THE ANGLES AND THE PARTITION OF THE PARTY OF







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CALCUTTA THURSDAY, MARCH 24. 1904..

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No. 23.

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like to recommend it to all females who are in the state of pregnancy."

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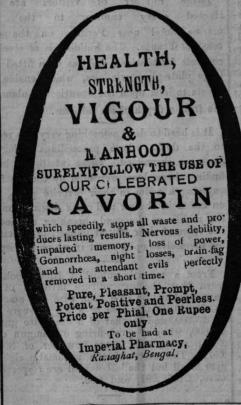
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(Sd.) Dina Nath Mukherjee,
Dv. Magistrate, Rajshahi

Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi, Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1901.

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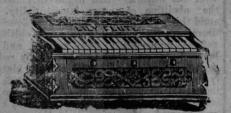
**ভ**हेळद्रः दाक्रमाशे।

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Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boaliah has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable. He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and fully deserves encouragement and patronage. He is trust, worthy in his dealings with his customers.

Dated 4-2-90. (Sd.) Nil Kant Majumder, Professor, Presidency College.

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#### SCIENCE NOTES.

METEORITES.

That it should be suggested that there is any connection between the fall of meteorite's and a state of civilation mar raise a smile of incredulity. For there would seem to be no apriori reason why the fragments which fall after the disappearance of large meteors should fall on one part of the surface of the earth rather than an another. One of the best collections of meteorites in the world is in Vienna, and it is from that city that we get the latest calculation as to the present annual fall of these interesting objects. Professor Berwerth, of the Austrian capital, aserts that the annual fall is some 900 per annum. That is to say, two or three fall somewhere on the globe in the course of a day. somewhere on the globe in the course of a day. It follows, therefore, since three-fourths of these fall into the sea, that about 200 must fall on the land. This number must be halvel, because a large portion of the earth's surface is unpopulated; and halved again, because as many are likely to fall unnoticed in the night as fall in the day. This brings us to about fifty-five per year, or 5,500 brings us to about fifty-five pe fall on the land. This number must be halvel, because a large portion of the earth's surface is unpopulated; and halved again, because as many are likely to fall unnoticed in the night as fall in the day. This brings us to about fifty-five per year, or 5,500 brings us to about fifty-five per year, or 5,500 in the course of the century. Now, the total number of recorded falls, even going back to the fifteenth century, is only about 350. But we must not rashly conclude that the estimate of the Austrian professor is incorrect. In the last century there were no fewer than fifty falls in France alone, and France covers about in the course of the century. Now, the total number of recorded falls, even going back to the fifteenth century, is only about 350. But we must not rashly conclude that the estimate of the Austrian professor is incorrect. In the last century there were no fewer than fifty falls in France alone, and France covers about a thousandth part of the surface of the globe. Altogether there are 634 meteorites known, and of these 256 fell in Europe and 177 in the United States. That is to say, two-thirds of the surface of the globe and then he feel in courts. Altogether there are 634 meteorites known, and of these 256 fell in Europe and 177 in the United States. That is to say, two-thirds of the whole fell in countries covering one-eight of the surface of the land. The fact is, of course, that only civilised countries have noticed the fall of a meteorite and recorded the fact and preserved stone. Further investigations show that the meteorite fall more frequently in muntainous districts than in the plains. The Himalayas, the Rockies, the Alps, have each their tale to tell. Are the mountains mere mechanical obstacles or is the force of gravitation greater in the neighbourhood of these great masses? Again, of the Continental meteorites, 182 are iron and 79 are iron. Berwerth's plausible explanation of the excess of iron meteorites in the new wirld is that the dry air or the desert areas in which they are found has preserved not any properties. tion of the excess of iron meteorites in the new wirld is that the dry air of the desert areas in which they are found has preserved not only the meteorites which fell in the last meteorites called "howardites" have fallen in Russia? Of the nine known enteorites, three fell in France and two in Russia. No meteorite has ever fallen in Illinois, whereas there are records of four in lowa, a State of the same size but with a maller population. Kansas is larger than lilinois, and yet it can proudly point to its welve. Are these facts merely coincidences, is there some yet unknown law which verns their occurrence?

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS.

In his presidential address to the Institute of Electrical Engineers.

In his presidential address to the Institute of Electrical Engineers.

In his presidential address to the Institute of Electrical Engineers.

In his presidential address to the Institute of Electrical Engineers.

In his presidential address to the Institute of Electrical Engineers.

In his presidential address to the Institute of the same size in the elephant and the elemants, was small and the elephant and

towns shared in the electrical supply. A new feature was the use of large turbo-generators of the Parson's type, and gas-engines of great of a tax gatherer whose duties had been nower were also coming into use. One which levied on what they most value, their cattle; power were also coming into use. One which would be exhibited at the coming St. Louis Exhibition would be of three thousand horsepower, with two cylinders each of fifty-one inches diameter, which would run at eightyfive revolutions per minute. Referring to secondary batteries, he said that the Edison iron-nickel cell appeared to be on the verge of adoption upon a commercia scale. There seemed to be little doubt that the batteries fulfilled the expectations formed of them, and that their introduction would give an immense impetus to the electric automobile industry, and even to accumulator traction in

HIGH-SPEED TOOLS.

HIGH-SPEED TOOLS.

In October last a paepr was read at the Manchester Technical School upon "Important ling a sharp sound and began to kick one Tests with High-Speed Tools," in which the results of experiments extending over a period of nine months, under a commit e of experts, of nine months e of experts e and drills on soft and hard cast-iron and steel at various speeds, and some of the results, especially those associated with the "A.W." high-speed tool-steel (made by the well-known high-speed tool-known high-speed tool-known high-speed tool-speed too hundred and thirty-five feet per minute, and the tool can be kept at this work for seven hours at a time without being touched or the topulation ground in any way. It is also stated that a fend of garlic.

\*\*Lwist-drill name of this same "A.W." steel, It was a glorent control of the tigress's the population of having a diameter of three-quarters of an inch and running at the rate of five hundred and thirty-five revolutions per minute, will drill where breakfast and a bath awaited me.

a hole through four inches of cast-i-on in The only drawback to camp life that eighteen seconds, and that after drilling a number of such holes the drill showed no perceptible sign of wear. The introduction of high-speed tool-steel lathes and drills is likely to bring about a revolution in workshop practice of the most far-eaching andr benefical character.

THE E IS NO DANGER whatever from lockjaw or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which used these diseases. It also causes wounds to heart without maturation and in one third the time equired by the usual teatment. Sold by Sm.ith tanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agent dool Paul and Co., Abdo I Rahamanans

TIGER SHOOT.

2nd.—That venerable man was a true prophet. A nine-mile ride this morning brought us to the place where we had our first beat ten days ago, and we were told that not only the tigress with her half-grown cubs, out also a male tiger were there. With great premution the line of beaters was taken back about two miles, and many stops were posted. As it was my last day I was put in the best place

Soon after the beat began I heard the wes come sound of a tiger's roar. This, I after wards heard, proceeded from the male tiger, who cantered down in front of the line, icokwho cantered down in Front of the line, Rosaing very fine and heraldic, coughing defiance. The Globe Trotter, who was posted on a high bank on my left, told me afterwards, that this fine beast came out into the open heading directly for me, but stopped and sat on his haunches about 150 yards off, where I coulun't see him, and after a few moments spent in contemplation of the view moved off nto thick cover, where he was no more seen.

reached the bottom of the bank where the ravine opened into the plain the tiger suddenly roared from the bushes at his feet. This was too much for the elephant, which turned and fled, in wild abandonment of terror, across the plain. It was a ludicrous sight, and luckily there were no trees near under which the elephant could rush or the Personal One's position would have been dangelous. As it was it must have been suffi-

ed, but it must be remembered that the death of the tigress was the visible removal

so their jubilation was natural.

We returned to camp at 8 to find another sportsman who had arrived to take my place. We had him at a disadvantage, for we coul? tell him tiger stories which were new, and he could not innict the like on us. At 11 P.M. I reluctantly started on my ride to the railway, the others gloating on the prospect of a night in bed, denied to me. The first stage of my journey was on a camel. The enjoyment of this means of locomotion depends on many things—its novelty, the camel's paces, and the diet of the person who sits in front and navigates the animal. My steersman was an estimable man, but too

It chanced that we returned to the village whence the beaters had mustered, with them and the dead tigress. It was an imposing entry. Each man, in token of victory, had seized a green bough, and the appearance of the mob suggested the historical moving of Birnam Wood to Dunsinane. As we drew near the village it was evident that the news of the tigress's death had preceded us, for the population turned out "en masse." The

It was a glorious moonlight night, and the hours passed quickly, sunrise finding me still on the road. At 8 A.M. I reached the station

The only drawback to camp life that I have ever been able to discover is that time passes too quickly, so that just when one has begun to formet that civilisation exists it is

time to return there.

I am now envying those whom I left in camp and wishing them more success, but I shall not chronicle their adventures at second hand .- "Madras Times."

No A MINUTE should be lost when child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child be comes hourse, or even after the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. never fails and is pleasant and safe to take.

Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agnts, K. Paul and Co. Abdool Rah man, and Bdool Kareem, Calcutt

JAPAN PAST AND PRESENT.

A SHORT SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY.

We are accustomed to think of Japan as a very small country and the Japanese as very small persons, and the mind receives a cerand people being pitted in war against Russia and the Russians, the giant country and people of the East. Yet Japan is not so diminutive after all. Its area is estimated at about one and one-fourth that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain; and its inhabitants number more than 42,000,000.

for strenuous and violent events, rivals that of many of the great European nations.

Up to the beginning of the Sixth Century (of our era) the history of the country is purely mythical. Only with the introduction of Buddhism at that time do we get any trustworthy historical data. The Japanese themselves are fond of dating their history from the accession of the Emperor—immu, in the year 660 B. C., and, as religion and patriotism are very intimately associated in Japan, it is dangerous for native scholars to attempt to challenge this custom associated in Japan, it is dangerous for native scholars to attempt to challenge this customary belief in the nation's antiquity. The mythical period of Japanese history is set forth in the volume known as the Kojiki, and the method's generally adopted by the modern native historians is to reject what is miraculous in these legends and accept the remainder as historical fact, a method which does not al-

historical fact, a method which does not altogether convince and satisfy the western mind.

E PERIOD OF CHINESE INFLUENCE. The centuries following 600 A. D. were a eriod of assimilation of erviting Chinese, The centuries following 600 A. D were a period of assimilation of a chinese, and a centralized system aldom imported from China held sw. For four hundred years, under the F nara family, court officialdom continued to direct the course of the country's history. This was effaced by the rise of military caste. For a century and a half, the rival families of Taira and Minamoto struggled for supremacy. Taira and Minamoto struggled for supremacy. The latter clan finally proved the stronger, and its chief warrior, Yoritomo, was in 1185 appointed Shogun, or generalissimo. This famous office was not abandoned till 1868. In the twelfth century the eentre of rule shifted eastward to Kamakura, near the modern port of Yokuhama. After a period of feudal overlordship the Shogns in their turn dwindled into mere puppets and were super-seded by their vassais, the Hojo lords, who were in the ascendant from 1205 to 1333 A. D. At this time occurred the great Mongol

of three able generals and administrators. One of them, Hideyoshi, having succeeded in restoring order and unity in the state, employed the great army he had organized in an expedition against Korea (1592-1598). But no permanent hold on that country was obtained and when Hideworki died no one are In his presidential address to the R. Kaye for of Electrical Engineers, Mr. R. Kaye foray gave a very interesting resume of electrical progress generally. He considered that existing legislation had hampered electrical enterprise, and made some suggestions for the removal of defects in the present laws. But in spite of such impediments substantial progress had been made in the utilisation of the electric current both for light and power. Not including traction-motors, there were in use up to March last lamps and motors equivalent to over fourteen million eight-candle valent to over fourteen million eight-candle valent from the sub-there are not of the superior of the sub-there are not of the sub-there are not over fourteen million eight-candle valent to over fourteen million eight-candle valent from the Mohamman control of the sub-there are not over fourteen million eight-candle valent to over fourteen to th parties or confraternities within a creed, reparties or confraternities within a creed, representing after a sort the rivalires of two kindred peoples, the Spaniards and the Potunguese. The insane competition between the Jesuits and the Franciscans led to the reversal of the policy of the pre-Tokukawa Shogunate, and Iyeyasu, the Light of the East, as he was afterwards canonized, almost at the very moment when he brought East, as he was afterwards canonized, almost at the very moment when he brought the 250 petty states into which Japan was divided under the development for which he had prepared the way and withdraw the country into an isolation, unparalleled in the history of the world, for nearly two centuries and a half.

THE CONCESSIONS TO THE DUTCH. This was in 1638. The Dutch alone, in the restricted area of Nagasaki, were granted very narorw privileges of trading. Chris-tianity was rooted out. The Japan of this period is the Japan of romance, of judicial suicide, of elaborate punctilio, of exquisite taste in lacquer, porcelain and inlaid work. Though the desultory system of private war came to an end with the rise to power of the Tokugawa dynasty, the age remained an age of blood. Vendettas were mercilessly continued from generation to generation, the slightest political disaffection was punished by death, wholesale "harakiri" were practised on trivial pretexts, while the annual number of executions at Yedo alone by death, who are the state of the state o decap.tation, concifixion, and at the stake amprincipal element in criminal procedure, as indeed, it continued to be up to 1878, long after the Japanese had begun to clamor for the abolition of extra territoriality. Yet amid this ruthless ferocity, the arts flourished, literature and philosophy were cultivated, refined amusements were created and elaborated to an ext-nt that finally reduced them to conventional pedantries. Materially and morally little progress was made during the conventional pedantries. ly and morally little progress was made during the Tokugawa period. Nevertheless, the seeds of change la-dormant here and there, and showed signs of germination even before the advent of the foreigners gave them a catalytic impulse towards a fluler fire. The Tokugawa system, almost the only merit of which was its abolition of private war, was slowly undermined by its own inertia, by the gradual infiltrations of European ideas through the Dutch (in spite of the confinement of the latter to a small area), by the spread of onfucianism, (encouraged by the Shoguns themselves which inculcated the supreme importance of the people, by the

revivial of the religion of Shinto, by the publication of the famous "Gwaishi"—an outsider's history of Japan—and lastly by the abolition of the law obliging the Daimios to reside every alternate year in Yedo, and requiring the permanent residence of their families there as hostages for their good besmall persons, and the mind receives a certain shock at the idea of such a little country and people being pitted in war against Russia and the Russians, the giant country and people of the East. Yet Japan is not so diminutive after all. Its area is estimated gan to be felt more strongly. Twenty pears later, French officers were invited to organize a nary, a Bitish naval mission orinhabitants number more than 42,000,000. As a commercial and industrial power, it has only sprung into prominence in the last decade; but it has behind it a history which, for strenuous and violent events, rivals that of many of the great European nations.

Up to the beginning of the Sixth Century (of our era) the history of the country is purely mythical. Only with the introduc-Islands ended in Japan anexing that territory. A more serious conflict with China about the Korean peninsula broke out in open warfare in .894. The Japanese proved much the stronger combatant and the war ended in 1895 all in their favor. They surprised the Western nations in this war by their exhibition of naval efficiency. Since their exhibition of naval efficiency. Since this event Japan has entered enthusiastically upon a policy of industrial and commercial expansion, and the Japanese have astonished the whole world by their energy and ability and sudden adaptability to Western methods and conditions.

Under the new regime, the number of major crimes diminished in a decade from 12,000 to 4,000. Yet eighty executions take place annually in Tokio. The number of minor crimes increased, during the same decade, from 225,000 to 274,000, and suicides increased from 5,60 to 7,540. The number of cases of fraud nearly doubled—from 8,800 to 16,000. The Tenno (the Emperor) is a figurehead, but a sensible one. His office, however, is at present the most important element in the Constitution. Were the reverence for it, now almost universal, to verence for it, now almost universal, to diminish to any serious extent, it is impossible to foresee what would happen. Some observers think that the country might fall into a state of South American anarchy through a plurality of changing political parties. But there is no likelihood of such an outcome at the present time. The conflict with Russia will almost certainly have the effect of unifying interests and welding factions, for a time at any rate. It is curious that Korea, the subject of the trouble with Russia, should have figured so often in the history of the Japanees. Possibly the memory of the many times they have fought in the present crisis.

#### VARIETIES.

A lucky medical man is the physician who attends the Empress of Russia. For each visit he receives a fee of £70.

China and Japan are pre-eminently the seaweed-eating nations of the world. Among no other people are seaweeds so extensively devoured and relished as food substances.

The avearge life of a locomotive on the railways of Lngland is twenty-six

large plate-glass windows, which enable the harm by bluffing of this kind.—"Pioneer."

The "jirgah" of tribesmen from the Mohamand country, Kunhar and Ningrahar, which life from a depth of six fathoms.

It is hard to deny something very like reason to the ducks whose proceedings during the frost are chronicled. These intelligent birds, finding themselves prevented by the ice from enjoying a swim in their favorite pond, rose en masse in the air and came down plump in the middle of the pond, breaking the ice by the force of their united impact, and securing for themselves open water in which to disport.

From a recently-published Blue Book we learn that the expenditure involved in the bare construction of a 12in. wire oun amounts to £9,040, in the case of a 9.2 in, wire gun to £5,200, and in that of a 6in, wire gun to £1,600, while a quick-firing 4.7 in.gun costs £591, and a 6in, siege howitzer of 30cwt. £572. The costs of the automatic sighting gear in all but the last-named are respectively £200, £165, £81, and £86.

The Cossacks on some of the rivers in Russia have a singular method of catching the finny tribe in winter. They cut a long trench across a river when frozen and run a net from one bank to the other; then riding several miles up the stream they form a line across the frozen surface and gallop their horses down towards the nets. The fish, hearing the noise and clatter of hoofs, become frightened, dart in the opposite direction, and are thus entangled in the net.

ONE OF THE TRIUMPHS OF MOD N SURGERY.—Byapplnyng an antiseptic dresse of wounds, bruises, borns, and like iniuries befor inflamation sets in, they any becaled withon maturation and in one-third he time required by the old treatment. This is one oit rthe greatest discover and triumphs of modern surgey. Chamberlain's Pa Balm acts on this same principle. It is an atntisep and when applied to such injuries causes hem defeal very quickly. It also allays the pain an soreness. Keep a bottle of Pain Balm in your home and it will save you time and money, not to men tion the in convenience and suffering such injure entail For sale by entail For sale by

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The cats'-meat man is almost exclusively a London institution, but few provincial towns, comparatively, encouraging the "animals' meat purveyor" to any great extent. Certain London rounds have been sold for as much as £300 as going concerns, and many such rounds change hands at a price for the good-will of from £20 to £100. Several London cats' meat one of them in South-east London is said to be worth £30,000. Out of London is said to be worth £30,000. Out of London a certain Leeds caterer for cats made a competency by selling portions of fish instead of bits of meat.

Russia's army on a war footing accounts for £1,120,000 a day. Her peace expenditure on her navy is £8,000,000 a year, which sum may be multiplied indefinitely for war time. The sum mentioned for the army refers of course, to mere maintenance, and is liable to infinite

There have been a good many rumours and theories as to how the Japanese dwarf trees are prepared in the first instance, but this is a secret which the Japanese keep carefully to themselves, and even then it is only known among a limited number of families, who had it down from generation to generation. One account states that a little soil is placed in half an orange from which the inside has been removed. In this soil is placed the seed which it is desired to grow. As the roots burst through the skin of the orange they are cut off with a sharp knife. The process is repeated until the roots evince no further desire to penetrate. The outside of the orange is then varnished with a secret varnish, and the young tree planted in an ornamental pot.

In Central America there is a fruit-proc ing palm which has quite metamorphosed button business and formed the nucleus of of the most important industries. The second this fruit contains a milk that is sweet the taste and is relished by the natives. The milk, when allowed to remain in the nut lor enough, becomes hardened, and turns into substance as hard as the ivory from an phant's tusks. The plant which product these nuts is called the ivory plant. Most the buttons used in America, whether cal the buttons used in America, whether cal ivory, pearl, bone, horn, or rubber, come fr this source. The ivory plant is one of t memory of the many times they have fought over it is an explanation, to a certain extent, growers with vast fortunes. The nuts are of their intense feeling and determination exported by the chiral state of the record of the research of the state of t exported by the shipload to big button factores, from which they issue forth in every conceivable design, colour, grade and classifications.

#### RUMOURED INVASION OF YARKAND BY RUSSIA.

A news letter from Jellalabad states that A news letter from Jellalabad states that the Russian Governor in Turkestan, General Ivanoff, has issued a proclamation warning the people to be on their good behaviour in-case the troops are moved from the garrison towns towards the frontiers of Ferghana in the direction of the Pamirs and Kashgaria. This step is said to have given rise to the rumour that an expedition is to be undertaken to secure the occupation of Yarkand; and it is further asserted that transport and and it is further asserted that transport and supplies are being collected and sent towards the eastern frontier. Detachments of troops are reported to have moved already though their destination is not given. We must, of course, accept these stories with the greatest reserve; though it is within the bounds of receivility that the second stories with the second stories.

was recently received in Kabul by the Amir, preferred a request that rifles should be served out to the clans in order the better served out to the clans in order the better to secure the safety of the country. His Highness required the assurance that these arms would not be improperly used, and as he can scarcely be satisfied with any promises given it seems unlikely that the petition will be granted. Habibullah probably holds views similar to those of his father, the late A ir, who steadfastly declined to allow breech-loading rifles to be served out to the tribesmen generally. His policy was to keep these arms for his regular troops and thus lessen the chances of dangerous insurrections such as occurred in the earlier part of 1: reign.

### BRITISH INVASION OF TIBE

PROTEST AGAINST THE FORWARD

POLICY.

On Feb. 26 at the House of Lords, Lord Reay rose to call the attention of the House to the Papers on Tibet, and to move for further Papers. He said a Despatch of March 4, 1896, set forth that the policy to be adopted towards the Tibetans was one of conciliation, and that all action likely to produce ciliation, and that all action likely to produce friction must be avoided. That was a policy with which he was completely in accordance. The several attempts which had been made to enter into direct correspondence with the Dalai Lama had failed, and the proper method to follow would have been to enter into negotiation with the Chinese, and not to attempt useless representations to the Tibetans, who would not receive them. As to the boundary question at Sikkim, it was an important fact that demarcation was not provided for in the Treaty of 1890. With regard to the three points, the refusal to receive letters, the points, the refusal to receive letters, the removal of the boundary at Sikkim, and the usurpation of grazing rights, he could not see that either of them justified an advance into the heart of Tibet, and, with a little patience and a little delay, it would be quite possible to adjust these difficulties. A good deal of commotion would, he feared, arise because of our attempt to force the Tibetana out of the our attempt to force the Tibetans out of the isolation to which they had a perfect right. It was said that there might be a Russian advance, but those who had read the fascinating account of Dr. Santa Trade the fascination ing account of Dr. Sven Hedin's attempt to (Continued to Page, 7)

#### THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24, 1204.

THE GREAT CALCUTTA

DEMONSTRATION.
THE Town Hall meeting of the 18th March is the last effort of the people of Bengal to con-wince Lord Curzon of the truth that no meawince Lord Curzon of the truth that no measure of his Government has caused greater alarm to them than the proposed partition of Bengal. What effect the demonstration will have upon the mind of His Excellency we do not know; but, his Lordship must be more than human if he can ignore this united voice of a whole nation. And what is their prayer? They do not ask the rulers to vacate this country; they do not desire that Euglishmen should give up their important, posts and make room try; they do not desire that Euglishmen should give up their important posts and make room for the Indians to occupy them; they do not want to be restored to any of those birthrights which had been ruthlessly snatched away from them; no, they demand absolutely nothing from the Government except to let them alone and, so that they may drag on their existence undisturbed in the way they have been doing all these years. may drag on their existence undisturbed in the way they have been doing all these years. Why should the Government deny them this humble prayer?
We could have understood the position of the

Government if the administration of Bengal had been falling to pieces on account of the adleged over-work of the Lieutenant-Governor. But it is a remarkable fact that not a single ruler of the Province has ever complained of the heaviness of his charge. When the question of partition was first raised in 1892 in a Conference, (Vide Sir Alexander Mackenzie's reply to the question of the late Babu Guruprosad Sen on the 1st of March, 1896 in the Local Council), it was based not on the ground of the heaviness of the Bengal administration, the heaviness of the Bengal administration, but that of securing the avenues of access to the Lushai hills through the district of Chittagong. Indeed, Sir A, Mackenzie, though then ruling over-whelmed with work. Sir Henry Cotton as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal was practically the ruler of this Province for many years. He too in his Note on the transfer of Chittagong to Assam did not say a word, shout the processity of lightening the a word about the necessity of lightening the burden of the head of the Administration. The idea of the over-burdened Government did not thus emanate from any of the so-called suffering Lieutenant-Governors, but from some members of the Government of India and is therefore not worth much. On the other hand, the fact that the ad-

ministration could go on smoothly for months together during the time of two bed-ridden and one officiating Lieutenant-Governor shows conclusively that the ruler of Bengal is really conclusively that the ruler of Bengal is really far from being over-worked. As a fact, he has ample time; and, if he has a will, he can easily look after the development of the country. There is thus absolutely no necessity for the Government to needlessly disturb the established order of things and bring untold misery upon the people. Why should then Lord Curzon, an intelligent and a warmhearted man, invite useless odium upon his neared man, inv name, especially at a time when he is leaving the country for good? On the contrary, it should be quite plain to his Lordship that he would earn the fervent gratitude of the 80 millions of Bengal, not by conferring any boon on them, but simply shelving a measure which is not needed either in the increests of the people or those of the Government.

In this connecton, the patriotism of the people of Festern Bengal should be recorded in

ple of Eastern Bengal should be recorded in letters of gold. They have shown an amount of sacrifice which is unparalleled in the history of the agitation of this country. They had to fight, as it were, hand-to-hand, with the local authorities in order to keep up the spirit of the masses and prevent them from being demoralized. The leaders were coaxed and threatened in turn, but, undaunted, they worked incessantly for three months, and did not swerve for a single moment from the path of duty. It is a pity that, though the Viceroy went to East Bengal with the ostensible object of ascertaining public opinion, he did not see his way to come in contact with any of these patriots. For, we can assure His Excellency, if he had come across some of them, he would have been obliged to respect them, in spite of the prejudice created in his mind by the local

athorities against them.

And as Lord Curzon—the astute statesman -aware how he played in the hands of some of his subordinates? We wish His Excellency were present at the Town Hall meeting to hear Babus Ananda Chander Roy and Anath Bundhu Guha, the two leaders of Dacca and Mymensing, on this subject. We can guarantee that His Excellency's face would have been darkened if he had come to know all that was darkened if he had come to know all that was done to throw dust into his eyes and make him ridiculous in the eyes of the public. We may publish all these one day, for they are no official secrets but were done in open day light. As a fervent patriot himself, Lord Currey, we humbly here will approachies with zon, we humbly hope, will sympathise with the efforts of these patriots of Eastern Bengal, and, for their sake, stay the sacrificial sword raised to cut Bengal into two.

We must here say a few words to the promoters of the Town Hall meeting. All ho
nour to them for what they have done in
regard to this matter. Indeed, the services
of the British Indian Associa
tion and the Bengal Landholders
the area of such distinguished Association, and of such distinguished persons as Rajah Peary Mohun Mukherjee, Maharaj-Kumar P. K. Tagore, Rai Raj Kumar Sarvadhikary and Mr. A. Chowdry at this crisis will always be remembered by the people; yet there was a lamentable slip on the part of somebody. The hundreds of delegates, who came from different parts of the gates, who came from different parts of the country at immense sacrifice, ought to have been given greater prominence than was done in their case. Fancy that almost the entire time of the meeting was taken as here. time of the meeting was taken up by some well-known speakers of the town, while, with the exception of only half-a-dozen, the hundreds representing the doomed districts were

It is also to be regretted that the time It is also to be regretted that the time allowed to the speakers of Eastern Bengal, was ridiculously short. One Calcutta speaker took an hour or more in pouring out his eloquence upon the audience, and some others at least twenty minutes each; but leaders like Babus Ananda Chunder Roy and Anath Bandhu Guha, who had not only studied the subject more carefully than the patriots here but had suffered in their heart of hearts in a

manner unknown to the latter, could not get even ten minutes to give vent to their sur-charged hearts. And while all the cheering was monopolized by a few patriots on this side of Bengal, who had taken no active part in this agitation, and some of whom perhaps remembered only on the day of the meeting that the country was over-taken by a great disaster, the real workers who felt keenly on the subject and came from hundreds of miles at immense sacrifices to express their sorrow, were not even noticed. It is quite true, to quote a contemporary, that "these deafening cheers came from the school and college boy contingent"; but, this sort of distinction between the leaders of the West and the East, even by school boys, should not have been tolerated.

AN OBJECT-LESSON FROM ANIMAL LIFE

MAN IS BUT AN ADVANCED ANIMAL. Modern philosophers are in search of a line between man and ape for the purpose of estab-using what is called the Darwinian theory of evolution, which had however been previous-ly discussed by Hindu scientists. But is a ink necessary for the purpose of proving the theory? What is the difference between a man and another unimal? Not much-only man has everyth ig in him in better or wors form than that if other meatures of God on earth. The lower animals have intelligence and sentiments, but they are more developed in man. A man can be more faithful than a dog and more cruel than a cat playing with a mouse, that is all.

Here is a story of animal life, rather bird life, which we witnessed with our own eyes, in our early youth. In a big peepul tree, a couple or vultures had built their nest. A pair of owlwere, however, sccretly coveting this comtortable home of their neighbours, these vuitures , though none knew their intention. These indian owns are not as big and strong as the vultures; but, being birds of prey, they are more ferocious than the vultures which feed on carrion. They had another advantage over the vultures, of which later on. One day, just as the sun had set in, our attention was drawn to the top of the above-mentioned peepul tree by the unearthly "dhu" of the male owl, and the screeching of the vultures. We at once realised the situation, namely, that the Japanese had opened fire upon Port Arthur, that is to say, the owls had tacked the ultures!

The invad s, however, failed; and the besieged rem: d in possession. We then had no idea of the gin of this quarrel. Everything was made plain the following day. The owls were either too stupid or too indolent to build a nest \_ themselves, and being train under the civilisation of the twentieth century, had very little moral scruples. They had a more easy time of it; for, we had not then to been taught to believe that right lay in might, windergo the trouble and risk of publishing so been taught to believe that right lay in might, undergo the trouble and risk of publishing so and that the greatest glory consisted in robbing the weak. They had further learnt that every sort of deception was fair when military glory or the robbing of the weak was concerned. In short, they wanted the comfortable nest of the vultures for themselves, for Mrs. owl was in an interesting condition.

Now as we said they had come to believe that every thing was fair in war, so they again attacked the vultures the following day when it was almost dark. In an open battle, when there was yet some light, they had found that they were no match for the vultures; so they had to use strategem. As night birds, they can clearly see in the dark, while the vultures are quite helpless when the sun has gone down. Which were partly put in type.

On the second day, therefore, the owls won, Let us now see how they manufacture laws as they began their operations when it was in our reformed Council. Upwards of a score evening and succeeded in expelling the vul- of Hon'ble members sit round a table, four of tures and occupying their nest.

ted like scoundrels and trampled ever of God under foot. In short we thirsted after vengeance, and organised a party for accom-plishing our object. But our elders, for we vere boys then, reminded us that the owls had done nothing disreputable. They had simply followed the examples of the most enlightened nations of modern times. Nay, they had acted more mercifully than the most moral nations would usually do. For if the owls had only expelled the vultures from their nests, men would not only occupy the country of others, but deprive the latter of their birth-rights and treat them more as slaves than as free people. We had, however, the sorry satisfaction of seeing the owls punished for their outragious conduct. They had three children, all of which being only the offsprings of owls and unsued to live in vulture's nest, fell to the ground in one night and became the prizes of the urchins of the village. Of course wisemen may say that the owls owed their misfortune not to the wrath of god but to a mere fortune not to the wrath of god but to a mere change, in proof of which they can point out

chance, in proof of which they can point out that men who act even worse than the owls do not always suffer in this world. As this point is rather nice, we shall let it alone.

This remainds us of the piece of Mrs Heman, reproduced by Mr. Lorimer in his "New Indian Reader," which is full of the heroic deeds of the Englishmen. By the hyperbates "In dian Reader," which is full of the heroic deeds of the Englishmen. By the bye what an "In dian" student has to do with such heroic deeds of Englishmen, we do not see. But that is neither here nor there. In this piece of Mrs. Hemans, the authoress proudly declares that Wave may not foam, nor wild wind sweep where rest not England's dead" that is to say, in the bosom of the oceans; in "Egypt's burning plains;" "along the Indian shores;" in Ing plains; "along the Indian shores;" in France, in America, in Spain, in Russia, in the Boer land and the Zululand;—in short, every where in the world, either in water or land, lie scattered the bones of Englishmen who had fought with their fellows. It is hard to find who are benefited by these heroic deeds Certainly not those whose bones whiten the four quarters of the globe, nor their wives. children or parents.

THE OLD AND THE NEW COUNCIL. E VERYBODY IS BY THIS TIME AWARE, THAT Supreme Legislative Council five days ago "in re" the Universities Bill, ended in a traged on Tuesday last, after a good deal of noise. Are we in a better or worse condition with the so-called reformed Councils? Now, before the

passing of the Indian Councils Act we had not only a Supreme Legislative Council, but also members to represent our cause in the Council.
We had, in this manner, representatives from
Bombay, Madras, Bengal and other Provinces
in the Supreme Council. Of course, these representatives were not elected by the people themselves. But were not the latter too much like children to know what was good for them and what was not? The Government, therefore, occupying as it does the position of a " ma bap," very kindly chose representatives for

It was, in this way, every law was made here, with the full consent of the country. When a measure was to be passed, the Bombay member was asked whether his Province would accept. was asked whether his Province would accept it or not; and thus the approval of Bombay was at once secured. Similarly, the opinion of the other Provincial members was taken before the passing of a law. Both Sir A. Arundel and Sir E. Law as also the Viceroy claimed this privilege of representing the views of the country when passing the Official Secrets Bill; the other day, though they did not need it to accomplish their object.

Besides, the members of our old Council, like

Besides, the members of our old Council, like the senators in other countries, were permitted to discuss the measures brought before them. There was, however, a bit of peculiarity in their debates. In other countries opponents attack one another, sometimes furiously, in Councils. But here they did not attack—they praised each other. One member of the Supreme Council declared that the Hon'ble member on his right was the wisest and best memoer on ms right was the wisest and best man in the universe, with whom he agreed in every particular. The Hon'ble member, thus addressed, repaid the compliment by stating that his Hon'ble colleague on the left was wiser than himself; and that, if it were true that his Hon'ble friend had agreed with him, it was like-It was in this happy manner that the

dowever, come over the con-Council since 1891, that is to Council since 1891, that is to say, foul dian Presidencies have been allowed the privinge of choosing four representatives from amongst themselves for the purpose of from amongst themselves for the purpose of helping the Supreme Government in the work of legislating for the country. The arrangement gave great satisfaction to the people, for, they were led to hope that, ithenceforth, the Government, which was not only alien but out of touch with them, would do nothing in opposition to the wishes of their accredited agents in the Council. Poor deluded souls, they were made greated in the council. soon undeceived; for, they came to see that it was not justice, fairness and common senst that settled the deliberations in the Council, but

the weight of numbers.

In short, things are anaged very much in the same way as they were managed previously, the only difference being that there were fewer words and less rhetoric in the old Council, and therefore greater saving of time and trouble. We newspaper men at least had in those days day before yesterday, the supply of the electric current, which works both our lino-typing machines and the printing presses, was suddenly cut off, and the reader can easily imagine our state of confusion and helplessness. nce sent information to Messrs. Kilburn & Co. and though their men did their best to put the electric motor in order, they failed in their attempt. And hence we were prevented from publishing in our yesterday's issue the basketful of speeches on the Universities Bill which continued to reach us from seven in the evening till one o'clock in the morning, and some of

ows. The President of the Council now steps in and closes the controversy by declaring that the matter should be decided by votes. This being done, the twelve official members with their following declare that the "sun rises from the west" and the four people's men say that "it rises from the east." Four to seventeen—the motion of the representative members is lost, and the point is established beyond doubt that

the sun rises from the west.

The second matter put before the Council is whether it is the sun or the moon that make The second matter put before the Council is whether it is the sun or the moon that make he day. The Government members with thire following declare in one voice that it is the moon that makes the day. The four people's men, on the other hand, contend that it is the sun, and not the moon, which gives the light. The matter is put to the vote for settlement; and the same result is obtained, namely, in the opinion of the official phalanx it is the moon, and in the opinion of the four representative Indians, it is the sun, that makes the day. The latter are again defeated, and it is established conclusively that it is the moon that makes the day.

Now when measures are disposed of in this fashion, one may very well doubt whether there is any difference between the old and the new Councils, and whether the people have derived any benefit at all from this so-called reform. Many are rather disposed to think that it would have been better to leave things as they were; for the present system is only a grin.

were; for the present system is only a grim pleasantry which has been palmed off on the un-suspecting people of India as a serious boon!

The number of theatre-going people in this country is not large but yet there must be undreds who frequent theatre-houses in this ity now and then to amuse themselves. Are they aware that a great farce is just now being enacted in the Throne Room of the Government House. It is not quite a farce—it has begun as such, but it is to end as a tragedy. As this theatrical performance is open to the public free of charge, one has only to secure a ticket from the Secretary to the Legislative Council and see the fun. What is going on it this. Five Indian gentlemen—the non-official Indian members—all dressed in their native costumes, are having a fight over the Universities Bill with seventeen others, all of whom. with the exception of two, are Europeans and twelve of whom hold the highest situations under Government. It is very natural that these five should go to the wall in this unequal fight.

THE first thing that should open to ight-seers is,—Is it fair that a solld phoof seventeen should array themselves against five. This reminds us of the scene enacted, is valuab in the great war of Kurukshetra. Abhimannoo, the brave young son of Arjuna, the great commander-in-chief of the Pandavas, was surounded on all sides in the battle-field by seven aliant warriors of the enemy and then killed. Now, the law of chivalry never allowed two to fight with one. This is no doubt as much known to the Viceroy as to the pettiest Handu. For the law of chivalry was as strong in Europe as in India. Well, when Abhimannoo was thus attacked by seven warriors the thousands in the battle-field, friends and foes, cried shame. And though the incident occurred thousands of years ago the world still cries shame. Are not the English the most chivalrous nation in the world? How could twelve of their best men, with an obedient foltwelve of their best men, with an obedient fol-lowing of five more, fight with only five? How ean the five parry attacks, if they are be-sieged by foes from seventeen different direc-tions? It is true Abhimannoo was treacher-ously led into a trap and then killed, and in the present case everything is being done according to the rules of procedure; but no achievement can be considered glorious when it is secured in an unequal fight.

In the course of two sittings, on Friday and Saturday, out of some 105 amendments n 10 wers disposed or and 35 yet remain undis posed. When the exception of one, which was proposed by Ur. Ashutosh on Saturday, all were rejected! And the viceroy is so anxious to nu-ish the whole business in the course of to-day that he has distinctly directed the Hon, men pers to make their speeches as short as posdone better by asking the non-omeral mem vise true that he also perfectly agreed with pers not to move their amendments at all. For as it was a foregone conclusion that nonfor them would be accepted it would have saved a good deal of trouble to all parties if the whole business was finished in the course of an hour. We hope some Hon'ble Member will make this proposal when the Council sits to-day. We can guarantee that the President of the Council will be very glad to accept it. Indeed this procedure ought to have been adopted from the very beginning, but then the public would have lost a treat.

THERE is no doubt that our Legislative Council is very much like a theatre. A performance on the stage is, however, a more interesting spectacle than one in the Council-room of Government House; for, a spectator of the theatrical performance does not know how the plot will end, but in our Councils, the end is known from the beginning. The end is clearly seen in the first Act. What an irksome task must be that of the official members in our Councils I They must say, "yea" or "nay," as they are taught or ordered to do. The Secretary of State has drawn do. The Secretary of State has drawn up the plot; and as the official member is handsomely paid for the acting, he must do the bidding of his master, or else the latter will compel him to leave his post Sir Henry Cotton and Mr. Smeaton showed some spirit, and they forfeited their Lieutenant-Governorships. What a hard lot for these official members ! For, the. are expected not only to vote against their conscience, but to justify their vote in the best way they can.

WE have likened our Councils to the theatrical stage. Yet there is some material the almost entire Cess funds upon the maindifference between the two. On the stage we have both comedy and tragedy. In the Councils it is all farce. And then, in the whom are elected Indian members, twelve the Councils it is all farce. And then, in the officials, and the rest the obedient followers of theatre, the actors weep, and the spectators Now we all who witnessed the battle sided officials, and the rest the obedient followers of theatre, the actors weep, and the speciators with the vultures. We felt that the owls had with the vultures. We felt that the owls had with the sun rises from the east,"—and the other perform farces and laugh; and the speciators are specially s three support him. To this the official members and their following vehemently object, and allege, in their turn, that "the sun is far more interesting than the Legislarises from the west." And a hot discussion foltators weep. There is no doubt the stage times originality. This, of course, is impossible in our Councils. Then, again, on the stage, we have good music, good scenes and good light. Since our Councils are but a poor copy of the theatre, why is not some music introduced into them, and we were going to say, some dancing too though it may not be quite dignified on the part of our sage senators. Indeed, with some slight changes, our Councils could be made as attractive place as the best managed theatre in Calcutta.

As we said the other day, the Thibetans are not giving the expedition any cause of offence, nay, not even a plea to attack them. Politically, therefore, it has as yet shown no results. But it is proving a success scientifically. Poor Mr. Lewis suffered from a frost-bite and his legs had to be amputated. Yes, through him, we have learnt what a frost-bite in the heart of the Himilayas is like. Of course the poer fellow suffered immensely, but carrely that means very little when the cause of science is fellow suffered immensely, but surely that means very little when the cause of science is taken into consideration. Then we have been able to catch a live "Snao"! Mind the Shao is not only a stag but "stands 13 hands and has large ears and elongated jaw." Of course asses have larger ears, but then the beautiful elongated jaw! Where will you find it in the whole world? Who would have found it lut for this famous expedition? Over and above this, "four officers in the British army, after toil and suffering of an extraordinary kind, have learnt something about yaks." This alone is a gain which is enough to compensate the Indians for the expenditure they have to incur in this connection. Lest the world forgets the names of these huroic officers, we can as well mention that, they are Captains Tellars and Moore and Lieutenants Wigram and Twiss. Then, we get the valua ble information that, they are harden the males of other animals are from the males of their kind. This female yak is called dri-mo. We have a so the zun, which is a cross between a yak and a cow. This mission has them brought the value of garden mules to proximent notice. The value of these mules to proximent notice. The value of these mules to proximent notice. The value of these mules however, sinks lite insignificance when mules to prominent notice. The value of these mules ,however, sinks into insignificance when compared with that of the drabi. These drabis are human beings who drive the mu les. But the correspondent of the "Englishma u," from

the Government of India. If the garden music is valuable, more valuable is the drap with drives the herd, and we have the drap because," says the correspondent, "of the many vellous resources of the Government of India."

ONE of the most important and urgent matters which should engage the mmediate acsupply of good drinking water in the different parts of almost every district of Bengal. We wish Sir Andrew Fraser had just been on a tour in the interior of Bengal; for His Honor could have then witnessed spectacles of distress the like of which prevails nowhere n the civilised world, and which would have filled his kind heart with horror. Just conceive that in these not days, when the neople are apt to the stricken down with appoplexy in the shade, millions of villagets in Bengal are daily suffering from a burning thirst for want of water. "Water", "water" is the uni-versal cry at the present moment almost every whele in this Province Almost immediately after his assumption of the office of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Andrew's atten-tion to this matter was drawn by the people of Daces when he visited that town in December last. His reply however, showed that he had not them studied the literature on the subject. This is what he said at the

"It is necessary I think for the people to remember that, in the matter of village water-supply, a great deal must be done by private aberanty. This is one of these matters in which it is most reasonable to look to private benevolence for assistance in the work of the District Boards. It must be regarded as one or the great objects of the Local Seir Government policy not only that the people or the representatives of the people should themselves administer certain taxes collected in the ceal area, but also that the Board as representing the popular interests should aid in the stimulation and direction of private liberality. for money, you will excuse my turning the cables on you and asking you to spend some or your own money on the most important needs of yourselves and your neighbours. I nope that the sense or the importance of a good water-suply in the district will lead the people themselves to co-operate with the Lo-cal Board in the efforts that it makes to improve the water-supply. As you have joined with the local bodies in making known to me the local needs, so I hope you will stand shoulder to shoulder with these bodies their efforts to supply those needs.'

It is quite true that during the Hindu and Mussaiman rule, it was the Zemindars who dug tanks and wells for their own tenwho dug tanks and wells for their own ten-ants and the general public. The villagers also sometime supplied themselves with their own drinking water. The English Govern-ment however imposed the Road Cess and absolved the land-holding classes from this duty. One of the objects of the Cess, to quote the words of the Duke of Argyll who levied it is "the publing and improving of wells it, is "the making and improving of wells, tanks and other works of irrigation affecting comparatively :small areas of laud." So, here it has been distinctly laid down that like village roads, village tanks should also be made out of the proceeds of the Cess. What has however hitherto been done is to neglect the sacred and supreme duty of furnishing the people with drinking water, and to spend tenance of large establishments as well as of imperial and provincial roads, educational institutions and hospitals, the cost of which ought to have been barne by the Government, What, in our humble opinion, His Honor should do is not to appeal to the liberality of the people but to prevent the misappinaare getting proorer day by day; it is thus useless to expect any help from them, In order, therefore to save the villagers from water difficulty, the Government should inscruct the District Boards to curtail their other works and devote the greater portion of their funds to the excavation of tanks and

One of the fatures of the Tilak demonstration held at oona on Sunday last, a tele graphic summary of which is published in another column, is worthy of the serious attention of the rulers of the country. The object of the demonstration was not only to congratulate Mr. Tilak on his escape, but also to chank the Chief Justice of Bombay for doing justice! But why should His Lordship be thanked for simply doing his duty? Does it not show that the people are gradually coming to ose confidence in the administration of jusmanner in which an Indian gentleman like Mr. Tilak holding a foremost position in the country, was treated. Persecuted by the exesessions Judge Lucas been divested of thet judicial powers for the parts they played in this connection? Of course not; and judging from precedents, they are likely to be promo-

ted for their unjustifiable doings. It will thus be seen that if the faith of the people in the administration of justice has been shaken, it is not becaused they are processe out because they have good grounds for it. And it should be never forgotten that the foundation of the British Empire in India rests, not upon its seventy thousand bayonets, but upon the popular belief that British Judges are incapable of abusing their positions.

Ir is with deep regret that we have to an nounce the death of Babu Hare Leil Rey which melancholy event happened on Friday last. He was not so well-known to the public

graph. We offer our condolence to the bereaved family and to his two worthy sons Maharaj-Kumars Kristodas Law and Rhisikesh Law.

In view of the almost appalling visitation of locusts to Satara, where, not only has every-thing in the way of edible green been destroyed, but large trees have also, it is reported, been weighed down and broken by the dead-weight or locusts sitting upon them—somewhat as resting snow has been known to bring down willow trees in the hills,—it seems lamentable that war against these pests should not have advanced further in India as an organised art. The device of burning stubble to drive them off, and that of digging trenches to engulf them, are, in their very nature, partial and insufficient. What seems to be needed is some chemical preparation which will destroy the ovum when first deposited, wherever found. It has been said of the grave increase in national expenditure has aroused universal attention and disapproval. During the latter years of office of the present Government, taxation has become heavier, and each Spring Session of Parliament has witnessed a growth in the Budget requirements of the Chancellor. But during three of these was content to bear the burden, great as over. Only a few observers saw that the enormous increase was not due solely to the exed, but large trees have also, it is reported, been weighed down and broken by the deadwherever found. It has been said of the gnats which ruin sycamore figs, that, on being destroyed on a Tirhoot plantation, the young garden spiders upon which they fed became numerous, and proved a plague in their own way, making depredations on some tender shoots of indigo and certain pulses. It is not known whether locusts serve any purpose in the economy of nature yet undiscovered by man. The known havoc wrought by them, however, is sufficiently serious to justify almost any risk of any unknown calamity likely to result from their destruction.

to result from their destruction.

One Puran Gour, says the Tribune who had been cent up for killing one Mr. Williams, a foreman of the Nameang Colkery in Assam, was tried by a European jury at the Dibrugarh Secsions Court the owner day. Before the jury was empanelled the accused was asked by the Judge if he had any objections to a European jury. The accused having answered in the negative the above jury was empanelled. The evidence for the prosecution showed that the case was the usual repetition of the old and endless story of the European boot and the Indian worm, only in this case the worm turned. While the accused was working in the mine Mr. Williams came and working in the mine Mr. Williams came as i working in the mine Mr. Williams came and found fault with his work and began to strike him with a came from behand, and gave him four or five curs. Blind with pain and rage the accused turned round and hit his assailant twice with the pack-axe he was working with. The people collected and removed him to his bungalow where he expired two or three hours later. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Judge, agreeing with the jury, sentenced him to the extreme penalty of the law. It is as evident as daylight that the accused had received intense provocation before he retaliated by striking his assailant, apparently not with intent to murder. He was temporarily insome with rage, as a result of the sudden and unexpected assault and he unendurable pain caused by persiste it blows from a came, and gave vent to his pain and rage (as any one in that particular condition of his mind at that particular moment would have done) with whatever he had in his hand at the time. It might as well have been a stick of choose as a pick-axe. Transportation—at the utmost—should have been made to answer the purpose of the judge and the jury. In cases of this type in which live. found fault with his work and began to strike a stick of choose as a pick-axe. Transporta-tion—at the utmost—should have been made to answer the purpose of the judge and the jury. In cases of this type in which Euro-peans are the accused, a plea of provuentien is accepted as a rale and the culprits are set free with or without a fine of a few rupose. We hope some one has helped poor Puran Gour to appeal to the High Court for the govision of his case.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

-:-:-[FRO OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT London, Mar. 4.

WHAT AN AMERICAN THINKS OF RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE SAILORS. RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE SAILORS.

Everything that can be told about the fighting men of the two nations now at war in the Far East is eagerly read here and, I doubt not, in India also. For this reason, I refer to-day to an interesting account which appears in one of the New York journals, written by an American who has had considerable seafarnotices the death of Babu Hare Leil Rey, which melancholy event happened on Friday late. He was not so well-known to the publishes the cought to have been, and this was beened the death of the graduated evented great seamention of the terming disposition. He passed his M.A. in 1863, sade was one of the most brillians the same of God," which he published immediate by after him, and was noticed forourably in the same drames in Bengali, which also were received well by the publish. Babu Hare Lall emission of the Hars School and retired a Meshemantian becomes drames in Bengali, which also were the Hars School and retired as Meshemantian because of the Hars School and retired as Meshemantian because of the Hars School and retired as Meshemantian because of the Hars School and retired as Meshemantian because of Hars God, but be had not porphase seamuitode comesionally one single immoral act during this whole life time. This we say because it was our groud privilege to be constantly assessed with him. His meters was such that in capable of doing an auwarethy act. But if in capable of doing an auwarethy act. But if in capable of doing an auwarethy act. But if in capable of doing an auwarethy act. But if in capable of doing an auwarethy act. But if in capable of doing an auwarethy act. But if in capable of doing an auwarethy act. But if in capable of doing an auwarethy act. But if in capable of doing an auwarethy act. But if in capable of doing an auwarethy act. But if in capable of doing an auwarethy act. But if in capable of doing an auwarethy act. But if in capable of doing an auwarethy act. But if in capable of doing an auwarethy act. But if in capable of doing an auwarethy act. But if in capable of doing an auwarethy act. But if in capable of doing an auwarethy act. But if it is fail, but if it is fail, but it is fail, bu complete submission.

PRESENT POLITICS AND NATIONAL PERIL.

Without unnecessary grief, Englishmen are telling themselves that Protection is dead, and this confident statement has already become a 'shibboleth' of the Free Trade Party. But, whether it be dead or only sleeping, it has, at least, been completely overshadowed within the last few weeks by two other imase was not due solely to the ex of the spendthrift extravagance of the Govern-ment. Their discovery, however, was ignored. The Man in the Street still believed that expenditure would go down as soon as peace w penditure would go down as soon as peace was made. But this year he finds that the Chan-cellor of the Exchequer is presenting a Budget of warlike dimensions in time of peace. Naturally the shock is unpleasant, and dis-content is very marked in these quarters which ave menero been the stronghold of Con ervative policies. The commercial world, in spite of many paintui experiences, is never a together averse to war; but it is always op-posed to a needless waste of money. At this juncture business men are asking themselves now far they ought to support the Government, and whether it will not be wiser to join the rapidly-swelling forces of the Oppo cal papers. "The Produce Markets Review" contained last week a powerful article upon the Nation's danger from this reckless extravagance. I will quote, directly, the important statement made by the writer. But ne declares that in the past ten years the public Imperial expenditure has rises by no less a sum than fifty millions sterling, and meanwhile the cost of local administration—county councils, borough councils, and the like—has grown by a similar amount. This gives the total increase in public expenditure as one go. The population within the period has necessed hardly more than five millions. I increased hardly more than five millions. I fully believe that, generally speaking, the local expenditure is justified in its result, but it is impossible not to see the danger of Imperial increases especially when it is remembered, as the writer points out, that the annual savings of the British people for investment in fairly good times, amount to sixty millions a year. The mere increases, therefore, in Imperial and local needs, already swallow up a sum considerably larger than the cash available for new enterprises or leans.

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The "Produce Markets' Review", having

THE EFFECT.

The "Produce Markets' Review", having expressed itself very strongly, as I have indicated, as to the main cause of the serious situation, describes its effects, and outlines, at the same time, certain subsidiary reason which add to the gravity of the outlook.

"The returns," it remarks, "of our import and export trade conclusively show that our foreign trade has never been in a more flourishing condition, but there are many signs that the condition of the nation, as judged by our home business, is far from satisfactory. The shrinkage in the value of our investments.

amounts to from 25 to 83 per cent., as compared with a few years ago, a depreciation which means hundreds of millions sterling in the value of our savings. Fresh exterprise is at a standstill because there is no space money to invest. Our bankers are over-burdened with pawned stock, on which they dare not call in their loans for fear of a catastrophe. The deposits in the Savings Banks are detreasing; crime, pauperism, and unemployment are increasing. The consumption of such commodities as sugar, tea, and coffee, is falling off, instead of showing the continuous increase to which we have been accustomed in happier. off, instead of showing the continuous increase to which we have been accustomed in happier times. The agricultural interest had a terrible year in 1903, and, unless the rain ceases, is threatened with worse in 1904. The price of bread has gone up through the Russo-Japanese war, and we are promised a heavy deficit in the coming Budget. Altogether the British nation is in a very parlous state. This was, of course, to be expected in some degree, on the termination of war which cost us 250 to 300 millions sterling, with the inadequate and disquieting results that are just coming home to us."

of affairs it is no wonder that the "Produce Markets' Review" nours scorn on the Chamber. in Protectionist panages. "His notice" if in Protestionist nanges, "His notice" if

navy and of the Army. Put shortly, the expenditure stands as follows:
Budget Estimate £34,590000 £34,457,000

Supplementary Army. 6,130,000 1,270,500 Estimate ... Works Loan ... 2,950,000 3,493 Jo

divergent views. He does not much mind

how great a sum-within reason-is spent upon the navy, for he regards it as insurance against the destruction of his oversea traffic in time of war. rut he is distinctly apathetic about the army. He recognises that England can never hope to rival the myriad forces at the disposal of Continental Powers without starving the Navy and facing the introduction of conscription. He does not like the idea of compulsory service any more than the idea of crippling the navy. Holding these view strongly, his first great complaint against the Estimates now under consideration in the House of Commons is that, apart from their extravagant size, the amount to be spent on the army is greater than that upon the nave It is a canon of administration that Great Britain should maintain a Two-Power stand ard in naval matters, that is to say, its fleet should always be slightly more powerful than a combination of two other Powers. So far, this standard has been maintained in the navy, but if it is to be applied to the army also the task becomes too heavy to be borne. Another complaint against the naval estimates is that they far out-run the needs of even a Two-Power standard. At present we are spending as much upon the sea as the united naval expenditure of Germany, France, and Italy. The whole of the European continent spent barely eight millions sterling in excess of our expenditure. But on our side there are two great advantages which should enable us to cut down our financial programmes: English dockyards can turn out a man-of-war at months less in building. Yet, despite these powerful aids, the Government has raised its expenditure above a Three-Power standard and is paying money to the army as if it were water. If our navy be still insufficient, as many critics still affirm, then there is the grossest and most culpable extravagance in in the Government services. But if the money asked is all devoted to naval needs. there is a spirit of intemperate Calsarism among our rulers which is highly dangerous, So long as such a spirit exists and money is wasted in this reckless fashion, India will have little to hope for from this Ministry of futile Napoleons and inefficient Secretaries of State who should watch over her inter-

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT RETIRES.

Death or retirement is rapidly removing from the arena of English politics all the veterans of the olden days. At present, in the House of Commons, there are few left beyond Sir William Harcourt, Sir Michæ Hicks-Beach and Mr. Chaplin. But of these, | Sir William Harcourt wil not much longer retain his position, in a letter to his constituents he announced early this week that he will not seek re-election after the dissolution. Already seventy-seven years of age, and with thirty-five, years of strenuous political life behind him, he has certainly earned his rest.

To the historian of administration and finence, he will be remembered as the great Chancellor of the Exchequer who imposed the Dcath Duties upon estates left by wealthy men; and to the historian of the morpers nal side of pol tics, he will be kn wn as a singularly forceful statesman, abounde ing in happy flashes of keen satire who didnot fear hard blows and was ready to hit hard himself. Unlike many politicians of to-day he has wide intellectual intesests. As a journalist, his thoughtful and weighty writings to "The Times," under the pseudonym of "Historicus," are still remembered. As an advocate, he built up a practice at the Parliamentary Bar from which he derived an income of Communication of the paper edited by Sir Douglas Straight, in its Literary Column yesterday, actually praises the learned derived an income of £14,000 a year But this mine of wealth he abandoned in the a e Sixties, when he entered political life actually praises the learned and lattle bender and the learned and lattle bender and lattle broken in another week. "Long live Ma subordinate of the ex-Allahadad Judge, "are prayer in every mouth. The cost is estimated to be nearly a lakh, derived an income of £14,000 a year But this mine of wealth he abandoned in the

men have done. In his early political life, he was in the thick of the fighting between Gladstone and Disraeli. At first the mage netism of the latter was a great ottraction to him but this he threw off and fought streunously ogainst the influence of the Tory leader. At the time of the Home Rule split, he was foithful to Mr. Gladstone and during the recent years of coservative reaction, he has maintained a doughty reaction, he has maintained a doughty combot against the groving power of ets oppenents. It was in 1892, as Chancelior of the Excheque, that he planned the Death Duties and successfully corried them throgh in face of strong opposition both of richmen and of tee oristocracy. There is pathos in the fact thot Sir Williom who his spent the last years of his life in on unavoiling struggle against reaction should NAVAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

A great portion of increase in the English
Budget is due to the rapid expansion of the letter he declares that "the rich of reaction coming to an end, and teat the victory of the united porty of progress is 'assured. When that victory comes—and I hope no smoll part of it will be fought in Indie—Sir William Harcou.t's contribution to it in

> HOW CAMBRIDGE UNDERGRA. DUATES GREETED THE

yeors of darkness will be remembered with gratitude. May he be olive to witness that

KING. Very great ethusiasm was aroused on Tuesday last on the occasion of the visit of the King, the Queen, and the Princess Victoris to Cambridge for the purpose of opening the new law library, the law school the medical school, the botanieal school the Sadgwick museum, and unveiling the statue of Professor Sidgwick. Every item of the long programme was carried out with Academic precision and with such a show of spleodid robes on the part of the University authorities and learned man that the ladies, perforce, took second place in glory of colonr and robes. If, however, the ladies and the dons did honour to their Majesties by appearing iu georgeous raiment, the undergraduates expressed their loyalty and devotion to the Severign in a worderful display of battared mortar-boards, and gowns from which every trace of pristine beauty had departed. Why? The reason is not far to seek, and His Majesty, as a former undergraduate, would not fail to appreciate the del cate compliment. In the eyes of undergraduates, nothing new in cap or gown equals the old, for newness be-tokens the 'freshman'—A raw period which every student is anxious to relegate to as distant a past as possible. Mortar-boards destitute of stiffness and gowns that have become shabby through wear, are the outward and visible signss of statue and experience in the Academic world, and are regarded as quite the only admissable All of a sudden and without any warning garments for high ceromonial occasions. a metallic amulet with the tape by which it cold-blooded critic of Tuesday's exhibition of "dog-eared caps and dingy gowns" proclaimin the cold truth that dumb bells n a coal hummers have been requisitioned to reduce too new mortar boards to a state and was all right again. of venerable antiquity. Whether the journalist's surmise be supported by fact or not, matters little; the truth remains that Their Majesties received a rousing welcome and the vociferous cheers could hardly be quelled to allow the formal business in the Senate House to proceed. It was evident that His Majesty entered into the spirit of the noisy greeting, and was not slow to recognise the meaning of the unique com-pliment expressed by battared hays. On the subject of head gear, however, the undergraduates were not the only men in Cambridge ro rely on this means of assuring the monarch of rheir devotion to him and to his royal house. The Doctors of the University whether of the theology of law or of music appeared in the black velve hats which are used only on high days and holidays. These hats have no special name: they are large and cumbrous; and many of the learned gentlemen who are entitied to wear them, content themselves by hiring them from the tradespeople of the town when occasion demands. On Tuesday the supply was exhausted before all the Doctors has been fitted, and so, perforee, the worthy gent emen had to appear in in the mortarboards of ordinary students. Giear, cold weather graced the occosion, and the enthusiasm of both "town and gown" was unbounded. Cambridge did not intend that the Royal visitors should easily forget their brief stay in the University city. MR. ROMESH DUTT'S NEW BOOK.

Messrs, Kegan Paul & Co., the publishers have sent out the advance copies of Mr Romesh Dutt's new Book; it is already in rhe hands of some of the critics, but wil not be avilable to the general public until next week. I refer to the book to-day in this anticipatory manner in osder that I may have an opportunity to relate a wonderful

Like Daniel O'Connell, the Irish leader, blem of India than Mr. Romesh Dutt, from whose life you are now pointing such C. I. E. The announcement of a new from whose life you are now pointing such excellent mora is to the publicmen of India, he made no gain, but rather suffered heavy loss, by championing the cause of the people, Parliamentary life was his passionate interest; he did not half-despise it, like the tresent Premier, nor tire of it as so many men have done. In his carly political life, he have done in the pointing such pook by him is an event not to be neglected hy shose who follow the neglected hy shows a specific hy the neglected hy the neg egifted ex Comissioner of Orissa.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENON.

(Special for the Patrika.)

Will you please give the following a space in your paper to make known to the public a phenomenon that might simply be termed miraculous. We all know that we are not living in an age of miracles and from as much as I have been able to infer it is not a jugglery. I have not been able to find out an explanation for the phenomenon and my only object in requesting you to publish it is to make it known to some able person who might investigate into the matter. At 8. P. M. on the 16th March last,

I was in professional attendance on a member of the family of Babu Rajeudra Lal Mukerjee, M. A. B. L., of 13 Brajolal Mitter's, Lane in Jhamapukar. In the sick chamber I found, a student of the 1st Year, Class of the Campbell Medical School, (one of my pupils) Surendra Nath Dass, seated on a wooden cot. While attending to my patient all of us were greatly concerned to find Surendra suddenly become stiff and

unconscious in the sitting posture.

He was immediately laid flat, and his boots were taken off. Violent fits were then coming on him during which his body was twisted, backwards, forwards and sideways, and in all sorts of possible and impossible manners. These fits came on repeatedly and each lasted for about two minutes at a time.

His pulse, heart and respiration were normal during the fits, and although I pinched him, poked him with the blade of my pen knife, and ever burnt him with a lighted taper, he did not evince the slightest sign of any sensation. While in this state he talked of going with another through a thorny path in a very dark night. After sometime the fits were over, and he jumped up, took off his socks and coat, complained of excessive heat as also of severe pain in all the muscles of his body and finally enquired if he had a fit, and then stretched himself at ease on the wooden cot.

After a very short time the fits come on again, exactly as before. During these he began to talk with some imaginary individual. He talked of a tank, lotus flowers, bathing and going to a temple. A violent fit came on and he cried out "Ma Ma." The fits now became more and more violent his body became curved as if he was trying to double himself towards his back, and he was lying supported on his abdomen with his head and hands (which were now clasped together as if in prayer) and his legs in the air. Babu Rajendra Lal tried to sup-port his head and hands while he was in his most painful position. No persons but those intimately known to Babu Rajendra Lal were present at the time.

is worn, complete (as it is when worn) fell from the air with a sound on the right has not hasitated to record as fact that for hand of Surendra Nath and slipping it fell one-third of its cost to any foreign country some wesks strange sounds of thumping on Babu Rajendra Lal's arm, who at once of hold of it and placed it on the paim of Surendra, The fits were immediately over, he got up, wore the amulet on the right arm

own eyes, that day witnessed the stranage appearance, (arrival) of the amulet aud will feel myself extremely grateful to anybody. who will be able to explain this.

Anybody may satisfy himself by asking any questions to Surendra Nath who, I understand, is willing to answer any enquiries regarding this incident.
HEM CHANDRA SEN, M.D.

Campbell Medical School.

FESTIVITIES AT HATHUWA.

Huthuwa, Mar. 16. The Janoo ceremony of the minor Meharaja of Hathwa come off on the 19th ultimo thwi pomp and grandeur quite becoming his position. Two days previous to the ceremony the Maharani Saheba with suite started for Benares by a special train and bathing at "Mani-Karnika" visited the shrines of Biswanath and Annapurna and made a special offering at their family residence at Pisachmochon. Thence the party started for Vindhyachal where a large number of celebrated Pundits from Benares and Calcutta had been invited. The guests invited on the occasion were H. H. the Maharaja Bahadoor of Durbhanga and a large number of "Bhumihar" Rajas and Babus related to the house of Hathuway. The cermsny having been duly performed at Bindhyachal on the 19th, the party returned and made a state entry at Hathuwa on the 22 Feb. On the 24th Maharaj-Kumar Prodoyat Kumar Tagore and suite arrived here from Calcutta in response to the invitation of the Maharaj Saheba. Then commence in the festivities. The entire place wore a gala appearance and illumination, fire-works, bioscope, theotrical perorio formances and Gymkhana continued for days together. The principal guests including the European visitors mostly went away by the list March, but the festivities still continue in full swing at Ihaway, a preserved forest at about 8 miles from Hathuwa where the Maharani Saheba and party have proceeded Haharani Saheba and party have proceeded Haharani Saheba and party have proceeded to make offerings at the feet of the celebrated Kali there. The camp at Jhaway is likely to broken in another week. "Long live Maharani Saheba" is the fervent

The services of Mr. F. E. Pargiter, Dist and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, are palced temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. G. Rainy, Officiating Jt.-Mate. and Dy Collr on special duty, is apointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Financial and Municipal Departments.

Mr. C. F. Payne, Offig. Jt.-Magte. and Dy. Collr, 24-Parganas is appointed to have charge of the Barrackpore subdivision of that dist.

Mr. H. C. Woodman Under-Secretary, to the Government of Bengal rinancial and Municipal Departments, is allowed combined leave for six months.

Baru Probodh Chandra Chatterjee, Deputy Magte and Dy Collr Chittagong, is alowed leave for two months.

Magte and Dy Collr Chittagong, is alowed leave for two months.

Babu Bri, Bansi Shahai, Offig. Personal Asst. to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, is allowed leave for twenty-six days.

Mr. W. C. Fasson Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police, Sealda'i is allowed combined leave for six months.

Mr. J. G. Bell, Superintendent, Calcutta Police, is allowed combined leave for seven months.

Babu Mahendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Jessore.

Babu Jogendro Chunder Maulik, Subordi nate Judge, Pabna and Bogra, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge, Khulna, in the dis-

trict of Jessore.

Babu Chandra Nath Ghose, Subordinate Judge, Khulna, in the district of Jessore, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge, Pabna and Bogra.

Babu Mahendro Nath Mukerji, Subordinate

Judge, Gaya, is apppinted temporarily to act, until further orders, as Additional Subordinate Judge, 24-Parganas.

Babu Hem Chandra Mitra, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of

Chittagong.

The services of Babu Kumud Kanta Bose,
Munsif of Patuakhali, in the district of Backergunge, are placed at the disposal of the
Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Babu Ashutosh Pal, Munsif in the district

of Backergunge, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Tippera, to be ordinarily stationed at Chandpur.

Babu Jogesh Chundra Mukerji, Munsif of

Chandpur, in the district of Tippera, on leave is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Tirhut.

Babu Narendra Krishna Dutt, Munsif of Madhubani, in the district of Tirhut, is ap-pointed to be a Munsif in the district of Jespointed to be a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Khulna.

Babu Satish Chandra Basu, M.A., B.L., Offg. Munsif of Khulna, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Backergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at Patuakhali.

Babu Rajendra Nath Datta, Munsif of Burdwan, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Tirhut.

Babu Lal Singh, Munsif of Dinajpur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Burdwan.

pointed to be a Munsif in the district of Burdwan.

Babu Rajani Kant Chatterjee, Munsif of Hooghly, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Dinajpur.

Babu wikunja Behari Roy, Munsif of Kishorganj, in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Hooghly.

Babu Bepin Behari Das Gupta, Munsif of Dacca, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Kishorganj. tioned at Kishorganj.

Babu Barada Prosad Rai, Munsif of Aram

bagh, in the district of Hooghly, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Dacca.

Babu Satkari Haldar, Munsif of Midnapore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at

Kishorganj.

Babu Manmatha Nath Bose, Munsif of Kishorganj, in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of

Babu Upendro Nath Biswas, Munsif of Bajitpur, in the district of Mymensingh, on leave, is appointed to be Munsif in the district of Pabna and Bogra, to be ordinarily stationed at Sirajganj.

Babu Koylash Chunder Sen, Munsif of Si
Babu Koylash Chunder Sen, Munsif of Si-

stationed at Sirajganj.

Babu Koylash Chunder Sen, Munsif of Sirajganj, in the district of Pabna and Bogra, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at

Bajitpur.
Babu Nilalohit Mookherjee, Munsif of Chauadanga, in the district of Nadia, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Tirhut, to be ordinarily stationed at Muzzaffar-

Babu Bankim Chandra Mitra, Munsif of Muzaffarpur, in the district of Tirhut, on leave is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Nadia, to be ordinarily stationed

at Chauadanga.

Babu Promotho Nath Chatterjee, Munsif of Gaya, is appointed temporarily to act, until further orders, as an Additional Munsif in the district of the 24-Parganas, but to be on deputation to Alipur.

Babu Sri Hari Lahiri, Add. Munsif in the

district of Shahabad, is appointed temporarily to act, until further orders, as an Add. Munsif in the district of Tirhut, but to be

on deputation to Muzaffarpur.

Babu Manmatha Nath Mallick, sub pro tempore Add. Munsif of Burdwan, is appointed temporarily to act, until further orders, as an Additional Munsif in the district of

Babu Haripado Mazumdar Addl Munsif of

Babu Haripado Mazumdar Addl Munsif of Satkania, now on deputation is apopinted to be a Munsif in the district of Dacca.

Babu Rebati Mohan Thakurta, B.L. is appointed to act, until further orders as an Addl Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at Satkania but to be on deputation to South Raojan.

Babu Jogendro Nath Mookerjee, Munsif of Lalbagh, in the district of Murshidabad, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district

appointed to be a Munsif in the district Burdwan.

Babu Bidu Bhusan Chakravarti, Munsif of Barisal, in the district of Backergunge, on leave is appointed to be a Munsif in te district of Murshidabad, to be ordinarily stationed at

Babu Bidhu Bhusan Chakravarti Munsif of Burdwan on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the ditsrict of Backergunge to be

Babu Umesh Chunder Chuckerbutty, Munsit of Patuakhali, in the distrilt of Backergunge, is appointed to be a munsif in the district of Nadia, to be ordinarily stationed at Rana-

Babu Behari Lal Sarkar, B.L. Offig Munsif of Burdwan, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Munsif in the district of Backergto be ordinarily stationed at Patua-

Babu Amrita Lal Palit, Munsif of Burdwan is appointed to be, a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Iswarganj in the dictrict of Mymensingh, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Burd-

Babu Kali Kumar Sirkar, Munsif of Dacca, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Aram-

Babu Kedar Nath Chatterjee,, Munsif of Barisal in the district of Backergunge is allowed leave for seven days.

Babu Nitai Charan Ghose, Munsif of Sat-

kania in the district of Chittagong, is alowed leave for twenty-eight days.

#### Calcutta and Mofussil.

The High Court.—On account of the Mahomedan festival "Mohurrum" the High Court with all its offices will remain closed from the 26th to 28th instant, both days inclusive, and from the 1st of April to the 5th of April next on account of Easter.

Borrowing of 3 Crores.—During the coming year 1904-5, the Government of India propose to raise a rupee loan of three crores of rupees. for expenditure on Railway and Irrigation Works. They reserve to themselves full liberty to vary the amount now announced to any extent that may be considered desirable.

Application f or Probate.—At the High Court on Monday before Mr. Justice Sale, Babu Surendra Chunder Ghose appared on behalf of the executors of the last Wilt of Poorno Chunder Chuckeroutty, deceased, for probate. The deceased, will was a contractor and landholder, died in December last lea ing assets to the extent of Rs. 1,28,933. Lordsnip granted the application.

A Shikar Expedition.—Raja Ashutosh Nath Roy Bahadur of Kasimbazar, a keen sportsman, lately went on a Shikar expedition to Chota Nagpore. At Singbhoom, he shot two full grown bears of unusually large size dead and secured their young ones. He brought them to Calcutta during his recent visit to the metropolis.

Alleged Theft by a European.—The police placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate one A. Murray on a charge of their of a coat valued at Rs. 10 from the Sailors' Home. It would appear that the man had pledged the coat with a "poddar" in Bow Bazar, whence it was discovered by the police. The defendant was arrested only last evening. The case is pending.

Finance and Commerce Department.-Mr. Finance and Commerce Department.—Mr. J. C. Mitra is posted as Deputy Comptreller, India Treasuries, Mr. Bhimasena Rau is posted as Assistant Comptroller General, Outside Audits, Mr. M. K. Ghatak is posted as Assistant Accountant General, United Provinces, Mr. U. L. Majumdar is posted as Assistant Comptroller General in charge of Outside Audits.

Exit Lord Robehts.—Says the "Pioneer:"—

Exit Lord Robehts.—Says the "Pioneer:"—The story, as told by our Army Correspondent, was literally true, and there were circumstances not mensioned which added to the indignity thrust upon the veteran soldier on the last day of all. Lord Roberts on arriving at the War Office that morning not only found the printed notice of dismissal—for such it was —lying on his desk, but his room was actually being set in order for the reception of Lord Domoughmore.

being set in order for the reception of Lord | le Donoughmore.

Apology Tendered by a Eurasian.—On Tuesday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case, in which one Mr. Codd stood charged by Babu Prokash Chunder Bose with having assaulted him on the 6th instant in Wellesley Street was called on for hearing. As the case was called on, Babu Kali Churn Palit, Vakil for the prosecution submitted that if the defendant apologised and undertook not to molest hisclient in future, he was willing to to molest hisclient in future, he was willing to withdraw the case. The defendant on being

a convert to Christian faith stood charged with having enticed away the lawfully married wife of Mr. C. W. Wilkinson. On the last hearing day, a proclamation was issued against dant. On Monday as the case was called on the defendent did not put in apperrance. Babu Preo Lall Dae, a behalf of the complainant asked the court to issue an order for the attachment of his properties under section 88 Cr. P. Code and further added that the defendant had been concealing himself in a village about twenty miles from Chooadanga. The Court ordered the pleader to furnish a list of properties of the defendant.

Alleged Kidnapping a married woman.—
Before Mr. Abdur Rahim, the Second Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Sheik Subhani stond charged with having kidnapped a married woman Bufta, from the house of her father-in law in Tikin Toli in Chandney, for unlawful purpose, was called on for hearing. The Court Inspector Mr. Mahapatra conducted the prosecution. The facts of the case are shortly these. The defendant had an acquainshortly these. The defendant had an acquaintance with the woman. One day during the absence of the mob members of the homes that he would take her to the home of her mother, who had died. She agreed and the man put her into a carriage and drove her away. In this way she was taken to a different home and kept consected. Eventually the parents of the woman traced her. The case was partly gone into and the

Rivertually the perents of the woman traced her. The case was partly gone into and the accused was remanded to jail.

Lamb in the Lion's Den.—Our readers may recollect that a short while ago we reperted a case in these columns of a theft committed in the house of the District Magistrate of Bankura. The local paper to hand reports another case in which the seems of action is the Police Sahib's Kuti, the thief the constable, who was on duty there, the booty some silver ornaments and clothes, which were, by the bye, secured by breaking open the door of a room, and the witness the Ayah in the Sahib's employ. Perpetration of such cases of theft and burglary in the very heart of the district town and in the houses of the executive autherities of the district reflects unstinted discredit on the local Police, and the more se, when we say that the culprit in the former case is still at large. Surely the Police force at Benkura requires a rude awakening and that too as early as possible.

A Desperate Robber Convicted.—(In Tuesday before Syad Mahamed Khan Bahadoor, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore one Bhata Nath Dey was charged with theft and stabbing under the following circumstances. The accused, one night broke open a shop at Budge Budge for the purpose of committing theft and when he was securing the valuables, theft and when he was securing the valuables, the shop-keeper got up and caught hold of him. The accused thus driven to the corner effected his escape by stabbing the shop-keeper seriously with the house-breaking instrument, which he had in his hand. He was found guilty and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonent.

Outraging Female Modesty.—Writes our Chandpur (Tippera) correspondent:—One Kaloo, of village Tarkikandi, under police station Matlab, stands charged before Mr. Barneville, Sub-divisional Officer, Chandpur, with having outraged the modesty of a woman under the following circumstances: It appears that at about 12 a.m. on the 1th March last when the procedurary went out to gather fuels that at about 12 s.m. on the 11th March last when the prosecutrix went out to gather fuels from a "sarabari" in the west of her house the accused caught hold of her from bekind by surprise and attempted to commit criminal assault upon her. The woman set up a cry which drew several people and the woman was rescued from the grip of the accused. A number of female witnesses were examined for the prosecution, after which the Magistrate framed charges under section 354 and fixed 25th March next for further hearing of the case.

Giving False Evidence.—Some weeks ago, a servant in the employ of a young man named Monmotho Nath Mukerjee, a law student, charged another servant in the same employ with the theft of clothing. The case was tried before Mr. Abdur Rahm, the Second Presi-

and Buldeo Dohay were examined by Babu Jotindra Mob u Ghose, Vakil. After this the case
ised and the court issued a rule
as Monmotho, Juggernath, Panchoo
G and Buldeo Dobay, a sergeant attached
to be Sukee's Street thana, to show cause why
they should not be prosecuted for instituting
a false case and giving false evidence in the
case (Emperor vs. Upendra Nath Chakraburtty). On Monday the matter was heard. Mr.
Manuel, Babus Kanye Lall Mukerjee, Kali
Churn Palit, and Gopal Chandra Mukerjee appeared to show cause. The Court held that
no sufficient cause had been shown and accordingly directed their prosecution under sections
193 and 211 I.P.O. The Court Inspector Mr.
Mahapatra was directed to prosecute.

The cordinate of water, only her periscope showing. She
was waiting to attack a battleship when the
Cape liner struck and sank her.

All the Japanese docks are full with warships repairing. Two thousand wounded are
in the hospitals.—"Englishman."

The report is now confirmed that the remainder of the Russian Fleet made a dash for
Vladivostock on the 12th instant, but sighting
the Japanese returned to Port Arthur after
being absent for about 40 hours.—"Englishman."

London, Mar. 20.

Reuter from Tokio wires that the British
Minister refuses to endorse the application of
Mr. Hales, the "Daily News" correspondent to 193 and 211 1.P.O. The Court Mahapatra was directed to prosecute.

Mahapatra was directed to procedute.

A Leopard Shikar.—A correspondent writes to the "Englishman":—A small leopardess approached the presencts of the village of Bugwatole in the district of Purneah. Leopards are very common in this part of the district and are constantly carrying off dogs, goats, etc. Well to continue with the story: a little child playing about suddenly came on it in a small patch of jungle at the back of the village. The leopardess was probably asleep and being suddenly disturbed made a spring towards the child who had a miraculous escape and ran shouting to the village. The villagers, towards the child who had a miraculous escape and ran shouting to the village. The villagers, hearing the noise, and being Dhangars by caste, who are accustomed to hunting turned out with sticks and spears and made in the direction indicated by the child. After a great amount of hunting they came upon the beast, who charged right amongst them. Some of the men bolted, but one young fellow, pluckier than the rest, stood his ground. The leopardess seeing him made a spring at him as he was standing holding his spear in front of him, and luckily for him impaled herself on the spear which entered her heart and killed her instantly. They all now congregated round the fallen leopardess, and after discausing the subject fully walked the carcase off to the neighbouring indigo factory, where they were suitably rewarded for their bravery.

Changes in the Telegraphic Department .-The following changes are about to take place in the Telegraph Department: Mr. A. B. Lar-

the Telegraph Department: Mr. A. B. Larkins, Deputy Director General, will proceed on privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days on the 36th instant; he will be relieved by Mr. R. L. D. Gompertz, who will be succeeded by Mr. F. T. Dempster, Mr. R. O. Lees joining the Construction Branch, and Mr. H. A. C. Goodall taking charge of the Check Office. Mr. J. M. Coode, Superintendent of the Calcutta Telegraph Office, will take six months' combined leave from the 30th instant. His place will be taken by Mr. R. instant. His place will be taken by Mr. R. T. Gibbs from Madras, Mr. R. Meredith, from T. Gibbs from Madras, Mr. R. Meredith, from Assam, becoming Superintendent of the Madras Telegraph Office, and Mr. Babington taking charge of the Assam Division. Mr. Elrington, Superintendent of the Telegraph Storeyard, Calcutta, has been granted twelve months' combined leave from the 17th April. He will be relieved by Mr. J. S. Hewett from Arakan, who in turn will be relieved by Mr. G. P. Roy. Mr. H. S. Olphert, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bengal Division, will proceed on nineteen months' combined leave from the 25th April, on relief by Mr. N. U. K. Leslie, Mr. M. A. Thompson taking charge of the Agra Teleghaph Office.

Lawlessness at Tallygunge.—On Tuosday, at the Alipore Criminal Sessions before Mr. Harward, the Additional District and Ses-sions Judge one Noboo Shaik and seven other young Mohamedan "budmashes" of Tallygunge young Mohamedan "budmashes" of Tallygunge were charged with most atrocious crimes perpetrated in broad daylight under the following circumstances. One aboojan Shaik was proceeding to his residence at Tallygunge with two young female relatives of his whom he had escorted from Calcutta on account of the had escorted from Calcutta on account of the marriage ceremony of his daughter which was to take place at his residence. The ac-cused who had been amusing themselves in a toddy shop in the road side, commenced dogging the steps of Aboojan and his com-panions with loud indecent Jokes and im-pudent laughter, which naturally brought forth a retort from him Thereupon all the forth a retort from him. Thereupon all the scoundrels inhumanly fell upon the helpless party belaboured Aboo black and blue and having robbed him of all the valuable articles he had with him, forcibly carried his two cles he had with him, forcibly carried his two female relatives away into a neighbouring garden where all the ruffians by turns insulted the honour of the ladies. The accused pleaded not guilty and took the plea of 'alibi." The Jury however returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against the four accused and "not guilty" in favour of others. The Judge agreeing with the verdict, sentenced the four prisoners to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each and acquitted the rest.

## TELEGNAMS. REUTER'S I ELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Mar. 18. The Japanese in North Korea have occupied Anju and the line of the Chengcheng river.

Reuter's Tokio correspondent says that the Constitutionalists and Progressives in the Japanese Diet have decided in view of the urgent need, to give their united support to the Government's financial proposals, thus ensuring

complete approval.

The Admiralty reports that a submarine has been run down by a liner off the Nab lightship. All hands were lost. Lieutenant Mansergh and Sub-Lieutenant Churchill were abroad.—"Englishman."

A telegram from Admiral Alexeief reports an engagement as having taken place between the patrols of both side on the banks of the Chengcheng river near Anju, and says that Japanese infantry, with guns, occupy Pingy-

Baron Suyematsu, who is on a special mission in England, had an interview with Lord

Lansdowne yesterday.

An official despatch states that the submarine vessel A I was sunk by a liner off the Nab yesterday and all hands were lost, including Lieutenant Mansergh and Sub-Lieutenant J. P. Churchill.

Eleven lives were lost in the sinking of the submarine off the Nab. The boat was of the dency Magistrate. Monmotho Nath Muker-jee, Juggernath Nandy, Panchoo Gopal Ghose and Bundeo Donay were examined for the pro-ling manoeuvres, the submarine lying in forty

Minister refuses to endorse the application of Mr. Hales, the "Daily News" correspondent to accompany the Japanese forces on the ground that Mr. Hales' reports during the Transvaal War were slanderous to the British Army.

War were slanderous to the British Army. The Japanese require the Foreign Ministr's en dorsements to all correspondents. Mr. Heles is therefore exculded.

A telegram from St. Petersburg dated to-day, states that everything is quiet at the front, and the distance between the main armies is great, only small skirmishes of scouts taking place between the Yalu and Pingyang.

All the attempts to lift the sunken submarine have failed, and salvage operations are

now necessary.

The King and Prince of Wales have sent a message of sympathy to the relatives of those who were lost.

The Washington Government, at the request of Mr. Takahire, the Japanese Minister, has instructed Mr. McCormick the American Minister at St. Petersburg, to ask Russia to assist fifty Japanese non-combatants in Si-beria, whose lives are endangered to reach Berin, where the Legation will look after

London, Mar. 21,
Four Chinese cruisers have arrixed at Chifu, and
and it is understood that they go to Niuchwang
directly the ice clears.

An official Russian despatch confirming the statement that the Japanese infantry and artillery occupy ..., u and Pingyang says that the increased movement of troops and transposition these places is noticeable.

London, Mar. 18. The failure of Mr. Daniel J. Sully, the Cotton Bull, was announced on the New York

exchange to-day.—"Englishman." The haiser has arrived at Gibraltar where the Governor, Sir George White, boarded the steamer "Koenig Albert" to welcome His Majesty, who landed in a launch between two rows of boats from the British squadron, and drove with General White and a brilliant state to the chief points on the rock, where the German flag was hoisted, white a Royal salute was fired from the galleries. His Majesty will remain there three days. The British military and naval display was most impres-

The King and the Prince of Wales will attend the Duke of Cambridge's funeral. Colone Stopford and Grerson, on the War Office Board, have been promoted to Major-

Severe fighting has taken place in South-West Africa. A small force of Germans with numerous staff officers encountered the Hereroe' rearguard, which was suddenly rein-forced. The Germans retreated, losing seven officers and nine men killed and three officers and two men wounded.

The Government has uissed five millions of 2-2/3 per cent. stock at 87 for the purposes of the Irish Land Act. Subscriptions will close on the 25th instant.

Scotland has beaten England in the Rugby International Match by six points to three Scotland thus becomes the champion.

His Holiness the Pope, in a speech made to the members of the Sacred College, deplored

the members of the Sacred College, deplored the rigorous anti-clerical measures in France, which, he said, were contrary to the idea of the liberty of the rights of the Catholic Church and the laws of civilisation. The speech is considered significant in view of the approaching visit of President Loubet to Rome.

London, Mar. 20.

Reuter, wiring from Tokio, in his message to-day says that the Emperor in opening the Special Diet to-day said; "The Government entered into negotiations with Russia, but owing to the absence of sincerity in Russia's peaceful professions we were compelled to appeal to arms and cannot now heastate until the object of the war is attained."

The first part as far as Thebes, of the railway from the Piracus to the Turkish frontier, with a branch to Chalcis, was inaugurated yesterday by King George, who went in a train to Chalcis where the British and Franch warthing saluted salut

## TELEGRAMS. REUTER'STELEGRAMS.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in the C to-night, in moving its vote of cenu e regathe Transitaal ordinance on Chinese labour the Transvaal ordinance on Chinese labour, said that British workmen in the Transvaal would be snuffed out by the biggest scheme of human dumping perpetrated since the middle passage was abolished. The scheme, he said, in many respects, could not be distinguished from slavery, and he demanded the deliberately-expressed views of the Transvaalers. The Hon. Alfred Lyttleton said Government would not have assisted the ordinance unless a preponderating majority of Transvaalers were favourable to it. He cited the growing distress in the Transvaal, and said the slavery crowns ridiculous. A coutract would be circulated in the Chinese language in each villaage one month before the recrutter arrived, and workers would receive at teast twelve to fifteen times their carneinos in China. He denied that Chairmen were mmoral.

Cotton at Liverpool to-day was 20 points up and a strong market is again expected in the cours of the week.

### INDIAN TELEGRAMS. THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR. ODDS AND ENDS.

Japanese have arrived there, 80,000 having passed through Seoul and 40,000 through Gessan. The Emperor and the Korean Royal Princes have subscribed 180,000 yen towards the War Relief Fund. Several hundred Chinese coal-miners

Wushan have gone on strike.

Russians a secret organization against the Russians a secret organization, composed of Polish Jewes refuges from Harbin and fugitive convicts from Siberia, is projecting a movement. The leader is energetically collecting twenty-five thousands foreign desperadoes and Chinese bandits for the purpose Against the

General Nichtchenko, with a force of Cossacks, five thousand strong, has established himself near Pingyang, and General Linevitch, with a force of infantry, is following him.

The latest news from Port Arthur is to the

with a force of infantry, is following him.

The latest news from Port Arthur is to the effect that the town is exceedingly short of rations, and the prices of foodstuffs are going higher daily. Repeated attacks upon the town by the Japanese fleet have had the effect of creating a state approaching demoralisation among the soldiers.

Intelligence from Koyang states that foreign Military experts are loud in their praises of the excellence of the details of the Japanese arrangements of their commissariat and transport. General Allen, of the United States Army, states that the Infantry equipment and commissariat are splendidly adapted for the work the troops have before them in Korea. The food arrangements are in perfection; each Infantry until has a detachable cylinder, two and-a-quarter feet high and two and-a-half feet in diameter tor fire, which heats a large sheet-iron kettle; it will cook enough rice for one meal for a hundred men, and aims of these will cook sufficient for one battalion.

Prince Alexander Oldenburg (Orenburg?)

has caused a patriotic sensation by giving £150,000 to the War Fund, and has proposed to the Russian Emperor to raise a troop of Irregulars, drawn from the bravest tribes, the Buriats and Kalmuks of the Steppes. The Prince offers to equip and pay for the support of 1,500 of such hardened warriors throughout the war. The Czar has accepted the pro-

A largely attended representative meeting presided by Babu Chandkamohum Goswan was held this evening to raise funds for the was held this evening to raise runds for widows and orphans of the Japanese skin their national cause. A strong committies appointed to collect subscriptions. So money was realised on the spot.

The second company of Mounted Infantry under Capt. Peterson arrived here to-day after a march full of hardships from Siliguri Violent snowstorms and thunderstorms were encountered on the way. At two camps men went without food owing to the impassibility of cooking it. In spite of these experience the men are very fit and full of spirits. The Pathans of the Punjab Infantry attacked particular attention by their smart bearing.

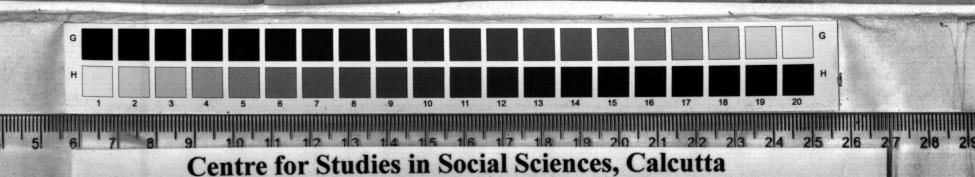
Ohumbi, Mar. 20. Tunpuk Jongpen and Colonel Younghusban and Mr. Waish, the Bhutan Durbar has co-ceded the Indian Government the concession make a road to Chumbi either up the Am Chu or across from the Di Chu river. Rou preliminary surveys have already been made, and a regular engineering survey is in contemplation. Both routes are far superior to those now in existence.

## THE TILAK CASE.

### A GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

Poons, Mar. 20.

A monster public meeting of the citizans of Poons was held this evening in Ray Market premises, where eight or ten thousand people of all castes assembled to thank the High Court and congratulate Mr. Tilak, the Hon. Mr. Khere and Mr. Karandikar. After singing some songs specially prepared for the occasion, Dr. Patvardhav was voted to the Chair. Some of the Parsi and Marathi gentlemen of Bombay and Ramnerayan Amarchang of Poona thanker the High Court for decrease of Poona thanker. and Ramnarayan Amarchang of Poona thanked the High Court for doing justice to Mr. Tilak and upholding traditions of British justice. Then Professor Paranjhe of Poona, Mr. Vaidya of Bombay and Mr. Patankar of Nasik supported the resolution of congratulation to Tilak and his pleaders on this happy result. Next the Hon. Mr. Khare, Mr. Kerandikar and Mr. Tilak made suitable speeches. Mr. Tilak for himself thanked the meeting and expressed appreciation of all that the great demonstration indicated. A number of representative had specially come from several towns in the Presidency, and a number of telegrams expressing participation in celebration were reserved. A meeting so enthusiatic and growled we not held in Poona since 1995.



#### THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

UNIVERSITIES BILL.

(Saturday)
The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that in clause 10, for the proviso the following substituted, namely:

Provided that not less than one-half of the persons so nominated shall be nominated on the recommendation of the registered Professors in affiliated Colleges."

The Hon, Mr. Raleigh opposed the amend-

ment which was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that in clause 11, sub-clause (2), for the words "the Chancellor may declare his office to be vacated" the words "his office shall be declared to

be vacated" be substituted.

The He-, Mr. Raleigh and the Hon. Mr. Bilderbeck opposed the amendment, which was

Put and lost.
The Hon ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that to clause 12, sub-clause (b), the following provise be added, namely:—
"Provided that no less than two-thirds of

the Ordinary Fellows so nominated, shall be persons holding office as Fellows at the date of the commencement of this Act."

The Hon. Mr. Raleigh opposed the amend-

ment, which was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that to clause 12, sub-clause (b), the following be add-

ed, namely:

"Provided that not less than half of the Fellows so nominated shall be nominated on the recommendation of the Fellows constituting the Senate at the commencement of this Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale said that if

this half of the amendment had been accepted that would not have satisfied him at all. Taking the Bombay University there were 270 members. If the new Senate composed 75 members according to the amendment which was now rejected, 50 out of the new Senate would be out of the 270. He said that he would be out of the 270. He said that he himself accepted the proportion that would be taken by Government; the objection against the present Senate was that they included a large number of persons who should not be there. The Hon'ble speaker also advocated that when the new Senate was constituted half should be elected by persons who were members of the old Senate. He said that what he took objection to was the summary extinction of the old Senate in so complete a manner. The spirit in which the provision was included in the Bill was not English but French. He said that the Hon'ble member in charge of the Bill admitted in a testimony yesterday that the old members had done well; if they had done well he did not think it was asking too much when he said that half the men should be elected by them. He hoped that the testimony borne by the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh was not only too soothe the feelings of those who were to leave with these few remarks he suggested that not less than half of the Fellows so nominated should be nominated on the recommendation of the fellows, constituting the Senate at the commencement of the Act.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh characterised the

adoption of the amendment as a great unwisdom. There was not only their composi-tion but the present state of the Senates that tion but the present state of the Senates that they had to take into consideration. The majority of the present Senates disliked the policy embodied in the Bill and were suspicious and mistrusted the measure. That being so it was likely that they would throw out the Bill. They had shown themselves hostile to the Bill and he was certain that they would thwart the policy embodied in the Bill and work against its success. For that reason he opposed the amendment.

d the amendment. opposed the amendment.
The Hon'ble Mr. Pedler opposed the amend-

ment which was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that for clause 12, sub-clauses (b) and (c), the following

be substituted, namely:—
"(b) The Chancellor shall also, as soon as ement of this Act, make an order directing that the Ordinary Fellows, who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Faculties, shall be elected by the Ordinary Fellows constituting the several Faculties at the commencement of the Act in such manner as the Chancellor may direct.

When the Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) have been elected, the Chancellor shall proceed to the nomination of Ordinary Fellows under section 6, sub-section

(1), clause (c)."
He said that this was a moderate proposal. The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh thought it unwise to give the existing Fellows these privileges. The amendment was then put and lost.

The Hon ble Roy Bahadur Sri Ram withdrew the amendment which stood against his name that in clause 12, sub-clause (d) after the word and letter "clause (c)" the words, figure and letter" and sub-section (3) clause (b)

The Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhya withdrew the amendment which stood against his name that to clause 12, sub-clause (d) the following proviso be added, viz:—"Provided that not less than two-thrds of the ordinary fellows so nominated shall be persons holding office as fellow at the date of the commencement of the Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that to clause 12, sub-clause (d), the following proviso be added, namely:-

"Provided that not less than half the Fellows so nominated shall be nominated on the recommendation of the Ordinary Fellows constituting the Senate at the commencement of this Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh declined to accept the amendment which was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that for clause 12, sbb-clauses (d), (e) and (f), the follow

ing be substituted, namely:-"(d) In the case of the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad, the Chancellor shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, made an order directing that the

this Act, made an order directing that the Fellows, who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Senate, shall be elected by the Ordinary Fellows constituting the Senate at the commencement of this Act.

(e) The Chancellor shall also, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, make an order directing that the Fellows, who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Faculties, shall be elected by the Ordinary Fellows constituting the several Faculties at the commencement of this Act.

(f) When the Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clauses (d) and (e) have been elected, the Chancellor shall proceed to the nomination of Ordinary Fellows under section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c)."

The amendment was put and lost,

ported the amendment.

I desire to support this motion, which identical with the next motion standing against my name. I am unable to appreciate necessity for making any provision for "ex-officio" member of the Syndicate. I do not suggest for a moment that the Director of Public Instruction should not be a member of the Syndicate. In the Calcutta University, almost since its foundation, the Director of Public Instruction has been returned by the Faculty of Arts as one of its representatives on the Syndicate, and has been representatives on the Syndicate, and has been rightly regarded as a necessary member of the executive body of the University. In the case of my Unoversity, I am not aware of a single instance in which the claims of the Director of Public Instruction to be a member of the Syndicate have ever been challenged, and I find it inconceivable that, with a reconstituted Senate in which four-fifths of the members would be nominated by the Governs. members would be nominated by the Government, such a contingency can ever possibly arise. But as the Director of Public Instruction does not and cannot represent all departments of study and all educational interests, if the principle of ex-officio membership is once recognised, an endeavour may be made hereafter to secure an extended recognition of the

The Hon'ble Mr. Bilderbeck opposed the

amendment, which was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhayaya withdrew the amendment which stood against his name that in clause 12, sub-clause (k), for the word "three" the word "five" be substi-

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur withdrew the amendment which stood against his it, name that in clause, 12, sub-clause (k), for the word "three" the word "five" be substitute

The Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhyaya withdrew the amendments which stood against his name that in clause 12, sub-clause (1), for the word "third" the word "fifth" be substituted; that in clause 12, sub-clause (m), substituted; that in clause 12, sub-clause (m), for the words "fourth, fifth and sixth" the words "sixth, seventh and eighth" be substituted; and that in clause 12, sub-clause (n), for the word "seventh" the word "ninth" substituted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that to clause 13, the following be added as sub-clause

(3), namely:—
(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, any Fellow, who at the commence-ment of this Act is entitled as such to vote for the election of any person to be a member of any Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations or of any local authority, shall continue to be so entitled as if this Act had

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh accepted the

amendment, which was put and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that in clause 14, sub-clause (2), head (b) proviso, the "half" be omitted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh and the Hon'ble Mr. Pedler opposed the amendment which was put and lost.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur moved

that in clause 15, sub-clause (1), for the first four lines the following be substituted, name-"(1) The Syndicate shall be the executive

Committee of the Senate, and shall discharge such functions of the Senate as it may be empowered to discharge by the regulations made by the Senate under this Act.

The Hon, Mr. Raliegh thought this amend-

ment was unnecessary. There was nothing in the Bill which made a substantial alteration in the position of the Syndicate. The amendment was then put and lost.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that in

clause 15, sub-clause (1, head (b) be omitted, and that clause (c) be re-lettered (b).

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh opposed the

his name that in clause 15, sub-clause (1), head (b) be omitted, and that head (c) be re-lettered (b).

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that in clause 15, sub-clauses (2) and (3) be omitted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh opposed the

amendment, (67).
The Hon. Dr. Ashutosh Mookerjee supported the amendment.

I desire to support this motion which is identical with the next one standing against my name. I am unable to accept the provision contained in cl. 15. sub-cl. (2), which provides that a number, not falling short by more than one of a majority of the elected members of the Syndicate, shall be Heads of, or Professors in, Colleges affiliated to the University. I concede that the provision relating

to this matter in its present amended form is of a more practical character and less open to objection than the corresponding provision in the Bill as introduced in Councel I deem it essential that teachers ought to be fairly represented on the governing body of the University, but surely this object ought to be attained not by means of any artificial rules as proposed in the Bill, but by securing to ceachers of eminence and distinction full and adequate representation on the Senate. If that is done, as I hope it will be done under the new system, teachers will be duly represented on the Syndicate even by unrestricted decision and marsh, because the dection, not merely because they are teachers, but because they deserve to be there. Morever, any rule for the representation of teachers on the Syndicate, which does not safe quard the interests of Government aided and quaided Colleges, will be wightly and maided Colleges, will be rightly regarded as insatisfactory, and I fail to see how, under existing conditions, all Colleges, or even all classes of Colleges, can be represented on the classes of Colleges, can be represented on the Syndicate. Then, again, every person who has my practical knowledge of the kind of work which the Syndicate has to discharge, must concede that, for the proper administration of the business of the University, it is essential hat the Syndicate should include persons who are not interested in individual Colleges, and upon this point I am fortified in my views by the opinion of the Hon'ble Member in charge, who in his introductory speech stated that it is very desirable that the Syndicate should include officials and business men who are able

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that in to devote a portion of their time to the affairs

the Hon'ble Mr. aleigh saw no necessity,

dause 12, sub-clause (k), for the word "three" of the University. If, therefore, it is deemed for the amendment which was put to the vote the word "five" be substituted.

The Hon'ble Mr. aleigh saw no necessity,

the word "five" be substituted. necessary to secure the presence of a prescrib-ed minimum number of teachers on the Syndithe word "nve" be substituted.

And Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh saw no reason of the for postponing the whole operation of the scheme for postponing the whole operation of the scheme for five years.

The Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh Mukerjee suppresence of men who are not connected with large the words "within a reasonable time after affiliation has any particular institution. My Lord, I deem "within a reasonable time after affiliation has any particular institution." presence of men who are not connected with any particular institution. My Lord, I deem it my duty to say, though I do so with great regret, that if it be the object to strengthen the position of the Director of Public Instruction on the Syndicate by the presence and sup-port of Government teachers, that object is likely to be secured by this artificial rule, and the only persons who stand in need of and are lokely to be benefited by such a rule, are

the worthy gentlemen whom Your Excellency once fittingly described as "obscure teachers."

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Morison and the Hon'ble Mr. Pedler also opposed the amendment, which was put and

that clause 18 be omitted.

He said that this clause provided for the withdrawal of a degree, diploma, license, title, or mark of honor, in case of misbehaviour. It had not been shown that any such contingency had ever occurred, or that cases had taken place which called for the exercise of the power now confined in the Bill. Similar powers did not exist in the Act or charter of other Universities, and there was no necessity for the retention of this clause.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh said this power existed in other Universities and they proposed to give it in this clause in a very carfully guarded form. He saw reason oner to omit the clause or making on in

the Hon'ble Mr. Morison enquir whether the Hon'ble Mover did not resease conduct which brought discredit on these graduatee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pedler said there were cases in which Graduates had misconducted themselves. He mentioned one case in which

The amendment was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur moved that after the word "offence" in the sixth line that after the word himself the moved that after the word "offence" in the sixth line that after t the following words be inserted, namely:-"omplying a defect of character which unfits him to hold the degree, diploma, license, title

or mark of honour."

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh opposed the amendment, which was put and lost.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

In closing the proceedings of the Legislative Council on Saturday His Excellency the President spoke as follows:—

President spoke as follows:—

We have now come to the large group of clauses and amendments relating to that part of the Bill which deals with the subject of Affiliated Colleges. I, therefore, propose that we should adjourn at the present stage. As regards Monday, I think it will probably be the desire of every Hon'ble Member here, if it be possible, to conclude the debate upon that day, and I would suggest, therefore, that as we still have on the Agenda paper 35 amendments to dispose of, we had better meet rather earlier in the morning. I propose accordingly that the Council should meet at 10 o'clock instead of 11 on Monday.

instead of 11 on Monday.

There is one other observation that I should like to make with regard to the discussion that has taken place on these amendments. I think some Hon'ble Members have been disposed to take advantage with almost undue perality of the privilege of reply. I have not one word to say about the most reasonable brevity which they have observed in making their speeches or motions. But as regards reply, of course if an Hen'ble Member is to consider it his duty to answer every objection that has been raised by every Hon'ble Member round the table, the discussion may go on for round the table, the discussion may go on for ever. Our rules admit of the privilege of ever. Our rules admit of the privilege of the privilege of ever. The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur withdrew. amendment.

The Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh Mukerjee supported the amendment, which was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhaya The Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhaya withdrew the amendment which stood against his name that in clause 15 cub alarse (1) head mons for twelve years, and I can say that such
a thing would never have been
permitted there; indeed the provilege of reply is only conceded vilege of reply is only conce to a mover on rare occasions, and so far from a member thinking it his duty to reply to every objection, his attitude is that the

majority of them are not worth answering at all. I wish that Hon'ble Members here could see their way to adopting that position to a rather greater extent than they do now.

We will meet again on Monday, and I hope that we shall be able to complete the Bill on

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES BILL PASSED.

The discussion on the Indian Universities Bill was resumed to-day at 10 a. m. the Throne Room Government House. Excellency the Viceroy Presided. All the members were present except the Hon'ble Mr.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in clause 19, for the word "recomnendation" the word "report" be substituted.

The amendment fell through.

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur moved hat in clause 19, after tht words "no person the words "other than teachers and educa-

tional officers" be inserted. The amendment fell through The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur moved

that in clause 19 the words "by special order of the Senate" be omitted. The Hon'ble Raleigh opposed the amend-

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that in clause 21, sub-clause (1), head (b), the words and the conditions governing their tenure

of office" be omitted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh opposed the amendment. The Hon'ble Pedler supported the amendment, which was put to the rate

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that in clause 21, sub-clause (1), head (e), between the words "will be made" and the words "in conformity with the regulations" the words "within a reasonable time after affiliation has been granted" be inserted.

The Hon'ble Mr. aleigh saw no necessity,

been granted" be inserted.

The amendment was put to the vote and

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad moved that in clause 21, sub-clause (1), head (f), for the words "the Head of the College and some members" the words "one memb substituted, and the words "the College or" be omitted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh opposed amendment. The amendment was put to the

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur moved that in clause 21, sub-clause (1), head (f), for the word "and" the word "or" be substituted, and for the word "members" the word "memper" be substituted. The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh opposed the amend-

ment which was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur moved The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur moved that in clause 21, sub-clause (1), head (f), after the word "staff" the words "or some other competent person" be inserted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh opposed the amendment which was put to the vote and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that in clause 21, sub-clause (1), head (g), for the words "its continued maintenance" the words "its continued maintenance" the words "its maintenance in an efficient condition" be

"its maintenance, in an efficient condition" be The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh opposed the amend-

mend which was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that in clause 21, sub-clause (1) the sentence beginning "The application shall further contain"

be omitted. The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh opposed the amend-

The Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhayaya supported the amendment.

The amendment was put to the vote and

negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that in clause 21, sub-clause (2), for the words "necord negatived.
their opinoin on the matter" the words "pass The Hon a Bengali gentleman who was a B. A. had been such order as they deem proper. Provided convicted of forgery case and he knew of other that if the order is for granting the application, the previous sanction of the Government tion, the grant tion of the Government tion of the Government tion, the grant tion of the Government tion of the Gove

The Hon'ble Mr. Morison opposed the amendment. The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

A division was taken were for the amendment

and the rest were against it.

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur withdrew the amendment which stood against his name that in clause 21, sub-clause (2), in the 14th that in clause 21, sub-clause (2), in the 14th line, for the word "shall" the word "may" be substituted, and in the 16th, for the words their opinion on the matter" the words "subject to the approval of the Government, grant the application or any part thereof" be substituted.

of" be substituted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale withdrew the amendment which stood agains this name that is clause 21, sub-clause (3) be omitted, the following sub-clause being re-numbered

accordingly.

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Bahadur withdrew the amendment which stood agains this name that in clause 21, sub-clause (3) be omitted, following sub-clauses being re-numbered

cordingly.

The Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhaya withdrew the amendment which stood against his name that to clause 21, sub-clause (3), the following proviso be added, namely.—

"Provided that no reference shall be made

cation for affiliation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale withdrew the amendment which stood against his name thatis with the consent of not less than two-thirds the amendment which stood against his name that in clause 21, sub-clause (4), the word "Government" the word "Senate" be substi-

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that to clause 21 the following new

sub-clause (6) be added, namely:—

"(6) An enquiry under this section shall not be made by any person who is directly or indirectly interested in any affiliated College in the neighbourhood of the College proposed to be

The Hon. Mr. Raleigh opposed the amend-

The Hon. Mr. Bilderbeck apperted the amendment. The Hon. Rai Sriram Bahadur also opposed the amendent, which was put to

the vote and lost. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that in clause 23, sub-clause (2), for the word "shall", the word "mas" be substituted, and after the words "in this behalf" the following be added, namely:—"whenever the Syndicate has rea-

namely:—"whenever the Syndicate has reasons to think that the efficiency of the College has fallen below a reasonable standard."

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh and the Hon'ble Mr. Pedler opposed the amendment, which was put to the vote and negatined.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that to clause 23 the following new sub-clause be added, namely:—

"(4) An inspection under this section shell."

"(4) An inspection under this section shall not be made by any person who is directly or indirectly interested in any affiliated College in the neighbourhood of the College to be in-

The amendment was put to the vote and negatived.

The Hon'ble Dr. Vanderk er opposed the consideration, the Syndicate shall" the words amendment which was put to the rate and Tiff upon such motion, the Syndicate is of further action in the matter," be substituted. The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh opposed the amendment, which was put to the vote and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that in clause 24, sub-clause (3), after the words "shall make a report to the Senate" the words "if, in their opinion, the rights conferred on the College by the affiliation should be withdrawn" be added.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh opposed the amend-ment which was put to the vote and negatived. Manile.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that in clause 24, sub-clause (4), for words record their opinion on words "record their opinion on the matter" the words "pass such order as they deem proper: Provided that if the order is for disatiliation, the previous sanction of the Government shall be required before it becomes effective" be substituted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh could not accept the amendment which was put to the vote and negatived. A division was taken which the result that four were for the amendment and

the rest against it. The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur moved without the amendment which stood against his name that in classe 14, sub-clause (4), for the word "shall" the word "may" be substituted, and for the words "record their opinion on the matter" the words "may be substituted, and the words "record their opinion on the matter" the words "make such and or as the circumstance". ter" the words "make such order as the circumstances may in their opinion require" be

The Hon, Mr. Gokhale withdrew the amendment which stood against his name that is clause 24, sub-clause (5) be omitted, and the following clause be renumbered accordingly.

The Hon. Hai Sri Ram Bahadur withdrew
the amendment which stood against his name

that in clause 24, for sub-clause (5) the follow-

his name that to clause 24, sub-clause (5), the following proviso be added, namely:

"Provided that no reference shall be made to the Government if, in the opinion of the

Senate, no action is necessary upon the motion for disaffiliation." The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya

moved that to clause 24 the following new sub-clause (7) be added, namely: sub-clause (7) be added, namely:—
"(7) An inspection or enquiry under this section shall not be made by any person who is directly or indirectly interested in any affiliated College in the neighbourhood of the College proposed to be disaffiliated."

The amendment was put to the vote and increatized.

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur moved that in clause 26, sub-clause (1), heal (a), after the word "Government" the words "which shall come into force after such sanction' be

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh did not accept the amendment which was put to the vote and

The Hon'ble Mr Gokhale moved that in clause 26, sub-clause (1), head (b) be omitted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh opposed the

The Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhyaya,
The Hon'ble Dr. Vanderker The Hon'ble Mr.
Morison, The Hon'ble Nowab Saiyid Mahomud
and The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur sup-

mender against the amendment.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya withdrew the amendment which stood against his name that in clause 26 sub-clause (1), head

(b) be omitted.

The Hon'ble Nawab Sayid Muhammad withdrew the amendment which stood against

his name that in clause 26 sub-clause (1), head (b) be omitted. The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur moved withdrew the amendment which stood against his name that in clause 26 sub-clause (1), head

(b) be omitted. (b) be omitted.

The Hon ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that the following new clause be inserted after clause 28 and the present clause 29 be numbered 30:-

"Provided that no reference shall be made to the first of the Government if, in the opinion of the Senate, no action is necessary upon the application for affiliation."

The Honble Mr. Gokhale withdrew the second of the word cancelled: "

"29. In section 7, Act II of 1857, and Act XXVII of 1857, the following words shall be inserted before the word cancelled:"

I of the number of the Senate, present at a meeting specially convened for the purpose."

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh opposed the amendment which was put to the vote and

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that in the first schedule, the words "The Lord Bishop of Calcutta," The Bishop of Bombay," "The Bishop of Madras", "The Bishop of Lahore", and "the Bishop of Lucknow" be

The Hon'b le Mr. Raleigh opposed the amendment which was put to the vote and

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. The Hon'ble Dr. Mukhopadhyaya, the Hon'ble

Nowab Bahadur Sayed Mohummed, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur opposed the motion while the rest supported the Bill which was put to the vote and agreed to.

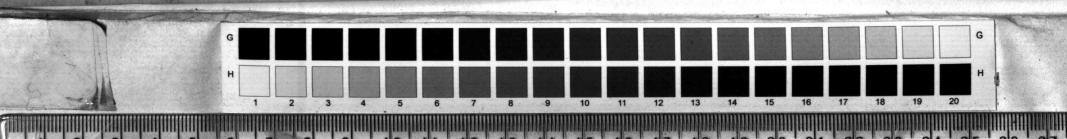
From the 20th instant two passenger trains will be run daily on the Simla-Kalka Railway. The up-trains start from Kalka at 6-47 and 8-40 a.m. and arrive at Simla at 2-19 and 4-21

p.m. respectively.

Colonel Ravenshaw, the Resident at Nepal,
has just finished a most successful shoot in
the Morungs. He and his two friends having
shot 11 tigers, three bison, one rhino and a
great number of deer and pigs. Two very great number of deer and pigs. Two very large pythons were also shot, one measuring 22 cubits. One of the tigers showed great fight and mauled an elephant badly.

Something like a sensation was caused at sunset on Tuesday evening by the sudden arrival at Bombay of a foreign cruiser and fire deet revers.

five destroyers. Of course it was thought that The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in clause 24, sub-clause (2), for the words "Before taking the said motion into consideration, the Syndicate shall" the words "If upon such motion, the Syndicate is of opinion that there are "prima facie" grounds for enquiry, the Syndicate shall, before taking further action in the matter," be substituted. under the command of Lieutenant Chandler). (under the command of Lieutenant Chandler), Dale (Lieutenant Cohen), "Barry" (Lieutenant Erwin), "Brainbridge" (Lieutenant Williams), and "Chancy" (Lieutenant Moses). They left Norfolk, Virginia, (U. S.), at the end of December, and proceeded to the West Indies, and then visited the Cape Verde Islands, Gibraltar, Algiers, Malta, Port Said and Aden, They have come to Bombay for coal and will They have come to Bombay for coal, and will remain in port eight or ten days. They will then proceed to Colombo, Singapore and



Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

diated by Tibet on the ground that they

(Continued From Page. 2) get to Tibet through the desolate country which separated it from Russia would know how incredible it would be for Russia to advance on Tibet from that side. In addition. they had the positive declaration of the Russian ditions it was inherent that whenever we advanced there should be distrust in Russia, and that whenever the latter Power advanced there should also on our side be distrust. When, as at the present moment, the Russian Ambassador said that the Russian Governnent were disposed to enter into an amicable discussion of our relations on the points where our interests conflicted, any action calculated to create distrust in Russia should be avoided. He hoped Lord Lansdowne would tell them that there was on his part a similar desire for an amicable discussion, and thus remove once and for all the distrust which ought not to exist between two Powers having such great interests. The Viceroy's proposal that the Conference with the Tibetans should take place, not upon our frontier, but at Lhassa, was, he considered, a most extraordinary one, because it was obvious that it could never be accepted by the Lama. Considering the figures as to our trade, it seemed to him hardly worth while to force it upon the unwilling Tibetans. The Viceroy had described the Suzerainty of China over Tibet as a Constitutional fiction—a political affectation which cumstances be allowed to advance beyond cumstances be allowed to advance beyond Gyntse; also he would ask whether the Indian Government had been informed that the occupation of, or advance upon, Lhassa would not be authorised by his Majesty's Government; when the last intelligence was received from the Mission, where Colonel Younghusband and General Macdonald were at present, and what their movements would be; what was the exact object of the negotiations, and whether definite instructions had been given to Colonel Younghusband, and whether he had been instructed to seize every opportunity been instructed to seize every opportunity which might present itself to enter into negotiations

The Earl of Hardwicke said the Govern-

Indian Empire, ought not to be in an isolated position, and that the Government of that country should not be such as would refuse any communication from us in any shape or form. He believed that the present situation in Tibet was the outcome of the policy that we had pursued during the last fourteen years. It might be an unfortunate outcome, but having intended to establish friendly relations with Tibet, and to open up commercial inter-course with that country, we had no alter native, after the signature of the Convention of 1890, but to see that its terms were carried out. It was true that we might have adopted the policy of ignoring the existence of Tibet, and of abandoning all hope of having relations with it. But that would have meant that we should have fortify our frontier and put it, at great cost, in a position to resist a possible combination. He understood that Lord Reay had expressed some surprise that we had not relied solely on China to induce Tibet to carry out the terms of the Convention, but so far as the policy of the Government was concerned, the Suzerainty of China over Tibet had been recognised, and in all the negotiations that had taken place Lrd Lansdowne had been in close communication with the Chinese Minister. They had recognised throughout the Suzerainty of China, and the Mission was sent with the full cognisance and consent of the consent of t that country. Lord Reay had said that if that country. Lord Reay had said that if the Tibetans wished to be exclusive there was no reason why they should not, and that attempts at opening up commercial intercourse was unnecessary, as there was not much trade to be developed. He (Lord Hardwicke) could not accept that suggestion for a moment. The Indian Government could not in the nature of things be indifferent to the internal affairs of a country adjacent to India. There were matters of far greater importance than tea duties and grazing rights to be considered. The Tibetans had refused to have any interbeen willing to have intercourse with another Power. The Government did not care whether the objects of the conjects of the capital of the capital of the conjects of the conjects of the conjects of the capital of the c which had occurred between the libetains and the Government was a policy of isolation, the Russians, had been to inspire the Tibetains which would involve the fortification of the with the feeling that they had the power of northern frontier of India. Of whom were Russia behind them. They were inclined to say, "We do not fear England; we have Russia behind us." That was a situation the Government afraid? It was the Power the fear of whom had inspired this forward policy behind us." That was a situation the Government afraid? It was the Power the say, "We do not fear England; we have Russia behind us." That was a situation the Government afraid? It was the Power the say, "We do not fear England; we have Russia behind them. They were inclined to the government afraid? It was the Power the say, "We do not fear England; we have Russia behind them. They were inclined to the government afraid? It was the Power the say, "We do not fear England; we have Russia behind them. They were inclined to the government afraid? It was the Power the say, "We do not fear England; we have Russia behind them. They were inclined to the government afraid? It was the Power the say, "We do not fear England; we have Russia behind them. They were inclined to the government afraid? It was the Power the say, "We do not fear England; we have Russia behind them." They would be government afraid? It was the Power the say, "We do not fear England; we have Russia behind the government afraid? It was the Power the say, "We do not fear England; which would involve the forther forms the government afraid? It was the Power the say, "We do not fear England; which would involve the forther forms the government afraid? It was the Power the say, "We do not fear England; which would involve the forther forms the government afraid? It was the Power the say, "We do not fear England; which would involve the forther forms the government afraid? It was the power the say, "We do not fear England; which would involve the fear the government afraid?" It was the p ment could not tolerate, and for that reason they had found it necessary at this time to insist upon a final settlement being come to. Nepal had had relations with Tibet for many years, and the Prime Minister of that State had urged the Government of India to take action, intimating that if the present strained relations were to continue his position would be intolerable. As to the difficulty of the Expedition owing to the season of the year, he was glad to say that the Expedition had been ungrudgingly provided with every comfort, and that every care had been taken to protect them against the cold. (Hear, hear.) Although the loss in transport had been very heavy, they had no reason to deplore the health and wellbeing of the escort itself. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the telegram from Lord George Hamilton, in which it was laid down that no advance would take place unless negotiations were broken off, he thought the conditions were amply fulfilled by the circumstances of the case. Colonel Young-

Mandarin was always coming, but never came, and Colonel Younghusband eventually found that his communications were not forwarded to Lhassa. Lord Reay seemed to think it unusual to have an armed escort, but there was nothing unusual in it. Such an escort accompanied the Afghan Boundary Commission in 1885, a subsequent Mission to Persia, and the Burma-Chinese Frontier Commission.

At the present mement, there were circums. Government that they had not any Agent in accompanied the Afghan Boundary Commisthat country or any intention of sending sion in 1885, a subsequent Mission to Persia, Agents or Missions to it. In the political conin 1897. The latest information from the Mission was contained in a telegram of Febru-Mission was contained in a telegram of February 23 from Tuna, where Colonel Younghusband was at present. It set forth that the Bhutan Envoy had met Colonel Younghusband, and that they had no hostile intentions, and that he had asked some Lhassa delegates. and that he had asked some Lhassa delegates who had visited him to come to a friendly and peaceful settlement. They could not forget what for fourteen years had been the position. They knew that it had been endeavoured in every possible way to thwart our plans. They could not pass over the encroachments on our territories which had been made. They could not ignore that our boundary They could not ignore that our boundary pillars had been destroyed. The Tibetans had refused to receive any more communications from us. Three letters were written by the Viceroy, and the Dalai Lama refused to answer them, because he was pledged to the Suzerain Power not to receive or answer letters without the consent of the Chinese Government. But why was it that the Lama had not asked the permission of the Chinese Mandarin to be Afghanistan, which was conducted under the allowed to answer them; because if he had late Lord Lytton, and which must give to allowed to answer them; because if he had done so he felt sure that the Mandarin would tutional fiction—a political affectation which had only been maintained because of its convenience to both parties. It was, in his opinion, an extremely impolitic statement that a Suzerainty, founded on law, history, and tradition, should be considered in that light—most impolitic when it was considered what Suzerainty meant to us in India. He hoped the Earl of Hardwicke would be able to assure them, when he came to reply, that Colonel Younghusband would under no circumstant of the report. The lates news they had was contained in the Blue-book, in which was a letter of October 25 from the in which was a letter of October 25 from the in which was a letter of October 25 from the Chinese Mandarin, which fairly and conclusively showed the power that he was capable of exercising in Tibet, and how little we could expect to get from China in this matter (Hear, hear.) He had been pointedly asked by Lord Reay whether the Government would give a pledge that Colonel Younghusband would go no further in Tibet. He could only answer that his Majesty's Government were not prepared to make any definite announcement on that subject. The question whether he went further must rest with the Tibetans themselves. Colonel Younghusband would themselves. Colonel Younghusband would shortly advance, and they trusted that the Dalai Lama at Lhassa and his monastic ad-The Earl of Hardwicke said the Government were not prepared to admit that their policy was in any sense different from that pursued by Lord Elgin. This question was not a new one. Since Warren Hastings in 1774 despatched a Mission to Tibet there had been only one policy—namely, that of establishing friendly relations and commercial intercourse with that country. It seemed to him that a country adjacent to India, and whose frontier was for hundreds of miles to the South and West co-terminous with that of our Indian Empire, ought not to be in an isolated position, and that the Government of that the recognise the peaceful objects of our Mission, and would not oppose the advance, that the belated Chinese Mandarin advance and the chinese Mandarin advance and the Colonel Younghus advance, that afraid of the Dalai Lama, If the Dalai Lama preferred to resort to the arbitrament of the sword, and to provoke hostilities, we must necessarily accept that challenge. But he did not think that was wanted, in view of the generous patience displayed by the Government of India and by the Government of India and by the Government of India and by the Government of the Tibetans, and the "non possumus" attitude of the Tibetans, and the "non possumus" attitude of the Chinese during the last 14 years, and more aspecially during the last 14 years, and more aspecially during the last few months. Color especially during the last few months. Colo-nel Younghusband would do nothing to provoke a conflict. The Government believed that the instructions contained in their latest telegram to him to avoid hostile action would be rigidly adhered to by Colonel Younghus-band, in whose forbearance and judgment they placed every confidence. He could not say whether the Tibetans would oppose our say whether the Tibetans would oppose that advance or not, and he could only hope that the historian of the future would be able to promote friendly relations and commercial in-tercourse with the neighbours of our great Dependency had been attained 130 years later under the able administration of Lord Curzon write that the desire of wa

The Marquis of Ripon said the question was what were the methods by which the Govern ment were going to attempt to arrive at the desirable end referred to by Lord Reay. He acknowledge that the policy followed in India for a long time on this question had been that adopted by Lord Elgin. But the policy Lord Curzon had never been indentical the policy of Lord
A most marked distinction of tone and Elgin. of intention was noticeable between the despatch sent by Lord Curzon on March 30.

1899, and the despatches which had proceeded from the Government of Lord Elgin. Every step in what was known as the forward policy had been inspired by a Russian scare. But in this case there was no proof in the Blue-book of the existence of a Russian agent at Lhassa. It his view the demand for the appointment fear of whom had inspired this forward policy from beginning to end. But did the noble earl think that any Power in its senses would invade India through Tibet, over the highest mountains in the world? The invasion of India was one of the most difficult and tremen dous undertakings that any Power could ever enter upon; and if it came at all it would come from the west of India, not from the

The Earl of Hardwicke said he had simply advanced it as the only alternative policy, but it was a policy that had not been considered

or even suggested by anybody.

The Marquis of Ripon said it would be an idle policy and a stupid policy. Then there was the argument of the impediment to trade. No doubt, if they established friendly relations with the Tibetans, trade with Tibet might be improved. But did the course was pussing tend to establish Lord Courses was pussing tend to establish Lord Courses. which Lord Curzon was pursuing tend to establish friendly relations with the Tibetans? While he desired to see our commerce deve loped to the utmost in every pat of the world, while he admitted it was the duty of husband waited weeks and months, but had been unable to get anyone to negotiate with him. The Chinese that it was unjust to try to do it by the agency for India were fast running out. That was

At the present moment there were circumstances which called loudly for the suspension of these operations. Affairs in the Far East were so critical as to make any step on the part of the Government of India of much greater importance and more liable to create difficulties than it would be under ordinary conditions. He supposed it was the policy of the Government to maintain the integrity and independence of China, and it behoved them, therefore, not to give any Power the opportunity of saying that we were threatenong China's independence or interfering with her suzerainty. He knew nothing that might ead to more serious difficulties than to arouse in the mind of the Russian people, at a time when they were greatly and naturally excited, a suspicion that we were attempting to steal march upon them.

The Earl of Rosebery said the debate left on his mind a very deep sense of the gravity of a question which bore in its circumstances these whose members recur to it serious ground for misgiving when they see once more his Majesty's Government proceeding in the same direction—to an end which, he ventured to say, they could not see themselves. (Opposition cheers.) He must express his difference with one part of the speech of Lord Ripon, when he urged on the Government, with great emphasis and with the authority of an ex-Viceroy of India, that all these operations ould now be suspended or withdrawn. He ry) was convinced that the Misne so far that it is no longer pos-suspend or withdraw. The Mission seen sent out for good or for evil could not now be recalled without some substantive

results and without leaving some firm impression on the Tibetan mind and imagination which might secure, at any rate to some extent, the object which the Government had no view. He was surprised at the speech of Lord Hardwiske, who endeavoured to found an argument of continuity of policy with regard to Tibet which seemed to lead us somewhat into the regions of fancy and to neglect that firm rock of historical fact which was so necessary in speaking on a subject of this kind. He ary in speaking on a subject of this kind. He illuded to the Mission in the time of Warren was greatly set on that expedition, and Mr. Macauley persuaded him that such an expedition, was necessary in the interest of British commerce. Lord Hardwicke said that expedition would have taken place with the sanction or authority of

the Chinese Government. The Earl of Hardwicke: With the authority

of the Chinese Government.

The Earl of Rosebery said that was very possibly true. The Chinese Government was a weak Government, and might have given its authority to that expedition. He was in office in the succeeding year, and had to deal with the Chinese Government with respect to the Burma Convention, which was of great importance to us, and he never should forget the anguish with which the Chinese Government pressed on us the abandonment of that e main factors in securing that convention which was of so much importance. Why did the Chinese Government attach so much importance to that abandonment Because they knew what was the position of Tibet. That position was unique. It was the most interesting country in the world; it was a huge monastery inhabited by a nation of monks with a subject population inhabiting the most inhospitable region in the world, and the worst cli mate which was possible to be habitable by human beings. These people had secured their isolation, not for centuries, but for tens of centuries, and it had been the policy of their neighbours to respect that isolation, partly, he hoped, four sentiments of veneration for intiquity and tradition, but partly also from the very undesirable nature of the country which the Thetans inhabited. (Laughter.) There was little or no commerce to be got from the Tibetans. Lord Hardwicke said that our commerce might be extended. It certainly hostile critic, and wanted to turn the whole etter into nidicule, he should say that a reader of the Blue-book, who was not behind the scenes, would gather that the whole object of the policy of the Indian Government in what they had done was to make people drink Indian tea who did not like and did not want it. (Laughter.), The first hundred pages of the Blue-book were devoted entirely to the ambition of the Indian Government to impose the drinking of Indian tea on a people which preferred Chinese tea. There were no doubt other causes which were alleged as the grounds for the Mission. There was the neglect of the Sikkim Treaty; there was the destruction of posts; there was the capture of two dubious anonymous British subjects. When we remembered how many hundred millions of British subjects there were in India it was little difficult to trace who these British subjects were. All these would be good causes for a quarrel if we wanted to pick a quarrel; but they were not causes which should induce a great nation to embark in an unknown expedition of that kind without the very gravest reasons of another kind, which the Govern-ment did not put forward. He was strengthen-ed in that opinion because it was the opinion of the Government as appeared from Lord George Hamilton's despatch of September 21 at a time when the sands of the then Secretary

a complete rupture of negotiations proves in-evitable to authorise not only the occupation of the Chumbi Valley, but also that an advance should be made by the mission to Gyangtsi." That was a complete surrender on the part of the Government to advice and opinions at the Vicerov. There was only one other the Blue-book. It was with regard to the transactions with Russia. We were always in a state of great suspicion of Russia and Russia was always in a state of not less completel suspicion of ourselves. Assurances were given to the Russian Government which seemed to cover a denial of our expedition into Tibet, and almost immediately afterwards we received an announcement from India that the Mission was taking place. It was needless to say that he was quite sure that our assurances were given in good the Blue-book. It was with regard

sure that our assurances were given in good faith; but it was unfortunate that they should have been given only so short a time—a fort-night, he thought it was—before the expedi-tion started. There was nothing in the pa-pers which justified the despatch of the expedition unless it was for other reasons. There was only one justification for the policy of his Majesty's Government, and that must be treated with the greatest delicacy, namely, if there was any agreement or treaty between Russia and Tibet. He was not one of those not know how far the spiritual authority of the Dalai Lama extended to China and the Asiatic Dominions of Russia, but it did, undoubtedly, extend to a very considerable region. Therefore the authority of the Dalai Lama was to Russia as it was to ourselves and to China a matter of most significant. to the Tibetan Embassy to St. Petersburg which seemed to him to have been an act unwarranted by considerations of neighbourly amity and which therefore assumed a political significance which it was not very easy to overlook. He did not think there was anything referred to in the Blue-book beyond the

Curzon's Tibetan policy and example of that forward policy which he so greatly abhors. He (Lord Lansdowne) had often heard policies denounced as being illustrations of forward po-licies which did not deserve to be so stigmabised, and in this case he thought the expresssion was very much misapplied. The Blue set out clearly the circumstances under which we became involved in this Tibetan difficulty. He was bound to say that they might search history in vain for a case in which a powerful and civilised Powers had dealt more patiently or more indulgently with a barbarous or semi-barbarous neighbour. There had been two questions between ourselves and Tibet—the question of trade and the question of frontier. He would freely admit that the question of trade deserved a secondary place only in these transactions. He did not wish to treat questions founded on the development of trade with disrespect, because they who had been in the Foreign Office knew very well that our fellow-countrymen regarded it as one of the commerce might be extended. It certainly might be extended in these regions because it was not so great as to be insusceptible of expension. It was of the most meagre kind. But when we come to wish to expand commerce of a narrow kind in a country which did not want either us or our commerce, it was wise to count the cost. (Hear, hear.' If he were a hostile critic, and wanted to turn the whole atter into midicule, he should say that a reater into midicule, he should say that a reater into midicule, he should say that a reater in the middle of the middle of the countrymen regarded it as one of the principal duties belonging to us that they prove the world. But it was quite true that in this case the trade for which we were struggling was not a very extensive or valuable trade, and he entirely agreed with Lord Ripon and Rosebery when they repudiated the idea of endeavouring to force trade at the point of the world. forced on us under circumstances from which there was no escape. The whole history of these transactions was a history of British patience and forbearance. The House would

emember that after the invasion of Sikkim by the Tibetans in 1886 we gave them two years' grace before we turned them out, as we were obliged to do, at the point of the bayonet. From that time it was our object to make a friendly arrangement with the Tibetans, and such an arrangement was attempted by the convention of 1890. On that occasion again we were careful to avoid forcing out trade on the Tibetans, because whereas we insisted on an immediate settlement with regard to the frontier we allowed the question of trade to stand over, and no attempt was made to deal with it until 1893. What was our reward for that patience? Our boundary illars were destroyed-not a very light matter

etween two countries—there were encroach-

nents, and not only was trade not allowed to

is, but the Tibetans built a wall close to the spot at which they had engaged that a market should be established. It was because of this

that a new convention should be entered into between the Government of India on the one hand and Tibet and China, as a suzerain Power, on the other. That was the object of Colonel Younghusband's Mission. He thought we had a right to call as witnesses of character the representatives of the two adjoining States of Nepal and Bhotan. Bhotan was in independent State on the Indian frontier, but we never interfered in its government. In the same way Nepal was an independent State, but there was no interference by us in Nepalese affairs, with the result that we were on very friendly terms with them, and recruit in their friendly terms with them, and recruit in their country the Ghurkas who did so much to strengthen the Indian . rmy. With the inwas not necessary to impute to us sinister de signs because we desired to live on more neighbourly terms with Tibet. Such as the suzerainty of China was we desired to respect it. We did not wish to minimise it in any way. On the contrary, we had throughout these long negotiations constantly leaned on the suzerainty of China, and had spared no Russia and Tibet. He was not one of those who held that because the Asiatic dominions of Russia were a thousand miles from Tibet, that altogether deprived the relations of Russia and Tibet of their significance, or might render them quite harmless to our interests in that region. His view was founded on the fact that the authority of the Lama was not secular but spiritual, and that was why the Chinese attached so much importance to their connexion with the Lama and Tibet. He did not know how far the spiritual authority of the Dalai Lama extended to China and the Asiatic Dominions of Russia, but it did, undownledly extend to a very considerable reductions now in progress. With regard to the Chinese downled in the design of the actions now in progress. With regard to the Chinese Government was a party to the transactions now in progress. With regard to the Chinese Government was a party to the transactions now in progress. With regard to the Lansdowne said the attitude of his M. jesty's Government was clearly explained in the design of the control of the succession of the succe Government was clearly explained in the despatches in the Blue-book. He did not wish to add to or to take away from what was stated Lama was to Russia as it was to ourselves and to China a matter of great significance and importance. Of course, he accepted the demial of the Russian Government that there was any agreement or treaty between Russia and Tibet. A writer in the "Contemporary" categorically stated that a treaty had been signed, and that a friend of his was actually present at the signature. He could not attach any authority to a statement of that kind when he did not know the position of the person who made it; but, after all, he attached considerable weight to the Tibetan Embassy to St. Petersburg necessary that some steps should be taken to bring the Tibetan Government to reason. What seemed to aggravate our difficulties in this case was not so much anything which the Russian Government had done, as what the Russian Government had done, as what the Tibetans imagined the Russian Government to intend or to have in contemplation. The Russian Government had given distinct, and he was bound to say, satisfactory assurances with reference to their policy towards Tibet. He did not desire to call those assurances in thing referred to in the Blue-book beyond the Tibetan Embassy which need cause us srious disquiet as to the relations of Russia and Tibet. The boast of the Tibetans which was related by Colonel Younghusband as a matter of gossip, probably of bluff—(laughter)—was of not after all a matter to which it was necessary to attach any semious importance. The Tibetan Embassy to St. Petersburg was a serious symptom, and if the Secretary for Foreign Affairs could without indiscretion give them any information as to that most matrial point with regard to the whole of the Tibetan policy and the relations between Russia and Lhassa he confessed he should he very glad (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of Landsdowne said that Lord Ripon had delivered an eloquent speech in condemnation of the policy which the Government had not only adopted, but which they had in the pages of the Blue-book, gone out of their way to explain. He had discovered in Lord Curzon's Tibetan policy and example of that observed to him that it was most unfortunate that at the present moment, when the Russian Government were disposed to enter into amicable discussion of our arrangements at various points where British and Russian inerests came in contact, an event of this kind (meaning the Tibetan Mission) should have occurred. He understood Lord Ripon wished to know what it was that that observation pointed to. The observation had no refence to libetan affairs, but it had reference to communications which had taken place between the Russian Ambassador and himself, in the course of which the Ambassador had dwelt on the great advantage which would result to both of our countries from a better and more frank understanding in regard to the numrous points at which in different parts of the world our interests came in (Hear, hear.) He need contact. not say that he received that statement with thea cordality which it deserved, and he hoped ne might be allowed to say how gladly his Majesty's Government would recur to the subject at some time happeer and more oppor-une than the present. The Government had undertaken this Tibetan Mission with the uttrade, and he entirely agreed with Lord Ripon and Rosebery when they repudiated the idea of endeavouring to force trade at the point the bayonet on people who did not want it. The question of frontier was of an entirely different nature. It must be borne in on us that in many parts of the world this question of frontier was forced on us under circumstances from which armly convinced that the other policy, after a long and conscientious trial, had completely failed; that China had shown herself powerless to bring about a more satisfactory condition of affairs between this country and Tibet; that the Tibetans were quite unable to understand the complaints and the stand the complaisance with which we have treated them, and that the policy which Lord Ripon described as a policy of patience and conciliation had been exhausted. In these circumstances no other course seemed open to us but to adopt the line of action recommendus but to adopt the line of action recommend-ad to us by the Government of India, and the House might depend on it that the Covern-ment would pursue that line of action with the caution and the discretion which under any circumstances it would have been their duty to observe, but which in consideration of the present condition of international affairs it was doubly their duty to keep strictly before their view. (Cheers.)

The motion for papers was withdrawn, the Earl of Hardwicke stating that the Blue-book already published contained the latest papers, and that others would be given when they ame to hand,

heir view. (Cheers.)

POSITION AT THE SEAT OF WAR. The mail, this morning, brings a variety of war news, mostly concerning small matters.
Wiring on the 3rd March, a Chiru correspondent says: The position at present as briefly as follows:

Although Japan has lost a small cruiser and had the machinery of a battleship and another vessel damaged, these latter are probably now fully repaired.

bably now fully repaired.

In any case, she possesses complete command at sea, and will anon, through this sea power, effectually blockade and isolate Port Arthur. When the rigour of winter has moderated I anticipate the occupation of territody near Dalny. Three days ago the railway between Port Arthur and Niuchwang was still practically intact, and the trains were running. In the meantime the Japanese seem to have desired to make an advance in strength along the Pekin roadway from Seoul. strength along the Pekin roadway from Scoul. Their forces have already advanced from the Korean capital, and, having secured the Yalu River, they will threaten Kirin, cutting off jand menacing Vladivostok, whilst another force deals with the Liao-tung Peninsula. The first big land victory for Japan, which is more than likely if she keeps her troops in the rough country where the Cossack cavalry

of forts on both sides of the Yalu River. The Japanese have blocked up several of the entrances to the river with torpedoes.

Much confusion still prevails at Port Arthur. The Russians have the utmost dis like of the British and Americans, and are causing all but a very few to leave. The only Britisher known to be still in Port Arthur is Mr. Gilchrist, a native of Glasgow, who has been retained at a high salary as naval constructor. He has salved, refloated, and repaired several of their damaged warsh. So. Germans, Danes and Frenchmen are allowed to remain at Port Arthur.

The railway is now entirely used for military purposes, and civilians are given trucks in which to travel to Niuchwang.

I have seen several fly-sheets, printed in Chinese at Shanghai by the Ya Ya Pon Kwan,

a French printing company. These leaflets purport to give the Chinamen accounts of Russian victories, all of which are fabulous. Some of these fly-sheets state that on one occasion the Russians killed 10,000 Japanese, sank four battleships, captured six cruisers, and took hundreds of prisoners, and so forth.

I anticipate an early renewal of the move-ments of the Japanese Fleet, with a further landing of troops in the best strategic position. IN KOREA.

The following is the substance of numerous cablegrams from Seoul: Up to the present date 120,000 Japanese troops have arrived at Seoul, consisting of cavalry and infantry, with no artillery. Altogether 80,000 men have passed through Seoul, and 40,000 through Gensan, within a fortnight, northward bound, via Ping-Yang. The harbour of Chemulpho, and altogether the contract of the capacity of the cap and also the approaches of the mouth of the Han River, leading to Seoul, are filled with submerged torpedoes, the army base being thereby protected from a sea attack. Japan thereby protected from a sea attack. Japan fully controls Korea, and the Government is rendering every assistance in the military operations. Korean army barracks, and also the disused Imperial palaces, are used as quarters for the Japanese troops. There is a growing sentiment in Korean army circles to join the Japanese in their march against the Russians. There is much talk also of an offensive addiagnos between Japan protected from a fruitless beat by a clever piece of jungle craft. One of the shikaries, walking offensive addiagnos between Japan offensive and defensive alliance between Japan

offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and Korea.

Five thousand Russians, with fourteen guns have appeared on the Korean frontier, and are now making preparations for the arrival of large reinforcements. The Japanese arrangements show great perfection of detail. The infantry is well eqipped, but the savality is poorly mounted. The daily arrival at Chemulpho of large fleets of unprotected transports indicates Japan's absolute control of the Yellow Sea.

GENERAL, KURUPATKIN'S PLAN

GENERAL KURUPATKIN'S PLAN.

General Kurupatkin's plan of campaign consists in concentrating the mass of the Russian forces in Harbin, when the Japanese troops, whenever they can reach that city, must be signally and decisively defeated. Meanwhile they will encounter strong opposition along the Yalu River, where several engagements are likely to occur in the near future.

On two tactical points the military authorities at St. Petersburg are quite decide t. First, that extensive use shall be made of the splendid Cossack and Caucasian cavalry, against which the Japanese have no corresponding forces to set, and secondly, that as the great secret of the Japanese success in attack lies in a well-concerted plan in the execution of which all sections of the advancing forces combine the most effective plan of ing forces combine, the most effective plan of ce will consist in movements which could not have been foreseen and provided for and the sole aim of which will be to disconcert the various bodies of the enemy's forces, who will have taken into account all the rational moves of the Russian strategists.

UNREST IN RUSSIA.

The Socialist agitation in Poland and Li thuania is assuming large dimensions. The Socialist leaders have thouble in restraining the Reservists called to arms, as they already

give signs of resistance.

LIFE IN PORT ARTHUR.

LIFE IN PORT ARTHUR.

The Niushwang correspondent of the Daily for them.

Mail, writing under date February 28, save.

The last British subject from Port Arthur, the manager of a foreign firm, has just arhived here, having been expelled on Friday.

He gave me the following details of life in Port Arthur: All was quiet from the 14th to the 24th. On that day at half-past two on a fine and moonless morning, the Japanese sent in four large merchant steamers, each under two officers, two engineers, and four sailors, and each laden with combustibles, and the whole accompanied by two-torpedo boats

hope that she is dead, and not now mourning for them.

28th.—Last night one of our mules had a pain, and it was decided to give him warm beer, fortified with whiskey and black pepper. Never have I seen medicine administered with less resistance on the part of the patient. I caught his eye as the portion went down, and observed that it closed slowly. I am confident that their poor wounded mother returned last Trackers have brought us the pathetic news night to the place where she had left them, and her footmarks told the tale of her mournful wanderings. It is evident, however, that

The Retvisan is still fast across the middle entrance, and there is only room for vessels to pass between her stern and the eastern

side at high water. the rough country where the Cossack cavalry is of little value, will mean an unauthorised rising of the Chinese, who will lend a great helping hand, for their Manchurian horsemen are bigger, better and braver-riders and fighters than the Cossacks.

The telegraph lines via Pekin, Irkutsk and Moscow are working.

The Russians have constructed a number of forts on both sides of the Yalu River. The

A few firms are allowed to do business, the prices being fixed by the Government.

10,000 TROOPS IN THE TOWN.

Troops are arriving daily from the north to strengthen the garrison, which at present consists of 10,000 men. General Stoessel is in command.

Besides the wahdships, only the following steamers are in the harbour: Three Norwegian the Argol, the Sierstad, and the Progress; two of the Volunteer Fleet, three of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the British Foxton Hall, minus the captain and the crew.

The Russian official reports are untrue which assert that there have been any land attacks made by the Japanese near Port Arthur and Dalny.

Nothing of the kind has been attempted.

A TIGER SHOOT.

II.

25th.—There were no fresh kills this morning, and the tracks of the wounded tiger could

ing, and the tracks of the wounded tiger could not be found. In the evening we sauntered with our guns, in a direction where there was n, fear of scaring tigers, and shot a good many quail and some painted partridge.

26th.—This morning there was news of a kill, and all seemed hopeful when we started for the beat. But on our way we were met by the sad intelligence that the tigers, two of them, had left the place, where, according to all precedent, they should have remained, and their tracks had been found leading towards a part of the jungle where it was imtowards a part of the jungle where it was impossible to beat for them. So we were condemned to another day's inaction. In the evening we shot about 18 couple of quail and

a few partridges. 27th.—We had early news of two kills this in front of the elephants, on coming to a cros path which led up a steep bank, stopped and looked at the path and then pointed up the bank. It appeared that when going his rounds that morning, in order to make sure that the tiger had not left the beat, he had smoothed tiger had not left the beat, he had smoothed a space on this cross path with his hand, obliterating old tracks, and there, in the middle of the space which he had made smooth, were the fresh tracks of our tiger. By some process of reasoning best known to themselves our shikarries appeared to be certain that the tiger was close by, and plans were hastily changed after a whispered consultation. Retracing our steps a short distance our elephants were urged up the bank on to a plateau, and we formed up above the thicket into which the tiger's tracks led. The beaters being a mile away the few men we had with us were pressed away the few men we had with us were pressed into the service and lined up about 100 yards in tront. Their first shout was met by an answering roar, and the tiger immediately appeared on the edge of the plateau in front of the Personal One. On his shot, which took effect, the tiger jumped back into cover, so that he was unable to get in his left barrel, and did not get another shot until the tiger was 15 yards away, travelling, apparently hard hit, through some long grass. We then took up the pursuit and tried to head him off, but eventually found that he had crossed off, but eventually found that he had crossed a jungle road into a part where it was useless to rollow, the blood tracks, plentiful at first, having quite ceased. In following the tracks we came upon a small ruined shrine in the jungle, close to the place where the tiger jungle, close to the place where the tiger had been roused, and in it were two little tiger cubs, about three weeks old, the size of the domestic tabby. We brought these poor orphans home with us, and hope that they will thrive. The whole camp staff is at present admiring them and ministering to their wants, while a goat has been sent for to act as fostermether. There is no doubt that it was their mother. There is no doubt that it was their mother who was wounded, and one can but hope that she is dead, and not now mourning

footmarks, and they do not know whether she has stayed near the scene of her bereavement. One cannot help hoping that she may forget and recover from her wound.

29th.—To-day we heard of two kills near our first camp, and hurried off as early as possible. Owing to the usual delays incidental to this country it was noon before the first beat began. The tiger was there, but obstinately retused to come forward, and at last a scattering of beaters showed that he (or probably she) had broken back. We then moved off to the next beat, but it took us till 4 o'clock to reach

next beat, but it took us till 4 o'clock to reactour places, and the tiger had gone.

1st March.—News of a kill reached wearly this morning, and we were the by 11. The ground was most farm a shot. The tiger was lying in some correct react the edge of a small plateau, and a beat was arranged in the hope of driving him over the edge into a scrub-covered plain, where the Globe Trotter and I were posted. I was on the left, on my right the Globe Trotter, a curve of the plateau with a sloping bank on his right, and on the top of the bank was the Personal One. The right and left flanks were stop ped by the usual strings of small flags. As there were no trees large enough to sit in,

there were no trees large enough to sit in, reached me when the tiger appeared on the slope in front of me 150 yards away. He was a splendid beast, a splendid beast, and in the bright sunlight. I was able to admire his noble proportions. After listening intently for a moment he turned, and passing across my front, walked towards the left with the evident intention of going out that way. On seeing the flags he wheeled at once and trotted quickly towards

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to attempt to reach and block the mouth of the harbour. They were discovered to the service of the harbour and the guns of the Retvisan, pedo obtility and the guns of the Retvisan, on an other was weeked on the shore of another was weeked was another was an easy when the shore of the shore was another was an easy when the shore was the shore of the was an easy was an another was an easy was an another was weeked was another was an easy was an another was weeked to forte was ward was an another was weeked was another was weeked was another was an easy was an another was weeked was another was an easy was an another was an easy was an anoth

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