seven accused, formerly released on bail of Rs. 500 each, put in their appearance at 11 o'clock. In a moment the whole court-room was thronged to suffocation. The Court Sub-Inspector informed the court that "A" form had not been received and that the investigating Police officer wanted a week's time more to submit his final report. So the case had to be postponed and 12th December was fixed for further hearing. The accused were ordered to remain on bail of Rs. 200.

To-day at noon the Police Inspector of the Kotwali station with three Sub-Inspectors and a number of Police constables went to the Head Master of the Edward Institution with the following letter from the District Magistrate.

"To the Head Masters of the City Collegiate School, Edward School and Mritunjoy School.

"I shall be obliged if you will produce your attendance registers for last week for the inspection of the Police officers who bear this letter.

5-11-05. (Sd. L. O. Clarke,
Magistrate.

On the Head Masters' asking as to why the attendance register was wanted, the Inspector told that it would help in the identification of the accused. The Head Master courteously refused inspection saying that he could not allow it without the permission of the proprietor of or Secretary to the School. Then the Police officers went to the Mritunjoy School and the City Collegiate School both of which were found to be closed. After this the Police officers left. It is simply beyond human conception how attendance registers could help in the identification of accused in a criminal case. But to proceed.

The following curious letter has been sent to the Principal of the City College, Mymensingh.

"No. 1787

"To The Principal, City College, Mymensingh.

"In view of recent occurrences in the town you are advised to keep your boys away from Barabazar altogether.

"A disregard of the interests of the Government and of discipline in this matter will entail the formal and public barring of the pupils from all service under Government.

Mymensingh. (Sd.) L. O. Clarke,
The 2nd December, 1905.
Magistrate.

Comment on the letter is absolutely unnecessary. It is to be wondered how a boy simply by going to Barabazar could disregard the interests of Government. There ought to have at least been a clear definition of those "interests." Similar letters have also been issued to the heads of all the local schools.

In my last letter I have sent you a copy of the District Magistrate's letter to Dr. Taranath Bal suspending him from Honorary Magistracy as also one of that gentleman's reply to the same. Yesterday Dr. Bal received another letter, a true copy of which is given below.

"No. 2428 J.

"Mymensingh Magistracy.

"Doctor Taranath Bal, Honorary Magistrate (under suspension) is required to state within one day whether it is true that he took part in, and spoke at, the meeting of the 24th in Mymensingh when the people of Barisal, Madaripur and Rungpur were thanked for their attitude towards Government.

4-12. (Sd. L. O. Clarke,
Magistrate.

The people of the town are simply panic-stricken at the rumour that 50 Gurkhas have been ordered to be posted here. The Asst. Secretary of the Mymensingh Association has sent the following telegram to the Divisional Commissioner:—

"Rumour that Gurkhas will be sent here; pray do not send them without yourself personally holding enquiry in the locality."

Thursday's Occurrence.

It is now as clear that that Mr. Roddis (D. S. P.) and his posse of Constables ruthlessly struck whomsoever they met in Barabazar. They even pulled down men who were standing on the verandahs of private compounds and the District Superintendent of Police personally dealt blows on many young boys and innocent men. Seeing the fate of the complaints of 3 gentlemen and fearing that they might be hauled up as accused in the Police case these men have been advised not to institute any criminal case. They will shortly institute civil cases claiming damages for wrongful assault and battery. The Collectorate peon, who has instituted a criminal case against the Police, is lying in the hospital. He has been rather nastily hit on his leg by bamboo lathies and it is feared that he won't be able to join his post within a month. Babu Surendra Mohan Ghose, a clerk in the Jute office of Mr. Priyer who was arrested for his alleged complicity in Thursday's occurrence, yesterday instituted a criminal case under Section 220 I. P. C. against the D. S. P. and his Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors who are said to have been present at the occurrence alluded to above. The usual order, "Put up after the disposal of the Police case" has been passed.

Other accused are expected to institute damage suits and necessary notices will shortly be issued.

The following is a translation of the petition of complainant of Surendra Ghosh position of complainant Surendra Ghosh before Babu Revati Mohan Chakravarti, Deputy Magistrate, Mymensing.

I work in the Jute concern of Mr. Priyer. After finishing my day's work I went out for a walk by the riverside when a constable (defendant No. 5) taking me for a school student unlawfully seized me by force near the "mot" beside the Thana ghat and beat me as he dragged me towards the thana where under orders from defendants Nos. 1 and 2 I was kept in the "garod." Witnesses Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 were also similarly detained in said "garod." They told me that the defendants had also beat them. I have seen marks on the persons of the said witnesses Nos. 7, 8, 9 (viz., Khagendrajiban Ray, Dhirendra Nath Ray, Meghnath Das). little while after the occurrence the Di Magistrate, the Dist. Judge and oth came to the place. Some respectable well-to-do gentlemen and witnesses Nos 2 appeared before defendants No. 1 and and the Dist. Magistrate and asked the repeatedly to let us off on whatev they might demand. Though there no charge or evidence against us non-bailable offence, yet the defend actuated by malice and from illegal mot detained us in the hajat till 11-30 ne day in order to humiliate and insult us The D. S. P. and the Magistrate are und the impression that the students are the root of the Swadeshi movement. Up this impression several repressive meas were adopted previously to put down boys and having been unsuccessful in th attempts, defendants avenged themse upon me and witnesses Nos. 7, 8, 9 an by arresting us and beating us,, and gally kept us confined for over 17 for which I and my witness pr justice.

Mymensingh, Dec

In my correspondence under yester date I mistated the translation of the tion of complaint to be the deposition complainant in the counter-charge b against the Police under secs. 220 and I. P. C. I therefore append below the position of the complainant in this cas

Surendra Mohan Ghose of Nasiraba (1) F. Radice, Dt. Supdt. of Police; (Charan Mukerjee, Sub-Inspector; Chandra Sen, Sub-Inspector; (Chandra Mukerjee, Inspector of Po A constable (name unknown.)

Witnesses:—(1) Mr. A. Treyer; (2) Mr. Souballe; (3) Purna Chandra Ghose; Jogendra Nath Bhattacharja; (5) Dan Ray; (6) Abdul Barik; (7) Khagendra J Ray; (8) Dhirendra Nath Roy; (9) M Nath Das; (10) Hara Kishore Dhar; Mohim Chandra Roy; (12) Prosunno Ku Guha; (13) Baikuntha Nath Shome; (Ram Sundar Guha; (15) Saroda Charan Dhar; (16) Rebati Mohan Guha; (17) Sar Charan Ghose; (18) Kamini Komal Sen; Basanta Kumar Ais; (20) Surya K Shome; (21) Sasanka Mohan Ghose Norendra Chandra Banerjee; (23) T Bal; (24) Shama Charan Sen; (25) Chandra Chatterjea; (26) Debendra Chakrabarti and others.

Surendra Mohan Ghosh on solemn affirmation:—

I work in the Jute Concern of Mr. Treyer. I complain against Mr. Radice District Superintendent of Police, Tarini Babu S. I. of Police, Satish Chandra Sen, S. I. of Poli Gopal Chandra Mukerjee, Inspector of Po and Constable whose name I didn't k but whom I may know by sight. Last Thursday in the evening after finishing my work in the office I was walking by the river side when a constable arrested me near the "mott" close to the thanah in the road. Pur Chandra Ghosh of Ralli Bro's. Offi Damodar Roy, Jogendra Bhattacharjee a Abdul Barik Mian were present when I wa arrested. The constable took me to thana beating me. The Supdt. of Police an Tarini Babu ordered him to keep me in the "Garod." I was kept in the "Garod" accordingly. Four others Megnath Das, Dhirendra Chandra Roy, Khogendra Roy, Kishore Dhar were also in the "Ga They also told me that they had been in the "Garod after having been assa Khogendra, Megnath and Dhirendra marks on their person. Babu Pro Kumar Guha and two European gentleme our firm and other respectable gentlemen the town asked for bail on my behalf. Th prayed for bail to Gopal Babu Inspector, the District Superintendent and to the trict Magistrate who had gone to the by that time. No bail was granted. day after 11-30 a.m., we were let off bail, I did nothing wrong, I presume I w arrested as a student and bail was re because the District Magistrate and the trict Superintendent of Police are undes impression that students are at the ro the Swadeshi movement and they are fore trying to repress the people. Com nion Purna Chandra Ghose also was arrest but he was let off as he is elderly (abou 30 or 35 years old) I said that I was n a student but still I was not let off as was student, being rather young. (S Surendra Mohan Ghose. (Sd.) R. M. Cha barty.

Since Mr. Roosevelt conferred with leading football players and pleaded less roughness in the game, some American colleges have abolished altogether.

King Owa of Ilesha, in Lagos hinterland says a Reuter telegram, has fled from capital as a result of a threat to him by Captain Am ose, British ling Commissioner.

His Highness Rao of Cutch is carrying out an extension of the (Native) State Railway (Anjar-Tun Anjar to Bhuj, which latter pl is capital of the Maharaja Rao

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On Saturday week a complaint was filed by a resident of Runchore Lines alleging that severe injury had been caused to him by Adam, a Police Head Constable and fou other policemen who tried to extort a confession from him in connectin with the theft that had occurred in the Runchore Lines. It is reported that one of the culprits Mir Mahmed, the approver in the recent d coity case. We defer any remarks of o own till the completion of the magister inquiry in the case. The Policemen hav been suspended meanwhile. We are glad Mr. Thatcher is taking very great interest in the matter which has caused a great deal of Commotion in the Katchi community.—"Karachi Chronicle."

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

MYMENSINGH IN FERMENT.

POLICE CHARGE ON PEOPLE.

MAGISTERIAL ACTIONS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Mymensingh, Dec. 3.

For some time past, we have bee observing unusual activity on the part f the Police authorities here to make demonstrations against the Swadeshi movement. I have already written to you how a number constables, headed by Sub-Inspectors and ed with long and thick bamboos, have daily parading the streets and some of m actually advising intending purchasers purchase "belati" clothes for their apness and drawing their attention to the ness of price of country-made clothes. also informed you that up to the 1st f November no body saw any sign sort of lawlessness on the part of the hi-wallas and no body committed each of the peace, and I ventured suggest that if, at any future time, each of the peace occurred, it would be provoked by the action of the It now seems that my predictions been fulfilled and the inevitable has red.

the 30th November last, on sday, at about 5 p.m. Mr. Roddis, S. P., and a number of constables sud- made their appearance at the north- n corner of the Bara Bazar Road rmed with lathies, they seemed to ce towards the east. I may mention that usually at that hour of the day large number of people go out g in the bazar, and since the advent armed Police, the number has erably risen because a good many of often go there more as sight-seers. e time past, again, four new shops, only country-made clothes, have been on the road, where a large number chasers always congregate. Some idea crowd would be formed when I you that the owners of these new have been selling cloths worth Rs. Rs. 200 every day. The armed , all on a sudden fell upon the passers- d began to strike all and sundry. A of the Collectorate, a sweetmeat- a pleader and many others were The Police thus drove the men northern end of the road, when rsued, getting hold of some hrew them at the advancing nstable told me that a student a severe blow on the nose of the P. out being kicked, fell down on the and bled profusely. The first infor- made by Sub-Inspector Tarini Mukherjee, against the alleged translation of which is annexed not allude to any such thing; be safely presumed that the e invented this story to give the oc- e an appearance of seriousness. rmation meanwhile reached the Club e, where the District Magistrate, the rict Judge and other European gentle- were playing tennis, that the life of . S. P. was in danger and the whole rowing aside their bats, ran to the of occurrence. By this time the of the Bara Bazar road had been ted as it were, all having fled directions. As usually happens, so-called occurrence, when the real ts, if there were any, had fled the e began to arrest whomsoever they could hands on; six men were thus arrested, taken to the thana, one of whom was Mahomedan. The rumour spread that students had been arrested and some of r leading men hastened to the thanna, on their offering bail, the District intendent of Police told them to come an hour later. Of these six men, a homedan of Kalibazar was released then there; and neither do we find his name can we trace his implicity in the matter om the First Information Report. Of e remaining five, one is a student in the class of the City Collegiate School, one tudent in the Edward Institution, one eacher in a local pathsala, one a clerk European merchant and the last an bitant of Faridpur who recently came to escort a female relation of his. As d by the D. S. P., our leading men went to the thanna but bail was sed on the ground that the injured ables might have got grievous hurt the case might be one under Sec. . P. C. Although the Constables to have seen grievously assaulted this time in the thanna compound, e Civil Surgeon was within a stone's the authorities were at their wit's o ascertain whether the charge against ffenders would be one under Sec. 352, der Sec. 326 I.P.C.

this time, the public came now of the real state of and Mr. Ghose and Mr. Bose, sters, and Babus S. K. Shome, B. N. and other pleaders, went to the ow of the D. S. P. and waited on o offer bail for the arrested men. Mr. s was taking his dinner then, but Ghose was called in. The D. S. P. is ed to have said that one of the s had on the previous day called or Sub-Inspector "shala" and that not tolerate such a state of things. as the case might be one under I. P. C. he could not order the rrested men on bail. Lastly ose that the matter was so he could not pass t the ail. The gentlemen to see the ict Magis- this inform the the District Magistrate t dinner, and a was sent to y had come to the arrested men. But agistrate refused to give bail e same ground, viz, that the e one under Sec: 326 I. P. C. d men remained the whole nna "hajat." Next morning was renewed to the D. S. it was pointed out to him that the grievous wounds were nothing but brasions, when bail of Rs. 500 each nded. This was at about 8 a. m in ing of Friday, but the police on und of satisfying themselves as to the y of the security offered, put off the l 12 o'clock noon. ay, at about half past eleven, when mplaints are received by his court, rka Nath Bose, B. L., Pleader, one Chandra Aich, a peon in the Col- and one Lalit Chandra De, a eller, instituted criminal cases Revati Mohan Chakravarty, De- gistrate, against the constables and the D. S. P. for having indiscriminately assaulted and beat them. When Revati Babu, after taking the "ejahar" of the respective complainants, was about to pass orders, a chit came to him from the District Magistrate informing him that, under the standing order of the District Magistrate all complaints against Police officers should be sent to the District Magistrate before any orders were passed on the petitions. I may mention here that the Collectorate peon had been rather roughly handled and his Muktear prayed that the complainant might be sent to hospital for examination. After receipt of the District Magistrate's chit, Revati Babu sent the three petitions of complaint to the District Magistrate who passed the following order on one of them: "Put up after the disposal of the Police case" and returned those petitions to Revati Babu with instructions to pass similar orders on the other two petitions. The District Magistrate further sent the peon to the hospital for medical examination. As Revati Babu could not see his way to sign the order passed by another Magistrate, so he sent back the petitions to the Magistrate who passed similar orders on them viz, "put up after the disposal of the police case."

In the meantime an application for copy of the First Information in the Police case, was filed with expedition fees, but the office refused, saying that no such copy could be given as no such First Information report had reached the office. This was at 2 p.m.; again at 4 p.m. the application for copy was renewed but no such paper could be found in court. Next day, the First Information report in the so-called police case was received by the office. One curious fact that strikes one in this connection and deserves some notice is that, in it we find amongst the witnesses mentioned one "European who was accompanying the D. S. P. but whose name is not known" to the informant. It is very much broadly rumoured that this gentleman was no other than the "Special Correspondent of the Englishman."

Pending the submission of the "A" form in the so-called police case, which will be submitted on the 5th, the investigating Police officers are going through the "arresting process." To-day one Surendra Mohan Chowdury, a student of the second class, Zilla school, was passing along the front of the Kotwali station; Junior Sub-Inspector Satish Chandra Sen, who is personally known to Surendra Mohan and is his next-door neighbour, called him to the thana saying that he was wanted by the Inspector. Another boy was then with Surendra and he too went. As soon as he went there he was arrested and the boy who accompanied him was sent to his guardian to procure bail. This was done although his name does not appear in the First Information Report in which this Satish Sen was a principal witness and in whose presence it was drafted. I understand a constable identified him saying that he was in the crowd. This boy was a witness in the case brought against the Police. The sweetmeat seller, Lalit Chandra De, who has instituted a case against the Police was, on Saturday evening, threatened by the police for having instituted case against them and was required to withdraw it, but as he did not agree he was arrested by the police, taken to the thana and is alleged to have been roughly handled. Subsequently he was arrested as an accused in the Police case in the morning, and released on bail in the evening. This Police case will be taken up on the 5th. It appears that the authorities here are in a fix to ascertain as to how to cope with the situation created by them. In the course of one single day, the 1st of December the following three letters were issued by the District Magistrate:—

NO. 2390 J.

Babu Tara Nath Bal, Honorary Magistrate, is suspended from his honorary Magistracy for the part he has taken in the recent agitations.

This is pending his di[...]l for which I am reporting him to th[...]l Government.

Mymensingh, Magistrate's office, The 1st December.

L. O. Clarke
Dist. Magistrate.

No. 1783 G.

To the Chairman of the Mymensingh Municipality.

Dated, Mymensingh, the 1st Dec. 1905.

Sir,—In forwarding herewith a copy of your notice, dated 26th Nov. 1905 to Shib Dulal Pareh I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to state why you choose this time for issue of such notice.

You are hereby warned that you will be summarily dismissed if there is any suspicion of intimidation on your part.

I have etc.
(Sd.) L. O. Clarke,
Dist. Magistrate.

[In order to understand the reference I may point out that eleven up-countrymen have opened shops on the barabazar Road without the permission of the Municipality. On the complaint of some gentlemen that these shop-keepers caused a good deal of annoyance to the passers-by a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners was held on the 24th November and a resolution was passed to give notice to these shop-keepers to wind up their business. For this offence the duly elected Chairman, a highly respectable and venerable gentleman of the town, has been threatened with "summary dismissal!"]

No. 1783 G
Mymensingh Magistracy,
The 1st December, 1905.
To the Head Master
Edward School, Mymensingh.

You are hereby directed to show cause within 3 hours why the school should not be reported to the Education Department with the recommendation that the severest measures be taken against it. Extracts from the District Superintendent of Police's note, dated 30th Nov. 1905, are enclosed, herewith.

(Sd.) L. O. Clarke.
Magistrate.

[Extract from the D. S. P.'s Report to the Dist. Magistrate dated 30-11-05.]

On 19-11, a meeting at which 500 people (students, teachers, pleaders, muktears,etc.,) attended, was held at the Edward School, Mymensingh Town. Babu Bepin Behari Das Gupta, the Headmaster of this school, amongst others, spoke. He exhorted his audience to continue the Swadeshi agitation.

This Headmaster also spoke at a meeting held at the Durgabari on 24-11 in which the people of Rungpur, Barisal and Faridpur were thanked for the action they had taken against the Government.

30-11. (Sd.) F. Roddis.

The gentlemen concerned have sent in the following respective replies:—

From Babu Tara Nath Bal,
Hony. Magistrate, Mymensingh.
To L. O. Clarke Esqr., I.C.S.,
Dist. Magistrate, Mymensingh.
Dated 4th December, 1905.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 2390 J., dated the 1st instant, suspending me from my Honorary Magistracy for taking part in the recent agitation, I beg to draw your attention to Sec. 26 Cr. P. Code under which the District Magistrate has no authority to suspend an Honorary Magistrate and it is only the Local Government that can do so. I therefore beg to submit that your order of suspension is illegal and is not binding on me.

2. I further beg to state that by the recent agitations, I presume you mean the Swadeshi movement, the object of which is to promote and revive indigenous arts, industries and manufactures of the country and as such is perfectly proper and legitimate and in my opinion it is not improper on the part of anybody to take any part in it. Participation in such movement can not therefore be a ground for the suspension or dismissal of an Honorary Magistrate. It is very much to be regretted that you have taken such an attitude towards it.

3. I request the favour of your forwarding this reply of mine along with any report that you may be pleased to make for my dismissal to the Local Government.

I have etc.
(Sd.) Tara Nath Bal.

No. 287 d.,

From Babu Shama Charan Roy,
Chairman, Mymensingh Municipality.
To The Magistrate, Mymensingh.
Mymensingh, 4th Dec. 1905.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No 1782 G., dated the 1st instant, enquiring why I issued the notice, dated the 26th instant, to Shib Dulal Pareh I have the honour to bring to your notice that I received a petition from one Babu P. C. Bose and others praying to remove the shops held on the Barabazar Road on the ground of "inconvenience and annoyance" to the passers-by and similar complaints were verbally made to me by several other gentlemen. The matter was considered by the Commissioners at a meeting held on the 24th November last. As large crowds used of late to gather about those shops and impede the traffic, the Commissioners resolved that notices should be issued upon the shop-keepers prohibiting them to hold their shops on the Municipal road. Two of the Commissioners brought to the notice of the meeting that twice before these shops were removed by the Police. In issuing the notice I carried out the resolution passed by the Commissioners at the said meeting. It would be dereliction of duty on my part if I had not given effect to it. The Commissioners in passing the resolution believed in good faith that by removing these shops, the inconvenience of traffic would be removed, and neither the Commissioners nor I had the least idea of intimidating any body. The notice was issued simply with a view to prevent inconvenience to the public.

As regards your warning that I shall be summarily dismissed, I beg leave to state that elective system is in vogue here and I have been elected chairman of this Municipality by the Commissioners and I am constrained to draw your attention to the last para of Sec: 24 of the Bengal Municipal Act under which it is only the Commissioners who can remove an elected Chairman "by a resolution of the Commissioners in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the whole number of the Commissioners have given their votes at a meeting specially convened for the purpose."

I extremely regret the tone of your letter which you were pleased to address me without calling for any report or making any enquiry whatever from me.

I have etc.
(Sd.) S. C. Roy.
Chairman.

No. 17

From the Head Master, Edward Institution, Mymensingh.
To The District Magistrate, Mymensingh,
Dated, Mymensingh the 2nd Dec. 1905.

Sir,—With reference to your office, No. 1783 G., dated the 1st December 1905, I have the honour to state that I am not aware of any fact which would make the Institution of which I am the Head Master, liable to be reported against to the Educational authorities.

The extracts from the District Superintendent of Police enclosed with your letter refer to two instances with which the school has nothing to do. Whatever I did I did entirely in my personal capacity. It is true that I lent the school premises for holding a meeting on the 19th November and also spoke at that meeting. I would, however, beg to point out that in my humble opinion there is nothing wrong or unconstitutional in speaking in favour of the Swadeshi movement.

With reference to para 2 of the said report I would also beg to submit that the District Superintendent of Police is under certain mis-apprehension with reference to the object of the meeting held on the 24th November. The meeting was held to express our sympathy with the people of Barisal and Rungpur in their present afflictions and to thank the Head Master of Madaripur for his noble conduct. I don't know that they have taken any action against the Government as asserted by the District Superintendent of Police in his letter.

I have etc.
Bepin Behari Das Gupta.
Head Master
Edward Institution.

The following is a translation of the First Information lodged by S. I. Tarini Charan Mukherjee in case No.,—, dated 30-11-05 against 5 students of Mymensingh before Inspector Gopal Ch. Mukherjee.

S. I. Tarini Charan Mukherjee officer in charge of the station Kotwali, Mymensingh, lodged information before Babu Gopal Chandra Mukherjee, Inspector, to the effect that on the 30th November 1905 at about 5 p. m. there had as[...]d about 200 school and college students and other people on the part of the Barabazar Road in front of the Kotwali station without any business obstructed the public road, some by standing on it and others by passing up and down in bands, and thereby caused inconvenience to the public. On his remonstrating with the crowd he was not heeded and the crowd continued to obstruct the road and was joined gradually by other students. At this, he informed the D.S.P., who was present in the station, about the state of things. The D. S. P. ordered some constables to go and disperse the assembly and tell the people to go away. The constables, namely, Istas Ali, Lakhdhani Singh and Sadatulla communicated the order of the D. S. P. to the people and told them to disperse, but they did not; whereupon the D. S. P. himself went to the spot and told the people to break up and that he would put them under arrest if they would not obey his order. He (informant) and S. I. Satish Chandra Sen, Head Constable Lakdani Sing and Fuljari Lala and Surja Ram Gowala with the help of other constables separated the crowd and followed them to the end of the Barabazar road. Some of the students and other people withdrawing to the verandah of the students' boarding house and some to the house of Prasanna Guha, pleader, formed groups there. Their number was about one hundred. The D. S. P. after ordering these groups to be dispersed returned to the station. While they were dispersing the people assembled in front of the house of Prasanna Guha, pleader. From 2 to 3 hundred people came from the north-west direction shouting "Bande Mataram" and throwing brickbats towards them. While they were advancing to disperse that crowd, the assembled people continued throwing brickbats in larger number and wounded some constables and the town Chowkidar. He (informant) was struck by a brick on his "topi" and could not therefore proceed further, but told the people not to form such unlawful assemblies and commit rioting and to disperse The people did not listen to him but shouted "Bande Mataram" in reply and advanced towards him and threw brickbats and some of them armed themselves with bamboo posts from a fallen roof The D. S. P. arrived on the spot at that time. The assembly did not desist from pelting bricks even then. People standing near the house of Prasanna Guha pleader and in the verandah of the Boarding House as also people standing in the verandah of the house of S. I. Saratsasi continued throwing bricks. Accused Megh Nath Das was then seen to be aiming brickbats at them and he (Megh Nath) was arrested with the help of Constable Jagabandhu and four more young boys were also arrested by other constables and brought to the thana. The crowd was proceeding towards the thana and throwing bricks. While the police party was coming to the thana with the D. S. P. bricks were being thrown even then. There were bamboo and wooden clubs in the hands of some of the people in the crowd. He knows some of the members of the Surhid Samiti but does not know their names. He saw Kula Chandra De, one of these members in the crowd and in the very act of throwing bricks and some other members, too, in the crowd. He was also able to recognize many among the crowd. For 2 months past college and school students, pleaders, Muktears, doctors and others have leagued themselves and have been in the habit of parading in the Barabazar road and preventing purchase of foreign cloths every evening and using force now and then. There was likelihood of breach of the peace and hence attempts were made to disperse them. But the people would not heed him. To keep the peace town constables and thana and line constables, were told off for duty on this road and he and other police officers used to be present in the thana. He lodged that information against the rioters and asked for an investigation. He had been informed that Ranada Majumdar of the town police, constables Radhacharan, Jadunath Chakravarti, Jagadamba Sukul, Chowkidars Radha and Latu and constable Har Kumar Roy of the thana had received wounds. He could not say for certain whether others had been wounded or not His witnesses are the wounded constables, the D.S.P., Town Head Constable and constables, Chowkidars, thana S.I. Satish Chandra Sen and constables, Line Head Constables Fuljhari Lal and Surjaram Gowala and other constables on duty, the shop-keepers of the bazar, and one European (name unknown) who was with the D. S. P. Of the constables, Ranada Majumdar, Radha nath Gupta, Jadunath Chakravarti and Town Chowkidar Latu had received serious wounds and been sent to the Dispensary for medical examination and treatment. Some of the bricks thrown by the accused had also been picked up and brought. The five accused already arrested are Megnath Das Surendra Mohun Ghose, Dhirendra Nath Roy, Khagendra Jiban Roy and Har Kishore Dhar. He knew the names of Meghnath and Khagendra before and has learnt the names of the rest from them.

(Sd.) Tarini Charan Mukerjee.

THE HIGH COURT

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Woodroffe.)

A DIVORCE SUIT.

VANQUELIN VS. VANQUELIN.

Messrs. Morison and Stokes instructed by Messrs. Leslie and Hinds appeared for the petitioner Elizabeth Anna Vanquelin.

Messrs Chackervertty and Sinha instructed by Messrs. Fox and Mondal appeared for the respondent A. H. E. Vanquelin.

Mr. Evans Pugh instructed by Messrs. Pugh and Co. appeared for the intervenor George Philip Opulos.

Mr. Morison in opening the case for the petitioner said that the petitioner sued for the divorce on grounds of cruelty and adultery. The petitioner filed her petition on the 3rd April 1905. The respondent filed his answer on the 22nd May in which he admitted the fact of the marriage but denied all the charges and allegations. On the 18th July he applied for leave to file a supplementary answer and in that answer he charged the petitioner with having committed adultry with one Philip Opulos, who, however, denied the allegation. The petitioner and the respondent were married on the 27th of February 1897 at the Arminian Church in Calcutta. They both professed Christian religion. The petitioner was an Arminian and the respondent an Englishman. There were three issues of the marriage; the first daughter was born in 1898, the second in 1902 and the third a son in April 1903. All the children are alive. After the marriage the parties lived with the mother of the petitioner in Calcutta. Everything went on smoothly for a couple of years. In 1899 they removed from house No. 25 Royd Street, the house of the petitioner's mother, to the continental Hotel. At that Hotel was living Mr Vanquelin's mother who had married Mr. Rowdiffe and two Misses Vanquelins, and they were guilty of the great cruelty towards the petitioner in presence of the respondent. The respondent was a man of very violent habits and of very strong temper and he used physical violence towards her. Knocked her head, and kicked her out of the house. The petitioner was obliged to go to the Police Court and lay a charge of assault. In September 1900, at the continental Hotel, he was most abusive to her, assaulted her and threw furniture at her. This assault took place as Mrs. Roweliffe's daughters wanted to use the petitioner's carriage and as the petitioner objected to it. In January 1901 there was some dispute about children and the respondent assaulted her very violently. In this the respondent was assisted by the two Misses Vanquelin and his ownmother. She had to take refuge in another lady's room. She was so ill that had to go for a change. In April 1902 went to Hongkong. On her return was a reconciliation and they lived happily. After a short period he again used violence towards her. On the 12th August 1901 the respondent assaulted her, she was then in a very delicate condition and she had to go to her father's house at no 25 Royd Street. In August 1901 the petitioner filed a petition for judicial separation but she was approached by friends and relatives and she withdrew her petition. There was a reconcilation for the second time. The judicial proceedings were abandoned. The petitioner returned to the respondent in July 1902 and they lived together until March 1905, a couple of months after the second reconcilation the petitioner remonstrated with the respondent for keeping late hours when the respondent knocked her down. A complaint was lodged in the Police Court. All along the petitioner was supplying the respondent with money. The respondent went home in March 1903 and returned in August that year. It was then that the petitioner had the slightest suspicion of his fidelity. One day while he was going out she asked him where he was going to and said that she would follow him. He assaulted her and knocked her down. On the 5th March again the petitioner knocked her down, tore her hair, and kicked her as she was going out of the gate. The petitioner was obliged to lake refuge at her father's house 25 Royd Street. Thereafter these proceedings followed. As regards adultery the petitioner had evidence to show that he had committed adultery with Rosa Valkovosky. The respondent had filed a supplementary answer and made allegations against the petitioner. The petitioner denied that and said that it was an idle suggestion on the part of the respondent.

Mr. Morison asked the permission of the court whether he would go on with his case first (i.e., cruelty and adultery against the respondent) or with the other or with both together.

Mr. Pugh said that he had no objection if Mr. Morison first went on with his case.

Mr. Sinha said that when the other side would call his witness he should ask for leave to cross-examine him with reference to the case, which his client had made. As far as their (the other side) case was on the issue of adultery as against her husband he would not contest. If the other side did not intend to go on with that part of the evidence Mr. Sinha had no objection.

Woodroffe J:—That simplifies the matter.

The witnesses were there examined. The case is proceeding.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bodilly and a common Jury.)

EMPEROR VS. M. HIGGINS AND C. BELL.

In this case in which the accused stood charged with committing rape on a Eurasian girl the jury returnde a verdict of guilty. His lordship sentenced Higgins to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. Bell pleaded guilty and threw himself on the mercy of the Court. His Lordship sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

RAILWAY FORGERY CASE.

The case of Emperor on the prosecution of the East Indian Railway Company vs. Kamikhya Churn Sen, was committed to the court of Sessions by Babu R. A. N. Sing, Third Presidency Magistrate, on charges of forgery of a railway ticket, uttering a forged railway ticket and abetment of cheating. The accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Walter Gregory and Mr. Shelley Bonerji, instructed by Mr. Mitchell of Messrs. Morgan and Co. appeared for the prosecution. The accused went undefended.

Mr. Walter Gregory in opening the case for the prosecution said that the accused was charged with having altered certain genuine railway tickets in such a manner as to enable a person to travel a further distance than he would be ordinarilly entitled to do. The accused was also charged with having altered the word "Bally" on a railway ticket to "Etwa." He was further charged with having altered the price and mileage on the ticket. The accused had many abettors in the crime, who used to inform him from time to time of the number of mill hands, who would go to their own country. These mill hands mere supplied with two tickets one from Howrah to Bally and the other from Bally to Etwah. The tickets from Howrah to Bally were genuine while the others were forged tickets in that the destination, price and mileage would be altered in them. The crime had continued for sometime when it was brought to the notice of the railway authorities. In connection with it two other persons had been arrested, tried and convicted at the last Criminal Sessions. The present accused who was then at large was afterwards arrested at Goalando.

The case is proceeding.

It is indeed inexplicable why the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway line, which was breached along with the Rajputana Malwa as well as the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway line in July last owing to the unprecedented heavy rain at the time, is not yet repaired and put in a fit condition for a resuming of the passenger traffic by the authorities concerned. We understand that after a reasonable delay the breaches on both the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the R. M. Railway lines were repaired by the responsible authorities, and the passenger and goods traffic was resumed on them. At present the arrangement for people wishing to proceed to any station on the Dholka Railway line has to start from the Ellis Bridge Station on the other side of this city. This is no doubt inconvenient to a certain extent to the people of this city. It is, however, much more inconvenient to people coming either from the Virumgam side or from any station on the R. M. Railway line, who if wishing to travel on the Ahmedabad Dholka line are forced come down to Ahmedabad, instead of taking the train as before at the Sabarmati Station, and go through the city to the Ellis Bridge Station, which means a distance of at least two miles. This is undoubtedly serious grievance.—"Praja Bandhu."

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Mail Notes.

London, Nov. 17.

A German paper states that King Edward and Queen Alexandra intend to be present at the festivities in connection with the Kaiser's silver wedding on February 27.

It is stated that Lord Windham will take the title of the Earl of Plymouth formerly held by his family, and that Mr. Forbes Leith who was elevated to the Peerage last week will become Baron Fyvie.

The Duchess of Bedford was the principal [illegible]ness at a further hearing of the case [illegible]nst Kerry, the explorer last Friday. She [illegible] to sending articles for the [illegible]ristan da [illegible]ma islanders. The case was again ad[illegible]rned.

The case of the Countess of Shrewsbury against the Earl of Shrewsbury which involved disputes regarding the scope of a separation agreement and the ownership of certain family jewels has been settled upon terms which are not disclosed.

A meeting of the National Indian Association was held yesterday, Sir David Barr presiding Mr. Theodore Morison read a paper on Indian Mahomedans and European culture. He expressed the opinion that the aversion of Mahomedans to western science was not due to religious fanaticism but rather to a quasi-patriotic feeling of which they themselves were only dimly aware. It was the instinctive loyalty to the social system in which they were born.

The Ambassadors of the six great Powers have prepared another note to the Porte, urging its adhesion to the proposals concerning the financial control of Macedonia and other matters. The communications will be final, and it is understood that five days' grace will be allowed, after which, if a favourable reply be not received, the fleets will assemble and establish a blockade, the ships of each power watching a certain radius. Apparently Germany is not sending ships, but this is not regarded as implying any dissent, the reason assigned being that she has no ships in the Mediteranean. It is stated that Admiral Von Ripper of the Austro-Hungarian Navy will command the United squadrons.

In to-day's "Morning Post," the St. Petersburg correspondent says the Tsar is credited with the intention, if the situation grows worse, of appointing Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaevitch as military dictator with absolute powers. Count de Witte has issued an appeal to the workmen to resume work and to give Government time to carry out reforms. The general strike which was threatened in Warsaw appears to have been abandoned. A serious mutiny has occurred in Vladivostok which was due to malcontent reservists. A great part of the town was destroyed and the mutiny was not suppressed till a number of lives had been lost. There has also been an abortive mutiny at Svenborg in Finland. The similarity of these two occurrences points to the work of some central organizing body.

It is announced to-day that a general strike has been declared at Odessa, and also that the Tsar has issued a decree thanking the troops in Odessa for their "exemplary conduct during recent disturbances." It is also announced that an imperial manifesto has been issued by which payments made by peasants for the use of land are reduced by a half from January 1st 1906, and abolished altogether from January 14th 1907. This is a clever stroke of Count Witte and likely to win over the peasants to his side. A telegram this afternoon says the Council of Workmen's Delegates met yesterday evening to discuss a reply to Count Witte's appeal. The speakers vehemently denounced Count Witte describing him as a partisan of bureaucracy. Resolutions were adopted to continue the strike indefinitely. The news from many parts of Russia is very disquieting.

The King met with a somewhat severe accident while shooting in Windsor Great Park yesterday. During the last drive but one, His Majesty caught his right foot in a rabbit hole and fell with such force as to splinter the stock of the gun he was carrying. He was at once assisted to rise and sat for a few moments on a shooting stool while the head gamekeeper rubbed the injured part. Lol. Legge fetched a carriage and with the assistance of Lord Clarendon and the Hon. Mr. John Ward, the King limped to the carriage and drove to the Castle. His Majesty walked to his apartment where he was seen by nurse who did not consider the injury serious. Lord Knolly's reply to an inquiry telegraphed last night said: "The King slipped in a rabbit hole to-day while shooting and tore a tendon above the ankle. His Majesty is doing well and is not suffering more pain than was to be expected." His Majesty was able to dine with the family party at night and afterwards attended a state theatrical performance in the Waterloo Chamber.

A strange case came before the Magistrates at Berwick on Tuesday. A man named Duguid and a woman named Quayle were charged with conspiring to take a girl named Amelie Chetwynd, aged 13, from the care of her lawful guardian Christopher Leyland, of Haggerston Castle, Northumberland. The prosecuting counsel said the girl and her sister were wards in Chancery and legally under Leyland's charge. Their mother Mrs. Chetwynd, resented this and had employed Duguid to kidnap them. The plan was that Duguid and Quayle were to seize the children at some convenient moment and ship them in a small steamer at a place called Beal on the Northumberland coast, then transfer them to a larger steamer and convey them to San Sebastian or some Spanish port where the mother would join them. Counsel read letters from Mrs. Chetwynd to Duguid giving instructions to seize the children when walking with their governess, and to tamper with the motors and telegraph wires in order to prevent pursuit. He stated that a warrant had been issued against Mrs. Chetwynd, who is in Paris, in order to give her a chance of surrendering and establishing her innocence. The case was adjourned and bail refused.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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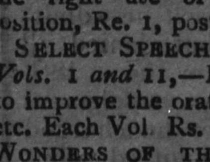

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