

A MODEL INDIAN PRINCE. -:0:-

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H. H. SIR JASWANT SINGJI, K.O.I.E., THAKORE SAHIB OF LIMBDI.

(Special for the Patrika.)

Limbdi is a second class State in Kathiawad. and is situted in the east of the Peninsula. It covers an area of 343 square miles. The population of the State according to the latest census is 31,287 souls, of whom 24,001 are Hindus, 4,296 are Jains, 2,982 are Mussalmans, and 8 are Parsis. There are 48 villages in the State. The gross annual revenue amounts to

about 5 lacs of Rupees. The territory of Limbdi is a flat country and it is watered by the Bhogawo of Limbdi, the Bhogawo of Wadhwan, the Sukh Bhadar, and the Vashar. These rivers overflow their banks in the rains account dependence in the intervence. in the rainy season and deposit their silt upon the low tract of country known as Bhal. Hun-dreds of squine miles thus receive every year a dressing of new soil and yield a succession of rich crops. The principal agricultural pro-ducts are wheat, cotton, millet, jowari, sesa-mum and gram. The climate is temperate as

a rule but hot in April, May and June. H. H. Sir Jaswantsingji, the present ruler of Limbdi belongs to the Jhala tribe of Rajof Limbdi belongs to the Jhala tribe of Raj-puts. He was born on the 23rd of May 1859. His Highness is a typical Rajput with a fine physique. His countenance betokens high breeding and a mild and amiable disposition combined with firmness and virtue. His fa-ther died when he was only three years old. The British Government assumed the tem-porary administration in 1867, and appointed and English officer as superintendent for the better Government of the State during the prince's minority.

better Government of the State during the prince's minority. After finishing his education at the Raj Kumar College, His Highness sailed for Eng-land in April 1876 in company with Mr. Mac Naughten, the Principal of that college. Very few princes at that time had ventured to cross the ocean, and His Highness was the first Kathiawar chief to visit England. His Highmess spent six months in that country not only in observing men and manners and places of interest, but also in gaining knowledge of English institutions and of the English mode of Government. His Highness returned to Limbdi in October 1876 and there was great re-joicing among the nobles and people of the

On the 1st of August 1877 the Maharaja was installed on the Gadi, and six months later he was invested with full jurisdiction and authority. On assuming the administration of the State, he set himself to work in right earnest and took such a keen interest and so direct a share in the transaction of State business that his administration was favourably noticed by the Political Agent in his Ad-ministration Report to Government. The re-sult was that in the short space of nine months the State was raised from the 4th class to the 3rd and in nine months more it was again raised from the 3rd class to the 2nd. Soon afterwards His Highness effected reforms in various branches of the administration and made arrangements calculated to afford to suitors and petitioners the means of obtaining speedy justice and redress of their grievances. These beneficent measures gained for him the reputation of being one of the best rulers in the Peninsula.

In 1881 the Thakore Saheb came across Sin James Fergusson, the then Governor of Bombay. His conversational powers and his sound sense and judgment produced such a deep im-pression on the mind of His Excellency that in 1884 Sir James offered him a seat in the Local Legislative Council in the following highly complimentary terms: ---''My Dear Friend: * * * The motive in offering the seat to you is my sense of your abilities, acquirements and administration, and my desire to mark that sense in a public manner. It would also be personally agreeable to me to be thus as-sociated with you." bay. His conversational powers and his sound

The Maharaja accepted the offer and per-formed his duties for two years. The Watan-dars and Matadars bills were introduced in the Council during his tenure of office, and were referred to a select Committee, of which

to Her Majesty at Windsor on the 30th June 1887. Her Majesty was pleased to grant the Maharaja the honour of an audience, in which she kindly inquired after the welfare of the Indian subjects generally and of Kathiwad people particularly, and asked many other questions to which the Maharaja replied with his usual modesty and characteristic ability. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to bee

Her Majesty was graciously pleased to bes-tow, with her own hand, upon the Maharaja, the decoration of K.C.I.E. in addition to an autograph photo of herself. After a short stay in England the Maharaja proceeded to Scot-land and thence to Ireland.

From the British shores the Prince set sail for Canada, where he was hospitably received by the Marquess of Lansdowne and entertained by nearly all the Ministers of that Depen-dency. From Canada the Thakore Saheb pro-ceeded to the United States, where he visited the President—Mr. Cleveland—at the White House at Washington. The chief also visited New York and Boston, the Falls of Niagara, Chicago, the Yellow Stone Park, Portland and other places, and extended his tour as far as San Francisco. The "New York Herald" ex-pressed its opinion of His Highness in the fol-lowing terms: — "Jaswantsingji is a young man of about twenty-eight years of age, and in his appearance and bearing is a fine representative House at Washington. The chief also visited patron pressed its opinion of this frightees in the term of the season. But is a man of resources, and frost and for the land, 'Where the East with richest hand showers on her Kings barbaric pearl and gold. In manner he is frank and affable, and his

In an interview with a press representative His Highness, in response to a question con-cerning the impressions produced during his travels in the United States, said:-"That country is one of the most remarkable in the world in point of material development; I the most remarkable of any age. may say Its progress is astounding. Commercial activity seems to stamp every city and industrial expansion seems to mark every town. Diffiexpansion seems to mark every town. Dim-culties however great in the way of material progress seem to vanish before the light of a knowledge that penetrates all recesses, and before a persistent spirit whose purpose knows no check. From one ocean to the other this genius of the New World predominates every heart." On being further asked if he consi-dered, the Constant of the United States heart." On being further asked if he consi-dered the Government of the United States suitable to the condition of the people, the chief replied :-- "I certainly do. The Republican form of Government suits the country but it will not suit us. Every country should have whatever form of Government suits it best. Whenever it appears that a Republican form of Government will best answer in Limb-di, the people of Limbdi will have a Repub-lic."

The Maharaja is a liberal supporter and a staunch advocate of education. He has founded exhibitions in the local English and vernacular schools, and awarded scholarships to de-serving and poor students. His Highness has also maintained in England the sons of some of his subjects, Bhayats and officials of the State. The Thakore Saheb takes a deep interest in the cause of female education, and lends every sort of assistance to that branch of education. To ameliorate the condition of

the agriculturists, and to afford them every facility and encouragement for the improve-ment of their holdings, His Highness has abol-ished the system of forced labour, and introduced into the State villages the system of Vighoti (cash payments) in place of the old system of payments in kind. Another reform effected by the Thakore Saheb is the abolition of all petty imposts, which affords protection to the cultivators against unjust exactions and unnesecoary harassment. With a view to pro-mote irrigation, His Highness has constructed at an enormous cost a canal from Panshina to Devpura, and several embankments in the

different parts of his territory. His Highness has also reformed the Municipality by intro-ducing into its constitution the element of local self Government and made considerable improvements in the judicial administration of

VARIETIES. -: 0:--

AGE IN BIRDS.

Mr. A. Scott, of Southwick House, Sunder-Mr. A. Scott, of Southwick House, Sunder-land, throws interesting light on the question of age in seagulls. "It may," he writes, "Interest you to know that an old seagull which we have had for 34 years in our garden has just died. He was a herring-gull, and was bought by my grandfather from a man who had shot off its wing and caught it. Until a couple of years ago he never took any shelter a couple of years ago he never took any shelter from the severest storms. He had his adult from the severest storms. He had his band, is sure to receive wide acceptand. He sug-plumage when caught, and I would like to is sure to receive wide acceptand. He sug-know if this is an abnormal age for a bird, gests that the beautiful auroral light is due to the swarms of minute particles electrons

is a man of resources, and frost and ice cannot

POTATO ALCOHOL.

conversation shows him to be remarkably fluent and a master of the King's English as it is spoken' with no hampering accent that generally marks the speech of those born in a land where English is not the mother ton-gue." tons. The remainder is converted into alcohol. and used as a power generator for both land and water motors, and for cooking, heating and lighting. The alcohol vapor is burned like gas in chandeliers and street lamps, and gives a very bright light. In distrcts distant from mines it is cheaper than coal.

VORACITY OF ATS. Truly wonderful stories have come to hand about the rapacity of the rats which are pro-ving such a plague in Essex. On one farm a litter of 17 pigs has dwindled down to 10, of which nine have lost their tails, the rats apparently regarding pigs tails as a delicacy. On another farm rats have been seen dragging small pigs away, and they also succeeded in killing and eating a lamb. Such small fry as ducks and fowls are naturally killed by the score. A vigorous war is being waged against the rats, one farmer having accounted for over 600, whilst on neighbouring farm 500 have then killed.

LIVING HEART SEWED UP.

In the course of a recent quarrel in the streets of Paris a man named Oquelan was stabled in the heart with a dagger. The injured man was taken to the Nelaton Hospital, where a daring operation was perfor-med. An incision was made in the chest, save the "Matin," and the heart exposed. While an essistant held the organ in position a surgeon sewed up the wound. the need) and suture being saturated with blood over as wide an area as desired. in the process. In thirteen minutes all was over. The heart was replaced and the man allowed to go. He is still doing well.

THE WORLD'S SUBMARINES.

The interest which has centered round the sinking of the Russian battleship Petropa-privilege leav vlovsk in connection with the rumour that with leave on the Japanese secretly launched a submarine for 6 months, her, has caused such a revial of interest in 1904, or from these new war vessels that a statement has himself of it. been compiled in Paris showing the whole numbeen compiled in Paris showing the whole number of the following appointments are made vice for the rescue, in the becaneers, as we are distributed to be provided in the stocks; Russia has only in the best of the stocks; Russia has only in the best of the stocks; Russia has only in the best of the stocks; Russia has only in the best of the stocks; Russia has only in the best of the stocks; Russia has only in the best of the stocks; Russia has only in the best of the stocks; Russia has only in the best of the stocks; Russia has only in the best of the stocks; Russia has only in the best of the stocks; Russia has only in the best of the stocks; Russia has only in the best of the stocks; Russia has only in the best of the stocks; Russia has only in the best of the stocks; Russia has only in the stocks in the stock in the stoc the stocks; Russia has only one that can be put to practical use, and no other mavy pos-

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

The "northern lights," which form such constant feature in the skies of high latitudes, have been the subject of many sug-gested theories; but all have agreed that the phenomena displayed are of electrical origin. Indeed, that idea has been corroborated (says "Chamber's Journal") by the circumstance that during the occurrence of brilliant auroras electric telegraph apparatus has been strongly affected. Sir William Ramsay, in the light of modern discoveries has recently given an explanation of the aurora which is sure to receive wide acceptand. He sug-ANGLING AND DYNAMITE. Connecticut anglers are dynamiting the fro-zen earth to got worms for trout fishing, the patron saint of all good fisher outpour of corpuscles from the sun which, in the upper regions of the atmosphere, is able to excite into intense activity the inter-nal motions of krypton which produce the green auroral line, and presumably

CLOCKS WITHOUT WORKS.

Clocks that require no winding, have no works to get out of order, and are synchro-nised without the aid of batteries and contacts and the latest developments of horological science. The invention is a Continental creation produced in Zurich, where the clocks come from. To illustrate how it works clocks come from. To illustrate how it works 'we shall assume. St. James's Gazette, that it has been adopted by, say, the Brighton Railway Company for the whole of its system. At Victoria or London Bridge first of all there would be set up a master clock, which resembles very closely. in style the familiar grandfather pattern. This master clock not only keeps perfect time itself, but its control over the others is such that it makes them do so also. The certainty of action which the generation of electric cur-ing in the burns inflicted were so severe that death occurred shortly afterwards. It was evident that the heat of the fire had ignited the orange the inventor. In the master by the inventor. In the master clock there is a magnetic inductor of special form consisting of an iron core placed within a fixed coil. Alternately the core is megnetic d and de-magnetised. Once every minute the inductor is actuated, thus generating a momentary current, which is carried to all the secondary clocks by means wires and produces on a small apparatus an effect which advances the minute handle of the which advances the minute hands of the secondary clocks. This is repeated minute after minute and hour after hour, so that unformity of time over the whole of the system is ensured. All that is necessary is to wind the master clock in the usual way, and the rest works automatically. It is claimed by the inventor that, as there are no batteries to break down and no contacts to

Mr. A. J. Faichnie, Superintendent of post offices, Lower Assam Division, is gr. nted privilege leave for three months combined with leave on medical certificate out of India

Mr. L. W. DeBeaux, Postmaster, Ajmere,

INTERESTING ITEMS.

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A NEW COMET.

The discovery is announced from America of a new comet, the first since last June. The discoverer was Professor W. R. Brooks. He first observed the comet at the Smith Observatory, Geneva, New York, U. S. A., on the evening of Saturday, the 16th ultimo, at 9h. 50m. local time. Its position at discovery was R. A. 16h. 58m., N.P.D. 45 deg. 50m. It showed a stellar nucleus and a small tail, and was not as bright as a tenth magnitude star when first seen.

ANOTHER MAMMOTH.

A part of what is supposed to be the skeleton of a pre-historic animal of great size has been discovered near Regnier, Colorado. It green auroral line, and presumably inches long, embodying a knee joint. With with equal and perhaps increased vigour imparts energy to the bigher altitudes." animal which stood about 20 feet high. From the bone, it appears that the leg of the animal, where to create the body, must have been as large as the body of a horse. For such a monster to secure development and maintenance would necessitate a growth of grass or other forage about six feet high and

very thick on the ground. somon la mones

THE DEADLY COMB.

that the heat of the fire had ignited the ornament, a cheap French imitation of the tortoiseshell comb. The father of the deceased produced a portion of the comb. and on the coroner applying a match to it there shot up a long tongue of flame. He remarked that that was an object-lesson showing what danger lurked in combs of this description. If would be wall, he added, if the children in our schools could have this danger demonstrated to them in the way the jury had observed. The comb did not require fire to be applied to it in order to cause it to ignite

into Australia they soon multiplied to such an extent that for years a warrare has been by the internet down and no contacts to batteries to break down and no contacts to wear out his system is superior to any-thing that has been produced. Moreover maintenance expends and supervision are done away with. The system can be applied over as wide an area as disired. GAZETTE OF INDIA. POSTAL DEPARTMENT. Mr. A. J. Faichnie. Superintendent of post matrive birds. In New York State it is a misdemeanour (?) to feld these destructive pests. They and indefatigable little beccaneers, and they have thinned woefully flock of our most melodious singers." . Nature has come to the rescue, in sense, as we are

beams in the verandah or a dwelung house and though they were driven off with smoke

He per the Thakore Saheb was a member. ceived that the measures under consideration ceived that the measures under consideration encroached upon the long-cherished rights and privileges of the Matadars and Watandars who had rendered valuable services to previous Governments, and so he dissented from his European colleagues in several important points in the proposed measures. In a separate re-port he suggested certain modifications and amendments. The Maharaja thus gave evi-dence of his independence in the Council which only enhanced the esteem of the succeeding Governor of Bombay for him.

only enhanced the esteem of the succeeding Governor of Bombay for him. His Excellency Lord Reay appreciated the Maharaja's brilliant abilities in the following terms: --My Dear Friend: Now that your term of office in the Legislative Council has expired I write to say how sorry I am. Gov-eroment will be deprived in the future of your services, and I must be permitted to add that in you Kathiawad had a most worthy re-presentative. I need not say that it will always give me the greatest pleasure to hear your opinion on any matter which concerns the welfare of the Presidency or of Kathiawad." Lord Reay on another occasion thus bore

Lord Reay on another occasion thus bore testimony to the Maharaja's qualities in a public address:-

"I was well aware that among the States of Kathiawad this was one which was adminis-tered with sagacity and shrewdness, and it-was a very fortunate thing for me, when I came to Bombay, without any knowledge of the Chiefs of Kathiawad, that you, Thakore Saheb, were the one I had the pleasure of being thrown into frequent intercourse with, and were the one I had the pleasure of being thrown into frequent intercourse with, and I must say that I regret deeply that the link which united us in the Legislative Council had to be severed. I know that I cannot turn to any one for better advice, when I want it, than yours, in matters relating to the great province. On every occasion, when I had to settle questions of land tenure, or of rail-ways, or that important question of the aboli-tiom of transit duties, I have always found that your opinion was worth having, and it was given with that straight-forwardness and ehrewdness which characterize your words and writings. Mr. Peile, your friend, when I come to this presidency, spoke to me of you as being in this province one of the leading chiefs. His opinion has been quite confirmed by my personal experience."

the State, the most important being the es-tablishment of regular courts, and the appli-cation of British Indian Codes to the Courts of the State.

of the State. The famine policy adopted by His Highness during the famine year of 1900 and the two succeeding years of semi-famine State attest to His Highness's wisdom and broad sym-pathies. He alleviated the sufferings of the poor by a total suspention of royalty levied upon Beed (a kind of edible root), which sustained the lives of thousands of men and beasts belonging to his own as well as foreign territories. He afforded relief to the agricul-tural classes by making a total remission of the land tax for 1900 and a partial remission of the same for the two following years. It must be said to the credit of His Highness that in spite of such a heavy loss of revenue to the in spite of such a heavy loss of revenue to the State he has not been obliged to borrow a single pie either from the Imperial Treasury or from a banker.

Sir Jaswantsingji is a steadfast votary of the God Shiva though he equally reveres the other Hindu divinities. He is well read in the religious books of the Hindus and is a the religious books of the Hindus and is a strict observer of the rites and ceremonies prescribed by the Shastras. He is moreover a liberal supporter of priests and pundits who visit his capital, and eagerly enters into dis-cussions with them on theological subjects. The purity of his life has deservedly earned for him the title of the "Great Janak." Upon the authority of the Vedant Philosophy the Maharaja says "one may divert the Nile. Maharaja says "one may divert the Nile, drink the pacific ocean dry, root out from their base the Himalayan Mountains, and swallow fire; but more difficult than all these is to control the mind without which liberation is not possible.

From a perusal of the foregoing it will readi-ly be understood that the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi is regarded with feelings of the deepest Limbdi is regarded with feelings of the deepest affection not only by the people of his own State, but also by many others, who justly regard him as one of the wisest, most cultured, and humane rulers, whom it has pleased the Almighty to give the Province of Kathiawad to guide the people towards that fuller and better life which is the ultimate aim of them all.

as being in this province one of the leading chiefs. His opinion has been quite confirmed by my personal experience." On the occasion of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress, Sir Jaswantsingji had the homour of being selected as one of the representatives of the Kathiawar Chiefs, on whose behalf an address of leyal congratulations was presented

esses any worth considering.

b be Postmaster, Jubbulpore, with effect from the 1st May, 1904. SURVEY DEPARTMENT. The following promotions are made with effect from the 17th March, 1904, vice Mr. G. E. Parker, Extra Assistant Supfrinten-dent, 3rd grade, retired:— Mr. J. F. Berkeley, Extra Assistant Superin-tendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superin-tendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superin-tendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superin-tendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superin-tendent for grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superin-tendent 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superin-tendent 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superin-tendent and grade, to be Sub-Assistant Su-perintendent and grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superin-

Mr. S. F. Cody gave a demonstration of the adaptability of his war kites for military purposes in the presence of General Sir Wilkiam Butler, commanding the Western District and his staff, at Brickfields, Devonport, recently. Mr. Cody showed how kites Cornelius, Extra could be utilised for flag signalling in time grade, retired :-of war and also how kites could take a man Mr. J. McHad to a height of 600ft., where from comparative safety an enemy could be located, A weight to the amount of 11cwt, was carried weight to the amount of 14cwt, was carried Mr. F. B. West, Sub-Assistant Superinten-to a height of 500ft. and a demonstration also embracing the raising of flags which proved the claim as regards signalling. At the close of the (experiments, General Butler expressed high approval of the invention. The demonstration was made at the express direction of the War Office. The Admiralty have placed extensive orders for the summer of the two months under Article 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th June or subsequent date. The "Sinwenpao publishes a telegram re-dived from Tokjo in which lit is stated that

have placed extensive orders for the supply of these kites, which are for use principally in earrying up, receiving and transmitting a cable Marconi's wireless telegraphic system.

HOW TO AVOID TROUBLE.—Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarthoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over, and if procured now may save you a trip to town in the night or in your busiest season. It is overywhere admitted to be the most success-ful medicine in use for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. No family can afford to be without it. For sale by Smith Stanistreet & Co., Wholesals Agents, B. K. Paul & Co., Abdool Bahaman and Abdgel Karoan, Chingtia, HOW TO AVOID TROUBLE .- Now is the

Smith Stanistreet & Oo., Wholesale & B. K. Paul & Oo., Abdoor B Abdeel Karsem, Calents

Jubbulpore, with effect from the 1st May, 1904.

perintendent 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Su-superintendent, 2nd grade, The following promotion is made with effect from the 31st March, 1904, vice Mr. W. J.

Cornelius, Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd

Mr. J. McHatton, Extra Assistant Superin-tendent 1st grade, to be Extra Deputy Superin-tendent 2nd grade. Mr. F. B. West, Sub-Assistant Superinten-

The "Sinwenpao publishes a telegram re-dived from Tokio in which it is stated that the Japanese have succeeded in raising the Russian cruiser Varyag, sunk by the Japanese in CH mulpho harbour on the 8th of Febru-

and the place where they were forming their hive smeared with kerosine oil to prevent them settling again they persistently came back to another spot on the beam. They were eventually driven off to all intents and pur-poses and formed up on a tree adjoining. A

poses and formed up on a tree adjoining. A gentleman who was sleeping in this verandah late at night heard one of the dogs, a long-haired spaniel, barking in a house alongside where the dog was generally tied to the leg of the wash-hand stands and alongsid) in the room, the door of which was open. Soon after the dog again started making a noise but would stop barking every time it was spoken to and he was inclined to go and see why it was bark-ing so; when by the light of the moon he saw swarms of bees flying about and alight-ing on his mosquito curtain he considered it sater to stop under the net. As the bees did ing on his mosquito curtain he considered it sater to stop under the net. As the bees did not stop long he got up as soon as they had gone and went to look at the dog, which had jumped up on to the wash-handstand and was trying frantically to get behind the fold of the glass door alongside; he now open d the poor beast out but as it had been stung very hadly, it nover recovered and died an hour badly it never recovered and died an hour after. A couple of ponies were budly stung about a fortnight ago at the stables but though some of the stings were on the tongue they recovered.

A telegram from the Governor of the Transvaal to the Viceroy, dated the 5th instant, stat s that the plague in Johannesburg is well under control.

AN AMERICAN EDITOR, Mr. John E. Cook, publisher of the "Banner-Stockman," of Clarendon, Texas, U. S. A., in a letter re-garding Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoes Remedy, says: "On one occasion I am sure it saved my life, curing me of a very bad attack of oramp colic." This rem-edy meets with the same success in this conntry as in America and never fails to give relief. For sale by



THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, MAY 19, 1904.

THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, MAY 19, 1904.

MR. ROBERTSON'S APOTHEGM IN THE "REFORMER."

IN a most admirable paper "On our relation to India," read by Mr. J. M. Robertson to a select chicle of hough tul people, is to be found this mild apothegm. It has been published in the current number of Mrs. Bradlaugh Bonner's monthly magazine the "Reformer." The apoth gm is as follows :---

"If there be any meaning in the political history of Great Britain for the past eight hundred years, 'it is motally certain that there must be much misgovernment in British

So, in the light of the events that occurred in England for the light of gland for the last eight hundred years. Mr. Robertson tried to prove that there was misgovernment in India. But is it a complex proviem after all? Is it not a self-evident fact that there is misgovernment in thi country P

The situation is this. The English people are far away, and have very little time to spare to look into the affairs of India. The rulers sent out here always report that it is all right in India; and to believe this is more an right in India; and to believe this is more agreeable to the vanity of Englishmen at hom-tuan the other side of the picture. It is also contended that, if English rule has failed in India, why do not the people grumble, or struggle for the removal of their grievances? Of course the Indian papers seem to be precon ciliate : but their hostile attitude can be ac-counted for Are not the Edivors only dis-appointed place-seekers representing none but themselves? And do they not live by abusing the Government?

Here let us parenthetically remark that the contention, often brought forward to explain away the hostility of the Indian papers, namely, that they live by abusing the Government does not prove that the Government is good but it proves that it is defective and unpopu lar, and people like the criticisms of the press Is it not so? For, if the Editors only repre-sented their own views, why should their pa-pers be so extensively subscribed to by the reading public?

Let that pass. One can thus see that it i difficult for the average Englishmen to solve the problem whether there is misgovernmen in India or not. Besides who knows not tha John Bull is a little obtuse, specially when hi vanity is touched?

To the Indian the problem is very simple and far from complex. For the rulers, though they declare that their rule is excellent, ad-mit by their deeds, that it is not so. Take for instance, some measures of the Govern ment, recently introduced, into consideration If the rule is really so good, why are civil secrets protected by a penal law? Then again, if it is all good here, why is the system of competitive examinations sought to be done away with? No rule which is sincere and honest will adopt any such dodge. Only these two instances will go to shew that it is not all right here.

Let another question answer the question whether or not there is misgovernment in India. Does or does not the British Government in India drain away thirty millions of sterling every year from this country? Was ever any country drained in this manner? Can any country, subjected to such a heavy systematic economic drain, hel and borer and poorerr to the ditself be impoverished w if i h d to send out getting poorer not En d it in a few m thirty millions e to a foreign land and in return got only paid civilians and soldiers? ands of princely

Yes, the rulers here have no faith in their own rule. Here is another conclusive proof in support of it. If they had any such faith they would have not disarmed and thereby emasculated the people under their charge. On the other hand, they would have left the most of the defence of the Empire in the

answer given by the Secretary of State for India to his previous question concerning I the persecution of Mr. Tilak. Therefore, on Tuesday last, the hon. Member returned to the charge and asked Mr. Brodrick whether, ooking to the expenditure of public money upon the criminal prosecution of Mr. Tilak, he would state, whether, before undertaking this expendition of this prosecution on the recommendation of Mr. Aston, the district judge, the Bombay Government took the advice of their law officers; and whether he was aware that Mr. Aston's civil decisions, in the case out of which the criminal prosecution arose, were upset by the High Court. "Of course Mr. Brodrick was not prepared

no official information in regard to this case; but if he will reter to the reply which I them gave, he will see that, as I have every rea-son to think, the prosecution was not undertaken by the Bombay Government on the re-commendation of Mr. Aston, but was instituted by the direction of the Judge himself. This direction, as I said, he had power to give under the Act which I cited."

Some conversation afterwards followed beween Mr. Schwann and Mr. Brodrick, from which it appeared that the Secretary of State or India had not seen Sir Lawrence Jenkins judgment, nor indeed anything connected which it appeared that the Secretary of State or India had not seen Sir Lawrence Jenkins judgment, nor indeed anything connected

was made to say was no answer at all. It is quite true that, Mr. Aston as Sessions Judge was empowered by law to commit Mr. Tilak for alleged perjury and other offences; but the Government was not bound to proecute him if it had reasons to believe that he case would not end in conviction. The point therefore is—did the Government take the necessary steps to see whether the com-mitment of Mr. Tilak by Mr. Aston Cras founded upon solid grounds or not?

Now it may be remembered that the charges formulated against Mr. Tilak by Mr. Aston were seven in number. Before, how-Aston were seven in number. Before, how-ever, taking any action, the Government very properly deputed two able police officers, Messrs. Brewin and Page, to enquire into the allegations. They examined most of the persons connected with the transactions in question, and it was generally believed that, with that complete material before them, the police authorities did not find it possible to report favourably to the spirit of the prose-

ution. Nay more. The charges made against Mr. Tilak were carefully considered by the police, and a report prepared thereon. The report has been withheld from publication; it was called for in the course of the trial, and was that it was distinctly stated in the report that none of the charges alleged against Mr. Tilak—such charges as perjury, forgery, bringing a false complaint, unlawful assembly, cheating, etc., could, with one exception, be sustaimed.

In short, the report went on to say that, there was no motive for the commission by Mr. Tilak of any of the above offences. But. if the Government thought fit, a minor charge of rioting or unlawful assembly might be brought in as much as Mr. Tilak had en-tered the house of Tai Maharaj against her wish.

So the course before the Government was quite clear. It should have withdrawn all quite clear. It should have withdrawn an the charges against Mr. Tilak except that of illegal assembly, because, that was the advice of us own officers specially appointed to en-quire into the matter, and who were perfectly competent to advise the Government on the subject. But the Government threw its own officers overboard, and appointed a special Maximum the star Mr. Tilak for all the soven Magistrate to try Mr. Tilak for all the seven Magistrate to try Mr. That for all the seven offences alleged against him. And this spe-cial Magistrate estead of being guided by the report of the Police Officers, put Mr Tilak on his trial, not on the charge of un-lawful assembly, but that of perjury! As regards this charge of unlawful assembly, it was a wrong assumption, as was after-wards admitted by one of the subordinate Judges: Mr. Tilak's position as one of the rustees for the property gave him every right of entry. In the light of the above facts, Mr. the head, as Schwann may thus be pleased to interpellate this authority the Secretary of State for India to the fol- ruling race? owing effect :--"Is it a fact that two competent Police "Is it a fact that two competent Police Officers, Messrs. Brewin and Page, were ap-pointed to enquire into the alleged charges against Mr. Tilak; that they, after a thorough and sifting enquiry, submitted a report in which they said that the charges against Mr. Tilak, except a minor one, could not be sustained; and that in face of this charged advector police report the Browbay strongly adverse police report the Bombay Government decided to institute a public prosecution of Mr. Tilak; that an indictment was framed, and, in a Junior Civilian, a Magistrate was found to try the charges-a Ma-gistrate whose unjudicial procedure was anigistrate whose unjudicial procedure was that madverted upon and condemned by the Chief Justice,—a Magistrate who should never again Justice,—a magistrate who should never again opinion of the world? "If so, why should not the Government of Bombay be held responsible for the scandal and rendered liable to make ample repara-tion to the persecuted Maharatta Brahmin?" It is by some such question only that Mr. Brodrick may be cornered Brodrick may be cornered.

overwhelming. This British Indian Association, on the other hand, pointed out in an able and well-argued memorial that, the so-called punishment meted out to Mr.Bain meant a gross failure of justice; that the action of Mr. Justice Sall, in putting a stop to the re-trial of the accused was illegal; that his acquittal was calculated to shake the confidence of the Indian public in the administration of justice by the High Court; and that, in order to prevent such scandals in future, the present mode of trying European offenders should be changed. We shall refer to the suggestions of the B. I. Association in a subsguent issue; for, they are worth the serious attention of the authorities if they want to preserve the reputation of British justice unsullied in this country. The Government of Lord Curzon, while ex

pressing its inability to comply with the request of the B. I. Association to alter the law or procedure relating to the trial of Europeans, agreed with its conclusion that the Bain case had resulted in a failure of justice, and totally disagreed with the views set forth in the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce in favour of the accused. By thus judgment, nor indeed anything connected with the case. Mr. Schwann offered his copy of the High Court judgment to India's su-preme ruler, but that gentleman was not tooking for facts just then, and did not wish to deprive the hon. Member for Manchester of his valuable document." We dare say that Mr. Schwann will again return to the charge; for, what Mr. Brodrick was made to say was no answer at all. It

dian. but not a Europi an offender. Why? Is he incompetent r biassed? Certainly, neither On the other and, an Indian Di puty Magis-trate can not afford to be unjust to a European without risking his appointment. And then, do not those Europeans, when they re-fuse to be tried by an Indian Magistrate, cast a slur upon the Government which appointed him to preside over a court of justice? Do they him to preside over a court of justice? Do they not by such an attitude proclaim to the world that the Government is so lost to its sense of responsibility as not to realise the immorality of entrusting men with the administration of justice in whom they have no confidence? It is quite true that when the Ilbert Bill was introduced, the Ancoordinate adders suc-ceeded in coercing the Government, which had also lost its head at the time, to yield to their

also lost its head at the time, co yield to their lamour, and give them a law to the effect hat, when a European accused claimed his ght as a British-born subject, no Indian Magistrate would have any jurisdiction over him. In short, the enlight ned Government in India, whose boast was that it made no dis-tinction between a European and an Indian, was compelled to pass a piece of legislaton in deference to the unreasonable prejudid: of the European community, which has destroyed its noble character as the impart al dispenser

race distinction by imposing a further disability upon the Indian Magistrates at a time when the European and the Indian communities are in the best of terms. We are really surprised that, the Defence Asso ciation should rake up an old matter and try

to rouse bad blood among th) races. The well-wishers of the Empire should, on the contrary, do their best to efface the deplorable results of the wretched Ilbert Bill agitation by asking the Government to confer some of the privileges upon the Indian community which they themselves succeeded in securing as, then placing the Indians

"Mr. Schwann was not content with the answer given by the Secretary of State for India to his previous question concerning the persecution of Mr. Tilak. Therefore, on Tuesday last, the hon. Member returned to the charge and asked Mr. Brodrick whether, o king to the expenditure of public melley Red Indian cuts a finger of his victim and preserves it; and when a sufficient number of such fingers have been collected, they are all displayed round his neck in the shape are all displayed round his neck in the shape of a necklace. A European General has also his decorations adorning his breast, each showing that he had proved himself very efficient in killing his fellow-creatures. No, we cannot distinguish between a Red Indian "brave" and a civilized European hero, ex-cept this that the savage American knows not what he is about, while the civilized European has his Bible to guide him.

> TAKE the case of another much-maligned creature, the highway robber. He waylays defenceless travellers or attacks people in But, as he acts for personal gain there is none to speak a word on his behalf; so, when he is caught, he is hanged without remorse. Compare him with the General of an army, composed of thousands of soldiers. The latter also, under the direction of the General, waylay their opponents and murder them; they defeat nations and rob them of their valuables. And, if the robber is actuated by Indian Empire rests, not upon seventy thou- motives of self-interest, the General is also led to act from selfsh motives: indeed, he gets handsome pay, pension, perquisites, and praise. The robber is alone and therefore hanged; the General is backed by the whole and sense of security of the content of Ben-gal will not deviate from the principle laid down by the Supreme Government when dis-posing of the representation of the Defence Association. The contention of the Defence Association is ridiculous and mischievous on the face of it. An Indian Deputy Magistrate can try an In-dian, but not a Europi an, offender. Why? Is

WITH all the vaunted civilization of Eulust of gold, and lust of power is the root of this evil. It is this lust which is brutalizing the people of the West. The Russian philo sopher, Tolstoy, thinks that good time will come when men will act like men and not brutes as they do now. There is no doubt brutes as they do now. There is no doubt, the world requires humanising. But who is to do this? Neither the Cznr nor the Kaiser can do it. For they are backed by physical force. It can only be effected by men posses-sing spiritual magnetism; and we do not know from where they are likely to come, unless they are sent down by God Himself in His infinite goodness and mercy.

IF our rulers are sincerely desirous of making the Agricultural Department here useful, they should make America their model. In the United States, there is a department known as the Department of Agriculture, which is noble character as the impartail dispenser justice, irrespective of caste, creed and colour. It was, however, at a moment of delirious excitement, with there was a regular "White Mutny" in the country, that the above dis-graceful law was passed. But, surely, the Gow runnent is not going to emphasise this model of the the states have an annual grant of the the the states have an annual grant of the the the states have an annual grant of the the the states have an annual grant of the the the states have an annual grant of the the the states have an annual grant of the the the states have an annual grant of the the the states have an annual grant of the the the states have an annual grant of the the the states have an annual grant of the the the states have an annual grant of the the the states have an annual grant of the sta upon the local agricultural college. Each col-lege has a huge tract of faming land and all the farming is done on scientific principles. These colleges mean money to the farmer. Thus, one farmer in a remote district reading Thus, one farmer in a remote district feading the pamphlets issued by his college makes money by the scientific fattening of hogs. The experiments carried out bring dollars. By the scientific hybridising of wheat, the yield, once sixteen bushels to the acre, is now forty. The Agricultural Department has another function to do. The appetite of the American farmer for information is prodihas to furnish

Ir would be an interesting and instructive study if a pamphiet could be published contain-ing short accounts of the lives of those Indian Officers, great and small, who are quietly rui-ing their States and earning the blessings of their subjects. There is southing discontent in Bruisn India, and the rulers are sinterely an-sions to remove it. Such a pamphica may enthe them to learn the me nous by which these h, del Indian Princes succeed in keeping the have two such Princes success in Resping the have two such Princes,---Mahatajans of Tip-perah and Mourbhunj; their subjects are so devotedly attached to them that many of them will not mind exception their lines in them will not mind sacrificing their lives, if necessary, for their sovereigns. And why? Because the latter listen to the grievances of their subjects with sympathy and try to re-move them, and do their best to convice the aggrieved that they regard them not as outsiders but as their own. Can the same thing be said of the rulers in British India? The District Officers here practically rule the country. The Magistrate is the lord of the district; but, his time is mainly taken up in keeping the peace and collecting revenue, which means, in sending revenue, which means, in sending people to jail and taxing them. His principal business should be, however, to act as "ma bap" to the people; to educate and nourish them; to help them in developing the resources of the country and preserving its decaying industries; to teach then to give up intrgation and live in peace and amity with their neigh-bours,—to play, in short, the part of the go d Samaritan. But our Magistrates are only crime-hunting and revenue-increasing officials, and thus the and thus they are objet s of terror and not of love to the people. As for the higher rulers---the Provincial Governors and the Viceroy----they are unapproachable and beyond the reach of the people.

WHEN a famine occurs in British India, tens of thousands,—sometimes millions—die of star-vation. This is because timely measures are not taken, the ruled and the rulers being not in touch with one another. Tuccavi advances are not made in time lest money is distributed rope, the moral perceptions of that contin-ent are day by day getting more and more dim. God and His prophets have been de-throned in that continent and Mammon is the tyrant of the West. Lust of territory, lust of gold, and lust of power is the root of this evil. It is this lust which is brutalizing the famine when it overtook every part of his territory in the severest form possible. It was. Lord Lytton who declared, "We would allow no man, no woman or child to die of starvation during a famine." Lord Curzon repeated the same noble promise, and spared neither money nor energy to save people, for which the whole country is grateful to him. But it was neither Lord Lytton nor Lord Curzon who could say that no life was lost during their respective famine administration in British India. The Thakur of Gondal however showed how, by adopting all necessary measures in time, in a spirit of sympathy, and not in the cold and calculating way it is done in British India, he succeeded in preventing every man, woman or child from dying of starvation in his territory on the occasion of the great famine which broke out in his State five years ago.

> Another model Prince is Jaswantsingji, Thakur Saheb of Limbdi, Rajputana. Of course H.s Highness is very well known in the Presidency or Bombay; but, the people of other parts of India may not know much of his many sterling qualities. We have therefore much pleasure in publishing in another column a short sketch publishing in another column a short sketch of his life which has been kindly sent to us by an esteemed correspondent, and which will show how enlightened the Prince is, and how the is spending the resources of his kingdom for the welfare of his people. It will be seen that, like the Thakur Saheb of Gondal, this Prince also remitted land and other taxes when his State was visited by a severe familie. when his State was visited by a severe famine, and killed the monster without incurring any debt. Indeed, as our correspondent justly ob ves, His Highness' famine policy wisdom and broad sympathies. How we wish every Magistrate in British India could follow the noble examples of these high-minded Princes when administering the affairs of their res-pective districts! This they can do if they are relieved of their police work, and entrusted to look after the real welfare of the people. We shall be very glad to publish such biographical sketches of other model Princes if our correspondents in different country will kindly of the parts send them to us.

hands of the people themselves In short, if they have really any faith in the excellence of their rule, why do they betray such nervousness about the permanence of their Empire? Why do not they permit the people to defend the Government which is so excellent? Why are the Sepovs armed with inferior weapons and not permitted to handle the artillery?

Above all, why are 70 thousands of the brav-est and healthiest of English yeomanry brought to India and thus killed, tortured, and emasculated by heat, confinement in barracks. loathsome diseases, cholera, sunstroke and enteric fever?

The Indians are sober, intelligent, indus-trious, devoted to domestic life. Their country is fertile. Why do millions die annually of hunger? Is drought responsible for it? But a drought in Canada or Australia does not cause famines. Besides, the rulers them selves admit that India does not suffer from grain-famine but money-famine: so drought

If the rulers had any faith in the excellence of their rule, they would not have distrusted the natives of the soil in this ridiculous manner. or got frightened by spectres of sedition, or showed such delerious excitement over the tree-smearing scare.

THE TILAK CASE IN PARLIAMENT. WE are extremely obliged to Mr. Schwann M.P. for the question he asked the Indian Secretary of State about the Tilak Case on

ture of public money upon the criminal prose-cution of Mr. Tilak, he will state whether, before undertaking this prosecution on the recommendation of Mr. Aston, the district judge, the Bombay Government tock the advice of their law officers; and whother he is sware that Mr. Aston's civil decisions, in

the criminal prosecuthe High Court. ed in my answer 14, I have no

THE SIMS CASE AND THE DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

WE hope Sir Andrew Fraser will follow in the wake of Lord Curzon and put down with a strong hand the unreasonable attitude of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association with refer-Anglo-Indian Defence Association with refer-ence to the case of Mr. G. Suns, particulars of which are stated in its memorial to the Govern-ment of Bengal, published in another column. In the Bain case, the Chamber of Commerce, backed by all European Associations in the country, sought to bully the Government of the Government of gross partiality addness in its dealings with Mr. maded compensation for the so-maded compensation for the sohis case; T then

nded compensation for the so-to him, though, as a fact, inal punishment, con-

Indian Magistrate will never dare to abuse his authority when trying a member of the

It is thus too late in the day for the Defence Association to claim a so-called privilege which, if granted, will re-kindle the dying embers the fire of race feeling, and bring down the Government in the estimation of the people. In the present case the opinion of three European Barristers has been pitted against that of a distinguished Judge and Jurist like Mr. Justice Prinsep. The matter should, how-ever, be considered from the common sense point of view. Is it just and proper that, an Indian Magistrate, though as able, honest and honorable as his European peer, should be humiliated by being deprived of the privi-States? lege of trying a white man, simply because he was born in this country? And will not such

Secondly, it should be remembered that the opinion of the three European Barristers, supporting the view of the Defence Associaion, was given when the evils of the Ilbert Bill controversy were yet in full swing in the country; but, Mr. Justice Prinsep deliver-ed his judgment as a judicial officer while presiding over a court of justice. The Government is thus bound to prefer his decision to the opinion of three irresponsible lawyers. Let the Defence Association defend men

who suffer injustice at the hands of the exe cutive officers or courts of justice and thus earn the gratitude of the community it represents; but, it will only do unmitigated

Is there any difference between a brave Red Indian, and a heroic European General? Of course the former is regarded as a savage by the Europeans. And why? Because he takes scalps; because he makes garlands of ith such a hein-

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

For instance, why should not the Indian, like the European, be entitled to a trial by jury in every district before a Magistrate? Then, again, the Europeans should forget their race superiority and always waive their rights as British-born subjects when they are to be tried by an Indian. Why should they not do it and thus knock race-animosity on the head, as they know it for certain that an Indian Magistrate will were distributed. Every agriculture is systematically and thoroughly investigated. When it is seen that a local agricultural 'institute' means busi-ness, the useful thousand pounds or so is sent from the Agricultural Department. Last year two thousand institute gatherings were held, attended by half-a-million farmers to hear lectures and discuss agricultural questions. In America, there is a quite rage for scien-tific training. Every state in the union has its Agricultural college, well-filled with eager lads keen to learn. In 1901, there were up-wards of forty thousand agricultural stu-dents. Congress grants one hundred and forty thousand pounds a year to be spent in experiments. Need any body wonder if, after this, agriculture has been brought well-nigh to a state of perfection in the United States?

> THE announcement of the British Government to clear out of Somaliland is regarded as a defeat by many English papers. A year ago they made a similar announcement. That was after the defeat of Plunkett and Gough. Why the decision was not acted upon has never been satisfactorily explained. The rea-son now given for withdrawing British troops from the inhospitable region dominated by the "Mad" Mullah is not defeat but alleged "viotory." The Mullah's forces, we are told, have been routed, and the object of the ex-pedition practically attained. That state-ment, when it gets to the ears of the Mullah, will probably cause him considerable amuse-ment. The real object of the expedition was to capture and, we suppose, hang him. There is so much method, however, in his madness, that he is still at large, and even his whereabouts are unknown to English military authorities. That we shall hear of him again, even the "Standard," which has sup-ported the Government in their dealings with ported the Government in their dealings with him, admits. It is not the British Govern-ment, but the Mullah, who seems to have scored over this Somalland business. Says an English paper: "Our troops have been repeatedly defeated by the forces under his command, and though he may have got the worst of the last encounter we had with him we were not able to cut off his retreat. He is probably now engaged in collecting more camels."

THE result of the Jhajha shooting case has again brought the question to the front, namely, whether or not the practice of acquitting or lightly punishing a European, charged with committing deadly assault upon a native of the soil, is creating an impression in the country that the memoers of the ruling race, —even jet-black Eurasians,—have the privi-lege of committing any offence with impunity. As we pointed out the other day, though more than half-a-dozen independent men-three of them even with even to the three of them eye-witnesses-swore to the fact of the accused Mr. Stuart deliberately shooting the complainant, Tulsi Dhobi, in the arm-pit, yet their sworn testimony was dis-regarded, and the improbable story of the prisoner, which was uncorroborated and full of material contradictions, was accepted as gospel truth, and the case ended, as usual, in gospel truth, and the case ended, as usual, in acquittal. The summing up of the presiding Judge was so strongly in favour of the accused that, the jurors, who were all Europeans except one, unanimously gave the verdict of "not guilty," even without retiring. In the face of such results, whenever Europeans are put on their trial, can the Indian public be blamed if they come to the conclusion that the rulers have one law and procedure for themselves and another for the ruled? And yet the boast of every Englishman is that no distinction is made between European and Indians offenders in a British court of justice in India!

HERE is a piece of information for the Agri-cultural Department. A new process of ex-tracting sugar from case, which promises to revolutionize the sugar industry in the West Indies, is being tried in British Guiana. It is expected to increase the amount extracted by 25 to 30 per cent. The Agricultural Depart-ment should lose no time in not only gather-ing all necessary information on the subject, but giving a trial of the new process for the benefit of the Indian sugar industry.

reversion of the situation. Sup-pose an Indian, armed with a revolpose an ver, goes to the house of a European washerand demands his clothes from him. washerman says that as his brother, and not he himself, took the clothes, and as he and his brother live in separate houses and have separate interests, he is unable to comply with the request. Thereupon hot words pass between them, and the washerman gets wounded in the armpt with the shots from a pistor. The money that you have brought is ungodly, There Europeans, two of whom have no rela-tionship with the washerman, come forward and depose that they saw the indian shoot the washerman after having held opt the protect of the purpose, and leave the Subor-tionship with they saw the indian shoot the wasnerman after having held out inreats the wasnerman after having held out threats to hum; and four and five Europeans, who were close by, say that they came to the nouse of the washerman immediately after they heard a report, and found the washerman pressing his wound with one hand, and trying to snatch away the pistol from the Indian with the other, and that at last the Indian ran away leaving the weapon behind. The Indian, in his detence, makes two almost diametrically contra-dictory statements, one before the Police and the other before the Magistrate, admits that he went to the washerman with a loaded pis-tol in his pocket, but says that the washerman assaulted and threw him down in the house of the washerman's brother, because he tried to enter it, and the pistol went off accidentally during the scuffle and hurt the washerman. This is shortly the Jhajha shooting case, only we have substituted an Indian for Mr. Stuart, and a burner art, and a European washerman tor Tulsi Dhobi. Suppose Mr. Justice Getat and the eight European jurors who acquitted Mr. Stuart had to try this Indian. Would the presiding Judge have charged the jury in the way he did in the Jhajha case, and would the jury have acquitted him? If the people are so uevotedly attached to British rule in this country, it is mainly on account of the even-handed justice administered by British officials. The responsible rulers of the land cannot thus of the subtract sure and the only way to retain his ser-

to the place of occurrence and inspected it. Of course we do not expect any tangible result out of the present case, as Babu Kah Prosonna is not in a position to identify his assailant, as the night was dark and the road was not lighted. We hope Mr. Payne, the Sub-divi-sional Officer, in his report, will lay stress upon this fact and urge upon the authorities the necessity of providing light for the road with a view to minimise the chance of the recurrence of such outnages in future. We take this opportunity to rectify a mistake that had crept into the original report of the case

Jhagna trial will be made plain by the from India, it called forth murmurs of disapprobation. As a matter of fact, England does not take a pice from India as "tribute," as the famous Moulvi Saheb of the olden days never took "bribes" as a Subordinate Judge. This Moulvi Saheb sat in his veranda smoking Fursee, fixing his eyes all the while upon a vessel, full of water, lying by his side. When any body came to offer nim. bribe he would shut his eyes and cry "toba, toba"! "I take dinate Judge, who of course would recover the amount when there was no one near him. Similarly you cannot show that England takes any "tribute" from India; only the twenty millions sent out of India annually to Eng-land are spent in meeting the Home Charges.

THE term of the Chittagong member in the Local Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Moulvi Seraj-ul-Islam Khan Bahadoor, will expire on the 18th July next, and the District Boards of Dacca have been invited to send a representative in his place. It may be re-membered how the principle of rotation, laid down in the Resclution of 1893, was most arbitrarily deviated from by the late Sir John Woodburn in 1899, and Dacca was disfram-chised, though it committed no fault. What chised, though it committed no fault. What chised, though it committed no fault. What happened was this. Sir John was determined to bring forward the Calcutta Municipal Bill in the autumn session of the Bengal Council and pass it. But he was anxious to deal this death-blow at local self-government after allowing Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee to make his last speech in the Council, so that the world might not charge him with illiber-olite he allowing that he passed the Bill withality by alleging that he passed the Bill with-out giving an able representative of the rate-payers like Babu Surendra Nath an opportunity to say his last say on the subject. But Babu Surendra Nath's term in the Counect. without doing vital mischief to the Empire. It is far better that European offenders are not put on their trial at all than that such scenes should be enacted in our courts of justice. WE understand that Babu K. P. Biswas was called upon by the Sub-divisional Officer of garding the assault committed upon him by a soldier on the evening of the 8th uttimo. On this occasion, the Magistrate personally went to the place of occurrence and inspected it. Officer of ourse we do not expect any tangible result session, and the only way to retain his ser-

that every pice of India was spent for its own benefit. This declaration gave immense satisfaction throughout the length and breadth It the Indian was reported to be shot, know

ENGLISH TOPICS. -:0:---

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, April 29.

work.

LINES FOR THE WEEK. "What are we sent on earth for? Say. To

Nor Seek to leave thy tending of the vines

So others shall

Take patience, labour, to their heart and hand

From thy hand and thy heart, and thy brave cheer.

And God's grace fructify through thee to all.

The least flower with a brimming cup

may stand And share its dew drop with another near." Elizabeth Barratt Browning.

"INDIA INDEPENDENT."

Among the batch of morning newspapers which, as regularly as breakfast, appeal to your Correspondent the "Daily Express" always gets prompt attention. This arise from no sympathy with its political stand-point, but because, like the "Morning Leader," it gives its front page to news matter, and, without the trouble of turning what the previous day's happenings have been. Owing to this, two mornings ago, I was pulled up sharp and struck with a sense of bewilderment as I glanced in the customary casual manner across the page and up and down the columns. I turned to the top of the page in doubt as to whether I should not see "The Morning Leader" there instead of "The Daily Express." But, no! It was, unmistakeably, the "Express" with contain-ed, in bold, square, letters, this head-line: INDIA INDEPENDENT.

That independence, I felt sure, would, like the The enormous duty on tea, averaging as independence I have always advocated, be it does 110 per cent., will, undoubtedly in-

INDIA had at one time the good luck of being under the sway of the Dune of Argyli, the greatest inberal in his time, except Gladstone. His grace was pleased to declare that every plea of India was spent for the terms that would follow an assault Enfield. A small-arms factory at ishapur is distributors, the current price of an out one nearing completion. The supply of horses is commonest tea in the shops ought for some a difficult problem, but stud-farming on a time to have been 1s. 6d. and not 1s. 4d. large scale is to be encouraged. This will dispense with the sea-transport of remounts from Australatia which, in time of war, would my doubt he an uncertain supply. In addi-to 8d.—double what it was four years ago.

ANGLO-INLIA AND INDO- Commons yesterday afternoon. Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if the order of the Town Council of East London requiring British Indian traders to vacate the town within fourteen days, regarding which he has called fourteen days, regarding which he has called for an inquiry and Report, will not be en-forced until he had considered and given his decision on the Report, and asked him to state if definite instructions had been sent out to hold the order in abeyance till then; also if he would lay Papers on the subject upon the Table of the House.

Mr. Secretary Lyttleton replied :- "I am not in a position to give instructions in regard to a law in a self-governing Colony under which powers have been conferred on a local authority. I am not able to lay Papers at present; the Governor has sent me a despatch on the subject which is on its way." This is a very ocol way of treating the common rights of his /Majesty's Indian subjects.

be the case, it is the "gentlemanly Party" as Mr. Chamberlain calls the coborts of Tory. as Mr. Chamberlain calls the cohorts of Tory-ism, who are the most apt teachers. Take these, the first three sentences in a leading article in a Tory newspaper of yesterday's date:

"There is," says the paper in question, "one very deplorable characteristic about the Opposition. The Radicals have long since resorted to blackguardism in Parliament and out of it, and now they are sinking lower and lower until they are closely abin to commune. A solt are closely akin to criminals. A selfrespecting burglar has more honour in his composition than the average Radical.'

The old proverb as to "Satan reproving sin" occurs to one's mind on perusing these lines and on observing that this kindly-spoken in-dividual complains of the "blackguardism" of the Radicals. One thing is quite clear: the gentleman proves that he knows, by personal experience, what it is to be a blackguard. THE CHAMBERLAINS—FATHER AND

SON-AS ENEMIES OF THE TEA TRADE.

independence I have always advocated, be it does 110 per cent., will, undoubtedly in-compatible with the suzerainty of Britain and coincident with the most cordial relations between the suzerain power and the (modifi-ed) subject power. So for the first time in my life, I took the "Express" for first read-ing. Aks! I was soon to be undeceived. Not India, in the sense you and I, dear reader, understand the term, was to be in-dependent; all that was meant was that India was to be made by Lord Kitchener, "a military power as independent as possible of home resources." This was a fall from the a view to minimise the chance of the recurrence, of such outgages in tuture. We take that stead of Dace, was invited to exercise the strance that, return will be made to the stand of Dace, was invited to exercise the strance that, return will be made to the strance that, return will be made to the strance is some occasion for satisfication. If India from England, indeed, it is asserted that as, in a war with a naval Power, an attempt would be made is stead of the true stad stoers come largely from ore-set, ind stores come largely from ore-set, fuctories to the manuition, ark sys the fuctores the explored in the stead of the rule issued by the intig or not portic, and the wholesale and works as well as that of other members is not long, it is, because, the Council now exist in the rule is of wholesale and reatily to the prover the expense. This is a constituencies. If the l remove the new impost. It is notorious, how-ever, that to cover the expense of blending, packing, and carriage, and to allow a fair margin for the profits of wholesale and retail distributors, the current price of all but the commonest tea in the shops ought for some time to have been 1s. 6d. and not 1s. 4d.

> to 8. — double what it was four years ago, and equal to the charge of 133 per cent. on the price of common tea, and of 110 per cent. on the average value of tea. A fresh burden of £2,000,000 a year is placed upon the trade, involving a lock-up of capital of £400,000 to £500,000. The consumption of tea had al-ready fallen off per head of the population in consequence of the increase from fourpence to sixpence, gounded with the poverty caused in consequence of the increase from fourpence to sixpence, coupled with the poverty caused by the sugar duty and the rest of the crush-ing taxation we have to suffer from." Thus, not only has the consumption fallen off, but there has been a deterioration of quality, with the result of destroying the profitable part of the trade. Mr. Chamberlain has been the greatest failure ever known in British polities. greatest failure ever known in British politics. No beneficial constructive legislation or administration can be placed to his credit. On the contrary, from the bankruptcy laws to the war in South Africa and the Tariff Reform the war in South Africa and the Tariff Reform agitation, he has ever left things in a worse condition than he found them. His son is diligently following in his father's foot-steps; and, as a consequence, the tea planters of Eastern India, and every one connected with their enterprise must suffer severely. Yet, so amenable are men to the spread-eagle patriot-ism of the Chamberlains and Jingoes general-ive that too planters will continue to kiss will be stoutly resisted. Every manufactur-ing town will be in open revolt and will cause such commotion that it would, perhaps, be premature to reakon upon India. Lord Meath's energy with regard to the oservance of "Empire Day" is worthy of the cause he advocates. For, so far as the home country and the self-governing Colonies are concerned, too much cannot be made of the sentiment which is calculated to bind together all who pay allegiance to a Sovereign common to all. And if Lord Meath had confined him-self to the United Kingdom and the selfruled Colonies little but praise could have been accorded to his aim, though some of the de-tails would still be objectionable, as I point-ed out in these columns recently. In the notices which have been sent to every newspaper at home and to most newspapers in British realms abroad, a suggested programme of observance is included. The programme is as follows:

7. A lecture illustrated by lantern views of some Colony or Dependency of the Empire. 8. The recitation of some Poem illustrative of heroic duty and of self-sacrifice on behalf

of the Nation. 9. The recitation of Rudyard Kipling's Re-

tessional Hymn "Lest we forget." 10. The National Anthem and final Salute. Lord Meath declares it to be the desire of Lord Meath declares it to be the desire of the promoters of "Empire Day" to advance a more accurate knowledge of, and consequently of a more friendly and even affectionate feel-ing amongst the four hundred million people who owe allegiance to King Edward VII. This being so, it is hoped that the greatest care will be taken to introduce nothing into the proceedings which could in the least be interpreted as other than a sincere desire to interpreted as other than a sincere desire to promote the Christian sentiment of peace and goodwill towards all men upon earth. Even in this admirable expression of what it is desired should be effected by the celebration, there is nothing, I submit, which should induce KINDLY "PARTY" COMPLIMENTS. I believe it is not altogether unknown in India—undeveloped as is the political microbe at present in that country—for politicians to ay unkind things of one another. In this respect, as in so many others, England has much to teach India. And, as ought not to be the case, it is the "gentlemanty Party", as Mr. Chamberlain calls the coborts of Toryly will they rivet the chains which hold them captive from political freedom and from suc-cessfully battling with the terrible adversity which, continued long enough, cannot fail to make them a nation of coolies of varying degree. Therefore, although Lord Meath in-cludes India as among the countries in which Empire Day is to be celebrated, and draws special attention to the fact that the day proposed, May 24, has hitherto been a general holiday because it was Queen Victoria's birth-day, it is fervently to be hoped that there will not be a single celebration throughout India. Or, if there be a celebration throughout should not take part in it. The land of con-tinuous famine and continuous plague, the land which has only known famine in continu-ity and perpetual plague in these latter days ly will they rivet the chains which hold them ity and perpetual plague in these latter days of India as a part of the British Empire, of India as a part of the British Empire, cannot honestly and honourably join in a demonstration the main object of which is to be thankful for blessings. Ourses are not blessings and no sophistry, or the telling of a part of a nation's story as if it were the whole, can make them so. Therefore, until prosperity comes, or is seen to be on the way, let not India praise God and rejoice greatly on Empire Day, whether in 1904 or in any other year.

A Bengali girl, aged about fifteen, residing in 29th street, Rangoon, committed suicide on the 9th instant by taking some spirit used by her husband in electro-plating. It appears that she had some words with her husband over money matters. Shortly afterwards the latter left the house and when he returned he found his wife lying on the floor uncon-scious. A doctor was called in and he advised her being sent to hospital at once. This was done, but she expired on the way.

Colonet Younghusband's communications with India are still untouched, and ures will no doubt be taken to turn the metans out of Gyantse Fort as so is a corcements from India arrive. It is remembered that the Mission bin the gates of the fort on its first arrival at Gyantse, when the place was deserted by the Tibetans. The latter can have no regular supplies, so they cannot hold out for any appreciable time, the grain stored in the fort having, it appears, been removed.

S. O. S. Vernappa, Chetty, belonging to one of the largest money lending firms in Ran-goon was murdered in the train on Friday

the English people. Who ever heard of an alten nation treating its dependency with so in of America; and that when he cane tion of America; and that when he cane tion to a College at Quetta to train officers for the staff instead of depending upon the barked and vomitted shots which had struck the establishment at Camberley, it is proposed to establish a cavalry school on the barked and vomitted up and tried in a regular way by a jury, mainly or wholly composed of home establishment is also to be made to how the Duke, drawing pay as Indurn Sore. millions, it is now twenty.] One may wonder how the Duke, drawing pay as Indian Secre-tary from Incia and maintaining the costly India Office with Indian money, and draw ing Bills upon India of millions and millions could have been so torgettul as to declare that England did not take a pice for her own benefit from India. But that is neither here nor there. In political warrare a lie is per-missible. It is never called a lie but a "diplomatic" answer. Thus Lord Salisbury escaped from an awkward position, in which he had been led by Mr. Marvin's disclosure of a damaging official secret, by declaring that the document in question was not "authenticated." Lord Salisbury again announced before the world that "no land or gold-field has wanted in the Transvaal," though that was exactly the thing which was wanted. Mr. Maclean, in criticising Lord Curzon and his Tibet Expedi-

rassed in the Far East. The Secretary of region by the Mullagovi route is being widened State for India stoutly asserts that the expedition into Tibet has no military aim in table to caravans as the gracents upon it are pedition into Tibet has no military aim in view. That may be so. We have heard the same story before in Egypt and Central Asia.' In short, Mr. Maclean does not believe what Mr. Brodrick says, and is pleased to say so without reserve. In Europe civilization has not improved the morals of its inhabitants;

Europeans and a Judge, who is of course a European. At the trial eye-witnesses would be minds of the jury that he was for acquittal. And the jury would come to the conclusion that it was a case of pure accident. The history of the Jhajha shooting case is the history of all such cases.

Hill College will be published in India this week.

It is notified in an Indian Army Order that pending turther orders, officers and mrohibited from proceeding on leave to Japan or any other plade at the seat of war.

The new cart road through the Khyber very easy.

Our Rampurhat correspondent informs us that there was a fight between the men of Messrs. W. J. Watson and Co., Ry. Contractors, and some ryots in connection with the possession of lands west of Nalhati station.

not improved the morals of its inhabitants; on the other hand, has made them exceedingly lax. Says the "Positivist Review" referring to the Tibetan expedition:— "The pretence that Mr. Balfour had thrown over Lord Curzon, and that, therefore, a divi-sion was unnecessary, is too hollow. His de claration, "I do not want to have anything to do with the Tibetans in a political sense: Sion was unnecessary, is too hollow. His de-claration, "I do not want to have anything to do with the Tibetans in a political sense; let them manage their own affairs; I desire nothing better," is worth exactly as much as his uncle's, "We seek no territory; we desire no gold mines," when he was preparing to conquer the Boers." That is the way of all enlightened states-men in England. The noble Duke of Argyli had thus nothing to apprehend when he de-clared the untruth that every pice of India was utilized for her benefit by the ruling coun-try; and thus, when Sir G. Campbell entered a protest by stating that England took about twelve millions of sterling as an annual tribute

scouting. An attempt is also to be made to increase the strength of the Indian Volun-teers. At present Europeans will not serve with Indians, but this is a stumbling block which may be removed. "The native army brought forward by the prosecution to testify brought forward by the prosecution to testify presiding Judge would disbelieve their sworn testimony, because they were Indians, and sum up in a way as to leave no doubt in the munde of the invertieve for eight years, and this is one who will serve for eight years, and this is one of the recruiting problems now before Mr. Arnold Forster." It is added that Canada is also reorganising on a self-contained basis, and in four years from now the British Empire will certain three main armies. The first will be the British Army, the second the Indian Army, and the third the Qanadian The Blue Book on the closing of Coopers Army. If in four years so many factories are Army. If in four years so many factories are fill College will be published in India this established in India that the Indian Army

will become free of British manufacturers there is, so far as it goes, some occasion for rejoicing. But this will not be accomplished without great disturbances in England, where the loss of the profitable East India trade

be premature to reckon upon India becoming independent, even in the limited sense indicated, within the next four years, or, perchance, within the next forty years.

distanting the

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

Yesterday afternoon in the House of Com-mons Mr. Gallowny Weir asked the Secre-tary of State for India if he would state the number of agricultural banks in India and the districts in which they were respectively situ-ated. Mr. Secretary Brodrick answered thus: "The honounable Member is referred to the answer given by me to his question on the same subject on 18th February last. The Bill to provide for the establishment of agri-cultural banks has only just become law, and some time must necessarily elar e before its provisions will be practically operative, and before Returns are available of the banks established under it."

BRITISH INDIAN SUBJECTS IN A BRITISH COLONY.

The latest Parliamentary word with regard sibilities at to the handsome, generous, noble, treatment 6. A sho of their fellow-subjects by the inhabitants of trated by th South Africa was spoken in the House of Lergae" my 6. A short ly trated by the

1. Assembly of Local Dignitaries, Officials, Military, Volunteers, Cadet Corps, or Schools

Hoisting of the Union Jack.
 National Anthem.

4. "Saluting the Flag" and sing

Flag of Britain." 5. An Address on the D sibilities attaching to goon was murdered in the train on Friday night near Letpadan station. Deceased left Rangoon that day with a quantity of gold in bars. When nearing the station a burman robber armed with a dah, entered the com-partments and cut the Chetty down and then threw his body out of the window. The mur-derer then attacked a Burmese female passen-ger in the same compartment, and, after wounding her seriously, jumped off the train. When the Chetty's body was found Rs. 12 and one bar of gold were found on it.

Another estate is to be selected for experi-ments with tea manures in Colombo. At pre-sent experiments are being carried on at Igalkande, Peradenyia, Haputale, Portswood, Dessford and Galaha and the Peradenyia experts want the new estate to be one with a rainfall of 150 to 200 inches. Mr. Herbert Wright is already up-country looking for a suitable plot. Experi-ments are just now being made with nitrogen, pheaphonic wid, and pheach initial and even phosphoric acid, and potash jointly and sever-ally at the stations already opened, and green manures at being cultivated on a large scale. Experiments are also being made with thirty different varieties of manures for cacao.

The Damooda Colliery Branch of the East The Damooda Colliery Branch of the Last Indian Railway is, we hear, to be realigned with a view to improve and better serves the coal areas than the existing alignment. The present branch runs from Kusunda Juncton to Jherria Station, where a junction is effect-ed with the Jherria-Dhanbaid chord line. The new alignment will connect the Kustore coal siding with the Balgora, and the Gopalichuck sidings and a mile of the alignment to the east of Bhuggatdih siding will be taken up. The portion of line to be abandoned is, we understand, dangerous to work, on account of the physical nature of the ground traversed; and does not, moreover, pass through a coal bearing area, which lies rather to the south of it.

Dr. Marshall Philip h ments to test as man possible from dairie just commenced taken about not be fa

of the



THE AMRITA -BAZAR PATRIKA, MAY 19, 1904.

Calcutta and Motussil.

Plague in Calcutta .- On the 17th, 26 cases and 23 deaths from plague were reported in the town. The total mortality reported on that day was 84, the quinquennial average being 76.

being 76. An Indigo Patent Case.—At the High Court on Wednesday, Mr. Justice Stephen delivered a lengthy judgment in the well-known indigo patent case under the Inventions and De-signs Act. His Lordship held that the in-vention which the defendant Mr. Schrottky claimed to be his was not valid and accord-ingly decreed the suit in favour of the plain-tift, Mr. E. R. Macnaghten. Outraging Female Modesty.—Our Hooghly correspondent writtes:—One Naran Chandra Ghose is being prosecuted by the Joint Magis-trate or Hooghly for outraging the moursey

trace of Hoogny for outraging the mousty of a servant girl under Sec. 354 I.P.C. The story for the prosecution is as follows: On the night of the occurrence the girl, who is aged 16, went to a shop to make some pur-chases and while she was coming back to her master's house the accused came and took undue liberties with her. The witnesses for

the prosecution are being examined. Bankura News.—At the Bankura Sessions, one Tanu Mandal was put on his trial on a charge of murdering one Govind Mandal. The case for the defence is, that on the night of occurrence, the accused left his house to attend an invitation, but after he had gone some distance, he for some reason or Govind onstance, he for some reason of other govind coming out of his hut. Maddened at what he saw, he took up an axe and killed Govind with one stroke. The accused was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Titaghar Riot Case.—The case in which Mr. Beathie, the late engineer and five mili hands of the Standard Jute Mill were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly rioting and causing Mill strike under cir-cumstances already reported came on for hearing on Wednesday, before Mr. Walmsley, the District Magistrate of Alipore. The Ma-gistrate atter examining several witnesses on behalf of the prosecution acquitted Mr. Bea-thie and one Mill hand and framed charges was adjourned for defence. Head Constable attached to the Calcutta Po-lice Reserve Force, one Rajab Ali Sarang, a sailor attached to the S. S. "Maud" R. I. M. of the Viceroy and a married Mohamedan girl aged about eighteen years were charged with bigamy and abetment of the same. It was stated that one Amjed Sarang, the hus-band of the third accused had obtained a Alipore against his wife who it was alleged had been kept concealed by the second accused in his house at Ekbalpore. The warrant was entrusted for execution to Montaz, accused The Titaghar Riot Case.-The case in which

against the other four accused. The case was adjourned for defence. Calcutta Improvement Scheme.—We believe that the anticipations in regard to this scheme are that it is hoped in July to receive the Secretary of States orders on the proposals, financial and other, forwarded to him in March. Thereupon the Act necessary to give effect to the scheme will be laid before the Bengel Lecislative Council in August and Bongal Legislative Council in August, and perhaps referred to a Select Committee. The final consideration of the Act will then be the primary work of the Council in December, and its passing through all its passages should be clue as to the whereabouts of his wife until after effected in February, and it is probable that a child was born to her out of the second it will come into force on the 1st April 1905.— marriage. The trial is proceeding.

A Policeman Roughly Handled.—On Wed-nesday, before Babu G. N. Paul, Deputy Ma-gistrate of Alipore, one Russick Lai of Da-lonepore was charged with having mercilessly assaulted a constable attached to the local thanna and rescued a prisoner from his lawthanna and rescued a prisoner from his law-ful custody. A relative of the accused was arrested by the complainant on a charge of cheating and was being taken to the thanna, when the ac-cused all on a sudden fell upon the Police-man and after murderously assaulting him, snatched the prisoner from his custody. The accused denied the charge and pleaded not accused denied the charge and pleaded not guilty and was sentenced to six months' ri-

gorous imprisonment. A Municipal Case.--A case under Section 449 of Act III B. C. of 1899 instituted by the Corporation of Calcutta against on/ Anna Kali Dassi of No. 2, Karbaia Tank Lane for demolition of a portion of the house built by the accused was disposed of the other day by the Municipal Magistrate. The accused had mitted a plan for sanction under the old Municipal Act, but the Corporation had detained the plan without sanctaoning the same until the present Act came into operation. Baboo Braja Lall Mukerjee of the firm of Messre. T. H. Wilson and Co., Attorneys-at-Law, appeared for the accust d instructed by Baboo Ram Hari Bhar, pleader and argued that the new Act had no retrospictive opera-tion and that the accused was justified in building in conformity with the plan which was not returned to the accused within a month after it was submitted. After a hearing which lasted for some time the Magstrate discharged the accused. tained the plan without sanctioning the same lasted for some time the Magstrate discharged the accused. A Dangerous Step-son.—On Wednesday, before Babu Rajendro Ohander Ghose, De-puty Magistrate of Alipore, one Raj Krishen Bose, a young man of Radhanagore was charged with grievous hurt. The father of the accused had shortly before his death made testamentary disposition of his pro-perties whereby he gave away everything be-longing to him to his young widow, the step-mother of the accused, to the total exclusion of his son, the accused for his dissipated and extravagant habit which had completely as-trayed him from his father. The accused, however explained his disinheritance by suptrayed him from his stather. The accused, however explained his disinheritance by sup-posing that the step-mother had brought ab-out the transaction by exerting undue in-fluence over her old husband, and was deter-mined to have his revenge. On the day of occurrence the accused purposely picked a uarrel with the widow, struck her on the ead with a lathi, causing a fracture. The ourt found the accused guilty and sen-uced him to one year's rigorous imprison-nt. imports .-- Imports into Calcutta in April by mports.—Imports into Caletta in April by from foreign countries were valued at 3¹/₂ tes or an advance of nearly eighteen lakhs, norts of treasure were valued at 83 lakhs in increase of 52 lakhs above the figures the trade in April 1903: gold contributed seventy lakhs and silver thirteen lakhs, mearly rchandise fell off in value by nearly lakhs owing chiefly to the restrict-cotton goods resulting from the prices of the raw material the inder cotton goods was 481 ider cotton goods was 484 Iso a greatly reduced trade vially Russian and the er eight lakhs: this ally made up in the ma. On the other wed the value d rail-

had been married to one Gopal, the son of the detendant. Gopal died leaving a female child. The applicant after the demise of her husband, removed herself to another house with the child and began to rear her up. A few days ago, the detendant came to the house of the complainant and took away the child saying that she would send back the girl within a short time: Days rolled on but she did not send back the child. The applishe did not send back the child. The appli-cant sent her people to fetch the girl, but the defendant told them that she would not send her again to her mother. The Court after hearing the facts, ordered the police to in-quire into the matter at the first instance.

Serious Charge Against a Police Officer .--On Tuesday, at the Alipore Criminal Sessions before Mr. Harward, the Additional District and Sessions Judge, one Montaz Shaik, a Head Constable attached to the Calcutta Po-

entrusted for execution to Montaz, accused No. 1 but meanwhile the husband went out on a voyage to England as a sailor; Montaz while executing the said warnant met the girl at the house of the accused No. 2 and was so much overpowered with her beauty that he proposed and with the help of the accused No. 2 effected his own marriage with her and filed a false return in the court that the girl could not be found. The court that the gift return from abroad got some hints of the clandestine marriage but could not find any clue as to the whereabouts of his wife until after

Inventions and Designs.—Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending 7th May, 1904:—K. B. Jadhava, subha and dis-May, 1904 :---K. B. Jadhava, subha and dis-trict magistrate of Navsari, improvements in the manufacture of sulphur and safety matches; E. G. Barton, district engineer, Darbhanga, clamp axle for stone rollers; The Hall Signal Company, New York, improve-ments in railway signal apparatus; A. R. de-Silva Bragga, chemists, Ku Formosa, 12, San Paulo, manufacturers of extract of meat, compressed or in powder, and also for manu-facture of liquid extract of meat or soft ex-tract of meat: The Rapid Cvanide Treatment. acture of liquid extract of meat or soft ex-tract of meat; The Rapid Cyanide Treatment, Limited, London, improvements in or relating to the extraction of metals from their ores; S. Carlson, doctor, Vihallavagen, Sweeden, improvements relating to petroleur; and like lamps; T. F. Hind and R. Lund, engineers, Preston Langeston improvements.

ton, Lancaster, improvements in appar tus for drying or conditioning parboiled paddy, green paddy, and other grains or seeds; J. H. Apjohn, Victoria Street, Westminister, im-provements in tea bulkers or blenders; G.

Extension of R. M. Branch.—The Govern-ment of India have sanctioned a survey being made for an extension of the Ranaghat-Moor-shidabad Branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway from Lalgola to the mouth of the Bhaginathi river near Gheria, a distance of 16 miles. The object of the survey is doubless to mew Railway at Lalgola on the south bank of the Ganges river is the natural and best ob-jective, or if it should not be further west Gheria. The main line from Ranaghat to Lalgola, 98 miles long, will probably be ready for opening to traffic in a twelve month. A mother's application.—On Wednesday before Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, second Presidency Magistrate, Babu Preo Lall Das on behalf of a widow applied for the production of her fully detained by her other-in-law The pleader submitted that the applicant had been married to one Gopal, the son of the defendant. Gonal died leaving a fomale

others of Brindabon Bazar thanna Arambagh, whre charged under sec. 395 1. P. O. for com-mitting dacoity. Some days ago, after mid-night these three accused, with several others, forcibly broke open the door of the house of one Jitendra Nath Hazra living in the same village. The ruffians used a Difficient for batter-ing the door. The first accused was a dis-missed servant of the complainant and the other two were mighbours of the first accused, thus all the three were known to the com-plainant. They were also recognized by the other members of the family when they were engaged in looting the house with burning torch is in their hands. Eight witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution during the trial before the Sessions to which the case the trial before the Sessions to which the case was committed by the Deputy Magistrate of was committed by the Deputy Magistrate of Arambagh. The Jury unanimously found all the accused guilty under sec. 395 I. P. O. The learned Sessions Judge convicted and senten-ced each of the accused persons to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.



Simla, May 17. The following official communique has been issued:—"It has recently blen stated in cer-tain newspapers that the Government of India have rejected the officer made by Mr. Tata of a donation for the purpose of aiding the foundation of an Institute of Science. This foundation of an Institute of Science. This assertion is absolutely without foundation. In May 1903, in a 4-tter to the Government of Bombay, which was communicated to the press and published in the Gazette of India, the Government of India reviewed the pro-gress of negotiations from their inception in 1898, and indicated the further steps which must be taken by the promoters of the scheme in content to by the promoters of the scheme in order to bring it into practical operation. They made financial concessions which cleared the ground of all pecuniary difficulties, and the principal question which remained under discussion was the procedure for the valuation of trust property and its appropriation to the purposes of the Institute. After 1 xplaining a most convenient means of attaining these objects, the Government of India expressed the hope that Mr. Tata and his advisers would so expedite the transfer as to place the Gov-ernor-General in Council in a position to proceed at once with the necessary legislation. The Government of India have recently made enquiry from the Government of Bombay as to the progress which has been made, and as soon as they learn that the essential pre-minaries have been carried out they will proceed with the needful legislation. So far from having rejected Mr. Tata's offer the Government of India have promised a large sub-side to the scheme and they have throughout the negotiations done everything within their power to facilitate its progress, and to and the realization of a project which has their fullest sympathy."

THE TIBET MISSION.

TELEGRAMS. REUTER'S TELECRAMS. THE KUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

bay and the torpedo boats were searching for mines and surveying the harbour. The survey was completed, and the Russian posts on shore were dispersed by the guns of the warships. A Russian Ukase issued to-day authorises a five per cent. foreign loan of ±32,000,000.

London, May 14. Reuter's Seoul correspondent states that Reuter's Seoul correspondent states that the Viadivostok squadron is practically bottled up. The Japanese have established a naval base at Port Lazarett, and keep a squadron of scouts watching the Viadivostok harbour. Reuter's Shanhaikwan correspondent says a private letter from Newchwang, dated Thursday, states that a division of Japanese is twenty miles to the southward

is twenty miles to the southward. A St. Petersburg official despatch says that

A St. Petersburg official despatch says that the Japanese It gan on the lith to debouch from Feng-wan-cheng on the Liaoyang Road. Cossacks opposed the advance guard, but their flank was turned and they retired. A St. Retersburg telegram from Mukden says that the Japanese have re-occupied the station Puliantien on the realway, and that communication with Port Arthur is again interruted

interrupted.

Russian despatches show that the invest-Russian despatches show that the invest-ment of Port Arthur has fairly begun. The Japanese and holding the railway, a consider-able length of which has been destroyed. This appears to indicate that the Japanese armies are executing a formidable turning movement, making the Russians uncertain where the blow is going to fall. A "Chicego Daily News" telegram from Chifu says that after the bombardment of Dalny the Japanese landed troops, and a com-bined attack by land and sea was undertaken. Then, are indications that the town is now in the possession of the Japanese. The Japanese loan in New York has been covered five times.

covered five times. The Hamburg-American Line has sold

another steamer to Russia.

It is reported at St. 1 oversburg that a Japanese cruiser has been sunk at Port Arthur.

The Japanese have occupied Sinyen.-

between Japanese and Cossacks in the direc-tion of Motienling pass. The Chunchuses are



A Japanese torpedo boat was destroyed A storday, while removing mines at herr Bay, north of Tahenwan. Soven of the crew were killed and seven wounded. The Japanese torpedo boat was sunk, while the japanese third squadron was bombarding the forts at Tahenwan. Kerr Bay is a deep bay and the torp-do boats were scarching for at three this afternoon. He appeared to be in spiendid health, and was warmly greeted by Lady Curzon and his two little daughters who came from Waimer Castle to meet him. A large crowd, including the local magnates assembled to welcome nim. His Lordship then left for Waimer Castle. The Budget for 1905, submitted to the Austro-Hungarian Delegations, involves ex-ceptional mintary expenditure and extraor-dinary credit for the army of 3½ millions sterling, including two millions for field guns.

guns. The total required for the navy is five millions, extending over several years, includ-ing large extraordinary credits for arming tships in construction and building corpead boats. An official communique declares that these requirements are not excessive, and that it is more necessary for Austria to be in the forefront of preparedness than many States. The war in Asia shows the value of readiness.

The war in Asia shows the value of readiness. The Emperor, in his speech from the Throne to the Delegations, alludes to the favourable prospect in the Balkans, and hopes the murderous war in the Far East will be limited as much as possible in time and space. He then refers to the special requirements of the national defence. Count Goluchowkski, addressing the Dele-gation at Budda Pest, said that the situation in the Far East was gloony, and it was im-possible to gauge the duration of the struggle. In view of the wide interpretation of contra-band of war, he suggested restrictive regula-

band of war, he suggested restrictive regula-tions by mutual agreement of the Powers.

He warned Turkey of the serious dangers to which she would expose herself if she failed

to carry out reforms. Mr. Charles Trevelyan in the Commons asked that the final sanction for the advance on Lhassa might be deferred till the Amban had arrived at Gyangtse, and the report of negotiations had been published. Mr. Brodrick said that the advance had

another steamer to Russia. Reuter's Newchwang correspondent says that bandits are depredating in the vicinity of Yingkow. Several rich natives have been kidnapped at Newchwang and ransomed. London, May 16. Already been sanctioned subject to the 12th instant, which if not tulfilled the advance will take place with-out further sanction. The Imperial Govern-ment had sanctioned the despatch of any reinforcements the Indian Government may consider to be necessary. Lord Curzon arrived at Charing Cross this

afternoon, and was met at the station by Mr. Brodrick, Lords George Hamilton, Roberts, Scarsdale and Selbourne and Lord "Ing Sapages have occupied Surger."
"Engrishman."
London, May 16.
The Tsar left St. Petersburg yesterday evening for Kharkoff and Kieff to bid farewell to the troops going to the front. His Majesty will be absent ten days.
A Standard telegram from Tientsin says that the Russians have evacuated Kaupantse and Sinmanting, and the Chinese are now guarding those places. The Japanese turning operations on both sides of the Motienting pass are proceeding with the occasional capture of Russian officers and men.
A Daily Chronicle despatch from Tokio says that the Japanese are closing on Port Arthur. Big guns and the new explosive will be important factors in the siege.
Admiral Alexeieff telegraphs that the blockade of Port Arthur continues inactively, and the repairing of ironolads is proceeding.
Other Russian despatches report skirmishing between Japanese and Cossacks in the direction of Motienling pass. The Chunchuses are and statcking the Cossacks.
M Doumer, President of the Haday 17.

Ditmar, manufacturer, Vienna, improvements in fastenings for lantern, glasses; L. A. Merkt, mechanical engineer, London, im-provements in mixing valves for explosion engines; C. Walke, Bombay, improvements in the roll/rs of cotton gins; and G. Gasten, engineer and superintendent, Champion Reefs, Mysore means for the prevention of railway

engineer and superintendent, Champion Reefs, Mysore, means for the prevention of railway accidents when a railway bridge is washed away during a heavy flood. The Sensational Case of Theft of a "Palki."— Writes our Hooghly correspondent:—Kali Ghose, Jageswar Pal, Hari Hansh and Nani Bagdi were convicted by Babu M. L. Bose, Honorary Magistrate of Hooghly, under secs. 342, 379, and 143 I.P.O. and sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment each. Against cution was that on the night of 27th Magn Gadadhur Sen, his brother Hem and eight bearers with a palanquin came from Bitra, a village in Burdwan district, to Dabra, thanna Pundooah, with the object of taking away the wife of Gour Sen (brother of Gadadhar, the complainant) from the house of Hari Sarcar, the father-in-law of Gour. Sikhorbassini is the name of the girl aged 18 or 19. Her father Hari Sircar was then not at home father Hari Sircar was then not at home being absent in Calcutta on business. The being absent in Calcutta on business. The party went to the house of Hari Sircar at 8 p.m. and demanded the wife. The females who were the only inmates in the house re-fused to send Sikharbassini in the absence of her father. There was a golmal and the neighbours including the accused came and interfered and pushed away Gadadhor's party from the house. The Palki was removed by four men and Gadadhar's party was wrong-fully confined in a Barwari Atchalla for the night. Gadadhar managed to escape in the morning and lodged information with Pundocah Police. The Daroga came out at 4 p.m. and after investigation sent up the case 4 p.m. and after investigation sent up the case in A Form. Nani, one of the accused, con-fessed the removal of the Palki before the Police but he retracted his statement after-

wards before the trying Magistrate. The case for the diffence was that Gadadhar's partyfor the differce was that Gadadhar's party entered Hari Sircar's house at 11 p.m. mal-treated the females and wanted to take forcibly away Gour's wife Sikharbassini. They also broke open the door of a room where Hari's wife Kristobhabini was. The mother of Hari Monomohini was thrown into a pond and rescued by a chowkidar; that the neighbours including the accused came and promised to send the daughter away after the arrival of Hari Sarcar. The Judge after hearing the pleader for the appellants, Babu Bishnu Pado Chatterjee, equitted the prisoners.

THE REINFORCEMENTS.

Simia, May 16. The troops which have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for Tibet will it is understood be principally employed in reinfore-ing and holding the lines of communication, and the appointment of an officer with the status of Colonel on the staff has been sanctioned to command the communications. The troops will at once be furnished with all necessary clothing and accessories. There is no fear whatever for the mission; the safety of the posts is absolutely secure.

Simla, May 16. Four Companies 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers will be moved from Allahabad to Lebong in will be moved from Allahabad to Lebong in relief of the wing of the Royal Fusiliers. The wing of the Royal Fusiliers leave Lebong by double companies on the 23rd and 24th May, and move to Rungfo. Section D. No. 57 Native Field Hospital arrive in Siliguri on the 24th May. The wing of the 40th Pathans arrive at Siliguri on the 25th May. Section No. 22 British field hospital and the native general hospital from Calcutta will probably arrive at Siliguri about the 15th June. No. arrive at Siliguri about the 15th June. No. 7 Mountain Battery arrive at Silliguri on the 22nd May. Section No. 30 Mountain Battery arrive at Silliguri on 23rd May. The Attock boatmen arrive at Silliguri on 25th May. The second wing of the 40th Pathans is held in readings to more if required in readiness to move if required.

Gyantse, May 16. A large convoy reached here safely to-day, though when approaching the Mission Camp a furious fusilade was dimoted on it from the fort. The Mounted Infantry went out to-day to the village whence the shots were fired. Postal itdens were fired on again and this village partly destroyed as a punishment. The Tibetans continuity to receive reinforce-ments from the surrounding valleys. ments from the surrounding valleys. A thousand men from Lhassa, and two big guns

state that she was with the flotilla engaged in clearing Kerr Bay of mines under hre of the Russians with six guns, who despite the continuous bombardment of Admiral Kata-oka's division the whole of yesterday, stub-bornly retained their positions. The flotilla was not damaged. The "Myako" floated for twenty-two minutes, and hence the small

It is officially notified that China has instructed her representatives abroad to assure the Powers that come what may she intends strictly to adhere to neutrality. London, May 17.

London, May 17. The Japanese despatch boat Mujako struck a mine and was destroyed yesterday, in Kerr Bay; there were eight casualties. General Pflug telegraphs that the Japanese advance on Liaoyang is characterised by inde cision. He supposes that the objective of the principal Japanese force points beyond Hai-obian chiong.

Three Lascars belonging to the crew of the British steamer, Camrose, and also ome mem-bers of the crew of a German steamer, were arrested at Kronstadt on suspicion of being

Japanese. The Russians have completely evacuated Niuchwang. The Japanese continue mov-ing the mines in Kerr Bay despite the heavy sian fire.

GENERAL.

London, May 13.

Transvaal has been signed. This Blue-book on Ooopers Hill shows that the Indian Government strenuously opposed its abolition in an exhaustive despatch dated 22nd October. Mr. Brodrick, who replied on the 22nd, said that he was unable to concur in its views, and considered the change could be carried our without deterioration to the class of recruiting. The new system recom-mended by the Committee will afford an ample field for selection. London, May 14.

London, May 14. A "Standard" despatch from St. Peters-burg says that persistent rumours are current of a serious disturbance at Warraw in which

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

Bombay, May 17 Bombay, May 17 The following telegram was received on Mon-day night from the Japanese Government; — Admiral Kataoka's report says, that on the 14th instant our torpedo boat flotilla conti-nued the operation of sweeping the sea under cover of the fleet. The enemy nad constructed a furmorary battery on the promotors battery London, May 13. Russia is the first Power to approve of the Khedivial decree, appended to the anglo-French Agreement. The French Govern-ment has requested M. Decases to thank Russia warmly for the fresh and valuable proof of the friendship thus given to her ally. The Convintion with China for the regula-tion and importation of Chinese into the Transvaal has been signed. The Bue-book on Goopers Hill shows that Indext field guns besides a hastily constructed to the regula-tion and importation of Chinese into the Transvaal has been signed. The Bue-book on Goopers Hill shows that

Allahabad, May 17.

Allahabad, May 17. A special cable from The Pioneer's corres-pondent, dated London, the 16th May, says that The Tim's' Peking correspondent attri-butes the anti-yellow agitation to German in-intrigues in China.

The Times estimates General Kuropatkin's fighting force at 100,000 men with 256 guns, fighting force at 1000,000 men with 256 guns, a defending a front of 100 millis. Accounts of the Yalu battle show, that the Japanese charged the Russians with the bayonet at Holnuatung.



TRIAL OF EUROPEANS.

6

Mr. W. C. Madge, Secretary to the Euroean and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, as addressed the following letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal dated 11th May :-

I am directed by the Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association to bring the following facts to the notic of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor Bengal

2. On the 22nd of September last, Mr. G. Sims, of Monghyr appeared, in answer to a summons, before a native Deputy Magistrate of that station, to show cause why he should not be bound down to keep the peace under Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and, on refusing to waive his privilege as an European British subject, he was allowed a day to produce authority for "extending his privilege as a European British subject to a proceeding under Section 107" of the Code. 3. On the following day the Deputy Magis-trate heard arguments and recorded the follow.

authorities referred to by them. There is no ruling on the subject, and opinion is divided A late Officiating Advocate-General thought, not however without some difficulty, that a proceeding under Section 107 C.P.C., agains. European British subject could not be taken by a Native Magistrate, but Mr. Justice Prinsep is of the opposite view, and says that 443 does not include proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. This view is in support of the view held in my order of 26th August last, and . cannot see sufficient reason to differ from it now. The case will proceed in this Court. The case proceeded accordingly, and Mr. Sims was bound down to keep the peace. 4. He then appealed to the District Magis-

trate, upon, among others, the same ground but his objection was over-ruled, the District Magistrate stating as follows: -

"There is no ruting as to the power of a Native Magistrate to inquire into a Criminal Procedure Code case where a European British subject is implicated. About 1884 the Acting Deputy Legal Kemembrancer pro-nounced against the Native M.gistrate when his opinion was asked, and a circular was is-sued giving his opinion. Mr. Henderson in his Criminal Procedure Code quotes this cirever, that Sir H. Prinsep in his C.P.U. under Section 443 states that European British sub-jects, in matters coming under Chapter VIII relating to security to keep the peace, are enhibit to the ordinary investigation of the communication. subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of Crimina. Courts. We have thus the opinion of a High Court Judge against that of a Deputy Lega Remembrancer. The Deputy Magistrate was I think, justified in choosing to rollow the former.'

o. Mr. Sims then made an application in revision upon this among other grounds to the High Court, but the learned Judges (Ghose High Court, but the learned Judges (Ghose and Stephen, J.J.s), without dearing speci-or try a case under section 107 and 114, against fically with the ground in question, dismissed the application with the remark that they therefore, that in our opinion, he cannot under saw no sufficient reason to interfere with the order of the District Magistrate. It does not appear whether this ground was specially brought to their Lordships' notice. 6. It will be seen on reference to the cir-

cular alluded to by the District Magistrate (which, as far as the Council can ascertain, has beeen consistently acted upon and followed from 1884 until the present case was decided) that the opinion therein quot-ed was not that of the acting Deputy Lega Remembrancer, as the District Magistrate supposed, but that of the "then acting Aqvocate-General of Bengal, Mr. A. Phillips, whose opinion was taken in consequence of representation made by this Association upon a similar case, in support of which they had the honour to quote the opinions both of the late Mr. Kennedy and of Mr. Pugh in support

tion inferred from acts generally of a dobutful character, the Legislature should have entrust-ed the enquiry to a class of officers less qualified to judge of such intentions, while prohibiting that class from judging with regard to accomplished facts. 1 should therefore con-clude that "offence' in section 445 is intended to correspond with "charge" in section 443, and means any matter laid to the charge of a person which, upon conviction, renders him punishable. The matter dealt with in section 107 is, I think, one for which a punishment is provided. In the first place, I think it must be considered a punishment to have to find be considered a punishment to have to find security. And if security is not fortheming the defaulter is to be committed to prison. In the second place, the committal to prison is itself a punishment for the original offence of harbouring an unlawful intent, and is not merely a punishment for default in furnishing security when ordered by a competent authority so to do. It is really on the same footing as a fine with imprisonment in default of pay-ment. I therefore think that the matter is and Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur, is vested one for which punishment is provided, al-though such punishment is only preventive in its object.

in its object. process to compel appearance, and the only en-quiry or trial, are with respect to the necessity for requiring security; and that, if that matter is not beyond the jurisdiction of a native Magistrate, the subsequent imprisonment, which follows without further trial, is within his competence; so that the native Magistrate could imprison a European for a year under section 123; while under section 446 he could the imprisonment under 446 being the direct punishment, while under section 123 it is the virtual punishment, although not by a sentence of the Court. I think that such a result as this was not intended, and therefore I am of opinion that a native Magistrate cannot enquire into or try cases under section 107.

A. Phillips.

The 11th November, 1884. Powers of Native Magistrates to call on Europeans to give security for keeping the peac

We are of opinion that outside the Presidency towns a Magistrate who is how a build make European British subject should make every summons under sections 106, 107, and 114, against an European British subject, returnable before a Magistrate who is an European British subject in accordance with the latter part of secdency towns a Magistrate who is not an tion 445, but in case the summons is made returnable before a Magistrate who is not an British subject under section 453.

We are also of opinion that outside the Presidency towns, a Magistrate who is not an European British subject cannot, owing an European British subject, and it follows, section 123 imprison the accused in default. Section 445 provides for the cases where a Magistrate who cannot enquire into a charge Mag strate who cannot enquire into a charge issues any process for the purpose of compell-ing the appearance of an European British subject "accused of an offence". Now under section 106 the accused is clearly accused of an offence, and though it may be agreed that a person accused under section 107 is not necessarily accused of an section 107, is not necessarily accused of an offence under the literal wording of section 4. Yet we think that according to the true construction of section 445, it must be held that it covers cases under section 107, as well as cases under section 106; for otherwise this absurd consequence will ensue that a native Magistrate can make the summons returnable before himself where the European British subject is not accused of any act or omission punish-

Calcutta Gazette.-May 18.

Appointments and Transfers.

The Sub-Deputy Collectors named below are appointed substantively pro tempore to the eighth grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors:-Babus Kamol Chandra Datter Kell Leave.

Mr. W. S. Adie, Officiating Joint Magis-trate and Deputy Collector, Ranchi, is allow-ed leave for three months.

Powers. Babu Jatindra Mohan Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate, Tangnil, Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first

of 1894, in that district. Mr. C. Tindall, Assistant Magistrate and It is also to be borne in mind that the only Collector, Gaya, is vested with the powers recess to compel appearance, and the only en- of a Collector, under Act I of 1894, in that district.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Appointments and Transfers. Babu Bencde Lal Ghose, B.L., is appointed to act until further orders, as a Munsif in the district of the 24-Parganas, to be ordinarily stationed at Alipore. The services of Babu Satya Charan Ganguli,

not sentence him for an accomplished crime Munsif of Alipore, 24-Parganas, are placed to more than three months' imprisonment; at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Babu Kanty Chunder Mukerji, Munsif of Bagerhat, in the district of Jessore, is ap-pointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Khulna:

at the Sadar station. Babu Apara Prosad Mdkerji, Munsif of Bankura, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Backergunge, to be ordinarily sta-

returnable before a Magistrate who is not an European British subject, the proper course for the accused in our opinion, is to appear and claim to be dealt with as an European trict of Noakhali, to be ordinarily stationed British arbitish subject at the proper course

at Fenny. Babu Akhoury Nityanand Singh, B.L., hari.

Leave. Babu Baidya Nath Ghuttack, Munsif of Feni, in the district of Noakhali, is allowed

leave for thirty days. Babu Bepin Behari De, Munsif of Chand-pur, in the district of Tippera, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Umesh Chunder Chuckerbutty, Mun-sif, under orders of transfer to Ranaghat, m the district of Nadia, is allowed leave for

fifteen days. Babu Kisori Mohan Sikdar, Munsif of Ban-

kura, is allowed leave for ten days. Babu Nando Lal Dey, Subordinate Judge, Midnapore, is allowed leave on private af-

Babu Shamshair Jang Bahadur, substan-tive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, is

RUSSIA'S RESERVE.

The war and prospects of intervention form the subject of an interesting letter by Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., in yesterday's "Times." Mr. Norman also contributes an article on "Russian Finance" to the May number of "The World's Work," of which he is the editor. The author has recently returned from Russia, where he had the honour of an interview with the Czar. He is careful, however, in both letter and article to say that the opinions he

expresses are solely his own. Nevertheless, the fact of the visit to "the Great White Czar" cannot but lend weight to

those solely personal opinions. "The war," says Mr. Norman in his letter, "can have but one ending: It is out of the question for Russia to be

defeated by Japan; it would be a national humiliation too colossal to be even thought of by Russia. . . . Rus not accept such a defeat. Russia cannot and will

With regard to suggestion of intervention,

it may arise at several points: If Japan should have further successes at sea, if Port Arthur should fall, if victory at the outset should attend Japanese arms on land, if she should become temporarily mistress of a large part of Manchuria, then it is pro-bable that Japan would offer to cede Manchuria to China on the condition of the Powers guaranteeing the integrity of China and stoping the war.

Again, if the fortune of war turned in favour of Russia, intervention would be sought both by Japan and her friends in England and the United States. Therefore, says Mr. Norman, it seems clear that whatever may happen, inervention will be sought.

WHAT RUSSIA WOULD DO.

But,—and Mr. Norman proceeds to give his opinions" as to what Russia would do:

Now, it may be stated without hesitation that Russia will not accept intervention in any shape or form, and that until she is Khulna: Babu Chandra Sekhar Sen is appointed to sct as a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at gerhat. Babu Rama Prosad Moitra, unsif of Pa-tuakhali, in the district of Backergunge, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Bankura, to be ordinarily stationed that Russia will not accept intervention in any shape or form, and that until she is victorious she would regard anything beyond the mere offer of mediation, which she would politely decline, as an unfriendly act, and would at once direct her own course according-iy. What, then, would be the position of England? The answer is easy: she would iv. What, then, would be the position of England? The answer is easy; she would stand alone, face to face with Russia, with the direct possibility of war under conditions where there would be practically nothing for her Navy to do.

Turning to the financial aspect, we quote what Mr. Norman has to say of Russia's vast what Mr. Norman has to say of Russia's vist store of gold. One recalls in this connection the old music hall refrain, "We've got the men, we've got the ships, we've got the money too." As to men no one has questioned Russia's strength. Of ships she has not, of course, quite so many as she had when the war began; but Mr. Norman's evidence goes to against Balaipant Natu who helped his deposition of the Raja and the charges at Fenny. Babu Akhoury Nityanand Singh, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Saran, to be ordinarily staticned at Moti-bari serve to the value of £62,776,000.

484 MILLION ROUBLES!

This sum Mr. Norman was permitted to see n St. Petersburg, and was invited to check in St. Petersburg, and was invited to check the official figures in any way he pleased: Deducting the gold reserved against the note issue, 350,000,000 roubles, as required by the Russian Currency Law of 1897, and add-ing available gold from other reserves and balances, Russia possesses a war fund in gold immediately available of 484,000,000 roubles, are 651,000,000 or £51,000,000.

The article tells how:

After a long and complicated walk through Runa, is anowed leave for then days.
Babu Nando Lal Dey, Subordinate Judge,
Midnapore, is allowed leave on private affairs for one month.
Babu Annada Prasad Bagchi, Additional
Subordinate Judge of Pabna and Bogra, is
allowed leave for three months.
SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.
Babu Shamshair Jang Babadur substantion ed, and I found myself in a broad passage, on each side of which was a door of iron

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

It is understood that the delay on the part of the responsible authorities in carrying out the scheme for giving higher pay to Indian Medical officers in civil employ, is due to a decision to consult the Local Governments on the subject.

THE POLICE DEFAMATION CASE.

The case in which Settara Thammayya of Gubbi is charged with defaming the Police in connection with the Gubbi murder case tands adjourned to the 25th instant for the examination of two remaining prosecution wit-nesses, Mr. Runga Row, Amildar and ano-ther.—"Mysore Herald."

THE FIVE-RUPEE NOTE.

The universal five-rupee note for India is being manufactured in England, delay in connection with its production here having arisen, owing to the failure of efforts to secure greaseproof paper. It will be slightly larger than the present note and will be lette ed in our vernacular languages instead of three. It is said to be intended to introduce the "nickel" into the Indian currency as an experiment; the Indian nickel will be of the value of one anna.

THE U. P. HARVEST PROSPECTS.

The Rabi narvest in Lucknow has been completed and the ground is being prepaied for the kharif harvest. Prospects show a fifteen anna wheat crop, fifteen to six.een anna barley crop, thirteen to lourteen anna crop of gram and peas, a sixteen anna yield of mean and wher and fourteen to fiteen of masur and athar, and fourteen to fitteen anna oilseeds crop. The area sown with poppy was the largest ever known in these provinces, but the outturn is expected to be an average one.

ENGLISHMEN AND POSTAL SURVEIL-LANCE.

With reference to the Gokhale-Pollen conroversy a friend writes to inform the 'Mahratta", that evidence is to be found 14 the papers relating to the deposit.on of the Satara Raja to prove that Englishmen do, when it is necessary, intercept stal commu-nications for the benefit of Government even in times of peace. It appears that subsequent to the deposition of the Satara Raja there was a debate in the Court of Proprietors of the the deposition of the Raja and the charges against Balajipant Natu who helped his depo-sition. In this debate it was brought cut that the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay had written to Col. Ovans as follows: -"The Judge at Ahmednagar has been fur-

ther informed that it is not unlikely that the triends of Govindrao at Satara and Poona will endeavour to communicate with him by etter and at the same time instructed him quietly to adopt measures to intercept any communications of this kind and forward them to Government." (See page 29 of the Papers.) In this debate Mr. Thomson openly ccused the East India Company of wayaying the letters of the Raja of Satara transmitted by the public mail and challenged the Deputy Chairman for this 'hateful practice.' (see page 30). Mr. Huit is the name of the Ahmednagar Judge in question who was ins-tructed to intercept the letters of Govindrao. the Diwan of Satara. It only remains to remark that the gentleman who as Juief Secretary to the Bombay Government ordered thas interception of letters the gentleman who presumably acted under this order, and the gentle-man who made an open accusation for such nterception against the Company were all Englishmen—fully as much Englishmen as Dr. Pollen himself, or those on whose behalf is not accused of any act or omission punish-7. The Council submit that an editorial note, for which no reasons are given and no judicial authority is or can be cited, can scarce-will ensue that the summons will be returnable

ly be said to justify such a drastic change in the view of the law hitherto adopted by the Government of Bengal as the present decision involves, and they humbly conceive that it cannot be regarded as of sufficient authority to override the carefully considered opinions of two leading counsels confirmed as they were by the opinion of the Advocate-General of the day taken by the Government for its own guidance, and the directions issued by that Government to their officers to act in accordance with that opinion. 8. Considering as they do that this is a

and the second s it, as may seem right. 9. The Council beg to annex for reference

copies of the opinions forwarded to the Government with their previous letter on this subject in 1884.

OPINIONS.

I have come to the conclusion, with considerable hesitation, that the words "enquire into or try any charge" in section 443 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, do apply to proceedings under section 107. I think it is impossible for any one to give a confident opinion on the point, when it is a question arising upon language so obscure. No doubt the word "charge" is quite wide enough to include, and would, I think, ordinarily mean include, and would, I think, ordinarily mean anything which could be made the subject of a charge so as to expose a person to the penalties or punishments provided by the Code, whether that charge was of an act or omission of of an intention to commit an act provided each was punishable. The difficulty arises when we come to section 445, which appears to be intended to restore the jurisdiction taken away by section 443 under certain restrictions away by section 443 under certain restrictions, but employes different language, speaking only of an offence. It seems absurd that the jurisdiction should be restored when an other of is in question and witheld when on intention to offend is alleged. The terms used in sec-tion 445 would therefore seem, on considering the scope of the Code, to be intended to coverthe same ground as those used in section 443. The question then arises, is the wider meaning to be given to "offence" or the marrower meaning to "charge"? No doubt "offence" is defined, while charge is not, but the definition allows the real meaning to be gathered from the context. I can see no reason why, when a European is charged with an intention of committing an offence, when be mind has to be dived into and its inclina-

before a Magistrate who will be prohibited under stotion 443 from enquiring into or trying the case. In addition to this we chink lector and Khas Tahsild hat every summons should be made returnable before a Magistrate who has power to

which makes him answerable to the criminal law. That the word "charge" is used in this sense in the Code seems plain from sections 161 and 180, illustrations 188, 209, 210, 242 and 253, in which it cannot possibly mean the

formal charge. By section 4 c inquiry includes every inquiry conducted by a Magistrate, and it is, we think, quite clear from the following sections 159, 164, 172, 177, 179, 181, 205, and 476, that to enquire means to hold an enquiry that the enquiry and trial are treated as distinct, that the enquiry may be held before any formal charge is made; and that an enquiry without any formal charge being made at all it may result in a conviction.

Lastly we would point out that by section 118 an inquiry under section 107 is to be made as an inquiry under section 107 is to be made as nearly as may be practicable in the manner prescribed for conducting trials in summons cases (where no formal charge is necessary), and when the order requires security for good behaviour, in the manner prescribed for con-

The Annual Administration Report on Indian Railways is now under preparation and will be published early next : 10nth.

We learn that for the present, at any rate, the press censorship of the Tibet Mission, has bl en handed over from the political to the military authorities.

A new fibre plant will shortly be experi-mented with in Calcutta, the fibre of which cannot be distinguished from that of Rhea. It has one great advantage over Rhea—there is no gummy substance to be evercome. There is much a creey observed about the identity of the plant. Some are, of course, acquainted with the plant, but are bound down to secrecy for the pred nt. The bound down to secrecy for the pred nt. The fibre is very fine indeed. and if the reports on it from London are favourable, a large plantation will be put down at once.

Babu Rameshwar Prasad, Sub-Deputy Collector and Khas Tahsildar, Palamau, is al-

acharge" against an European British subject, We think it is clear that by charge in this section is meant an accusation of something Babu Birendra Kumar Bose, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhalgal

pur, is allowed leave for one month. Babu Taruk Chunder Ganguli, Sub-Deputy Collector, Rajmahal, Sonthal Purganas, is allowed leave for three months.

allowed leave for three months. Roy Brajanandan Prosad Sinha, substan tive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Pat-na Division, is posted to the headquarters station of the Shahabad district. Babu Balaram Moitra, Sub-Deputy Collec-tor, is posted to the headquarters station of the Howrah district. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. John D. Gwilt is appointed to be a Member of the Committee for the manage ment of the Eden Sanitarium and Hospital

at Darjeeling. Captain J. J. Urwin, I.M.S., is appointed, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd April 1904, to act as Resident Surgeon, Medi-

April 1904, to act as Resident Surgeon, Medi-cal College Hospital, Calcutta. Captain G. King, I.M.S., is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Dinajpur. Cuptain M. H. Thornley, I.M S., Officiating Civil Surgeon of Jalpairguri, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Bhagalpur. Captain J. W. D. Megaw, I.M.S., Officiat-ing Civil Surgeon of Dinajpur, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Jalpaiguri.

Owing to the telegraph lines to East Bengal, Assam, Arrakan and Burma being interrupted, deforred traffic is likely to suffer delay. The Punjab Offices have opened at Simla for the summer season. The Lieutenant-Governor is timed to arrive there on the

26th instant. Mr. R. H. Downal, of Atgala estate, Cay-lon, prosecuted one of his sub-hauganies with attempting to stab and assault him. The Police Magistrate of Gampola heard the case and fined the accused R. 7-50 and bound him ovir to keep the peace for a lengthened period

On the recommendation of the Senate of

lowed leave from such time as he may avail himself of it to the 31st May 1904. Mnulvi Abdul Bari, Sub-Deputy Collector, in charge of the Doro Circle of the Majna-mutha Estate in the Contai subdivision of boards were completely filled, on narrow shelves, with ingots of gold, the ends of which inde a lining of gold for i cerly the whole of the room. The light was reflected brightly from the shining metal, and the effect, needless on the road to Lhassa when the advance is to say, was highly impressive. A partition of iron-work separated the room into two unof iron-work separated the room into two un-equal portions, one of which, as the inscrip-tion about each cupboard showed, was used for gold of Russian origin, and the other for gold which had come from abroad. Near one and of the room was a heavy iron table and and of the room was a heavy iron table and floor-space was occupied by long rows of bags, ten bags high, two bags wide, and from fifteen to thirty bags long—altogether over sixty-two millions sterling in gold.

SERIOUS REPORTS FROM THE EASTERN TRANSVAAL.

Johannesburg, Friday, April 22. Despite the official and general optimistic view taken here of the arrest in the Lyden-burg district, I have learned from a man who has just arrived from there that practically a state of terror exists in the district. The able-bodied men have armed and built a fort, in which the bank specie is removed every night and guarded. The drifts leading to the town are also guarded to prevent a surprise.

The men arrested have, so far as known confined themselves to stock-thieving and robbing Kaffirs. The whole district is dis-turbed. At every opportunity National Scouts are insulted and molested. It is known that large quantities of arms and ammunition were buried when General

Buller prove the commandoes through the mountains immediately to the north of the town. It is also stated that a gun was recently found, and this report is regarded as eliable.

The citizens are aiding the constabulary, and it is felt that the state of preparedness has averted any danger.

The Miyako, which has come to grief in Un the recommendation of the Senate of the Miyako, which has come to grief in the Madras University, Mr. P. S. Sivaswamy the haza dous operation of clearing miles, is a small Japan-built cruiser of 1,800 tons and an Additional Member of the Madras Legistic twenty knots speed used as a despatch vessel lative Coupcil.

arious transaction as the one that as formed the subject of the Gokhale-Polen controversy.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

all told, and these should probably prove sufficient unless some unlooked-for check occurs on the road to Lhassa when the advance is made next month upon that place. The strength of the original "escort" and its re-serves was about 3,000, and the casualties that have occurred from sickness and exposure can men be sent up, for it appears certain that the military operations will extend over several months, and the summer is very short in the uplands of Tibet. If another company or two of Mounted Infantry were added to the Force it would be an advantage, for there is ample evidence that the work done b- the mounted men has been of the very highest value, both in the matter of reconnaissance and pursuit. The Tibetans, like all mountain races, have an unreasoning dread of armed men on horseback and this point is an important one, considering how small compara-tively must be the column that will even-tually march upon Lhassa. The increase in the number of guns was indicated as necessary after the Kharo-la affair, the first occasion on which the tude levies made a determined stand and employed riflemen in their "sangars. stand and employed r.flemen in their "sangars." The two 10-pounder guns there used by Colo nel Brander could not make any impression upon the stone breastworks, and a orfficial turning movement by Infantry really decided the action. The fire of a complete battery would have had more marked results. It reported that the Dalai Lama has summ-men from all marks of Tibet and the force men from all parts of Tibet and the force may be met between Gyantse and Li probably be much larger than the encountered. At the Kharo Par men were in position, the large seen. In 1888 there were assembled in the Chumbi V ing of similar strength m the valley of the Sann about Lhassa itself of 1.500 mep

a force o

difficulty

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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

TRADE OF INDIA.

As indicated by the review of the trade of India at its monthly stages the final figures for the whole year do not leave much to be desiif d. In almost every direction progress is to be noted and the figures in many of the to be noted and the figures in many of the leading lines, both of imports and exports, form a record of trade. The financial position, too, as shown in these trade if turns is quite sound. The Secretary of State has disposed of form at the enormous sum of Rs. The enormous sum of Rs. The source is a scale as the Assound. The Secretary of State has disposed of Sound. The Secretary of State has disposed of Council Bills to the enormous sum of Rs. 55,67,95,000, an easy record, but in spite of the there is a nett trade balance in favour of In-dia of Rs. 9,50,50,321. Imported merchandis-was valued at Rs. 84,80,82,837 and exports at Rs. 1,53,15,73 411, the value of treasul) being Rs. 29,14,43,700 and Rs. 5 97,98,447 respec-tively giving an excess of exported merchandis-only to the extent of Rs. 68,34,90,574, or, in-cluding treasure, Rs. 45,18,45,321, from which Council Bills, have to be deduct d as above. With an improvement so marked there is not inuch room for a failing off in the value of an-articles dealt in, and th decreases on both sides are few and small. On the import side they are confined to oils and railway plant to they are confined to oils and railway plan sides are few and small. On the import side they are confined to oils and railway plant to the extent of eighteen and twenty-two lakks respectively. The former is owing to the greater use now made of Burma oil and to a ll sser extent to the increased use of other luminants, for the defect is entirely in kero-size "ather oils" conjugation in a comparison where sine, "other oils" coming in on a larger scale. On the credit side of imports the returns for sugar, metals and hardware, machinery and chemicals form records. Sugar shows an in-creased value of 96 lakhs on beet products and 64 lakhs on Mauritius can) sugar; metals and hardware 161 lakhs, a very great portion of this coming from the Continent, notably Bel-gium; machinery 55 lakhs and chemicals 30 lakhs. The returns for pilce-goods, which form about two-thirds of the total value of imports, reflect the troubles that have existed so long in the cotton trade, for though they show an increase of 56 lakhs over 1902-03 the result of higher prices rather than larger imports, they are, compared with 1901-02, in defect by no less than 189 lakhs. If the crisis now existing in the cotton-spinning in-dustry in this country should lead to the more general adoption of weaving, it would prove a blessing in disguise. It is certain that a large portion of the Rs. 31.01,06,230 represent-ing the value of "yarns and textile fabrics" imported might be kept in this country. Of this total, however, it is pleasant to see that fully 29 crores came from the United Kingdom, so the money is kept in the Empirity. Liquors and provisions show an increase of 17 lakhs, the grand total of these two for the twelve and provisions show an increase of 17 lakhs, the grand total of these two for th) twelve months being only some 385 lakhs, divided about equally, spirits being responsibly for Rs. 97,30.014. To come to treasure, gold im-ports form a record with an excess of 70 lakhs ovir the previous year, while silver is three lakhs less. On the export side there is an in-crease in the goldfigurts of $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and a decrease in silvir of 295 lakhs. Import decrease in silv'r of 295 lakhs. Import duties for the twelve months amounted to Rs. 6,72,48,068, a shortage on previous years owing to the reductions in the salt duty, which is responsible for about 230 lakhs of this total. Bengal, owing to her larger salt im-port, heads the list, but, apart from this, she is some 25 lakhs behind Bombay, which is the entering port for treasure entering port for treasure.

The figures of some of the hxports for 1903-04 are almost starting in their increases and her) as in imports records have been estab-lished. Cotton stands out prominently with an excess value in exports to Europe of 844 lakhs and to China and Japan of 120 lakhs, but the and to China and Japan of 120 lakhs, but the quantity exported is proportionate, and unfortunately does not indicate that India is taking a more leading place as cotton pro-ducer. That there is room for this is dertain, and it is to be hoped that under the fostering care of the Charthred Company recently start-ed a great impulse will be given to cotton growing both in the matter of quality and quantity. Exports of wheat also istablish a record with a value of Rs. 11,09,62,171 as against only Rs. 4,51,53,570 in the preceding against only Rs. 4,51,53,570 in the preceding year, the quantities being 1,297,016 tons as against 514,607 tons last year and 366,090 of eighteen bservatories might well stand tons in 1901-02 an increase that is likely to be fully maintained this year. The increase in be fully maintained this year. The increase in former than forty millions—for such is the number no opium again is one of value rather than quantity amounting to 245 lakhs, or some twenty per cent in value against seven per d nt in bulk. The year's trading in this article forms another record. The value of tea has increased by 144 lakhs, and in quantity by over thirty million lbs. As seven-eighths of the exports go to the United Kingdom a similar increase in this year will be an acceptable addition to the British Exchequer. Another record is established in jute manufactures, with some 46 lakhs excess, all in cloth, bags alone show-ing a sight decrease. This result has been achieved by the capture of the South Ameri-can market from Dundee, shipments thence amounting to over 50 lakhs in excess of the best previous. Shellac is better by 87, again a matter of increased valuts. Rice with a lesser quantity exported is better in value by 14 lakhs, Bingal having exported more than hitherto, the failure being with Burma, and there are improvements shown in hides and skins, wool, cotton yarn, cotton pice-goods skins, wool, cotton yarn, cotton pi ce-goods and coffee. On the debit side seeds and in-digo stand alone, the former with 37 lakhs and the latter with thirteen lakhs. Under seeds are comprised a very large number of articles, the exports of some showing a visry articles, the exports of some showing a visty large increase. Thus earthnuts, which go al-most exclusively to France, are better by over forty lakhs, linseed, poppy seed and rape seed by five lakhs each, the defect being found in cotton seed, all with the United Kingdom, 45 lakhs, and til seed, all with the Continent, 48 lakhs. Bombay exports a good half of the lakhs. Bombay exports a good half of the total seeds sent away, while the United Kingdom does not receive more than on)-quarter of the shipments. The amount of export duty collected was Rs. 1,00,31,363, a slight decrease owing to the smaller export of rice, Burma and Bengal contributing four-filths of the whole. The United Kingdom and British possessions are only moderate customins of India, their purchases of rice being about one-nighth, of wheat three-fourths, of cotton one-twelfth, of jute one-half and of jute manufactures one-quarter.

CENSUS OF THE SKY. THE GREAT STAR CHART.

The Astronomer Royal at a recent meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society made an announcement which marks an important stage in the progress of a great international undertaking. Maps of marvellous accuracy and detail have been produced in some num-bers of late years, which would have been the been adding plate after plate towards the com-pilation of what will be a complete photo-graphic survey of the whole heavens and the countless stars they contain, not only those which are seen on any fine night—which, by the way, are not "countless thousands," but number only some two thousands," but of millions of star which only the telescope lens and the sensitive plate in the camera have brought within our reach.

MADE THE PROJECT FEASIBLE.

It is only within the last twenty years that the advance of photography has made the pro-ject feasible, and no time was lost in putting t into effect. The international effort, out of this h the Astrographic Chart and Catalogue results, dates from 1887, when a conference of astronomers met in Paris; but for its origin we must go back a little farther. There was a really fine comet which came into our skies in 1882, and was watched and observed and sketched by its many admirers, but more im-portant than all was the fact that it was hotographed, and some beautiful plates, taken at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, by Dr. (now Sir David) Gill, his Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape, not only showed the brilliant comet in much detail, but also brought out thousands of stars behind it. Nor the positions of those stars and other astronomers had been at infinite pains by visual observations and careful measurements to fix, fore—that long exposures of the sensitive plate gave clear, round images of the faintest stars. Since then the sensitiveness of the plates has been much increased, and the work simplified, but is well to be reminded that to the early success and suggestion of a British astronomer, Sir David Gill, the great project of an international photographic chart of the heavens is due.

FIRST TWO VOLUMES COMPLETE. Briefly told, the announcement by the As-tronomer Royal above referred to is that the first of the two volumes of the Greenwich secinst of the two volumes of the Greenwich sec-tion of the Astrographic Catalogue is at last completed, and has been sent to the printers, whence it will issue in due course for the use of the world. The catalogue is an inseparable companion to, and dependent upon, the chart, and in the matter of human industry, and skill is the more remarkable of the two. For while the chart reproduces by photographic means the positions of the stars, for purposes of the catalogue each individual star dealt with has its position measured and recorded. Of course, the stalogue does not include every star that has left a faint impression on the fewer than forty millions—for such is the num-ber which it is believed the complete chart will record. The arrangement that has been carried out at each of the contributing obserween two and three millions. All the obser-vatories working upon the Astrographic Chart and Catalogue are equipped with similar pho-tographic telescopes, the lenses being thirteen inches in diameter, with clockwork driving power attached, so that the telescope auto-matically follows the stars in their apparent path across the heavens. POSITIONS OF 80,000 STARS. The area allotted to Greenwich is that from declination plus 64 deg. to the Pole. The volume now awaiting publication contains one-half of this, about 1,077 square degrees, and gives the posi-tions of 80,000 separate stars. Measurement of the remaining half are well in hand, and this the remaining half are well in hand, and this result has already been ascertained: as the Pole is approached the stars show a tendency to cluster more thickly. Although 886 square degrees only have, so far been measured for the second Greenwich volume, this area is found to contain 85,000 odd stars, more than the entire number comprised in the first vo-lume. There are 50 square degrees still re-maining to be measured and counted. A final verdict cannot be given until this has been done, but a fairly accurate forecast of the exact number of stars that there will be in the Greenwich section is about 179,000. Great the Greenwich section is about 179,000. Great Britain is not the first to obtain publication; Potsdam has already produced three volumes; Paris and the French colonial observatories have begun publication; Helsingfors has re-cently issued a part; but there is satisfaction in knowing that the forthcoming volume covers the Greenwich section is about 179,000. Great

half the Greenwich section and the Astronomer Royal and his staff are to be congratulated on seeing the end of their long task in sight—a task, be it said, the successful accomplishment of which will confer upon the science of astro-nomy the noblest endowment it has ever received.

SCENE AT BANDORA.

On Wednesday afternoon, in the Magis-trate's Court at Bandora, Mr. D. B. Binning, trate's Court at Bandora, Mr. D. B. Binning, counsel for the prosecution in the case in which Mr. C. E. Durnford, Assistant Secretary to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, charg's Mr. Sorab Vicaji and his brother, Mr. Vicaji Framjee Vicaji with doing a rash and negligent act and thereby indangering human life, addressed the Magis-trate on the evidence.

trate on the evidence. He said that he could not agree with counsel for the d fence when the latter called this a trumpery affair. On the cantrary it was one which was of great importance to the public and affected a very large number of people. For the prosecution they had the evidence of Messrs Durnford and Peachey and two other gentlemen, who it was impossible to believe would come into court and possible believe would come into Court and evidence of Messrs. Durnford and Peachey end two other gintlemen, who it was im-commit deliberate perjury. If they swore that the two accused stopped the trap and thus interrupted traffic and caused obstruc-tion and danger, their evidence proved law-lessness of the grossest kind. The Court had before it the evidence of Messrs. Durnford, Peachey, Romall, Ulinger and the syce, and on the other side the unsupported and inter-ested evidence of Mrs. Vicaji. Mr. Peachey did not get up this case with Mr. Durnford. Mr. Romall had not spoken to Messrs. Peachey and Durnford before this incident. They were strangers, and the same may be vidence of Messrs. Durnford and Peachey Peachey and Durnford before this incident. They were stirangers, and the same may be said about Mr. Ulinger. Regarding the oriticism on Mr. Durnford's evidence counsel said that that gentleman on the day he gave his evidnce had no counsel to protect him. Probably he did not understand Mr. Ghamat, is there are a good deal of misunderstanding or there was a good deal of misunderstanding or there was a good deal of misunderstanding on both sides. This production was not a counter-blast to the accused's solicitor's letter. That letter alleged that Mr. Peachly was driving furiously and recklessly, and thereby put the first accused and his with in danger of their lives. It referred also to the words used by Mr. Peachey. All that Mr. Hachey said in reply was that he was sorry for calling accused No. 1 a fool. He admit-ted nothing else. Mr. Durnford and Mr. Peachey were two different persons. Mr. Peachey were two lifed in persons. Mr. Durnford was not responsible for Mr. Peachey calling accused No. 1 a fool. With regard to the fact of Mr. Durnford not reporting the incident of the the 25th April at once the incident of the the 25th April at once to the police, he had explained that he did not und ustand the language and did not therefore complain there and then, but he took the earliest opportunity to do so. Assuming that Mr. Durnford was driving furiously and that Mr. Peachey did call the first accused a fool, did that give the accused the right in law to seize the point, not knowthe right in law to seize the porty, not know-ing whether it was quiet or otherwise, and regardless of consequences? A mere insult was not an offence which was cognizable by was not an offency which was cognizable by the police, and yet these two young Parsis did what even the police would not dare to do. Admitting that Mr. Durnford drow recidessly and that Mr. Peachey did call No. 1 a fool it was no excuse for arresting the pony although these facts may constitute mitigating circumstances. Now, with regard to the danger of this act: It was a practice nightly for a number of gharries to drive up Pali Hill in a row. It was not right to con-clude that all horses were guilt : there were

A RUMOUR IN BOMBAY.

Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, discharged Amirbee Isakbeg, Chandbee, Saidubeg, and Shamshu-din, who were charged with enticing away Hussenbee, wife of Abdul Karim, Police Con-stable No. 241B, no case having been made out against them out against them.

SHOOTING AN ELEPHANT DEAD.

The Mysore correspondent of the "Madras writes: There are few "shikaris" in Mail" writes: There are few "shikaris" in India who can ever hope to shoot an elephant after they pass the venerable age of four score years. This feat was, I understand, performed by Mr. J. S. Middleton of the Cadamaney Estate, recently. I am told that the animal dropped with one shot. A .577 bullet, with seven drams of powder behind it, penetrated the forehead of the huge beast. I feel sure all planting sportsmen will join me in my congratulations to the grand old man of Munzerabad. Mr. Middleton enjoys the unique distinction of being the only Mail" the unique distinction of being the only planter who holds a license to shoot elephants.

A BANGALORE SENSATION.

The City Magistrate is at present engaged in trying one Settayya Temmayya for defama-tion under the following circumstances: — The accused, who was also one of the accused in the Gubbi murder case of last year, brought in the Gubbi murder case of last year, brought a complaint before the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore against Mr. L. Krishan Rao. District Superintendent of Police, who had charge of the murder case, in which he stated that the police officer extorted certain valuable that the police officer extorted certain valuable jewellery from him for the purpose of com-paring it with certain property connected with the murder, and also charging him with other questionable acts. The man, however, was umable to prove any of his allegations against Mr. Krishna Rao, and the latter is prosecut-ing the former, having obtained the sanction of Government.

District. Rs. 200 have been assigned for every taluka, and Rs. 100 for every petha, also a prize of one and half annas for every making short work of some sweet lemon trees growing on the bank opposite to the District Court. Further across the bridge, they troubled the gardens of a number of nurserymen, who made futile efforts to get them away from rose and other trees which they had been cultivating with care.

A JOBBERY. Says "Citizen" of Allahabad: Mr. F. G. Housden, late Head Master of the local Dis-trict School, has now taken up his new duties as Inspector of Schools, Benares and Gorakhas Inspector of Schools, Benares and Gorakh-pur Divisions. It would appear that, like the Imperial Government, Local Government will fight shy of public the opinion and take a positive delight in promoting unpopu-lar men and men of no distinction. Has

A GOA DEFAMATION CASE.

A RUMOUR II, Boundary that Sir There is a rumour in Bombay that Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, is likely to be appointed Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court. In that event Mr. Justice Russell would probably be-come Chief Justice of the High Court, Bombay. A DOLICEMAN'S WIFE. Lisbon. In the other case against the "Heraldo" for publishing the protest of the proprietors of that journal to the Lisbon Association of Journalists, the High Court Judges found the proprietor as well as the publisher guilty of certain offensive expres-sions therein against the Chief Secretary who acted for the Governor-General during his abserce on leave, and sentenced them to im-prisonment for 30 and 15 days, respectively. It is stated that an appeal to the Privy Coun-cil is about to be filed against this decision.

the week. Zanzibar mean barometer was 063 degrees lower than usual. Wind was 063 degrees fower than usual. Wind was south-south-westerly instead of south by east, and was unusually light. Seven inches of rain fell during the week. Sevenelles mean barometer was about normal. Wind was south-easterly and was stronger and steadier than usual, while the rainfall of the week was less than one-tenth of an inch. Data from Mauritius show that high pressure area in southern latitudes is less high or lies more to the southward than usual, and that south-east trades in that region are variable, and east trades in that region are variable and light, while rainfall has been heavy at Seyhight, while rainfail has been heavy at Sey-chelles in lat. 4 degrees. However, pressure has been normaly the south-east trades stronger and steadier than usual and the rainfall light.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

An officer describes the Somaliland engage An officer describes the Somaliland engage-ment at Illig as follows:—A landing was effected under difficulty at the mouth of the large river Gulhelo. The heavy surf made the landing occupy over two hours. Advanc-ing towards Illig the troops met the enemy in considerable force, but they retreated and took shelter within the Illig defences. Ad-miral Willes had intended to land two light field guns but the rough see prevented it also to be undertaken in the Deccan and other centres, where the locusts plague exists. The locusts were exceedingly busy in Poona the whole of Tuesday in the neighbourhod of the river Mulla-Moota. Both banks were crowd-ed with these voracious insects, and the ed with these voracious insects, and the vegetation as will as the trees came in for their unwelcome attentions. They could be seen crossing and re-crossing the bridge and of matted thorn were cut down, and the Dervishes fought fiercely, but could not with-stand the bluejackets' well-directed fire. Finally, with a ringing cheer, the bayomet charge made the staughter enormous. Nu-merous prisoners were taken., The European casualties have already been recorded. Ad-miral Willes and the Commander of the "Volturno" watched the fight. The next day the stone towers and zarebas were destroyed.

FEEDING THE ARMY IN MANCHURIA.

A Russian official statist proves the possibi-lity of feeding and foddering an army of 300,000 men and 100,000 horses in Manchuria clude that all horses were quist; there were horses and horses. To arrest a young, vatu-able and nervous pon- driven in a light cart, was a dangerous act. It did not matter what occurred; it was the possible result that had to be considered. Counsel said that the act was dangerous to lift) as there was no saying what would have happened had the converted is the postible to solve the solve descent to the solve the solve descent to the solve desce that he scored several defeats in his attempts at obtaining the B. A. degree of the Calcutta University, and that it was after several chances that he got through the test? As to the knowledge in English of this gentle-man, well—he came off with flying colours in the M. A. degree examination in English of the Allahabad University, and occupied a position in the third grade almost at the bottom of the list of the successful candi-dates of the war, seven ordinary goods trains. More than this number of food and fodder trains culd not be forwarded over the Siberian Railway during the twenty-four bours without interfering with the troop and munitionary transports and mail passenger trains. This calculation is made on the pre-mise that the army of 300,000 men and 100,000 horses must be ted exclusively from Russia. But this statist goes on to show 100,000 horses must be ted exclusively from Russia. But this statist goes on to show that there will be no such actual necessity, since the districts forming the theatre of war, are the most fertile in the whole Pro-vince. Bodune usually exports annually, 2,700,000 poods of millet and 830,000 poods of horse provender: Baiyam Susu produces 1,300,000 poods of wheat and there is an enor-mous supply of cattle reckoned at 1,000,000 NOYCE VS. BREWER. The Cantonment Magistrate of Mandalay delivered judgment on the 13th May in the case in which Mr. Noyce, Municipal Com-missioner, charged Dr. Brewer, the Health Officer, with assaulting him without provo-cation after the Municipal Meeting on the 19th April. Evidence was heard on Wednes-day. Accused admitted the assault, but pleaded a certain amount of provocation. The complainant swore to the unprovoked nature of the assault, denied having called accused "Brewer" without "Mr.," and said that had he done so, it would have been impertimence, and that had he then denied it, he would have deserved a thrashing. One witness (the Chairman) said he heard Noyce say "Brewer" in an aside to the accused. Another witness who sat next to Noyce at the meeting, said he never heard Noyce say 'Brewer'' and he never heard Noyce say the meeting, said he never heard Noyce say alters the structure of the Russian statistics calculations.

In the course of a most interesting account in M.A.P., of the late Admiral Makaroff, Mr. T. P. O'Connor writes: —In this case an additional touch of sadness is added to the story by the fact that the daughter of the dead hero—a beautiful girl of 17—lost her "fance" in the same awful hour as her father. fat Wata

saying what would have happened had the pony reared back into the ditch. The evipony reared back into the ditch. The evi-dence was preponderatingly in favour of the prosecution, whose witnesses on oath said the pony was driven in a proper manner at a trot. On the other side they had in con-tradiction the evidence of Mrs. Vicaji, who was more interested in her husband's affairs was more interested in her husband's affairs than the prosecution witnesses were in Mr. Durnford. Mr. Durnford drove his trap quickly, no doubt, but there was nothing in law to prevent it, and nothing in the evid-ence to show that he had driven furiously. Mr. Ghamat said the accused were right in resenting the insult. That was at the bot'om of the whole affair. It was more likely that

being very incensed the accused lost their tempers and rushed after Mr. Durnford. tempers and rushed after Mr. Durnford. Calling accused No. 1 a fool was ill-advised, and Mr. Peachey apologist of for it, but the accused's conduct was entitled to the epithet of foolishness. What right had accused No. 1 to seizh the cart and demand Mr. Peachey's and Mr. Durnford's name? Mr. Ghamat said a policeman would have done it. A policeman was in a totally different position : said a policeman would have done it. A policeman was in a totally different position; he would be quite different if private indi-vidually had his powers. He was specially endowed with powers which were not given to the general public, and yet the learned counsel questioned whether oven a policeman would be justified in placing occupants of the cart and subsequent carts in a position of danger.

danger. This Court said that judgment would be delivered on Monday, the 16th instant.

The value, assessed by the Japanese Government, of the steamer sunk in the first two attempts to block Port Arthur is as follows: attempts to block Port Arthur is as follows: ---"Bushu-maru," 75,000 yen; "Buyo-maru" 90,000 yen; "Hohoku-maru," 91,800 yen; "Jinsen-maru," 100,000 yen; "Tientsin-maru," 267,000 yen; Eukui-maru," 124,000 yen; "Yoneyaman-maru," 130,000 yen; "Yahiko-maru," 201,000 yen; "Chiyo-maru," 163,000 yen; total, 1,241, 800 yen.

SLIGHT INJURIES often disable a man and cause several days' loss of time and when blood poison develops, sometimes result in the loss of a hand or limb. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment. When applied to cuts, bruises and burns it causes them to heal quickly and without maturation and prevents any danger of blood poison-

For sale by Smith Stanistreet & Co., Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul & Co., Abdool Rahaman and Abdgel Karsen, Oslantia.

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dates of the year, poor natives standing head and shoulders above him? And yet, as if not satisfied with making him a Head Master, the Government must needs dub him an Inspector.

NOYCE VS. BREWER.

the meeting, said he never heard Noyce say "Brewer." Another witness (the Secretary) "Brewer." Another witness (the Secretary) said he heard Noyce say "Brewer" when ad-dressing the Chairman. Accused, question-ed by the Magistrate, said the provocation was in Noyce's manner of denying having called him "Brewer," but fully admitted the threat to "punch" Noyce's head and the subsequent assault. The Magistrate found Noyce had called accused "Brewer," also that he had wrongfully denied it, and therefore caused gnave provocation. He said that the law condoned an assault under grave provocation; that accused was morally, but not legally, that accused was morally, but not legally, wrong and therefore he acquitted the accused

IT WORKS LIKE MAGIO .- The relief obtained from Chamberlain's Pain Balm when applied to a burn or scald is so nearly instanapplied to a burn or scald is so nearly instan-taneous that it seems almost magical in its effect. An injury of this kind heals without maturation when this remedy is applied and unless the wound is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by Smith Stanistract & Oo Wholesale Agents B. K. Paul & Os., Abdeel Fahaman and Abdool Kaream, Felentis,

It steems certain now that the threatened deportation from Tientsin of Mr. Cowen, editor of the "China Times," has been abandoned. Mr. Cowen has resumed the editorship.

Mr. Cowen has resumed the editorship. The total amount of more y contributed by the people in Japan towards the War Fund since the opening of hostilities up to the 15th ult. is said to have reached 1,260,450 year. The Yorodzu observes that only 168,000 year were contributed by the poeple during the Japan-China war and 107,629 year during the

Japan-China war and 107,029 yen during the North-China campaign. A Berlin correspondent says: —A well-known Russian General draws a comparison betwisen the Russian army in the Russo-Turkish cam-paign and the present one. At that time Russia was obliged at the biginning to place 547,000 men in the field, increasing them by degrees to 873,000. During the Turkish war 17.870 men fill and 56,000 were wounded As Japan cannot bring together more than As Japan cannot bring together more than 300,000 men, Russia has no need to meet them with a larger army.

2 3 24 25 26 27 28 29 3

AMEITA LAZAR PATRIKA,"MAY, 19, 1904. THE

NOTES ON RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

KOREA'S FUTURE.

THE PROTECTORATE.

The War correspondent of the "Tim's of India" writes the following account of the future of Korea from St. Astersburg under

date April 22:--The Protectorate over Korea, which the Government of the Mikado proclaimed recently, is as important as anything which may re-sult from the present war between Russia and Japan. Unfortunately for our interests, the action of the Japanese Government has been ignored by the Press of Great Britain, while on the Continent also this new decree has practically escaped attention. Nevers, the circumstance is imbued with great significance, and, inasmuch, as it es-tablishes Japan's position in Korea, the re-cent edict merits the closer attention of those publicists who are interested in the affairs of the Flar East. It cannot be denied that Japan possesses interest in Korea, whose existence equips with moral justification the argument by which she defends her proclaman tion.

Her interests in Korea, inde.d, are preeminent, and their importance corrispons with the development of the country. Yet with the development of the country. Yet Japan has won for herself that especial posi-tion in Korea which now distinguishes her by many devices whose employment, surreptiti-ously or without concealment, as circums-tances may have warranted, do not show that any special consideration for the welfare of Korea has determined her motives. The position of Korea in regard to Japan is, of genurge, unfortunate geographically and poli-

Japanese to foreign competition in this par-ticular market has been revealed. It is but natural to assume, therefore, that the politi-cal protection which she has now guaranteed cal protection which she has now guaranteed to Korea is but the forerunner of a degree of commercial protection which has been impossible in the past. In the main, however, the commercial supply macy which the Japanese industries any political foun-dation, the exclusion of finding products from the markets of Korea being engineend by the Japanese traders thimselves, who refuse to sell or in any way to push foreign products. This opposition to foreign-made goods has resulted in what may be discribed as a commercial com-bination animated by a spirit of communism. It has, as I have previously remarked, no bination animated by a spirit of communism. It has, as I have previously remarked, no foundation in the political acts of either coun-try. It enjoys no political recognition, its ex-istince is not in any way encouraged by the officials. Nevertheless, between the manu-facturer in Japan and his agant in Korea, between the wholesal, merchant in Japan and the stell trial and the sector. between the wholesal; merchant in Japan and the retail trad r in Korea, there is a strong reuniting sentiment against foreign competi-tion. The feeling perhaps a natural only, while its existence constitutes the nost extra-ordinary form of commercial protection by which the trade between any two Statles has ever been held together. If this condition of things has been in existence for some years without the benevolent assistance of the paternal Government, a very much most serious state of affairs may arise when the Government of Japan begins to administer the affairs of Korea with its own hands. We may expect, then, the relations existing between our colonies and the mother country to be reproduced in the "modus vivendi" country to be reproduced in the "modus vivendi' which will operate between Korea and Japan. Japan has already betrayed his appreciation of the doctrine of Protection in her relations with Formosa---the only colony of importance which the Enpire of Japan possesses at the predint moment. In respect of Formosa coun-tervalling duties exist, and a very close pro-tervalling target is similar and accurate foreign which will operate between Korea and Japan. Japan has already betrayed hir appreciation of the doctrine of Protection in her relations with Formosa--the only colony of importance which the Enpire of Japan possesses at the predent moment. In respect of Formosa coun-tervalling duties exist, and a very close pro-tectionist tariff is maintained against foreign imports. Japan in this particular instance does not lenjoy the material advantage which would accrue to her if the Formosan trade were greater than it is. In confliction with Korea, where the capacity of trade is some-what indefinite, fresh complexion altogether is imparted to the future situation. It is as well, perhaps, if this view of the lealations between Japan and Korea finds re-terval and the situation show of the lealations between Japan and Korea finds re-terval and the source a like result. Sho It is as well, perhaps, if this view of the relations between Japan and Korea finds re-cognition among those commercial class's of Great Britain that are interested in the Far Eastern trade. They themselves, perhaps, can do but little to counteract the effect of Japanese competition in the markets of Korea, but in certain directions the representative

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necessity and a luxury indeed

the zebras should have been suspected of having stolen it passes our comprehension. In their natural state we should have thought that a hatural state we should have thought that a baby el phatnt would be about the last thing a zebra would think of kidnapping and con-cealing. But elephants know more of the natural inclinations of zebras than why do, and therefore we must assume that there where rasons for suspicion.

A large number of steamers which reductly arrived in Bombay from Calcutta have been found with their cargo of coals on free. These comprise the Morven, Garlock, Labuan, Qilla, King Robert, Vermount, Cambridge and Nord-froit, While one of the calw of the Woodbridge was playing on the fire the coal on which he stood gave way and he was so deverely burnt that he died in hospital.

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short of any encroachment upon its actual integrity. In respect of the case of Japam in relation to Korea these things are in-admissible.

skin of the face removed. This "skinning process is usually a great success, and leaves a new skin of youthful texture. To obtain it she must have her face bathed in acid and enveloped in a manner to protect it from the air. When the annointing proparation has done its work, the covering is removed, and with it comes the outer skin with all its wrinkles. The idea has no terror for the would-be ies. The idea has no terror for the would be 'smart' woman. She contents herself with the thought that she is but assisting Nature. The same process, only more gradually, is con-stantly taking place. That is her justifica-tion.'' Dimples are created by the use of the electric needle.

In out) of the illustrations accompanying the

In one of the interations accompanying the article a pedicurist (man) is trimming the so-ciety beauty's toe nails, and paring down callo-sities on her foot, while a manicurist woman is dressing up hir fingers. Preparatory to entering the drawing-room in the evening the society bauty has made her eyes "brilliant by darkening the hyebrows --aruse which enhances the beauty of mine women out of ten. She has also drawn a fine women out of ten. She has also drawn a fin line of black under the lower lashes, to give

preparations which produce a like result. She cannot fad, the glare of electric light with the same complexion as she wore in the morn-ing. The artificial lights of the average drawing-room make most women look not only unattending but estimate in

unattractive, but actually ill. "The society beauty pripares her face for the evening toilet much in the same way asy



Excessive or scanty urination, painful urination, involuntary and putrid discharges, nocturnal emis-sion, loss of manhoed and prostration of youthful vigor and energy and all other symps toms of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Running White, Urithritis, Cystitis, &c., disappear, as if by charm by



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7. DR. R. G. KAR, L. R. C. P., (Edin.), Secretary, Calcutta Medical School, says:-".: Healing Balm has given me immense satisfaction in cases of Gonorrhœa."
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9. DR. R. MONIER, M. B. C. M. (Edin.), Resident Surgeon, Park Street, Government Charitable Dispensary, says-". Healing Balm was used by me in several cases of Gonorrhœa and was found successful.

found successful. 10. DR. R. A. FERMIE L. R. C. P. & S. etc, says:-"... I used Healing Balm for Gonorrhœa in a number of my patients and found it very efficacious." Many other certificates from doctors of equal eminence will be published hereafter and my be had

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