



BI-WEEKLY EDITION---PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY

VOL XXXV.

CALCUTTA SUNDAY, MAY, 22,

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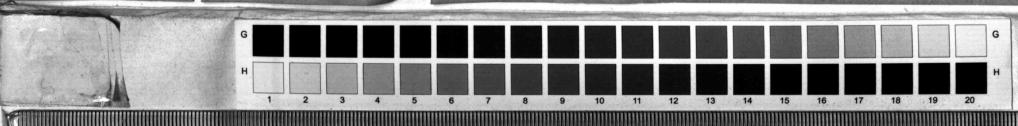
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Dated a-2-90.

Su). Nil Kant Majumdes, Professor, Presidency College,



Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE PRESS OF INDIA.

HOW IT WAS GAGGED BY WELLESLEY It was during his sojourn in Madras, on the eve of the final campaign against Tippu Sultan, or in the early part of 1799, that the Marquis or in the early part of 1799, that the Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General, deemed it necessary, with due regard to the security of the State, to deprive what then passed for the Press of India of such small amount of freedom as it had previously enjoyed. That Press was formed of a few journals that scarcely deserved to be designated as newspapers, seeing how little in the way of news they published. The methods of the Government at the time were autogratic, and the morale of public were autocratic, and the morale of public functionaries sometimes provoked severe cri-ticism. The Court of Directors, in their snug chairs in Leadenhall Street, never wearied of preaching high morality to their servants in the Far East. But they did not endeavour to keep those servants out of reach of temptation by paying them salaries proportionate to their reasonable wants, or to the discomforts and drawbacks incidental to their existence. The observer, therefore, who felt inclined to be critical, and was afforded the opportunity of venting his spleen in a public journal, was at no loss for pegs whereon to hang dissertations that were calculated to wound the susceptibilities of the powers that be. The more that the victims of criticism, whether veiled or unveiled, writhed under the lash, the greater was the enjoyment of their subordinates, and the louder was the laughter in general society. This was bad enough during a period of peace, but it was held by Lord Wellesley to be intol-This was bad enough during a period of peace, but it was held by Lord Wellesley to be into-erable during a time of war, when the British raj was struggling for predominance against

Lord Wellesley had at first intended to send General/ Sir Alured Clarke to Madras to assume the control of the operations against Mysore; but on second thoughts—as Lord Clive, then Governor of Madras, was a somewhat irresolute and weak man, who in no results of the statement of the second resource. pect resembled his father, the intrepid, resourceful, Chive of history—he resolved to do what was needed in the emergency rather than to entrust the task to a delegate. So he empowered Sir Alured Clarke to act as Governordeneral during his own absence from Calcutta General during his own absence from Calcutta. Soon after he reached Fort St. George, his attention was drawn to an article in the "Asiatic Mirror," of Calcutta, in the course of which Mr. Bruce, the Editor, indulged in an invidious comparison of the relative strength of the European and native population at that time in Inda, which necessarily showed how inconsiderable numerically the resident British were as compared with the dumb millions of the people of the land. The late Mr. John Clark Marshman, C.S.I., the famous editor of the "Friend of India" in its palmy days, stated in his "History of the Serampore" to his liberation of the Press. "Public opinion," said the memorialists oracularly, "was the strongest support of just Government, and liberty of discussion served but to strengthen the hands of the executive. Such freedom of discussion was the gift of a liberal and enlightened mind, an invaluable and unequivocal expression of those sentiments evinced by the whole tenour of your Lordship's adminssivation." This cooing of the doves of the silvery Cooum was much appreciated by the Governor-General, for, instead of directing his Private Secretary to write a note of ackage in his "History of the Serampore" in conventional terms, he himof the "Friend of India" in its palmy days, stated in his "History of the Serampore Mission," (published in 1859)), that Mr. Bruce was "one of the ablest public writers who has ever appeared in India"; and that the article was "written in all simplicity and good faith, and without any factious design." But, such as it was, and appearing at the critical time that it did, and immediately after his own departure from Calcutta it greatly disturbed. departure from Calcutta, it greatly disturbed the usual serenity of Lord Wellesley, then a man of 39 years of age; and his opinion of it may have been strengthened by that of his brother, Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington-to-be, who was also in Madras at the time. And both he and his brother were appeared that the Calcutta Press had often include. at the time. And both he and his brother were aware that the Calcutta Press had often indulged of late in criticism that was not complimentary to the Government of the day. He was thus led to regard the article under notice as especially "mischievous"; and he lost no time in directing Sir Alured Clarke to arrest Mr. Bruce, and have him deported without ceremony by the first available vessel from Calcutta. At the same time he told Sir Alured Clarke that, "if you cannot tranquilise the Editors of this and other mischievous publications, be so good as to suppress their papers cations, be so good as to suppress their papers by force, and send their persons to Europe".

In order to leave no room for doubt in the which the Press was to be referred to, he devised a rigid censorship. Sir Alured Clarke was to require the printer of every paper not a proof-copy of such issue, previous to its publication, for the inspection of the Secre-

was that the Press was unable to comment upon, or even to record, current local events, to touch upon the policy of the local Government, or to do anything more than publish official notifications, domestic occurrences, extracts from Home papers that had no reference to India, and a few advertisements. The Governor-General thus secured exemption for all public authorities from the pinpricks of editorial pens; and editors worthy of the name found their occupation gone. free from prejudice than they were; and on this occasion the President urew his pen across the passages in their Despatch in which they confirmed the Governor-General's action. Mar-sham states that "at a subsequent period, after his return to England, and when the rust of Oriental despotism had been rubbed off by the friction of constitutional associations, Lord Wellesley fixed his own condemnation on these arbitrary regulations by directing them to be excluded from the collection of his official Despatches, published under his own superintendence." The Press censorship, however, which Lord Wellesley established, and which the Board of Control did not deem it necessary to revoke, continued in force for 18 years, or during the remainder of his reign as Governor-General, the whole period of the reign of the

Marquis of Cornwallis and Sir George Barlow, and the first five of the 10 year's reign of the Marquis of Hastings. Great progress was made in advancing the boundaries, and increasing the stability of British rule during that period, so that, in 1818, Lord Hastings felt that the Press might be to some extent relieved of its fetters. The "old Indians" who formed his Council, and who well knew—occupying the prominent position which they did—that they would be the game at which the emancipated journalistic sportsman would preferentially let fly, did not share his benevolent attitude towards, or his desire to inspire by reposing confidence in irresponsible critics. But Lord Hastings had the courage of his broad-minded opinions, and he was determined.

WILD ELEPHANTS.

The Arakan Railway Survey party is reported; in Prome, to have come across a herd of four hundred wild elephants in the jungle, on the hills to the West of the river Irrawaddy.

A DELHI SENSATION.

The Jains of Delhi have filed a complaint in the District Magistrate's Court in respect of the publication entitled "All About Jainism," by an Arya Samajist, and printed in Lahore. The case promises to excite considerable interest. of his broad-minded opinions, and he was de-termined to do what he honestly thought to be right. He was especially averse from recourse being had to the expedient of deportation for the purpose of ridding the country of a journalist who rendered himself obnoxious. But, by way of meeting the wishes of his Council to some extent, he agreed to the publication of regulations for the guidance of Editors:—

English, or other news-papers, passages coming under any of the above heads, as well as private scandal, and personal remarks tending to excite dissension in society. Government were empowered to visit any infraction of these rules by a prosecution in the Supreme Court or by cancelling the licence of the offen-der, and ordering him to return to Europe."

These regulations were stringent enough; but, so far from being put into force, they were tacitly allowed to become a dead letter; and, nine months after their ineffective promulgation, Lord Hastings received an Address from "the Inhabitants of Madras," in which after he was congratulated upon the termination of the Mahratta War, allusion was made to his liberation of the Press. "Public opinion," said the memorialists or coularly "was the nowledgment, in conventional terms, he him-self wrote to Madras as follows:—

"My removal of restrictions from the Press "My removal of restrictions from the Press has been mentioned in laudatory language. I might easily have adopted that procedure without any length of cautious consideration, from my habit of regarding the freedom of publication as a natural right of my fellow-subjects, to be narrowed only by special and urgent cause assigned. The seeing no direct necessity for these invidious shackless might have sufficed to make me break them. I know myself, however, to have been guided in the step by a positive and well-weighed policy. If our motives of action are worthy, it must be wise to render them intelligible throughout an Empire our hold on which is opinion. Furwhich has nothing to disguise wields the most powerful instrument that can appertain to sovereign rule. It carries with it the united reliance and effort of the mass of the gov-erned."

its publication, for the inspection of the Secretary to Government, who was instructed to strike out any portion of the contents which appeared to him calculated to prejudice the Government or endanger public tranquility. Any failure on the part of the responsible Editor, publisher, or proprietor of a paper to conform to these harsh conditions of the paper's existence exposed him to the chance of being immediately shipped off England. The result was that the Press was unable to comment upon, or even to record, current local events, to touch upon the policy of the local Government, or to do anything more than publish official notifications, domestic occurrences, extracts from Home papers that had no reference to India, and a few advertisements. The Governor-General thus secured exemption for all public authorities from the pinpricks The Governor-General thus secured exemption for all public authorities from the pinpricks of editorial pens; and editors worthy of the name found their occupation gone.

So the Press of India was brought, in the last year of the eighteenth century, to a condition not unlike that which is held, at the beginning of the twentieth century, by the Press of Russia. The Court of Directors cordially approved of Lord Wellesley's vigorous, and they drafted a Despatch in which they expressed their appreciation of the action he had taken. But they themselves, while in favour of the application of a severe censorship of editorial utterances, were subject to the censorship of the Board of Control, the President of which, as often as not, was more free from prejudice than they were; and on this occasion the President urew his pen across the passages in their Despatch in which they was Adam.—"C. L. in the "Madras Mail."

> HOW TO AVOID TROUBLE.—Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea 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 everywhere admitted to be the most successful 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., Wholesale Agents, B. E. Paul & Co., Abdeel Rahaman and Abdoel Kareen, Calenta. HOW TO AVOID TROUBLE.-Now is the

WILD ELEPHANTS.

THE SQUABBLE AT BANDORA.

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. G. R. Dabholker, Resident First-class Magistrate of Bandora, judgment in the case in which Mr. Viccaji Sorab and his younger brother are charged with doing a rash and negligent act was deferred from to-day (16th inst.) to the

The report of the Chunar Reformatory School in the United Provinces shows that School in the United Provinces shows that only a small percentage of boys, when they go out into the world continue to practise the crafts in which they have been instructed during their stay in the institution. Last year, for example, out of 88 children trained to follow along certain lines of industry, no fewer than 59 found quite other roads to pursue. Such trades as cane-work, twiloring, shoe-making, carpentry, gardening, weaving shoe-making, carpentry, gardening, weaving, pottery, and the like, are taught in the school but few indeed are the boys who work at such trades after they have left. It would obviously be incorrect to infer that the majority of the boys in a reformatory school are not amenable to instruction in a trade. Hence, apparently, the necessity for the school authorities to give a little more care to the important matter of the choice of a trade.

AN INTERESTING CASE AT MANDALAY According to The Mandalay Herald, a very According to The Manually Herald, a very one of the interesting case is now before Mr. D. Ross, he who described the control of the control of the interesting case is now before Mr. D. Ross, he who described the control of the interesting case is now before Mr. D. Ross, he who described the control of the interesting case is now before Mr. D. Ross, he who described the control of the interesting case is now before Mr. D. Ross, he who described the control of the interesting case is now before Mr. D. Ross, he who described the control of the interesting case is now before Mr. D. Ross, he who described the control of the interesting case is now before Mr. D. Ross, he who described the control of the interesting case is now before Mr. D. Ross, he who described the control of the interesting case is now before Mr. D. Ross, he who described the control of the interesting case is now before Mr. D. Ross, he who described the control of the interesting case is now before Mr. D. Ross, he who described the control of the of mixed marriages between Mohamedans and Burnese according to the rites of Mohamedanism professing the Mohamedan faith, and resemble very much in this connection the black Jews of the Malabar Coast. of the General as to the manner in h the Press was to be referred to, he delarized censorship. Sir Alured Clarks to require the printer of every paper not to attach his name to issue, but also to submit proof-copy of such issue, previous to sublist to discount to account the proof-copy of such issue, previous to sublist to appear to control to any portion of the Secretage of the special benefit of the special benefit of the secretage of the secretage of the special benefit of the secretage of the se The dispute is in connection with an estate Although this elaborate argument was add- of a Zarabaddi claimed by antagonistic in-

> The correspondent of the "Englishman" writes under date May 15:—It is many a year since Simla gardens have been visited by such cruel haitstorms as those we have experienced during the last thirty-six hours. The havor which the hail-stones have played with flowers and fruit trees is quite distressing, indeed many orchards have been completely ruined, and in more than one case considerable damage has been caused to houses by the hail collecting in drifts on the roofs, completely blocking gutters and pipes, and so causing the water to force its way into dwelling rooms. On the Mahasu ridge the storm was even more severe than ridge the storm was even more severe than in Simla and after the last hurst was over it seemed as if a severe snow-storm had visited the hill, so white was it with hail in some places quite six inches in depth. It is an old prophecy that rain must fall in the Sipi fair days, and had not the Rana of Koti suddenly fallen somewhat ill the usual fete would have been held on Friday and Saturday. It would almost seem that Junitar day. It would almost seem that Jupiter Pluvius disappointed in denching hundreds of visitors to the little Mashobra valley showof visitors to the liftle Magnotra valley show-ed his wrath in giving us a far severer storm than usual. If the hail-stones were not as large as the customary pigeon's egg they were quite heavy enough on the Mahasu range to drive men to the nearest available shelter with all possible speed, and judging range to drive men to the hearest available shelter with all possible speed, and judging from the manner in which the mules on the Tibet high road huddled together in corners of the hill path, they fully acknowledged the severity of the storm.

UNRULY CONDUCT OF MILITARY

To-day, (16th May) at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Hamilton charged Mr. Hillis Abraham, Mr. Manekshaw Naoroji and Mr. Bala Rama with

disorderly behaviour.

It appeared that on Saturday afternoon, a young Jew lad was drinking water at a water tap near the military camp on the Marina Battalion ground. Sakharam Krishna, regimental sepoy No. 1,287, who was doing duty near the camp remonstrated with the boy for using the tap and also pushed him forcibly enough to cause him to fall over the rails close by. Seeing this the first accused, who was passing by, interfered. The sepoy let go the boy and caught hold of Mr. Abraham and boy and caught hold of Mr. Abraham and assaulted him. The second accused now came to Mr. Abraham's assistance. In the meantime Sakharam Sittaram, Regimental sepoy No. 416, came up and both sepoys assaulted the two accused. In the struggle the second accused received a blow on his face and was also kicked on the knees. Both accused were then taken to the Commanding Officer, Major Carnegy. The third accused now came forward and remonstrated with the sepoys. Upon this another sepoy abused him and held him by his neck. All three were marched to the Commanding Officer, who handed asken to the Commending.

Ward and remonstrated with the summariant of the second to the commending officer, who hand the case over to the police. The most five of the officer of grain held over for five of the officer of the offic

"Thorium is one of the rarer metals, discovered in the early part of the 19th century. Thoria is the oxide of thorium and is what I ex-

ria is the exide of thorium and is what repect you will be most interested in. Thorium itself is merely a scientific curiosity.

"And what is thorianite."

"Thorianite is the name which Professor Dunstan proposes to give to the new mineral discovered in Ceylon. It contains 75 per cent. of thoris in addition to small quantities of the oxides of cerium, uranium and lead."
"Sir William Ramsay's name has been mentioned in connection with the discovery. Who

is Sir William Ramsay?"

"He is a Professor at University College and one of the leading chemists of the day. It was he who discovered argon in the atmosphere."

"I suppose, then, Sir William Ramsay and Professor Dunstan have been investigating the matter independently?"

"Year that is so."

Ceylon stones called zircons). But in the cur rent number of "Nature" he agrees that there is a considerable amount of thoria in thoria-

"Much as they will be interested in Ceylon in the scientific side of the subject, they will be even more anxious to hear, I expect, about the commercial aspect, so will you say something about that. What is thoria used for ?"

"At present it is chiefly used in the manu-

facture of incandescent gas mantles. Every mantle, to glow satisfactorily and maintain its glow for a long period, must contain a percentage of thoria."

"Where has thoria been obtained from hitherto?"

"From two sources only, Noth Carolina and Bahia in Brazil. But the 'monazite' obtained from these places is not so rich in thoria as the new Ceylon mineral, and, as a matter of fact, the price has been rising lately from short sup

"In what part of Ceylon was it discovered and was it, do you know, on a European's pro-"It was found in the Balangoda District, and

It was found in the Balangoda District, and I believe a Mr. Holland sent it over."

"Has any considerable quantity come over?"

"I believe Sir William Ramsay has had about 5 cwt. We have not had so much, but we are getting more through the Ceylon Mineral Survey."

"And what is the stuff worth to-day?"

"Monazite, which contains only 10 per cent, of thoria, is worth £35 a ton. The Ceyion cubical crystals,' as they have hitherto been called, contain at least five times as much."

WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY. THE IRRESISTIBLE RAILWAY.

Harbin, March 17.

I have given up looking for severities.
When the Baikal is unproductive what can you expect to find? I have passed the stage of being surprised to find the railway working smoothly and working smoothly and regularly, and not in the picturesque state of congestion of the Strand at theatre time. I have come to the stage of wondering admiration of the Russian genius for organisation and

things done.

For a couple of days or so from the Baikal the railway plunked along through a long stretch of nothingness. The high cheek bones of the Mongolian type became more and more numerous at the railway stations; but except that there were soldiers at each station and at intervals along the line sentries on guard with fixed bayonets, the war was as far off as ever. And then at last we came to the frontier station of Manchuria, where Rusisan territory nominally begins. And suddenly it was the spring. We had dropped down out of the snow line, and the ground in the sunshine was moist.

was moist, NOT WAR BUT WORK. I got out of the train, looked round for war, and found not war, but work. The station was full of Russians and Chinese ragged Chinese standing about impassive, doing nothing, the Russians all bustling away at work. There were soldiers by the hundreds, work. There were soldiers by the hundreds, most comfortably clad in great-coats of a sort of grey frieze. One troop train had just come in, and another was just preparing to proceed. There were sentries on the platforms and in front of the station buildings, and the place was under military regulation and control. But it was not warfare, but work, that was the feature of Manchuria town.

It was the workman, and not the soldier, that one looked round and saw. I took a walk a little way along the line with the com.
mandant, and found building operations on a
huge scale proceeding with marvellous rapidity. Colonel Anosoff had been there in command eight days, and in that time he had
built a town of bricks, soldiers building a
huge brick canteen with kitchen and bakery,
in which a thousand soldiers a day could be ceylon" sends the following interview which has had with Professor Dunstan's principal scientific assistant:—
Professor Wyndham Dunstan, F. R. S., is Professor Wyndham Dunstan, F. R. S., is now Director of the Imperial Institute at South Kensington, and his name has been prominent. It was colated with the striking discoveries recently made in connection with the new Ceylon mineral. Having the pleasure of Professor Dunstan's acquaintance, I wrote and asked him to be good enough to see me last Monday, and put me in possession of the latest facts. Mr. Dunstan, it turned out, is abroad at present, visiting Cyprus, but his Secretary kindly arranged for me to see Dr. Henry, his principal scientific assistant. The information imparted to me by this gentleman is set forth below:—

"For the purposes of this interview." It said, "please to assume that I know nothing whatever about the matter, and let us begin at the beginning. What is thorium and what is thoria?"

"Thorium is one of the rarer metals, discover-ad in the early part of the 19th century." Those whose a few works before had been there in commandant, and found building operations on a huge scale proceeding with marvellous rapiding the commandant, and found building operations on a huge scale proceeding with marvellous rapiding. Colonel Anosoff had been there in commande eight days, and in that time he had built a town of bricks, soldiers building a huge brick canteen with kitchen and bakery, in which a thousand soldiers a day could be catered for and comfortably fed, a large brick anteen with kitchen and bakery, in which a thousand soldiers a day could be catered for and comfortably fed, a large brick anteen with kitchen and bakery, in which a thousand soldiers a day could be catered for and comfortably fed, a large brick anteen with kitchen and bakery, in which a thousand soldiers a day could be catered for and comfortably fed, a large brick anteen with kitchen and bakery, in which a thousand soldiers a day could be catered for and comfortably fed, a large br materials. And in addition to this new military town a new civilian town had also sprung up alongside the line with wooden houses, wooden shops, and, of course, a wooden church, where a few weeks before had been nothing but the bare earth. And not only at this station—all the way along the line through Manchuria as far as Harbin, rest houses and dining houses and barracks for houses and dining houses and barracks for troops in transit or in occupation were being run up with the same celerity.

HARD UNCOMPLAINING WORKERS. Everywhere they were working away, doing things, constructing, developing, preparing for after the war while the war had not yet

In the train I travelled by from Manchuria to Harbin were a hundred workmen on their way to Port Arthur. My carriage companion "Yes, that is so."
"Yes, that is so."
"Well not exactly, Professor Ramsay at first thought the principal constituent of the new mineral was zirconium (which occurs in the Cevion stones called zircons). But in the curwas not a soldier but an engineer. The

and hard, uncomplaining workers, too, when the occasion arrives.

"You will see," said an officer, "there is nothing a railway cannot do if there is time. And we have plenty of time, if not to-day, to morrow; if not this year, then next year or the year after. Nitcheoo! What does it matter?"

THE INERT CHINEE.

And if a railway is in the nature of things irresistible, a one-horse tramway line would be irresistible, so far as the Chinese, through whose territory the railway runs, are concerned. You see them there about the stations doing nothing, saying next to nothing, standing alone, and except for a vague look of a sort of childish wonder on their faces, apparently thinking about nothing. of a sort of childish wonder on their faces, apparently thinking about nothing. A people with a huge, almost superhuman capacity of non-existence. There are not so many troops passing now. The bulk of the army has already passed on towards Mukden and beyond. The railway has done its work of transporting them and will easily do its work of supplying them, or, if need be, of transporting and supplying as many more.

supplying as many more.

At last Harbin, after crossing the huge cantilever bridge over the wide and still frozen Sungari. I must stop and have a look at Sungari. I must stop and have a look at Harbin. I have not seen a Manchurian town yet. Tsitsichar is the most pleasantly situated large town in Manchuria, they say, but of Tsitsichar we saw nothing but the railway station, which differed nothing from all the other railway stations on this side of Irkutsk in respect of having more Russian soldiers around it. I must see a Chinese town. Besides, Harbin is the base of operations. So I will break my journey at Harbin.

bical crystals,' as they have hitherto been called, contain at least five times as much."

"Do you suppose the deposits are gen rail throughout the gemming districts, and are the crystals found near the surface or deep down?"

"The crystals are found near the surface. As to your other question, we can't say as to that with our present knowledge."

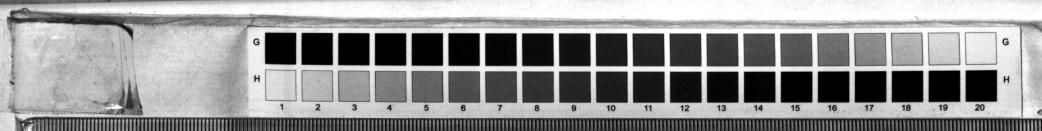
"I should have thought that, with the competition of electric lighting, the dem ind for incandescent mantles was limited, and that the market could be easily oversupplied?"

"No, I don't think so. Incandescent gas is cheaper than electric light and, unless the deposits are very large indeed, I don't think the price will be greatly affected."

"Supposing a man has an estate in Ceylon and wants it reported on with a view to discovering whether there is thorianite on it, what steps should he take?"

"He crystals found near the deposits are very large indeed, I don't think the market could be easily oversupplied?"

"CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is the mother's favourite. It is pleasant an safe for children to take and elways cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to able as to an adult. For sale by Smith Stanistreet & Co., Wholesale Agents and the same of the confidence of the contains and the same of the confidence of the



THE

Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, MAY 22, 1904.

POLICE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

From the reply of Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary of State for India, it is clear that the Local Governments have been asked to submit Local Governments have been asked to submit the views on the Police Commission's report. We do not know whether to be sorry or glad at this arrangement. Judging from the published summary of the Police Commission's report, two things are clear. First, the Indian Police has been strongly condemned by the Commission, and thus the necessity for reforms in the Police Department has been established on unassailable grounds. Secondly, the Commission seems to have made no suggestion as regards the separation secondly, the Commission seems to have made no suggestion as regards the separation of the Police and the Magistracy. If any Local Government, however, in its report, speaks in favour of the Police in its Province, it may weaken the force of the conclusion of the Commission. From this point of view, the reference to the Provincial Governments may result in mischief. It is, however, not likely that any Local Government will care to support the present system of Police, when it has been so universally condemned from one end of the country to the other, and when it is known that the Police Commission, presided over by a distinguished Officer like Sir Andrew Fraser, has damned it in the strongest language possible.

est language possible.

With regard to the union of the Police and the Magistracy, it will really cause immense surprise if the Police Commission had omitted to consider this most important point. Evidence on the subject was taken and many witnesses urged the immediate separation of the both. Indeed, the reform is urgently needed; for there is no doubt that threefourths of Police oppression in this country are bound to disappear as soon as the present relation between the Police and the Magistracy ceases to exist. It would thus be a grave omission on the part of the Police Commission if it had not considered this subject. We cannot believe that the Commission has made such a blunder; if it has, here is an oppor-tunity for the Local Governments to correct it. From this point of view we approve the action of the Secretary of State in inviting the opinion of the Local Governments. The Associations in the different Provinces Public Associations in the different Provinces should also avail themselves of this opportunity to submit their views on Police reform, before their respective Governments, specially upon the separation question, and the subject of recruiting the District Superintendents.

The question is, how the Police and the Magistracy can be separated without injuring the efficiency of the administration. We think this can be done by any of the three following methods.

One is to divest the District Magistrate of case he may retain the chiefship of the district police as now, on one condition, namely, that he will have no control over subordinate magistrates who try cases, and that these subordinate magistrates should be placed under the District and Sessions Judge. Now this is the old separation question of the executive and the judicial, which has been discussed thread-bare, and in favour of which even successive Secretaries of State for India have declared.

There are, however, Indian officials who

There are, however, Indian officials who are opposed to the above reform. But we have yet to know what objection they have got to urge against the other method, namely, the introduction of the Calcutta system in the moffussil. This means that the police and the magistracy, as in Calcutta, should be two independent departments, the magistrates trying cases along with their other duties, and the police keeping peace and suppressing crime. As a matter of fact, this system prevailed in Bengal in the sixties of the last century, and Lengal in the sixties of the last century, and the administration did not suffer in any way. The District Magistrates, however, wanted more power, and Sir George Campbell, the advocate of "personal government," created them the heads of the police by a fiat of his Government. Now, with a better staff of District Superintendents, it is quite possible for the police to do their duties as efficiently in the Mofussil as they are doing in Calcutta and we do not see why should not Sir A. Fraser recommend this system now, if he had failed to do it in his capacity as President of the Police Commission.

The third remedy is a very

The third remedy is a very small measure, and it is a wonder why it has not been adopted as yet, though we must confess, it is not as comprehensive as the other two. This remedy, in another form, was recommended more than

in another form, was recommended more than twelve years ago by no less an authority than the Bengal Police Committee which was appointed in 1891. We find the following passage in paragraph 183 of the Committee's Report:—
"It is difficult to suggest a remedy in the case of Sub-divisions, where a complete separation of functions is impracticable, because there is only one officer who is immediately responsible for both the executive and the responsible for both the executive and the criminal judicial administration of the Subdivision. Where he has the assistance of another officer subordinate to him he can obtain some relief; but the responsibility, and, therefore, the burden of the work of all kinds, necessions. fore, the burden of the work of all kinds, necessarily falls mainly upon him. At a head-quarters station where there are several officers the case is different and there should always be at least one Magistrate of the first class who should be able to devote his undivided attention to the disposal of criminal cases. This is not a new suggestion; but it seems to us to be of very great importance, especially now that the available number of Joint-Magistrates whose duties used to consist almost trates, whose duties used to consist almost entirely of the trial of criminal cases, has been

we think, with a slight change, the above suggestion can be converted into a real remedy. The change we propose is this. At Sudder stations let one of the first-class Magistrates be stations let one of the first-class Magistrates be taken away from under the control of the District Magistrate and made subordinate to the District and Sessions Judge. Call him a Police Magistrate and let his principal duty be to try all police cases. Where the police cases are not many, he may try ordinary cases also. In Calcutta we have got a Municipal Magistrate who tries all Municipal cases under the supervision of the Municipality. Similarly, let the

under the control of the Sessions Judge. The District Magistrate having no authority over the proposed Police Magistrate, the latter will be in a position to try all police cases with thorough independence and thus inspire confidence in the minds of the people as regards the purity of the administration of justice.

As for Sub-divisions, similar Police Magistrates ought to be estationed there. This means

"THE NEW RISK" OF THE

"THE NEW RISK" OF THE ANGLO-INDIANS.

We can guarantee that the article, headed "The Full Scope of the new risk," which appeared in yesterday's "Englishman," was not from the pen of its editor; for, judging him from his previous writings and public utterances, he is, we think, incapable of misrepresenting facts or making statements which are calculated to call forth racial feeling. Now what is this "new risk," of which the writer of the article is so mortally, afraid? It is to be found in a simple case in which one Mr. Sims was asked simple case in which one Mr. Sims was asked by an Indian Deputy Magistrate to show cause why he should not be bound to keep the peace. Mr. Sims stood on his rights as an Imperial Anglo-Indian and protested that his case would be gone if he were tried by a "Native" Magistrate. The Deputy Magistrate thought he could proceed with the case; so

thought he could proceed with the case; so he tried it and bound down Mr. Sims.

The Deputy Magistrate referred the matter to the District Magistrate, and showed him an editorial note of Mr. Justice Prinsep while explaining the scope of section 443 of the Criminal Procedure Code and which laid down minal Procedure Code and which laid down that a European British subject was subject to the jurisdiction of an Indian Magistrate when hauled up before him under section 107 C. P. C. The District Magistrate, accordingly thought that the Deputy Magistrate was justified in trying the case, and gave his opinion to that affect

to that effect.

The High Court was moved on the subject The High Court was moved on the subject, but the Hon'ble Judges saw nothing in the proceedings to justify their intervention. There the matter stood, when the Imperial Anglo-Indian Defence Association raised the alarm, and it has been caught by the Anglo-Indian papers in Calcutta. And hence we find the writer in the "Englishman" crying murder in connection with this incident, which, but for the over-zeal of the Defence Association, would have never struck any body.

Save the writer of the article in the "Englishma nurroses only. The would have never struck any body.

Says the writer of the article in the "Eng-

Says the writer of the article in the lishman":—

"What may be fall any respectable European in the mofussil was well illustrated in the case of Mr. Walker of Purneah, whom an insolent sub-inspector of police desired to strip, in order that any marks found on his body might be recorded in the description, the "hoolia," which the officer thought it desirable to prepare. It is certain that the European community could not have accept the maximum amount of life.

The above order was, however, obeyed more in its breach than in its observance. As Rai Tarinee Prosad pointed out, it was only two District Boards in 1895-96, ten Boards in 1896-97, nineteen Boards in 1897-98, six Boards in 1898-99, and three Boards in 1899-98, six Boards in 1898-99, and three Boards in 1899-98 of prolaced in the maximum amount of explain should be Boards as One is to divest the District Magistrate of his judgeship or judicial powers. In that case he may retain the chiefship of the district police as now, on one condition, namely, that he will have no control over subordinate magistrates who try cases, and that these subordinate magistrates should be placed under the District and Sessions Judge. Now this is the old separation question of the executive and the judicial, which has been discussed thread-bare, and in favour of which even successive Secretaries of State for India have declared.

One is to divest the District Magistrate of desirable to prepare. It is certain that the European community could not have accepted the risks which Mr. Justice Prinsep's editorial notes will add to the pleasures of life in the mofussil, if they are allowed to pass unchallenged. It need scarcely be pointed out at any length that, with evidence procurable in the mofussil at about two annas a head, occasions have arisen before and may any day arise again, in outbursts of race antagonism such as are unhappily too often promoted by unguarded utterances of the vernature of the cricks which Mr. Justice Prinsep's editorial notes will add to the pleasures of life in the mofussil, if they are allowed to pass unchallenged. It need scarcely be pointed out at any length that, with evidence procurable in the mofussil at about two annas a head, occasions have arisen before and may any day arise again, in outbursts of race antagonism such as are unhappily too often promoted by unguarded utterances of the vernature of the procurable in the mofussil.

moted by unguarded utterances of the verna-cular press, any experience possible under any criminal law may any day befall any Eng-lishman—or Englishwoman."

It is not "unguarded utterances of the vernacular press," but the deliberate expres-sions of the Anglo-Indian writers like the above that are sure to lead to "out-bursts of race-antagonism" in the country. Just see race-antagonism" in the country. Just see how the paragraph is a tissue of gross misstatements and how maliciously are the people of the country maligned. It is stated that the peo ple are so low in morals in the Mufassil that, any of them can be made to perjure himself to swear away the life or the liberty of not only an Englishman but also an Englishwoman for a two-anna silver piece.

Is this not a down-right falsehood?

Is this not a down-right falsehood?

Is the cess would not be diverted to any englishwoman implicated in a control of the Cess would not be diverted to any other numbers. There is no doubt that it was only an Englishman but also an Englishwoman for a two-anna silver piece.
Is this not a down-right falsehood?
Was ever any Englishwoman implicated in a
criminal case through the rascality of the
natives of the soil? Can the writer point
out a single instance in the annals of the
criminal administration in this country in
which a woman belonging to the European which a woman, belonging to the European community, was sought to be put into trouble by native evidence? The object of the writer is plain on the face of it. It is to rouse the worst passions of his community, and bring about another Ilbert Bill agitation over the Size ages. tion over the Sims case.

The writer is equally malevolent in his remarks when he alludes to the case of Mr. Walker of Purneah. For, it is absolutely incorrect to say that, the Sub-Inspector, Babu Lalu Ram Pande, who was not a Bengalee but an educated up-countryman, sought to strip Mr. Walker in order to humiliate him. strip Mr. Walker in order to humiliate him. It is quite true that, that was Mr. Walker's version, but Mr. Judge Brett, who tried the Sub-Inspector and acquitted him, not only did not attach any importance to the allegation but threw all the blame upon Mr. Walker. Indeed, the Sub-Inspector was, under the law, quite within his rights to examine the nerson of Mr. Walker, as he was charged with person of Mr. Walker, as he was charged with a serious offence, but, instead of taking any such step, Mr. Walker "was sent in on his own elephant, had his servants with him, and was evidently, sufficiently at liberty to be able to control his own route," to quote the words of Mr. Judge Brett, when he had to appear before the nearest Magistrate.

For the edification of the writer in the "Englishman" and those who are bent upon kicking a row over the Sims case by citing the Pur-

a row over the Sims case by citing the Purneah scandal, we reproduce elsewhere the full text of the judgment delivered by Mr. Brett who was at that time the Sessions Judge of Muzaffarpore. Yes, it was a huge scandal of the pariod for a princepart Subscandal of the period; for, an innocent Sub-Inspector was sought to be ruined by a Euro-pean conspiracy, simply because he did his-duty without fear or favour. The facts of the case were, however, very simple and clear, and every body, except an Anglo-Indian whose mental vision had been obscured by race prejudices, wondered that such a noise was made over the matter. When the preliminary trial of Babu Lalu Ram was held by the Magistrate of Purneah, his court was besieged by scores of Europeans; and, it will be seen from the remarks of Mr. Brett that the Magistrate

committed illegalities and irregularities at almost every step. Indeed, the Magistrate, forgetting his position joined with the conspiracy, and showed his bias openly against the accused.

The English monarch was proud that his Zemindars when the Road Ces posed in the seventies, and which the constant of the law when the Road Ces posed in the seventies, and which the constant of the law when the Road Ces posed in the seventies, and which the constant of the law when the Road Ces posed in the seventies, and which the constant of the law when the Road Ces posed in the seventies, and which the constant of the law when the law when the constant of the law when the l

forgetting his position joined with the oonspiracy, and showed his bias openly against the accused.

The English monarch was proud that his son, usually so unruly, obeyed the law when it required submission from him, and he was proud that one of his judicial officers had the courage to summon the heir-apparent to his court to take his trial. The whole world sympathised and yet sympathises with this honest pride of the king for having such a son and such an official. But the Anglo-Indians do not feel with their high-minded monarch. The noble course, no doubt, for them would be to feel proud if they find the Indians and the Anglo-Indians subjected to the same law and procedure, and getting equal justice from an English Judicial Officer; but their race prejudice usually takes them in an opposite direction.

WATER DIFFICULTY IN BENGAL.

WHEN the Government is cornered by a member of Council in regard to a public question, its way is to silence the latter by a vague answer or ignoring the points altogether raised by the interpellator. We are sorry the Hon'ble Mr. Shirres, so very sympathetic and fair-minded, no doubt unconsciously, was led to adopt this tactics when replying to the remarks of the Hon'ble Rai Tarinee Prosad Bahadoor on the water supply in Government enforce its own order of 1894-95 fidence in the minds of the people as regards the purity of the administration of justice.

As for Sub-divisions, similar Police Magistrates ought to be stationed there. This means some cost no doubt; but if the Sub-divisional Magistrate is relieved of the duty of trying police cases, he will be able to pay more attention to several important matters which he cannot do now and which are falling into pieces for want of proper supervision. Besides, money is no consideration when the question of the administration of justice is concerned.

The English monarch was proud that his son, usually so unruly, obeyed the law when it required submission from him, and he was proud that one of his judicial officers had the courage to summon the heir-apparent to his court to take his trial. The whole world som and such an official. But the Anglo-Indians do not feel with their high-minded monarch. The noble course, no doubt, for them would be to feel proud if they find the Indians and the Anglo-Indians subjected to the

the remarks of the Hon'ble Rai Tarinee Prosad Bahadoor on the water supply in Bengal villages, and those of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose on the Road Cess matter, in their respective budget speeches. We shall to-day deal with the proposition of Rai Taranee Prosad. The Bhagulpore member deserves public thanks for his stirring appeal to the Government on behalf of the poor millions in Bengal who suffer so terribly year after year from water scarcity, and the unassailable position he took up in

this connection.

The reader of this journal are no doubt familiar with the following facts to which Rai Tarines Prosad drew the special attention of the Government. In 1894-95 we wrote a series of articles on the Road Cess and water supply, and the Local Government was pleased to record the following order in its District Boards Resolution for the year

reserved for drinking purposes only. The amount suggested is rather more than double

1900 that spent the maximum amount of Rs. 5,000 for the supply of drinking water, though that was the minimum sum fixed for

the purpose.

And why was the order of the Government not carried out? "The only reason I can give," said Mr. Baker as Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal in 1900, "is that the resources of the District Boards have been unequal to the task. The resources of many Boards were exhausted in dealing with the famine, and they have not had funds to spare for works of this description," that is to say water supply

spare for works of this description," that is to say, water supply.

What a confession! The Road Cess Fund, of which the District Board is the custodian, was created for certain specific objects. These objects were to make village paths, village tanks, and local sanitary works of similar kind the benefits of which are "direct, imnever contemplated that famine expenses would be met from the proceeds of the Road Cess. Yet the Road Cess Fund was unblushingly converted into a Famine Fund, though a solemn pledge to the contrary was given by the Secretary of State and re-iterated in Bengal by the Local Government. Local Government.

Nor was this all. In its Resolution on the District Boards for the year 1900-01, the Government clean forgot all about its order that, every District Board must spend at least Rs. 5,000 for the supply of water, and substituted a most monstrous proposition in its place. It is this:—

'The provision of wholesome water in villages is not a difficult or costly matter, and throughout India it has always been regarded as one of the chief duties of the land-owner." So it is neither the District Boards nor th Government but the land-owner that should provide water! And why? Because that is the custom all over India. We do not know how to characterise the impudence of such a claim. It is quite true that the land-holding classes in Bengal, like those in other parts of India, dug tanks and wells for the rural population. But when they did it they were not burdened with a Road Cess. That duty ceased from the day they were compelled to pay the Road Cess. Abolish the Road Cess and they will gladly undertake the same duty over again. But the Government will not do that, and at the same time impose an obligation upon them of which they have been absolved. This, to say the least, is utterly selfish of the Government, and unworthy of its high position.

The above idea, which originated with the Government of Sir John Woodburn, received further development at the hands of Sir James Bourdillen; for, he threw the responsibility for slepplying water in villages not only on the Semindars, but on the local residents also, as will appear from the following quotation from the Government Resolution on the District Boards for 1901-1902:—

"The Acting Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to agree with the Commissioner of Bhagalpur that the duty of the District Boards is to provide for water-supply, along the main roads, as has been done in Monghyr, and that provide water! And why? Because that is the custom all over India. We do not know

villages is more especially zamındars and local residents." the duty

This reminds us of the bait thrown at the

lions in Bengal from water scarcity every year, and the undoubted obligation of the Government to remove them, Rai Tarinee Prosad wanted to know why should not the Prosad wanted to know why should not the Government enforce its own order of 1894-95 and compel every District Board to spend at least Rs. 5,000 for water-supply; why should not the Government take those District Boards to task which had failed to obey this order; and thirdly, if the Boards had no money, why should not the Government help them with

the amount actually spent during the past the cost and the public another third, the year, but it is very small when compared with Government will contribute the remaining the urgency of the want and the extent of third up to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 for any

does not reply why the Government broke its own order promulgated in 1894-95, and replaced it by another in 1900; he does not explain why the duty of providing water should be practically taken away from the Boards and fastened upon the public. On the other hand, he advances some new theories. For instance, he asks "those who are directly interested" to "induce the District Boards to take action." He, however, does not explain how can those who are directly interested induce the Boards, when these Boards are practically official bodies, and when the Boards have got no money.

But the most amazing statement of Mr. Shirres is that, unless the public and the Boards each contribute one-third of the cost, the Government will not contribute anything.

Now, suppose the public refuses to move in some can assure their Lordships that the unfortunate woman, who has been the cause of her husband's incarceration, is not blessing them for their act—an act which has for ever robbed her of her domestic happiness. And, whom have the Hon'ble Judges served, except their own indignation, by sending the man to jail? Surely, neither the man, nor society; for, the Hindu society approves the lenient sentence of the Magistrate, and not the ferocious punishment inflicted by their Lordships.

Is Saul among the Prophets? And is an Engineer a hakim, who can issue ukases to oust people from their possessions? Evidently, following in the wake of Mr. Magistrate (Carey, the Executive Engineer of the Nadia Rivers Division, has issued the following notice upon a number of rvots in Berhampur

Now, suppose the public refuses to move in the matter, does the Government mean to remain indifferent to the sufferings of the public before the advent of the hot are yet suffering from want of water as they suffered during the last and the preceding years, and will go on suffering till the rainy season sets in, and heavenly Providence relieves them of their misery. They expect no pledge retary the

The case of Jherna Nosya, which was finally disposed of by Justices Pratt and Handley on Thursday, deserves more than a passing notice Nosya was accused of branding his wife aged 15 with a red-hot knife. The case was tried by Babu Satyendra Nath Diss, Sub-Divisional Officer of Thakurgaon. The accused was convicted of the offence and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30 in addition of one day's simple im-prisonment. The High Court was moved against this finding on the ground of the leniency of the sentence. The result is, that the last a notice:—
the Hon'ble Judges have enhanced the sentence of the lower court by ordering the accused to undergo one year's rigorous impri accused to undergo one year's rigorous impri-somment. The Deputy Magistrate offered three reasons why he treated the accused in the way he did: (a) Because the woman was of loose character;
(b) because the injury was slight; and
(c) because the court should, as far as possible,

and wells in pressed their feelings in these indignant That a Magistrate should have any s

pathy for a person guilty of such inhuman con-duct and should inflict only a nominal sen-tence for his brutality to a weak woman under his protection is most deplorable."

For the edification of their Lordships, we shall relate here the particulars of a case we received by the last mail from England. The accused in the case is a lady of independent means. She was charged with brutally treating an infant girl named Miss Brooke, whom she had adopted and who was under her protection. It was proved by evidence that the child had been flogged with a heavy dog-whip, which left distinct traces of the cuts on the flesh and that there were marks above the right eye and behind the left ear. Surely if Nosya was guilty of inhuman conduct for his For the edification of their Lordships, we Nosya was guilty of inhuman conduct for his treatment towards his wife, no less guilty was the foater-mother for the brutal treatment the infant girl received at her hands. Yet the Bourne-moth Magistratus who had a been supported by the contract of the c mouth Magistrates, who tried the case, considered a fine of £20 as sufficient punishment for the offence. Bear also in mind that Jherna acted under a feeling of jealousy— a feeling which has a maddening effect upon men in general. But what was the plea put forward by the foster-mother for bru ally treating the infant? It was that it had stolen a piece of ham from a plate and was untruthful.

Government enforce its own order of 1894-95 and compel every District Board to spend at least Rs. 5,000 for the Wagistrate towards the man who branded to task which had failed to obey this order; and thirdly, if the Boards had no money, why should not the Government help them with necessary funds?

The reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Shirres was most astounding. Here it is:—

"The next question is that of water-supply in the mufassal. My Hon'ble friend, who in the presents the municipalities of one Division, the urges Government to deal firmly with the District Boards and insist on their spending a certain minimum sum on the improvement of water-supply. Perhaps it would be more statisfactory it those who are directly interest action on their own initiative. The local zamindava might also greatly assist by reliaxing the severity of the conditions imposed on those who wish to dig tanks and you will be more forward, either directly or through the Local Boards, the public will do so also. I am now authorised to say that if in any case the forward, either directly or through the Local Boards, the public will do so also. I am now authorised to say that if in any case the forward, either directly or through the Local Boards, the public another third, the Government will contribute one-third of the cost and the public another third, the Government will contribute one-third of the woman was actuated by the Bhagulpore member! He issues raised by the Core minimum, who has been the cause of her downan, who has been the course of her downan, who has been the cause of her downan, who has been the cause of her downan was to the light that was not very bright. We can assure their Lordships that the unfortunate

Is Saul among the Prophets? And is an Engineer a hakim, who can issue ukases to oust people from their possessions? Evidently, following in the wake of Mr. Magistrate Carey, the Executive Engineer of the Nadia Rivers Division, has issued the following notice upon a number of ryots in Berhampur discogning them. directing them to carry out his order in the course of a month:—

page 565. 'No 2543 Dated 27-4-04.

Sd. A. H. Arnott.

Executive Engineer, Nadia River Division. The following reply from one of the ryots however shows that the Executive Engineer labours under the same delusion as Mr. Carey did, and that he has absolutely no right to

The Executive Engineer, Nadia Rivers Division.

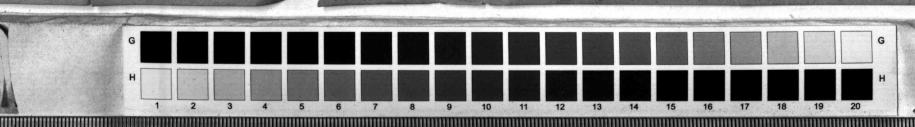
"Sir,--With reference to a notice issued by you under date the 27th ultimo, I beg to state that I have not encroached upon the left bank of Bhagirathi neither have I caused any obstruction to navigation in the said river.

The land, upon which my huts with compound are situated, is no part of the bank or bed of the river. It is land which is partly included in and partly an accretion to Zemindari "taraf" Berhampur belonging to the Sen Babus of Berhampur. In no case the Nadia Rivers Division has any jurisdiction over the same

"I hold the land under Babu Vishnu Charan Sen, a tenant under Sen Babus of Berhampur who are the proprietors of the aforesaid "taraf' Berhampur on payment of rent and I have been in peaceful possession thereof as such tenant:

such tenant.

"As I dispute the right of the Nadia Rivers Division to this land and contend that the said Division has no jurisdiction over it either by law or the Notification attended to in the notice under reply and as further I am a ryot. I submit that no attempt should be made to oust me summarily of my possession on the alleged strength of an Act and Notification that do not apply to the land in question. Navigation cannot, under law, pass over private lands and thereof no usurpation of jurisdiction over lands which are private and have become private.



"I beg further to submit that the water of the river is now below the huts and even during the rainy season, the water does not reach up

to my land. As a matter does not reach up-to my land. As a matter of fact, my huts do not obstruct any navigation. "In conclusion, I beg to bring to your notice that the Collector in April last tried summari-ly to oust the owners and occupiers from pos-

end orders affecting the valued rights of people. We ventured to express the hope the other day that, Mr. Carey should no longer be retained in Murshidabad. We trust, His Honour will now realize the reasonableness of our request. Indeed, when a District Officer will break the law and act like an ordinary man, why should not the other officials in the district follow in his wake and behave in a similar way?

THE "Leicester Pioneer" has the following

about the Tibetan expedition:

"If one cannot be a high officer of State, it is a good thing to be a great Pro-Consulor Viceroy like George Nathaniel Curzon, once the smartest of Foreign-Under-Secretaries, and now Lord Curzon of Keddleston and the virtual value of India's countless. and the virtual ruler of India's countless millions. This very "superior person" has been the real inspirer of the Thibet expedition, and would have liked to push the force this been done, the usual hocus pocus would have taken place. Broken treaties, injustice to the white man, freedom for all, the policy of the "open door" (to England only place). have taken place. Broken treaties, injustice to the white man, freedom for all, the policy of the "open door" (to England only, please note), and all the rest of it would have brought forward as justification of such action. Final-foreign policy, would have followed. Some ted it." So you see it is ever "Asia" or "East," call this the new Imperialism and others never "India." But is not Theosophy a pure-robberty, according to whether you think in dy Indian products and of no other country?

ly a Resident at Lhassa, having the same powers and belonging to the same service as the Resident at Khatmandu. The Court of we believe the Indian public will soon complain that the game is not worth the candle. General MacDonald may not get into Lhass as easily as Lord Napier got into Magdala, but there can be no question of his ultimate success, perhaps, by the aid of a further re-inforcement than that which left Chumbi on the 15th. The military objective is certain of realization; what is uncertain is the political result. We do not suppose Colonel Young-husband or any other Pontical courts the fate

enacting the "role" of Egerton at the Vati-can during Parnell's Land League Campaign." The 'Leicester Pioneer' refers to the copy-book maxim, "Thou shalt not steal". That years, and every body in Europe, no doubt, is familiar with it. A prophet was born in Western Asia who taught the noblest of precents and was considered to reason for this is that now the East. The reason for this is that now the end of the reason for this is that now the end of the reason for this is that now the end of the reason for this is that now the end of the reason for this is that now the end of the reason for this is that now the end of the reason for this is that now the reason for th cepts and was crucified for his teachings. The nations in the West accepted him as their Guide, Light, Hope and Salvation. They called themselves Christians after his name. They built churches in his honour, and sent missionaries all over the world to the missionaries all over the world to faith that he preached. But yet no part of the Tibetan expedition is in accordance with the teachings of their prophet whom they believe to be the only Son of God! As beet an abomination to the Hindu, pork to the Mussalman, so should the Tibetan expedition be an abomination to a sincere tollower of Christ. Lord Curzon however calls tollower tollower of Christ. Lord Curzon however calls tollower tollower t yet they plan and carry the expedition in violation of the commandments of their spiri-

of Cavagnari; and even if his personal se-

curity is assured, he will hardly be keen on

WE have good reason to believe that Mr. A P. Sinnet, the Theosophist, is not a particular friend of the Hindus. When Editor of the Pioneer," he was just in his element to deprecate them. We very well remember the contents of one of his letters to Madame Blavatsky, when he was yet incredulous about the "pretensions" of the Theosophists. In that letter he wrote frankly—brutally we should say—that he could not believe that there was anything in the East worth acquiring by the Englishman. This was the way he thought in the beginning; now see how it all ended. We quote this "dedication" from his work called the "Occult World":— "To one whose comprehension of Nature and Humanity ranges so far beyond the science and philosophy of Europe, that only the broadest-minded representatives of either will in man as those he constantly exercises,-to

ТНЕ МАНАТАМА КООТ НООМІ whose gracious friendship has given the present wirter his title to claim the attention of the European world, this little volume, with permission sought and obtained, is affectionately dedicated.

A. P. Sinnet."

ly to oust the owners and occupiers from possession of land which form the subject of the notice issued by you. The Collector has since thought it proper to withdraw all proceedings by which he professed to take summary possession of the lands. I hope that under the circumstances, the notice issued by you also will be withdrawn.

I have etc.

(Sd.) MONGUL MISRI. Homour will be pleased to mark how the bad example of Mr. Carey is demoralizing other officials, and how even an Executive Engineer has come to fancy that he can issue notices and orders affecting the valued rights of people. We ventured to express the hope overcome his repugnance for the race to which the profession of the lands and occupiers from possession of the lands. I hope that under the myth, but a man who lived, and yet lives; and he is a Hindu. Mr. Sinnet has however tried his best to conceal the fact that Koot Hoomi is a Hindu. He owes more to the Hindus than he owes even to his own country; indeed he owes his re-birth to one of those whom he at first despised. Yet it is evident from the perusal of his book that he is very loth to acknowledge his obligations to the Hindus, but it is plain he has not been able to overcome his repugnance for the race to which overcome his repugnance for the race to which his spiritual master belongs. A European, who has been led to accept the "Mahatamas", is expected to be a good friend of the Hindus. But Mr. Sinnet is not that sort of man. We way, are more friendly to Indian people than those who have eaten India's salt. Mr. Sinnet owes more than eating India's salt.

—he has actually become a Hindu and learnt the art of stepping out of his body and travelling in astral form all over the world; yet he entertains the same bitter feeling towards the Hindus that he had as editor of the "Pioneer".

opposition in the House of the room for doubt about it. All mask has been thrown aside, and it is now openly declared that, not only is England at war with Tibet, but the Lamas are to be crushed and a Resident placed at Lhassa. The "Indian Daily News" makes the following remarks on this noint.

SIR WALTER LAWRENCE publishes a paper in the "National Review" headed India's Dual Problem" in which he quotes the opinion of "a grave and intelligent Oriental," who is reported to have said, while talking to Vicarov, that all that was necessary to maina Viceroy, that all that was necessary to maintain British rule in the Indian continent was a Vicercy, that all that was necessary to identify the same powers and belonging to the same services as the Resident at Kilatmendu. The Court of Nepal is not the most delightful place in the world for an Englishman, but the theoratic apixal is less likely to suit him. And when he is installed there it is difficult to see what influence he will exercise on the policy or conduct of the Grant Lama. It is not proposed that the present expedition shall exterminate the Tibetans, root and branch; and those who remain align not regard the invaders with the most friendings. The most solemn treaties made between the Lamas and these present and gave him a long audience, and proven the Lamas and the British will into safeguard the Resident at Kinatmendu. It the Government the money as soon as it is received, it has been decided to distribute it by the carried the country of every Indian Vicercy; for, thereby he carried the sain grant of every Indian Vicercy; for, thereby he carried the sain grant of every Indian Vicercy; for, thereby he carried the sain grant of every Indian Vicercy; for, thereby he carried the sain grant of every Indian Vicercy; for, thereby he carried the sain grant of every Indian Vicercy; for, thereby he carried the sain grant of every Indian Vicercy; for, thereby he carried the sain grant of every Indian Vicercy; for, thereby he carried the sain grant of every Indian Vicercy; for, thereby he carried the subject of the million entrusted to his care and also serves his own King and country to view, Lord Curzon at the sale provided the view of the sain of their state of the sufference of the suffe proud of his achievements. It is a remarkable fact that there was no sort of popular demonstration in his honour when he reached England, inspite of the booming of the "Times" and some other papers who are blind supporters of Lord Curzon. This shows that he has at last been found out in his own only detached bodies of men, each acting in proud of his achievements. It is a remarkable

BENGAL, every year, gives birth to a large number of novels. They are all of them imitations, and most of them childish. They are patronized by ladies generally, or men who do not know English. For, those who can read novels in English will scarcely think worth their while to read a novel in Bengalee. The this is that novel writers in India have sought to more imitate the authors of the West than to create original work. In English novels we have a hero and a heroine. The hero is strong and beautiful, learned and good. There is no difficulty in creating an Indian hero after this model. But European hero carries revolvers, and performs incredible feats of bravery. So when an Indian novelist arms his hero with a revolver, he makes the whole thing unnatural, considering that India is disarmed, and the people generally are not allowed to there are rogues. But it is impossible to model a rogue after the European fashion in India. This, because, if the rogues in the novel of the West be not myths, they are surely myths here. An unmitigated rogue is not to be found in India. The greatest of scoundrels there have their good parts. The descrits the actions of the other. here have their good parts. The dacoits, the thugs, and the thieves have their gods and goddlesses. The fact is, an unmitigated rogue is impossible in India, because, of the non-drinking habits of the people. It is drinking that has brutalized the lower classes of Europeans. In the same manner, love-making forms the chief feature of novels in the West. But here girls are married early, and love-making is out of the question, unless the author chooses is out of the question, unless the author chooses to make his heroine a widow who is immoral, or a wife who is faithless. So when we see an Indian novelist making a girl of twelve falling in love, he makes his story ridiculous. Similarly when we find an Indian novelist making his hero carry pistols and revolvers which he uses freely in this disarmed country, or when we see the diabolical plots and counter-plots of the characters of the story which have no existence in India we feel which have no existence in India, we feel be able to realise the existence of such powers that the author is not writing from nature.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

[From our own Correspondent.] London, April 29.

WHAT THE WAR MAY DO FOR RUSSIA. Perhaps the most important result of the war in the Far East will not lie in the alteration of boundaries or in the recession of Russia from Manchuria, but will be found in the deep changes wrought in the political life of Russia herself. I do not in the least mean to suggest that the fighting in Asia will b followed by a sanguinary outbreak among the Russian peasantry. Such a horrible future fortunately, is very doubtful, for even a discredited bureaucracy has at its command in the present day such potent instruments of suppression that little hope of regeneration could lie along that road. The spirit of the age is against any violence of that nature: the gradual upbuilding of a nation, if it wishes to be permanent and progressive must be to be permanent and progressive, must be sought by other and more subtle measures. But Mr. Sinnet is not that sort of man. We have often felt it strange that Englishmen, who owe everything to India, should yet hate to doserver in England, that such disturbances their benefactors. Take the case of the Anglo-Indians generally. They owe almost everything to India; yet Englishmen at home, who are not indebted to India in any way, are more friendly to Indian people than at large. They are already taking stops in at large. They are already taking steps in that direction and are utilising the disorgani sation of the Government to strengthen their local centres of administration and their more purely national methods of government. While the bureaucracy is mismanaging their navies and armies in the East, the people of the country are taking over duties that formerly were done for them, and are rejoicing in a novel and enjoyable sense of personal responsibility. This movement is still at its commencement, but the manner in which it is pushing forward is instructive. Outside the artificial and iron-bound net

work of the modern bureaucrats there exist

in Russia an inherently national system of self-rule which has been robbed of much of its power during late years by the growing power of the central Government. The chief organs of this national system are the zem call this the new Imperialism and others never "India." But is not Theosophy a purerobbery, according to whether you think in the continents or according to the old copybook maxim, "Thou shalt not steal."

The result, which the "Leicester Pioneer" condemns, is however going to be obtained, though by a somewhat round-about way. The reply of Lord Hardwicke, the Under-Secretary of Lord Spencer, the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, leaves no room for doubt about it. All mask has been thrown aside, and it is now onenly declared.

The result, which the result, which the earn no equivalents in English, are composed of the country. Councils in England or to the District and Local Boards in India and ore larger, and more influential than the sophy itself is purely Hindu; it is to be shained, the consensual transportation of elected representatives of the rural in districts. During the last thirty years the local country? Councils in England or to the District and Local Boards in India and ore larger, and more influential than the sophy itself is purely Hindu; it is to be shained, the common that follows, this saying. Yet Dr. Taylor asserts it and claims that the history and sociology prove which there are more mouths to feed than there are more influential than the panchayats used to be. They are composed of elected representatives of the rural in the habitants and deal with the economical requirements of their panchayats used to be. They are composed of the habitants and deal with the economical requirements of their panchayats used to be. They are composed of the fluid than the panchayats used to be. They are composed of the last that the history and sociology prove whether the country. The country country conditions in English is food to fill them, to say that the Country Councils in England or to the District and Local Boards in India and tree is food to fill them, to say that the country country conditions in the Country Councils in England or to the District and Local Boards in India and tree is f stvos which correspond in some measure to the County Councils in England or to the District and Local Boards in India and are ceasing care to prevent them from developing into some kind of organisation of political im-portance and influence. But the war has only detached bodies of men, each acting in ignorance of the doings of neighbouring bodies, so that each could be degraded individually without the knowledge or opposition of the others. Further, these delegates will have earned to act in unison and will have created a precedent which will need more power to break than the Government may find at its

disposal.

Not only have the Lemstvos split away from the central authorities; the nobles have developed their corporate power in the same direc-tion. Being allied in their immediate aim, the nobles and the Zemstvos may soon find themselves united against the bureaucrats of St. Petersburg. And in a country where peers and people are banded together, the Government must either give way or break. The former will, probably, be the alternative adopt-ed and the Russian nation, will have won the first fight in the long campaign before it. Now, although India is not Russia, these changes, as they develop, quietly but determinedly, are worthy of attention by Indian thinkers. The example of progress set in one country cannot be transferred unchanged to (another, but, despite great differences in the

THE LIGHT OF VEDIC PHILOSOPHY. The "Pall Mall Gazette" of yesterday, tells of a work expounding modern problems in the light of Vedic philosophy which is promised in a few days by Mr. Fisher Unwin. It is written by Mr. Manmath C. Mallik, an Indian student of Western life and thought, who has spent some time in London and has devoted himself to the law. The title is "The Problems of Existence: Its Mystery, Struggle, and Comfort, in the Light of Aryan Wisdom," and the author's purpose, as set forth by himself, is to indicate the method by which the mystery of life may be solved, its delusion dispelled, and individual, national, and racial advancement achieved towards such perfection as is possible in this life. With all the pessimism of the Hindus, it has frequently seemed to me that they have a greater hold on the unseen—but nevertheless, actual—verities of life than any Christian commu-

nity with which I am acquainted. Mr. Mallik's book will, as I think it should, attract much attention. Yet, in spite of all his "leading" in the highest things appertaining to human existence, Mr. Mallik is a man to be neglected or ignored. He belongs to a race whose chief reason for existence is as the whose chief reason for existence is, as the average Anglo-Indian puts it, "to do what we tell him to do."

A GRAVE PERIL AND SOME HORRORS. Domestic England is being terrified by an Anglican Bishop and by two Doctors as she has seldom been terrified in these latter days. For the Bishop declares that the days of the British supremacy of the world are numbered because the Anglo-Saxon race is being allowed to wither away. In blood-curdling tones we are told that in fashionable marriages the fruits of married life are shirked, marriage is made a mockery, the marriage tie is merely one for the indulgence of unbridled lust, and its origin is not pure affectionate regard. Thus laments the Bishop of Ripon. England and Wales are bad, but other countries have their part in the deplorable state of things which he so strongly condemns The question is asserted to be one affecting society as a whole. The birth-rate in every European nation is declining. In Scandanavia, during the past twenty years, it has gone down 4 per cent.; in France 14 per cent.; in Great Britain 15 per cent.; in England and Wales, alone, while the marriage rate is increasing alone, while the marriage rate is increasing the birth-rate is decreasing, and it is estimat ed that the nation is deprived of five hundred children per week, and, further, it is among the wealthy and well-to-do that the evil is the greatest. [Last week was not quite up to the standard of badness. The number that the standard of badness the number that the standard of badness. below the average of recent years was only between four and five hundred.] "Those wh can afford to rear families refuse to do so, and it is left to the tramp, to

and it is left to the tramp, to the hooligan, and to the lounger to maintain the population. This is not the way to rear up a great Imperial race." What the clergyman condemns on moral and religious grounds, the medical man dephores for physical reasons. Dr. Taylor, Professor of Gynaecology in the University of Birming ham, asserts that crime and insanity increase head up the output of possible parents is limit. because the output of possible parents is limited. In view of all that physiology teaches especially in relation to the tremendous physical strain caused by continuous child-bearing, and the suffering of children in homes where

portance and influence. But the war has given them a chance to reassert themselves and they are taking the opportunity as it comes. The Zemstvo of the Province of Moscow has made the first step. Led by M. Shipoff, they have started a fund for the sufferers in the war. Instead, however of turning over to the loss of the increased work is large, of the father. If families are to be limited without disastrous moral results, it

that the increase has been specially rapid in recent years, when the birth-rate has been fall ing. The statistics of alcoholism corroborate ing. The statistics his grim conclusions.

It must be confessed that the more advanced Western civilisation becomes, the more heedless some people grow with regard to infant life. I have before me, as I write, a full page of a recent issue of the "New York"

ed to
"Bargains in Second-Hand Babies—Unsaleable
Little Ones Destroyed."

The particulars given are based on an investigation now proceeding in Philadelphia ("The City of Brotherly Love", as it is called),
Pennsylvania, respecting the wholesale murder of "unwanted" children. Vividly drawn intures show a woman paragraphy. pictures show a woman—apparently of edu-cation and refinement, standing before an open furnace door with a baby, that seems to be still alive, on a shovel, about to be thrown into the flames. Another picture depicts an old man with a small cart-load of naked babies. some living, some dead, which he is overturning into a trench in a field outside the city. The letter-press which accompanies the illus-The letter-press which accompanies the illustrations is gruesome in the extreme. That you may appreciate this climax of American rivilisation of the wrong sort, I send you the page itself. It is worth framing as a warning of what an utterly selfish, religious, and pleasure-loving life, with a scorn for all self-sacrifice, may become responsible for. Even the girl-child killing of the Rajputs—the stopping of which Englishmen boast of as one of the great and noble deeds done for India by its foreign rulers, had nothing quite so by its foreign rulers, had nothing quite so had about it as characterises the wholesale child-murder in the Western "City of Brother-ly Love."

News from Kabul states that the Amir has made a good recovery though one joint of the third finger of the left hand had to be amputate Major Bird will shortly be on his way back to India.

The exports of Indigo from British India to Ladakh during 1902-03 amounted in value to nearly Rs. 1,10,000, of which practically the whole was passed on to Chinese Turkistan, Tibet taking a very small quantity. At Kamalhan and Malkandi in the North-

West Frontier Province the experimental cultivation of 'Podophyllum emodi' is being rather extensively carried out by the authorities, climatic conditions being favourable to the rearing of this valuable drug-yielding plant for which there is already a fair demand in the Home Market.

High Court.—May 18.

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Pratt and Handley.)

A RULE MADE ABSOLUTE

Babu Dasarathi Sanyal appeared in support f the Rule obtained on behalf of one joni Kanto Pramanik, a certificate clerk, calling upon the District Magistrate of Murshidabad. to show cuuse why the proceedings against the petitioner under see. 182 I. P. C. should not be quashed.

The Magistrate of the District took cogni-

zance of this case under sec. 182. Regarding the same information the Magistrate moved the Sessions Judge for an offence under sec. 193 I.P.C. (giving false evidence. The Sessions Judge after going through the whole facts found that the information of the petitioner given to Mr. Carey was true and cart he should be prosecuted. Their Lordships delivered the following judg-

ment:--On the merits apart from the question of law, which is raised in this rule w think that the clear findings which have been arrived at by the Sessions Judge upon the whole matter, the prosecution against the petitioner ought not to be proceeded with. We therefore make the rule absolute.

AN ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE. Their Lordships delivered the following jugdment in the case of Emperor vs. Jherna Nosya, who had been convicted under Section 324 I. P. C. and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 and to undergo one day's simple imprisonment by a Deputy Magistrate of Thakurgaon : -

Thaturgaon:—
"Jherna Nosya was convicted by Babus Satyendra Nath Dass, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Thakurgaon, of branding his child wife, aged 15, with a red hot knife, and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30 in addition to one day's simple imprisonment. Jherna Nosya has been called upon to show cause why his sentence should not be enhanced. He has not done so but the Deputs Magistrate offers. especially in relation to the trement.

cal strain caused by continuous child-bearing, and the suffering of children in homes where there are more mouths to feed than there is food to fill them, to say nothing of the mental and moral privation that follows, this is a hard saying. Yet Dr. Taylor asserts it and claims that the history and sociology prove what he says. In spite of the apparent continuous of the argument, I do not consider the case to be proved. Be that as it may, it is clear that we are destined to be serious and by doctor on the molded by parson and by doctor on the molded by the what he says.

vincingness of the argument, and the case to be proved. Be that as it may, a list clear that we are destined to be seriously scolded by parson and by doctor on the factorial of the immunity from trouble on the part of the parents where the family is small Dr. Taylor holds to be very dearly purchased. "I Taylor holds to be very dearly purchased. "I am convinced, after many years of observation, that both sudden danger and chronic of tion, that both sudden danger and chronic discusses may result." With the small family, without adequate cause. That a Magistrate should have any sympathy for a person guilty of such inhuman conduct and should inflict only a nominal sentence for his brutality to a under his protection is most that in additional conduct is a state of the case to be proved. Be that as it may, wife. The case to be proved. Be that we are destined to be seriously woman's private provide the must be a sore. Though from the caused excruciating pain. There is a should pain that this young wife is of loose character. So far as can be seen from the record her husband was jealous without adequate cause. That a Magistrate should have any sympathy for a person guilty of such inhuman conduct and should inflict only a nominal sentence for his brutality to a should have any sympathy for a person guilty. only a nominal sentence for his brutality to a weak woman under his protection is most deplorable. We direct that in addition to the sentence awarded by the Deputy Magistrate, Jherna Nosya do undergo one year's ricorous imprisonment. year's rigorous imprisonment. The fine of Rs 30 if realised will be paid to his wife as some compensation.

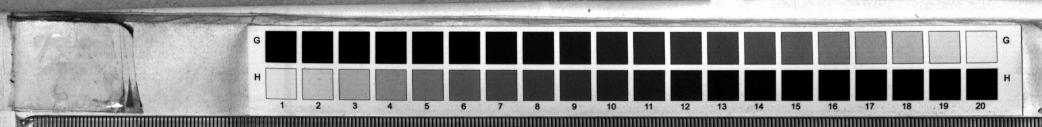
A RULE MADE ABSOLUTE. Mr. Caspersz with Babu Broja Lal Chakra-Arr. Caspersz with Babu Broja Lal Chakra-varti appeared in support of a rule obtained on behalf of Arthur Rainey and nine others calling upon the District Magistrate of Khulna to show cause why the order of the Deputy Magistrate binding down the petition-ers under Section 107 Cr. P. C. should not be set aside.

One Ibraham Shaik complained in the Criminal Court of Khulna that the petitioner were preparing to dispute his possession of 3 bighas of land by erecting a hut thereon and prayed for proceedings under Sections 107, 145 and 144 Cr. P. C. Under order sof the Court a police investigation was held and it was recommended that proceedings under Sections 107 and 145 Cr. P. C. be instituted full page of a recent issue of the "New York American", the whole of which page is devotfor orders, who asked the former to ascertain the boundaries of the disputed land. There-after the Deputy Magistrate decided to instiafter the Deputy Magistrate decided to institute proceedings under Section 107 Cr. P. O. against the petitioners and submitted the papers to the District Magistrate. Eventually proceedings were instituted. Mr. W. A. Rainey, in the meantime, submitted appetition asking that the proceedings, if any ought to be taken under Section 145 Cr. P. O. The application was rejected and he was directed to enter into a bond for Rs. 500 with two streties in Rs. 500 each and the rest two sureties in Rs. 500 each and the rest into bonds of Rs. 200 each with two sure cies in Rs. 100 each to keep the peace for one year.
The petitioners then moved the Hon'ble Court and a rule was issued, which came on

for hearing to-day.

Their Lordships delivered the following judgment: "No one appropers to show cause in this rule. We considered the matter somewhat fully when the petitioners made again heard course and we are satisfied that which proceed the posite, but that the court if it were not or posite, but that the court, if it thought recessary to proceed under that Code with reference to the disputed land, should dave taken action under Section 145. This has a laid dawn in several cases by this has been laid down in several cases by this Cornt and we need only cite the case of Jalgobindo Chowdhery and others vs. Dhanu Khan, I. L. R. 25, Calcutta, 559. Without considering the other questions stated in the rule we direct that the rule will be made absolute. The order of the Deputy Magistrate will be set aside."

AN ALLEGED FALSE CHARGE. Babu Dasarathi Sanyal appeared in this case in support of a Rule calling upon the Diatrict Magistrate of Hughli to show cause why the order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Aurambag sanctioning the prosecution of the petitioner on charges under sections 182 and 211 I. P. C. should not be set aside and why the said S. D. Magistrate should not why the said S. D. Magistrate should not deal with the complaint of the petitioner so



cording to law. The circumstances out of which the case arose were very simple. It appeared that on the 1st March last at 7 p.m. the petitioner who was a "gomasta in the employment of a land holder at Tala, a village within the jurisdiction of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Court, laid an information of house treasures in the local Police Station house trespass in the local Police Station against one Sasi Bhusan Ghose and three others stating that the property upon which the trespass was committed had been purchased by the petitioner's master at an execution sale, and that the accused persons had broken sale, and that the accused persons had broken open the padlock of the house situated on the ly 1 and committed various illegal acts. The Police submitted a "C Form" and the S. D. Magistrate called upon the petitioner to show cause why he should not be prosecuted under sections 182 and 211, I. P. C. The petitioner was away from home at this time and in his was away from home at this time and in his absence the Magistrate made his order absolute and summoned him to answer the charges The petitioner appeared and prayed to be allowed to prove his case but the Magistrate refused his application and sanctioned his

prosecution. was contended before their Lordship that the S. D. Magistrate ought to have allowed the petitioner an opportunity to prove his case and that the order of the Magistrate

was premature.

Their Lordships directed that the proceedings against the petitioner under sections 182 and 211 be stayed until the petitioner's complaint was enquired into and disposed of according to law.

THE CASE OF MR. WALKER AND LALOORAM PANDE.

. The Judgment of Mr. Brett.

The accused is a Sub-Inspector of Police in the Purneah District. He has been sent up charged with having committed offences pun-ishable under four Sections of the Penal Code; viz., 220, 452, 504 and 500. The first Section relates to the acts of public servants who maliciously commit certain acts. In the present case, the accused is charged that he, being an officer of Police, and as such having legal authority to commit persons for trial as to confinement, maliciously committed Mr. R. C. Walker to confinement. The charge as framed by the lower court ended here, but I added the following words as being the essence of the charge, "knowing that in so doing you were acting contrary to law." The second charge accuses the prisoner of having second charge accuses the prisoner of having committed house trespass into the house of the said Mr. R. C. Walker having made preparation for wrongfully restraining him. Under Section 504, he is charged with insulting Mr. Walker, and under Section 500, with defaming him. The maximum punishment under Sections 220 and 452 is 7 years' rigorous imprisonment in each case, and under Sections 504 and 500 the maximum term of imprisonment is two years (in one case only

of the case, which has been transferred for trial to this District by order of the High Court. Mr. Walker has a "gomashta" named Sunt Lall, and a brother-in-law, Mr. Forbes who is a Barrister. Some months ago, an accusation was brought by the Police against Sunt Lall who is an inhabitant of village called Bornea. He was charged with having resisted the police in the execution of their duty and he retailed by preting in a particular control of their duty and he retailed by preting in a particular control of their duty and he retailed by preting in a particular control of their duty and he retailed by preting in a particular control of their duty and he retailed the preting in a particular control of their duty and he retailed the police in the execution of their duty and he retailed the police in the execution of their duty and he retailed the police in the execution of their duty and he retailed the police in the execution of their duty and he retailed the police in the execution of their duty and he retailed the police against the pol duty and he retaliated by putting in a peti-tion charging them with oppression. The Deputy Magistrate, who tried the case brought against Sunt Lall, directed a fur-

ther enquiry.

In the meantime, the following events happened. On the 14th September last, one Jaggernath Gope, a dismissed cowherd of Mr.

Walker's, came to him and said that about 8 months previously, one Mohur Gope of Bornea village had taken a calf from Mr. Walker's herd of cattle with the connivance of

taken to a Deputy Magistrate and immediately bailed. He was sent in on his own elephant, had his servants with him, and was evidently, sufficiently at liberty to be able to control his own route. A good deal of stress has been laid upon his having said to Mr. Walker, "now you are disgraced what else remains; and, again, upon his having asked Mr. Walker if he knew how the descriptive roll of an accused person was taken and saying that the marks on the naked body had to be described. These things may go some way towards showing the existence of malice, but they are far from being conclusive and do not weigh for much in determining the issue before us.

From the above sketch, it will be seen what material the accused had before him on which material the accused had before him on which he could justify the taking of any action. Mohur Gope had come to say that, a calf which he had in his possession for the greater part of a year which bore his brands, had been taken away from him by a servant of Mr. Walker's, purporting to act in his master's name and when the Police went to investigate, they found that Mr. Walker took the responsibility of what had been done. On the other hand, was Mr. Walker's own complaint which as far as Mohur was concerned depended upon the statements of complaint which as far as month was con-cerned depended upon the statements of those whom Mr. Walker accused along with him. It is clear that the taking of the calf by Mohur was known to every one in the village and it could not fail to strike the privillage and it could not fail to strike the prisoner that nothing had been said about it for months until the incident was brought to Mr. Walker's notice at a time when it might be convenient for those around him to bring a little pressure to bear on the Bornea people. It was far from unnatural for the prisoner to come to the following conclusions:—

(1) That the calf was one which had originally belonged to Mohur Gope. (2) That it had strayed into Mr. Walker's herd. (3) That Mohur had recognised it, and had induced the cowherd Amrit to give it up on taking 8 annas for the trouble of having looked after it. (4) That those around Mr. Walker (no doubt a respectable but I should say, a

(no doubt a respectable but I should say, a plastic old gentleman) had raked up this story when they found it convenient. Then we have to consider that he, the Sub-Inspector, had been most improperly interfered with, when he and the District Superintendent had been engaged investigating into Sunt Lall's case and that after a heated discussion he had been threatened with a prosecution. Seeing that the letter of the law would permit of his arresting Mr. Walker, his anger induced him to commit the indiscretion of doing so.

The committing officer does not seem to me to have understood the meaning of the word "relevance." I have never seen a record so inflated by the introduction of a mass of statements which have nothing to do with the case. The consequence is that his mental vision has been obscured and he has made a der Sections 220 and 452 is 7 years' rigorous imprisonment in each case, and under Sections 504 and 500 the maximum term of imprisonment is two years (in one case only simple). All these charges relate to one and the same act or series of acts, viz., what happened on the 2nd October last, at Mr. Walker's factory at Bhawnara, Mr. Walker which exist and the charges under Secions 452, 504 and 500, as being simply auxiliary to the main charge under Section 220, and, as I have said, I added some necessary words to that charge. The trial therefore has protected in this court on the above lines.

Now, let us briefly sketch the main features of the case, which has been transferred for trial to this Bietlan in simple vision has been obscured and he has made a mountain of a mole hifl. Instead of referring both Mr. Walker and Mohur Gope to the took what seem to me to be two wrong courses, (1) after disposing of the case against Mr. Walker on a mere perusal of the papers, he sanctioned the prosecution by Mr. Walker of Mohur Gope only, using against him the evidence of those accused with him; (2) he committed the prisoner on charges of exaggerated gravity, leaving out from the principal charge, words which contain the crucial factor in the mountain of a mole hifl. Instead of referring both Mr. Walker and Mohur Gope to the took what seem to me to be two wrong courses, (1) after disposing of the case against Mr. Walker on a mere perusal of the papers, he sanctioned the prosecution by Mr. Walker of Mohur Gope only, using against him the evidence of those accused with him; (2) he committed the prisoner on charges of exaggerated gravity, leaving out from the principal charge, words which contain the crucial family of the case, which has been transferred for the papers, and reprimentally dealing with the prisoner, he took what seem to me to be two wrong to what the papers, and the papers, and the papers of the papers, and the papers of the case against limits of the papers. who is a witness in the present case, was allowed by the committing officer to conduct the prosecution as counsel apparently for the

The case is really a very simple one. The accused was bullied and he lost his temper and was indiscreet. If every public officer who was guilty of indiscretion were sentenced to 15 years' rigorous imprisonment, the Jails would have to be enlarged.

I agree with the assessors in finding the prisoner not guilty, and I direct his acquitted and release.

ALLEGED FRAUD IN THE ADMINIS-TRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ACCUSED ARRESTED.

menths previously, one Mohur Gope of Bornea village had taken a calf from Mr. Walker sherd of cattle with the connivance of the man in charge, one Amrit. Mr. Walker considered himself justified in sending Amrit to take the calf from Mohur, in sending a "purwanah" to summon Mohur to his presence, and, eventually in charging Mohur (and his own men) with theft, though when he saw the calf, he found it had not his own brand but Mohur's, and the only grounds upon which he could claim the calf was that his own men, on his own showing, tainted witnesses, said it was his. He says that Mohur when he came in answer to the "purwanah," asked to be let off but he refused to compound a felony.

Mr. Walker sent of the Connivance of the Administrator-General of Bengal, with having defrauded the office of the Administrator-General out of Rs. 45,000. Under instructions from the Legal Remembrancer, Mr. S. P. Sinha, standing counsel, assisted by Mr. Manuel, Superintendent Ellis and Inspector P. C. Lahiri, prosecuted the accused. In opening the case Mr. Sinha said:—In 1898, Mr H. Craster, a retired Indian Civil Servant, died in England, leaving some property in the hands of Messrs. D. L. Cowie and Co. The property was valued at one lakh and twenty-seven thousand rupees. Mr. witnesses, said it was his. He says that Most was the witnesses, said it was his. He says that Most witnesses it is a said it was his. He says that Most wann, and the said of the let off but he refused to the form of the said of the s

Calcutta and Mofossil

Rate of Interest.—The Bank of Bengal rate of interest on demand loans has been reduced to 4 per cent.

A Warning to Public Women.—On Friday, before Moulvi Bazlal Karim, a woman, named Mary Toma, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, for soliciting in a public street.

Reserve in Govt. Treasuries .- The silver coin held in reserve in Government of India Treasuries on the 14th instant amounted to Rs. 9,67,20,920 against Rs. 16,63,22,744 in

Plague Diary .- There were 16 cases and 17 deaths from plague on Thursday, the 19th instant, when the total mortality from all causes was 90 i.e. 14 more than the average of the previous five years.

Exports.—Exports from Calcutta by Seamounted in value during April to Rs. 3,94,09 102, or an increase of Rs. 51,92,274 over the corresponding month of last year. The value of imports, namely, Rs. 3,50,72,327, represented an increase of Rs. 49,70,489, or a total improvement in trade of nearly seventy lakhs.

Weather and Crops .- Rainfall during the week was general, and in some places heavy Ploughing of land and sowing of paddy and Ploughing of land and sowing of paddy and jute in progress. Prospects generally good, but some damage to jute has been caused by rain in Mymensingh and also in the Brahmanberia subdivision of the Tippera district. The outturn of wheat and oilseed crops is estimated at 90 per cent. of a normal crop. Cattle-disease reported from 12 districts. Fodder and water generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in 9 disricts, has fallen in 10, and is stationary in the remainder.

The Titaghur Mill Riot Case.—The case in which one saffer Shaik and three mill-hands of the Stay and Jute Mills Titaghur, were charged we have being members of an unlawful pasembly, rioting and causing a strike amongst a large number of mill-hands, under circumstances already reported, came on for final hearing before Mr. Walmsley, the District Magistrate of Alipore on Thursday. One of the accused took the plea of "alibi" and examined some witnesses in support of and examined some witnesses in support of his plea. The Court found all the accused guilty and sentenced them to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A Police Officer Convicted of Bigamy.—
The case in which Shaik Mintaz, a Head Constable, attached to the Calcutta Police Reserve Force, one Rajab Ali Sarang, a sailor attached to the S. S. "Maud," the Viceroy's beat, and a Mahomedan married girl were charged with bigamy and abetment of the same under circumstances already reported. same under circumstances already reported.
was on Thursday concluded before Mr. Harward, the Additional District and Sessions Judge, presiding over the Alipore Crimina Sessions. Babu Ashutosh B'swas, the Pub tic Prosecutor, and M. Wahed Hossain appeared for the Crown, and Babus Nibaran Chunder Mookerjee and Chunder Bhusan Bannerder Mookerjee and Chunder Bhusan Banner-jee for the prisoners. All the accused pleaded not guilty and denied the second marriage, but the Jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against all the accused. The Judge concurring, sentenced the first two accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each, and as the third accused was not in good health, she was sentenced to six months' simiealth, she was sentenced to six months' ple imprisonment. This case created a great sensation amongst the Mahomedan community of the locality, so much so that the Court ompound was crowded.

A Charge of Cheating Against a Prince.— Mr. Monier appeared, on Thursday, on behalf of Babu Choni Lal Ahar, a rich money-lender of No. 92, Lower Circular Road, before Moulvi oy counsel of the complainant. The Prince borrowed from the complainant on two diffe-rent occasions Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 7,000 res-pectively, and came to an amicable arrangement with him for the repayment of the same with interest, by empowering him to draw every month the sum of Rs. 500 due to the every month the sum of Rs. 500 due to the Prince as a pension from the Government. Accordingly he handed over his pension roll to this creditor and made an application to Government, praying that payment might be made to the complainant until the debt was liquidated. Recently the Prince took the pension roll away from the complainant for renewing the same according to rule, on the promise of duly returning the same. Instead of doing so the Prince drew his pension money himself after having had his previous application cancelled. The Magistrate, after hearing counsel, took time to pass orders.

TELEGRAMS

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, May 18.

Despatches received from Generals Kuropat-kin and Sakharoff describe the Japanese evaonation of Several points occupied in advance of Liaoyang and their retirement on Fenghuangcheng where they are constructing earthworks. Rain has rendered the roads bad. Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says that the Second Army Corps cut the railway north of Port Arthur in five places between the 5th and 17th. The Japanese losses during the operation were 146.

operation were 146.

Reuter's correspondent at Chifu says that the Japanese are advancing on Niuchawng, and that an engagement took place on Monday with the Russian garrison of Kaiping, the Russians being driven out.

General Sassulitch, the Russian Commander on the Yalu, has been relieved of his command of the Second Siberian Division and General Keller replaces him.

London, May 19.

The Japanese cruiser Kasuga rammed the Japanese cruiser Yoshino due to the fog at Port Arthur. Three hundred were drowned.

The Japanese battleship Hatsuse struck a san mine and sank. Four hundred and fifty were drowned.—"Englishman."

Reuter wires from Cliffu that fugitives from Dalny report that the attempt to blow up the docks and piers there were not successful but that the iron pier at Talienwan has

a bogus one.

Admiral Togo reports that the Kassaga rammed the cruser Yoshino in a fog off Port Arthur on the 15th and the latter sank in two minutes, only ninety of those on board were sa-

On the same day, the battleship Hatsuse struck a Russian mine and sunk, 3000 were sa-

A later despatch from Admiral Togo says, that the Hastsuse was cruising off Port Arthur

The British warship "Espiegle" has left Wei-

hai-wei for Niuchwang.
It is reported that the Japanese occupied Kaiping on 16th instant. The "Standard's" Tientsin correspondent says after an engazement in which two thousand Russians were killed and wounded.

drove them off. Admiral Nashiba who was on hoard the Hatsuse was saved. Altogether sixty-seven officers and warrant officers perish-

ed in the two lost ships.

The retirement of the Japanese to Tengwangcheng remains unexplained. A telegram from Niuchwang says it was due to a severe defeat, but this is not confirmed from Russian

INDIAN TELECRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Bombay, May 20.

The Japanese Consul at Bombay reports:

The following telegram was received to-day from my Government:—Admiral Togo's report says that while the third Squadron were returning from Port Arthur in a deep fog the Yoshno was struck by the Kasuga off the Shantung promontory on the 15th instant and smak. Nanety of the crew were saved, the miles south-east from Laotishan with other vessels, the Hatsuse was struck by the chemy's mechanical mines and sunk. Just then a flotilla of sixteen Russian torpedo boat disvessels, the Hatsuse was struck by the chemy's mechanical mines and sunk. Just then a flotilla of sixteen Russian torpedo boat disvessels, the Hatsuse was received to a troyers approached, but were rupulsed by our cruisers, which saved 300 of the Hatsuse's crew including Admiral Nashiba and Captain Nakoo.

Mr. S. Haysshi, Gonsul. for Japan, says that the following telegram was received to da from the Japanese Government Kuroki's raport says that the exact number of casualties in the battle of Yaju are 21s Japanese killed, including 32 officers. The Russian corpses buried by us were 1,363 in number and the prisoners numbered 613. Our booty is twenty-one 3 inch quick-firing field guns, eight quick-firing machine guis, 1,021 rifles, 63 horses and large quantities of ammunition, clothing, tents, etc. At Fengwhang cheng also, quantities of ammunition, clothing, tents, etc. At Fengwhang cheng also, quantities of ammunition, clothing, tents, etc. At Fengwhang cheng also, quantities of ammunition, clothing to officers of ammunition, clothing, tents, etc. At Fengwhang cheng also, quantities of ammunition, clothing to officers of ammunition, clothing, tents, etc. At Fengwhang cheng also, quantities of ammunition, clothing to officers of ammunition, clothing, tents, etc. At Fengwhang cheng also, quantities of ammunition, clothing to officers of ammunition, clothing to officers of ammunition, clothing to officers of ammunition of the second of the second of the ammunition of the seco ing and povisions were taken.

Bombay, May 20.

The following telegram was received this afternoon about 4 p.m. from the Japaness Government: The enemy which partook in the fight near Kinchow on the 16th instant, consisted of the 5th, 14th and 16th Sharpshooter-Infantry regiments with eight quick-firers, and they left thirty dead officers and men on the field. Accordingly to the prisoners' statement the enemy's casualties are above three hundred. Bombay, May 20.

TELEGRAMS. REUTER'S TELECRAMS.

GENERAL.

London, May 19.

East India Railway 3 per cent. Debentures
of a million and-a-half sterling have been issued at 91.

The Berlin Post says that King Emmanuel has accepted the invitation of the Kaiser to visit him in August. The death is announced of Mr. Herbert Chamberlain, younger brother of Mr. Joseph

The Tibet Mission.

THE ENEMY BEING REINFORCED. COMMUNICATIONS THREATENED

COMMUNICATIONS THREATENED Gyantse, May 18.

On the morning of the 14th the Tibetans in the fort mounted, with great ceremony, fired a small cannon throwing a ball weighing three and a half pounds. There was much shouting, blowing of trumpets and beating of drums as soon as the first shot was fired. Numbers of the enemy jumped up on the walls shouting wildy, but when the maxim was turned on them they quickly disappeared. The ball struck the hospital wall. There was more firing than usual from the fort to-day, turned on the working parties strengthening the defences. More reinforcements were observed entering the fort. There are some indications that the enemy contemplate cutting our communication in the

from Dalay report that the attempt to blow up the docks and piers there were not successful but that the iron pier at Talienwan has been destroyed.

The 146 Japanese casualties mentioned vesterday were incurred on the 16th instant in the storming of four miles of heights in the vicinity of Chinchau.

A party of Russians landed at Chifu from Dalay report that the Japanese battleships Shikishima and Kuji were sunk off Port Arthur on 16th instant but the story is probably a bogus one.

Admiral Togo reports that the Kassaga rammed the cruser Yoshino in a fog off Port Arthur on the third the Tibetan army is being strengthened. Captain Ottley, with mounted infantry reconnoutring to our left, found a monastery very strongly held by the enemy who had prepared a regular position on the hill side. Captain Ottley as bogus one.

UNPLEASANT FEATURES.

The two most unpleasant features of the present situation are that Tshi Lama who practically Dalai Lama equal A later despatch from Admiral Togo says, that the Hastsuse was cruising off Port Arthur covering the landing of troops and struck a mine ten knots to the south-east of the harbour. She signalled for help and instantly struck another mine and sank in half an hour. It is explained at St. Petersburg that the torpedo boats after the Petropavlovsk, disaster imitated the Japanese and showed mines in the Dalai Lama in power and influence, has presumably thrown in a lot against us in the attack in the Mission, and that the enemy has now been shown to possess good rifles, and long range jingals. In all the fighting there has not been a single instance of arrow or spear having been thrown by the enemy torpedo boats after the Petropavlovsk, disaster imitated the Japanese and showed mines in the Dalai Lama in power and influence, has presumably thrown in a lot against us in the attack in the Mission, and that the enemy has now been shown to possess good rifles, and long range jingals. In all the fighting there has not been a single instance of arrow or spear having been thrown by the enemy has now been shown to possess good rifles, and long range jingals. In all the fighting there has not been a single instance of arrow or spear having been thrown by the enemy has now been shown to possess good rifles, and long range jingals. In all the fighting there has not been a single instance of arrow or spear having been thrown by the enemy has now been shown to possess good rifles, and long range jingals. In all the fighting there has not been a single instance of arrow or spear having been thrown by the enemy has now been shown to possess good rifles, and long range jingals. In all the fighting there has not been a single instance of arrow or spear having been thrown by the enemy has now been shown to possess good rifles, and long range jingals. ter imitated the Japanese and showed mines in the Japanese cruising ground.

Lord Lansdowne in the Lords said that Russia in reply to an enquiry states that the notification of 11th instant declaring cotton contraband of war applies to low cotton only.

London, May 20.

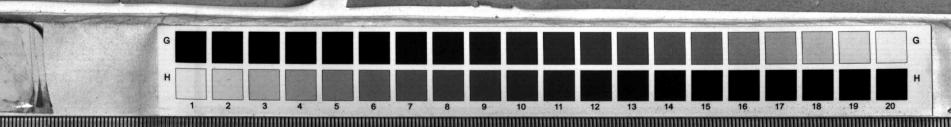
The usual complement of men on the Japanese battleship "Hatsuse" was 741 and on the "Yoshino" 360.

The papers express sincere sympathy and deep regret at the loss of the "Hatsuse" and deep regret at the loss of the "Hatsuse" and wire entanglements are outside the camp. Sentries are doubled at night. A third of the garrison sleep at the posts. The garrison is too small to run the risk of taking the Tibetan position by assault now as the enemy has been shown to nossess rifles and at the camp time. by assault now as the enemy has been shown to possess rifles, and at the same time, in title of the continuous daily bombardment the garrison are in good spirits and health and in no danger of starvation on account of the Supply and Transport Department. The line of communications remains open. The Tibetans, have mounted in the fort three big guns throwing three and a half pound balls. They were branging a very large, cannon from these Seraj-ui-Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore, and lodged a complaint against Prince Mirza Mahommed Khan Bahadoor, a son of the late Making of Oudh sharping him with cheating Huttue diester but the Language complete the late of the Brahmanute and a half pound balls. They were branging a very large cannon from Lhassa, sallied out from Port Arthur directly after the but were obliged to abandon it on the banks of the Brahmanute wing to the bridge being of the Brahmaputra owing to the bridge being unable to bear its weight.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

Some interesting correspondence was found in the Tibetan camp after the fight on the Karo la. It appears the important supply depot of Nargartse was presided over by an ecolesiastic who is acting under orders of another monk. The collection and equipment of local levies is conducted by various Jongpents under the orders of the Lhassa Government, or delegates. Among the letters were ment or delegates. Among the letters were found nominal rolls of militia men including both monks called "the golden soldiers" and

Yesterday afternoon the Tibetans, in spite of the lesson conveyed by the capture, of their advanced post, occupied a series of villages about two miles in our rear, blocking up communications. A regular ambuscade was laid for eight Mounted Infantry, who bring in the post daily at five. The sound of heavy firing led Colonel Brander to sehr out Mounted Infantry to help their comrades, the fight lesting about an hour. Finally the post came through. One seroly was killed and two severely wounded. The Mounted Infantry were too small in numbers to attack them. One man was severely wounded during the daily man was severely wounded during the daily



THE CLOSING OF COOPER'S HILL

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

Simla, May 19.

the subject of the closing of Cooper's Hill College is published. The following is the main portion of the Secretary of State's despatch, dated 22nd April:—"I need not recite the opinions of the Committee nor the grounds upon which they arrived, after a full and impartial consideration, at the unanimous conclusion that the College should be closed, but I may remind Tour Excellency that the question was by no means a new one when, in the summer of last year, it was submitted to them. You are aware that in 1895, owing mainly to a serious deficit in the finances of the College, an enquiry into its working was held by a serious deficit in the finances of the College, an enquiry into its working was held by a Committee, of which Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Dr. Jex Blake, Dean of Wells and late Head Master of Rugby School, Mr. Hardie, a member of the Council of India, Sir Alexander Rendel and Mr. Leonard were members. This Committee reported as follows:—In the College the Committee would observe that the College and Committee would observe the College and Committee would observe the Coll would not have been started in 1871 if it had been foreseen that from 1883 onwards, the largest number of engineer appointments ever made in any one year to the Public Works Department would be only 16, and that in 1892 and 1893 the number would be reduced to 12. It therefore seems to them doubtful if it be worth the while of the Government to continue to maintain the College at such a heavy cost both to the Government and to the students themselves. It is doubtful if the high fees do not even deprive the Government of men who are perhaps best qualified to serve it and who, there is every reason to think, would be forthcoming, in more than the requisite number, and of fully requisite quality and training, from other sources. The extension of facilities for the study of the various branches of knowledge resources. The extension of facilities for the study of the various branches of knowledge required by the Civil Engineer, has been so large during the quarter of a century that has ellapsed since the College was founded, as to lead to a grave doubt whether it is now required, and whether it is not an actual check on the development of training, which can be obtained quite as good absorbers at a less be obtained quite as good elsewhere at a less cost to the student and with considerable financial benefit to the Government. You are also aware that the College has been and is under the management of Board of 12 Visitors chosen for their special knowledge of the subjects in which the students are trained, or for their experience of Indian administration, and that in 1901 this body expressed, as the result of their experience, a unanimous opinion that the College should be closed and the recruits for the Public Works Department be otherwise obtained. This opinion, ment be otherwise obtained. This opinion, supported as it was by the views of others who had had opportunities of observing, or of taking part in the working of the College, had great weight with the Secretary of State in Council, and the question of abolition was then most seriously considered, though the final decision was that the College should be experimentally maintained last year. However my predecessor was confronted with some large demands for expenditure on the College ever my predecessor was confronted with some large demands for expenditure on the College which he did not think himself justified in incurring without first satisfying himself that its maintenance was likely to be permanent. Accordingly he appointed a Committee with the result to which I have already referred.

3. Your Lordship will agree with me. Then the Committee was carefully chosen with a riew to the securing of an exhaustive in

a view to the securing of an exhaustive inquiry and an authoritative decision. I will not dwell upon the special qualifications of the five individuals who composed it. It is sufficient to say that they were all men of distinction and authority, whose collective judgment carried great weight in respect of the question which was proposed to them. Their report suggested in detail a system by means of which the recruitment and training of Public Works and Forest officers might be carried on without the provision of a Govern-

ment College for the purpose.

4. Before considering this report, my predecessor sent it on the 11th of September, to Your Excellency, for such observations as you might desire to make upon it. The result was that in your letter under reply you set forth your dissent from the conclusion of the Committee, and suggested certain measures for increasing the popularity and efficiency of the College. To this expression of the views of Your Excellency's Government, as well as to the report of the Committee I have, as already stated, given my most careful attention in Council, and I have now to inform you of the decision at which I have arrived.

5. In view of the strong opinion expressed by those who, from the evidence of the experts and other distinguished men, whom they have examined or from their personal touch with the College, have the best opportunity of judging of the relative advantages to be obtained by continuing the system, or by recruiting candidates from outside, I have felt mycelf with great reluctance mable to felt myself with great reluctance unable to concur with Your Excellency's Government, concur with Your Excellency's Government, that the College should be maintained. The Secretary of State in Council has had the control of the College from the first. I agree with your despatch under reply in recognising to the full the merits of the public officers trained at Cooper's Hill, but the reports to which I have alluded give every reason to believe, that equally good or even better results may be obtained by a different system, at a less expense to Indian revenues.

6. It will be felt that in this matter the burden of proof lies upon those who argue

burden of proof lies upon those who argue in favour of the maintenance of the College. An institution of this kind ought not to be kept up by a Government unless the necessity for it is clearly proved. When the College was founded 35 years ago in opposition as you have said to the opinion of the Government of India, it is not too much to say ment of India, it is not too much to say that it would have been impossible other. wise to obtain a sufficient supply of well-edu-cated young engineers belonging to the class, from which your recruits should be drawn. But now, as is apparent from the evidence given before the Committee, there is an ample number of institutions larger and more popular than and at least a well accurred. pular than and at least as well equipped as the small College on which we at present de-

7. Your Excellency lays stress upon the desirability to which I have referred of recruiting for your Public Works Service, men who

The correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject of the closing of Cooper's Hill College is published. The following is the main portion of the Secretary of State's despatch, dated 22nd April:—"I need not recite the opinions of the Committee nor the grounds that the committee nor the grounds after the committee that this scale of fees restricts the field from which the Service is recruited, and excludes by the operation of a purely pecuniary standard a very desirable class of candidates. Your proposal to reduce the fees generally and especially in the case of the sons of men in the Indian services, whom you particularly wish to past generations of public servants in India, both Civil and Military; but seeing that these qualities have been no less apparent among officials, not trained at any Govern-

8. There is another argument advanced by vou to which I desire to refer is paragraphs 9-11 of your letter. You dwell on the increased number of men whom you will require in the future for the Public Works Department, the future for the Public Works Department, and you urge that the objection taken to the maintenance of the College, on the ground that only a small number of men are supplied by it to the Indian Services no longer holds good. You consider that the Public Works policy of the Government of India has been invested with far greater stability and continuity than was the case 30 or even 20 years ago. Your view is therefore that the College may be safely maintained and appointments given to as many men as it can educate, and that there is no reason to apprehend the fluctuations of expenditure on Public Works which in the past led to sudden reductions of recruitment and retirement of engineers of recruitment and retirement of engineers

from the service.

9. I confess that I am unable to share your confidence in this matter. The fact that it may be necessary to make large additions to your establishment to meet your immediate needs is a strong reason in my judgment, for adopting a system which will allow me, without embarrassment, to vary the number of recruits from year to year and, if necessary, to stop all recruitment for a time.

10. For the reasons which I have stated.
I am constrained to differ from Your Excel

lected at the next Entrance Examination dents of all the chief schools of engineering in the United Kingdom will have become known, and I am advised that the number of candidates will be sufficient to afford an ample field for selection.

12. A further communication will be made to you with regard to the professional educa-tion of selected candidates for the Forest

THE VIEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT

THE VIEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA.

The views of the Government of India are given in a despatch to the Secretary of State, dated the 22nd October last. In this, after reviewing the history of the case, the Government of India proceed:—It is unnecessary for us to review the evidence of witnesses before the recent Committee at any great length, but we notice that when the evidence of those who may be prejudiced in favour of the maintenance of the College, as for instance professors and past students of the College, and of those who may be considered interested in its abolition, such as professors of other educational establishments, or members of the engineering profession, is eliminated, the amount of disinterested evidence is not very great, and what there is, namely, that of Messrs. Upcot, Gardiner, O'Callanghan, Glass, Stone and Bisset, appears to be rather in favour of maintaining the College on the count of the esprit de corps engender-OF INDIA. blass, stone and bisset, appears to be rather in favour of maintaining the College on the count of the esprit de corps engendered, to which they attach considerable importance; and because they think that we obtain a more even lot of men than we should by recruitment from the open market. Turning now to the report of the Committee, it seems to us that the reasons put forward for abolishing the College are inadequate to justify so serious a conclusion. They are given in paragraphs 26, 27, and 30, and may be summarized as follows:—(1) That much inconvenience results from Government taking over the administration of an educational College, and that unless there be an absolute necessity for such a course, it is to be deprecated. (2) That the high cost of education and maintenance of students restricts the number of competitors. (3) That the College supplies a very small number of men for the Indian service. (4) That not only can men as good be obtain-(4) That not only can men as good be obtained by other means, but that the narrow field of selection to which Coopers Hill is restricted must exclude many of the best men from the Indian service. We desire to make a few remarks on each of these points. The Committee does not specify the way in which inconvenience is felt by Government in the administration for life and work in India cannot fail to implant. So strongly do we feel the advantages to be gained by what may be called the Indian atmosphere of Cooper's Hill, that we desire to accentuate it still further by offering inducements to the sons of Anglo-Indian officials to enter the College as provenience is felt by Government in the administration for life and work in India cannot fail to implant. So strongly do we feel the advantages to be gained by what may be called the Indian atmosphere of Cooper's Hill, that we desire to accentuate it still further by offering inducements to the sons of Anglo-Indian officials to enter the College as provenience is felt by Government in the administration for life and work in India cannot fail to implant. So strongly do we feel the advantages to be gained by what may be called the Indian atmosphere of Cooper's Hill, that we desire to accentuate it still further by offering inducements to the sons of Anglo-Indian officials to enter the College as provenience is felt by Government in the administration for life and work in India cannot fail to implant. So strongly do we feel the

are gentlemen by character and training. One of the main difficulties, however, with which we are dealing is that at Cooper's Hill the avenue to the Public Service has been made so expensive as to bar the entry to many who belong to the professional classes. The present fees amount to £183 annually, and the Committee have advised me that this scale of fees restricts the field from which the Service is recruited, and excludes by the College now being instituted by the Government in London to enable Army Medical efficers to study tropical diseases as a preparation for their work in India. The second reason for their work in India. The second of the Committee for the abolition of the college is intimately connected with the question of its cost which, in paragraph 12 of the report, is distinctly stated to be subordinate to the main issue. We have dealt with this subject in much greater detail in paragraph 17; and we are unable to accept the reasoning of the Committee in so far as we are prepared to remove the chief justification for it. The third reason is the small number of men which third reason is the small number of men which the time when the the time when the the time when the constituted the the country afford any opportunity for that practical training which is specially essential in the case of officers who, on joining a department that is always shorthanded, are posted at an early stage on their career to be the best judges of our own needs and of the manner in which to supply them. We that the course supplies to the Indian services. This was a weightly objection at the time when the vern have a service of the Control of the College to the Secretary of State contemplated the control of the number recruited for the Public Works and Patered. We obtained 21 men from the College in 1901 and 19 in 1902, by the state of the engineer establishment. Since 1900, however, circumstant to the since the control of the reductional establishment in England. With our despatch No. 28 P. W. Works and the College in 1901 and 19 in 1902, by the content with the existing arrangement in England. With our despatch No. 28 P. W. Works and the control of the College in 1901 and 19 in 1902, by the content with the existing arrangement in England. With our despatch No. 28 P. W. Works and the control of the College in 1901 and 19 in 1902, by the control of despatch was written, we have fave the release port of the Indian Irrigation Commission, and we would invite attention to paragraphs 294, 298, 302 and 306 which deal prominently with the question of the establishment necessary for the investigation, construction and maintenance of the irrigation schemes referred to in other portions of the report. In paragraph 16 of this despatch, this matter is again prominently alluded to, and all that it is necessary to add here is, that for many years to come it seems probable that from 30 to 37 recruits at least will be required from England for the Engineer establishment, and if to this be added 2 men actually for the Telegraph Department, 8 for the Forest Department, and I for the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, it appears quite certain that the Government of India can take from 41 to 48 men a year from the Col-In monostrained to differ from Your Excellency's Government in the matter of the maintenance of the College, and I have accordingly decided to close it and to make the requisite steps for recruiting the Public Works and Telegraph Services on lines similar to those recommended by the Committee to all those students now in the College, who were admitted into the College, and are or may become qualified. I propose to give appointments in the Public Works Department. The next Entrance Examination will be held as usual and those candidates who may be selected, as in every way suitable, will receive appointments up to the number which it may be decided to make for the year 1907, subject to their proceeding to acqueire their professional education at such institutions as they may choose, with my approval, and provided they can prove themselves at the end of their course to be thoroughly qualified for the service.

11. For the next three years therefore the new system of recruitment will come into force only for such additional appointments as it may be found necessary to make over and above those to be filled by the men and above those to be filled by the men and that the Government of India can take from 41 to 48 men a year from the College which would allow of its being take from 41 to 48 men a year from the College which would allow of its being duite certain that the Government of India can take from 41 to 48 men a year from the College which would allow of its being duite certain that the Government of India can take from 41 to 48 men a year from the College which would allow of its being duite certain that the Government of the College which would allow of its being duite certain that the Government of the College which would allow of its being duite certain that the Government of the College which would allow of its being duite certain that the Government of the College which would allow of its being later full to all the provided they are the Indian services. The history of the College which would allow of its education at such institutions as they may years, been invested with the section and proved they can prove themselves at the end of their course to be thoroughly qualified for the service.

11. For the next three years therefore the new system of recruitment will come into force only for such additional appointments as it may be found necessary to make over and above those to be filled by the men now in Cooper's Hill and those who may be selected at the next Entrance Examination. by the end of that period, namely, in 1908.
The change of system and the opening of the Indian Plublic Works service to the stunow be obtained in the open market; but we now be obtained in the open market; but we are confident that they would not be so well suited to our requirements as those we receive from Coopers Hill. In this matter we desire to say with emphasis that we place far more value on the tone which is developed by students coming from a high-class institution than the Committe has done. It must be remembered—and this is a point which was not brought to the notice of the Committee by any of the witnesses before it—that many of our engineers are administrators as well as en gineers, and that all are necessarily brought into intimate relations with the natives of this into intimate relations with the natives of this country. This is especially the case with the majority of men employed on vast irrigation schemes of Bengal, the United Provinces and Punjab. In all these provinces the engineers, besides maintaining the canals when constructed, manage the distribution of supply to individual cultivators, and assess the revenue due; hearing and deciding all appeals against the measurement of their subordinates, while in the case of Bengal they are further responsible for the actual collection of revenue. It will be seen at once into what intimate relations with zemindars and cultivators canal engineers are necessarily brought, and civil officers naturally lay great stress on their being gentlemen in training, integrity and tact, besides being competent as engineers to resign and build the works. Without in any way impugning the attainments and qualifications of gentlemen who might be recruited from various and institutions in Great and Institutio gentlemen who might be recruited from various engineering colleges and institutions in Great Britain, we desire to express our conviction that a three-years' period of residence and training in a college such as Coopers Hill is of immense importance in fostering and developing in the young men destined for onerous luties in India the high tone and standard that we desire to maintain in our staff of engineers. It is scarcely to be expected that engineers. It is scarcely to be expected that these qualities should be obtained in equal these qualities should be obtained in equal measure by recruitment in the open market, and even were they found in individual cases, we could not hope for that corporate sense of responsibility and of interest in the moral as distinguished from the purely scientific aspects of the duties to be undertaken, that education in an institution directed mainly or exclusively to preparation for life and work in India cannot fail to implant. So strongly do we feel the

point out that though the number of recruits as to fees which we have put forward in parales small—only about eight a year on the average—yet the question of their training in the interests of our Indian Forest establish—to the Indian revenues of £30,150 spread over in the interests of our Indian Forest establishment which is annually increasing in importance and requires for its development not only professional skill but a high degree of administrative ability, is one of great importance. As regards the advantage to the general tone and status of the service which acrues from bringing its future members together under discipline for some years at an institution to which they may feel proud to belong, all that has been said above applies to the Forest officers with the same force as to the engineers. In the matter of

advisable to render more efficient for the purpose for which we advocate its maintenance. We take this opportunity of bringing to your notice that although the Government of India are vitally interested in the College, both

new lecture-rooms or a geological museum, other than the evidence of Colonel Ottley, and we are disposed to think that as the and we are disposed to think that as the College has done very well without them for 30 years, it might continue to do so. Sanitary improvements and a new laundry will apparently cost a very small sum, while the drill used seems to us to be an unnecessary luxury. We are not aware of what the present bathing arrangements are, and whether it is absoluted to the processary to improve them. With the arrangements are, and whether it is absolutely necessary to improve them. With the limited information at our disposal we cannot but think that if expenditure is limited to sanitary and other essentials, the additional capital outlay will not be a large item. Secondly, considering that we are likely to require all the men who can be accommodated, we are very strongly in favour of a return to the original system of a competitive entrance examination, with the guarantee of an appointment in either the Public Works, Telegraph or Forest Department to all students this country we recommend that the fees should be reduced to £120 a year to the son of any officer who has served 20 years in any of the Indian Civil services or in the Indian the Indian Civil services or in the Indian Army, and to £90 a year to the son of any officer who has served 20 years in the Public Works, Telegraph or Forest departments. This would only be analogous to the reduction made to the sons of military officers for training at the Military Colleges. It is difficult to estimate exactly what charge this reduction in fees will impose on the Indian revenues. If we assume that there are 125 students in the College, the loss would be £4,125. If we further assume that 8 per cent of these are the sons of Indian officers and a further 8 per cent. are the sons of men in further 8 per cent. are the sons of men in further 8 per cent. are the sons of men in further 8 per cent. are the sons of men in further 8 per cent. are the sons of men in further 8 per cent. are the sons of men in further 8 per cent. are the sons of men in further 8 per cent. are the sons of men in further 8 per cent. are the sons of men in further 8 per cent. The Political Officer has offered her Rs. 1,000 a year in lieu of the property but she has not accepted the offer.

A WITNESS IN A FIX.

This afternoon (17th May) at the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, Mr. Albert Fretelli, of the Reliance Watch Company, appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and said that he had received a summons from the Calcutta Police Court, to give evidence there on the further 8 per cent. are the sons of men in the Public Works, Telegraph or Forest De-partment, the further loss would be nine hundred pounds, so that on the above basis the additional loss to the Indian revenues would be £5,025 per annum. The general reduction in fees to £150 a year will, in our duction in fees to £150 a year will, in our opinion, go far to meet the second objection of the Committee as to the expensiveness of the course which, as it thinks, by restricting the number of competitors at the entrance examinations, tends at present to lower the standard of qualification of those who are admitted to the College. The loss of £900 incurred by the further reduction to sons of Indian officers will, in our view, be more than justified if it secures for us 20 young men annually for the departments concerned, who will possess the high traditions which appertain to the Indian services. In the despatch will possess the high traditions which appertain to the Indian services. In the despatch above mentioned, we have already expressed our opinion that there is no necessity for the College to be self-supporting. Efficient engineers are an essential requisite, and for those the Government of India is prepared to these the Government of India is prepared to meet the necessary cost. In conclusion, therefore, we desire to record our unanimous protest against the closing of the College at the present time. The opinion of the heads of the three departments of our Government interested in the matter is strongly in favour of its continuance since despite any digital fall. its continuance since, despite any slight falling-off in the quality of those recruited due, we believe, to some laxity in a management we believe, to some laxity in a management which no longer obtains, they are convinced that on the whole they get men better suited to the requirements of this country than are likely to be obtained in the open market. Their opinion, as derived from practical experience, is entitled to much weight, and we observe that only two members of the Committee in London are personally acquainted with the conditions of the services in India. We would in any circumstances recommend the continuance of the College for a further period of at least six years, i.e., two complete

tion affects the Forest Department, we would courses of three years on the revised conditions six years in addition to a capital expenditure of perhaps £5,000 to £10,000 in the altered I of perhaps £5,000 to £10,000 in the alterations to the College, referred to in paragraph 15, and this amount the Government of India will be quite willing to bear. If during the period in question it is found that the prognostications contained in this despatch have not been verified and that we have failed to obtain the desired results.

On Friday last Patiagacha, a village warnin the jurisdction of thanaa Domjore, Howrah, was the scene of unusual commotion and excitement. There was a Burwari roojah in the village and there were Jatras and Nautches on the occasion. A number of villagers were engaged in gambling with Kupon. A Duffader attached to the Domjore Police, it is said, demanded illegal gratificatin from them. They refused to pay. On this he brought some are vitally interested in the College, both financially and as regards the curriculm, they have never been consulted on any point connected with its administration, and we venture to think it is a matter for regret that our views regarding the continued existence of the College were not sought before the inquiry was decided on.

Dealing first with the President's demands as given in paragraph 15 of the Report, we have no information as to the necessity for new lecture-rooms or a geological museum. rence with a posse of policemen. The Police began to make arrests. Half the members of the villagers of both sexes fled away leaving their homesteads and cattle and took shelter in neighbouring villages for fear of being ar-rested and prosecuted by the Police.

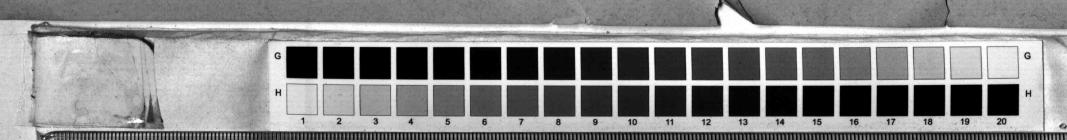
SIKKIM NOTES.

(From our own correspondent.)

a protected State and the Maharaja is ruler, but actually speaking it is not so; the Political Officer is its head and his wishes are its laws and the Maharaja is a mere pensioner getting only Rs. 1,000 for maintenance and Rs. 500 for the salaries of his servants. The Kumar Saheb, the heir-apparent to the Guddee gets Rs. 500 a month. The Maharani has been deprived of her properties known as Jangoos which all her predecessors enjoyed during their life time. She has been applying for the restoration of this estate for the last

Police Court, to give evidence there on the 20th inst. It was in the case of a European by name H. Smalley, alias Craster, alias Williams. All he knew of the man was that he came to the Bombay shop on one occasion, bought goods and paid for them by cheque which was honoured. Mr. Fretelli said it was

The following is the concluding portion of the G. O. on the Administration Report of the Madras Forest Department for 1902-03:—
"H. E. the Governor in Council has again to deplore the unsatisfactory conduct of the subordinate executive and protective staff. There appears to have been no improvement since last year, but rather the contrary. It is to be feared that no real progress will be made until the controlling staff has been increased, and that the question is now under considera-tion. The reports on the work of the controlling officers are as usual, generally favourable and His Excellency in Council is pleased to reand His Excellency in Council is pleased to record his appreciation of the manner in which they have fulfilled their duties. Among such good work, that of Messrs. Bryant, Battie and Nallaswami Naidu deserves especial notice. The year's work has, on the whole, been one of steady progress. With the completion of the work of selection and initial reservation, it is hoped that it will be possible to concentrate the efforts of the Department more especially on the efforts of the area reserved, and to devote more particular attention to and to devote more particular attention to



SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A TRIUMPH FOR SCIENCE.

On definite result obtained from the dismal story of the submarine Al consists in the print of the scientist's assertion that there is acting to fear from the violence of the veves, even in the most severe gales. This was the point which Ericsson found so hard o drive home. Apart from the question of pressure, he was assured that in a storm a submerged vessel must go to pieces. He showed by the trials of the Passaic that the theory was all wrong. A raft lives unharmed in a sea in which the top-hamper and iron-bound masts of a first-class ship are rent to pieces. The actual progress, the onward movement of the sea, during a gale is very little; at a slight depth below the surface the water is stationary; lower still, the direction of the water is the opposite of that in which the wind is raging and tearing above the water.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE JAPANESE.

A German man of solence, who resided A German man of solence, who resided many years in Tokio, has been studying not only the intellectual but the physiological development of the Japanese. He declares that in the next generation the Japanese people will cease to be small in size, and that already their girth and height are becoming more near to that of Europeans. He attributes the increase of stature to the cultivation of European habits, and declares that now that the old national custom of sitting cross-legged on the floor has given place to now that the old national custom of sitting cross-legged on the floor has given place to the habit of sitting on chairs the lower limbs will have an opportunity of development that they have not hitherto possessed. The argument has a good deal to be said in its favour but travalleged when here had a good deal to be said in its favour but travellers who have seen the Turk and the Indian, both of them cross-legged sitters by nature, are inclined to be sceptical and look for other sources of the smallness of the Japanese race,

CANALS OF MARS.

Astronomers, if they do not joke with difficulty, at any rate joke seldom in print: so that we are indebted to a writer in the "Observatory" for calling attention to an indisputable pun in Mr. Lowell's last bulletin on the canals of Mars. In this bulletin Mr. Lowell develops the theory that the Martian canals disappear from time to time because the engineers of Mars are using alternative waterways for irrigating the arid surfaces of the planet. The "secular disappearance" of the Martian canal "can neither be attributed," he says, "to the deposition of hoar bridge to heat the case, it was advisable to heat the evidence of Dr. Scott, of Brixton Gaol.

"I put myself into the description of the sassault? Distinct the assault? Distinct the assault? Distinct the assault? Distinct the assault? Distinct the well-known surgeon of Brixton Gaol.

"I put myself into the devidence of Dr. Scott, of Brixton Gaol.

"I put myself into the devidence of Dr. Scott, the speaks for me."

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Do you wish to say anything further about the assault?

Distinct the case, it was advisable to heat the evidence of Dr. Scott, of Brixton Gaol.

"I put myself into the devotor's hands."

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"I put myself into the speaks for me."

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Do you wish to say anything further about the assault?

Distinct the case, it was advisable to heat the vidence of Dr. Scott, the well-known surgeon of Brixton Gaol.

"I put myself into the properties of the planet."

Mr. Murray answered. "He speaks for me."

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Do you wish to say anything further about the assault?

"I put myself into the properties of the planet."

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Do you wish to say anything further about the the Martian canal "can neither be attri-buted," he says, "to the deposition of hoar frost, such as frequently whitens whole re-gions of Mars, nor to any other circumstance. Without rime or reason, it has simply come back to be, and has then as simply come back again." The spelling df "rime" cannot be explained away as an eccentricity of the American printer, and we must therefore ac-cept Mr. Lowell's pun as an objective reality.

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

A new examination has been made by Mr. M. E. Weinland of a problem which is one of the many mysteries of physiological processes. The digestive organs are charged with ferments which are powerful in attacking and dissolving food which is taken into the body, but these ferments have no action on the surfaces of the organs or on the parasites which lodge there. Why do not the digestive secretions attack the body of the different living organisms? Frenzal suggested thirteen years ago that the parasites were protected by an antiferment; and Weinland's experiments confirm this view. He obtained from the surface tissues of a parasitic worm some of the liquid which exudes from them. This liquid he added to a mixture of pepsin and fibrin. Ordinarily the pepsin dissolved the fibrin in a few hours; with the alten liquid added no dissolution took place. M. E. Weinland of a problem which is alien liquid added no dissolution took place. alien fiquid added no dissolution took place. From this experiment he drew the conclusions that it is not the living tissues which resist the digestive fiquids but the secretions with which the tissues are impregnated. He found also that the anti-ferment and the ferment when added together are not mutually destructive. They merely neutralise one an other, and when again separated possess each the distinctive property that they had before admixture.

STARS AND THE SUN.

More than eighty years ago Fraunhofer found that the spectra of stars differed from that of the sun and from each other. In 1862 Father Secchi began a detailed examination of stellar spectra with a view to their classification, and he found at once that they naturally grouped themselves under four chief types, corresponding roughly to the four principal colours of the stars themselves—bluish-white, yellow, orange, and red. The fourth class, the red stars, proved difficult to observe in detail, for none of them was brighter than magnitude 5.3, and very few so bright. Nor was photography much help, since their light lay chiefly in the red end of the spectrum. But the application of the giant refracter of the Yerkes Observatory has, in the skilful hands of Professor G. E. Hale, brought out an amazing amount of detail in giant refracter of the Yerkes Observatory has, in the skilful hands of Professor G. E. Hale, brought out an amazing amount of detail in their spectra. During the forty years since Secchi's recognition of them the only point that had been ascertained was the presence of three shaded bands, due to carbon or one of its compounds. Now Professor Hale has been able to photograph not only these carbon bands but bands due to cyanogen, and over three hundred dark lines due to hydrogen, iron, sodium, and other well-known metals, besides two hundred bright lines which have not yet been identified. The dark lines indicate apparently that the absorbing gases in the atmospheres of these stars are at a lower temperature than those in the atmosphere of the sun, and as the lines most widened in sun spots are specially prominent it would seem that these stars, twenty per cent. of which are noticeably variable, are probably stars which have cooled down from the solar state, and in which spots akin to those of our sun are very numerous. Stars of this type are especially frequent in the the solar state, and in which spots akin to those of our sun are very numerous. Stars of this type are especially frequent in the neighbourhood of the Milky Way, stars of the type of our own sun being the only class which does not show a marked inclination to increase towards that zone.

INDIAN JUDGE'S CURIOUS

FINALLY DEALT WITH AT THE POLICE

COURT.
When Beatrice Holland, aged 19, whos When Beatrice Holland, aged 19, whose add ntures in male attire brought her and her employer, Mr. Francis Wolfe Murray, an ex-Indian judge, before the Clerkenwell magistrate, took her place in front of the dock on the 26th April, she was no longer in boy's clothes, but was dressed in a neat blue serge coat and skirt with white piping. She wore a whith straw sailor hat, so that her blushing shame-facedness was very apparent.

a whith straw sailor hat, so that her blushing shame-facedness was very apparent.

Her companion in distress, Mr. Murray, towered above her—a splendid figure of a man, distinguished and refined in appearance and dressed with lauitless taste. He was gloved, and occasionally pressed his hand to his head as if perplexid.

He glanced at the magistrate keenly, and semed at first to understand all that was passing. But soon he lounged loosely about

passing. But soon he lounged loosely about in front of the dock, and finally sat down on the dock steps, looking nervous and dis-

The mother of the girl, who was charged with "being a suspected person in male attire for an unlawful purpose," told the magistrate that her daughter had been in several situations, and had invariably behaved well.

The magistrate told Mrs. Holland that the traught.

Missonary suggested that the girl should go

into a home.

"I will takle care of her myself," answered the mother, adding that she knew several ladies who had promised to take an interest in the girl, and would look after her welfare. On this understanding the magistrate discharged the masquerading secretery-servant, who quickly left the court.

Mr. D'Eyncourt, the magistrate, then addressed Mr. Murray, who was charged with

dressed Mr. Murray, who was charged with being a suspected person, and with assault-ng a Miss Buckley becaus) she refused to

wear boy's clothes.

A white-haired old man, whose name and address were not disclosed, having recognised Mr. Murray as a lodger at his house, the magistrate told the defendant that before going

magistrate told the defendant that before going on with the case, it was advisable to hear the evidence of Dr. Scott, of Brixton Gaol.

"I put myself into the doctor's hands."

Mr. Murray answered. "He speaks for me."

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Do you wish to say anything further about the assault?

Diffendant: I should like to hear the doctor's evidence.

"I think he is a person of unsound mind," said the doctor, "and that he has been so for some time."

"I dare say he is quite night," answered Mr

was not pressed, and the summons with re-ference to it was dismissed.

"I shall dismiss the case," said the magis-trate to the troubled defendant, "but shall

t was not made with the knowledge or intention ned ssary to make it amount to defamation as defined by sec. 499 I.P.C. It was made by way of explaining Mr. Hari Nath De's not uctance to interpose in the matter in figard to which the witness Mr. Percival and Babu Nalini Kumar Dutt had solicited his good offices. It was evidently not intended that either of those persons should repeat the remark. On the other hand, Mr. Hari Nath De had every reason to suppose that it would not ewry reason to suppose that it would not be repeated. On the facts found I consider, that the order of discharge was a proper one and I reject the application."

(Sd) B. V. Nicholl."

I understand that Mr. Roy wants to move the High Court against the order of the

District Judge.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. ROY.

The case in which Mr. Roy was accused of obstructing a civil court plon in the discharge of his public duties and an account of which appeared in a previous issue has been dismissed. The Munsiff disbelieved the story of the civil court peon in toto. The District Judge, I understand, will be moved against this order. obstructing a civil court pion in the discharge of his public duties and an account of which appeared in a previous issue has been dismissed. The Munsiff disbelieved the story of the civil court peon in toto. The District Judge, I understand, will be moved against this order. An off-shoot of this cash—the one in which Mr. Roy charged the said peon and some men of Lal Mohan Shaw with having insulted him by throwing away his furniture [stc. and in which he also stated that there was a likelihood for the breach of the peace,—was enquired into by the police as ordered. (This has also appeared in the "Patrika"). The police submitted that there was no likelihood for the breach of the peace as Mr. Roy has alfly ady removed himself from the building of Lal Mohan Shaw which he shar which he formerly occurred. which he also stated that there was a likelihood for the breach of the peace,—was enquired into by the police as ordered. (This has also appeared in the "Patrika"). The police submitted that there was no likelihood for the breach of the peace as Mr. Roy has almady removed himself from the building of Lal Mohan Shaw which he formerly occupied. As regards the alleged "disgrad;" the police report, I am informed, is not favourable to Mr. Roy. On the strength of this report, the trying Magistrate was about to pass order when Mr. Roy wanted some time for filing the judgment of the Munsiff and requested him to pass orders accordingly. 17th May is fixed for the hearing of this case.

THE CASE AGAINST BABU LAL MOHAN

SHAW.

Mr. Roy has given up the idea of moving the Hi . Court for the transfer of the cases now p ding for disposal before the District Magis ate. He again applied to the Magistrate aying that his cases against Lal Mohan Shaw aight be tried by an Indian Magistrate. This ras opposed by the defence on the grow i that almost all the Indian Deputy

Magnetrates of Dacca are friendly towards Mr. Roy. The Magistrate then wanted to know if the defends had any objection if the cases were transferred to Narayangunj. The defence replied that it would much inconvenience the accused. The application was then rejected. Both the cases will be taken up on Monday next.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

the restrictions which at present limit the admission of the natives of India to the college and their full enjoyment of its privileges.

Mr. Brodrick: I propose shortly to lay papers on the table relating to the question of the further maintenance of Coopers Hill College, including the report of the committee which sat last year. In consequence of the strong recommendations of that committee and the evidence brought before them, that efficient candidates for the public Works Department in India can be provided by other Magnetrates of Dace towards Mr. Roy trate then wanted

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, April 25.
The Burma Police Force.—Sir King asked the Scretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the complaints of the condition of the Burma complaints of the condition of the Burma police force expressed in two memorials to the Viceroy asking for relief; whether he is aware that the most junior assistant superintendent in the force, whose pay is 300 rs. per mensem, is in his 16th year of service, and that there are Holow him 17 officiating assistants with an average service of about 14 years whose permanent pay is 140 rs., that of 40 district superintendents in the force 23 are lumped together intendents in the force 23 are lumped together in the lowest grade, of whom six have been in the grade for 13 years while four or five others have been in it for about 10 years, that others have been in it for about 10 years, that only four officers, retire on account of age within the next five years, so that by 1909 every assistant superintendent will have had over 20 years' dervice; and whether, having regard to the special and local character of these grievand's arising from this condition of the service, he will consider the advisability of issuing orders for their redress in anticipation of the general orders which may have pation of the general orders which may have to be passed on the recommendations of the Police Commission.

Mr. Brodrick: The memorials referred to in the question have not come before me, but I observe that the Viceroy, in his splech on March 30 last at the meeting of the Legislativi) Council when the Budget was under discussion, stated that he was aware of the condition of affairs in the superior police service in Burma, and pould consider the question of taking measures to apply a remedy independently of the general reforms in the police which the Government of India hoped to introduce as the result of the consideration of the report of the Police Commission.

troduce as the result of the consideration of the report of the Police Commission.

The Regulation of Indian Labour.—Major Seely asked the Secretary of State for India if he could state what was the amount of civil rights and freedom from restriction insisted upon by the Indian Government in any contract made with its subjects before permitting them to leave India under indenture.

Mr. Brodrick: I am afraid I can only refer the hore member to the various colonial or-

Mr. Brodrick: I am atraid I can only refer the hon. member to the various colonial or-dinances dealing with the regulation of Indian labour which have been I sed with the know-ledge and subject to the criticism of the In-dian Government, who and bound, in the words of the Indian Emigration Act of 1883, to satis-fy themselves that the Government of the Murray.

Miss Buckley next entered the witness-box, but in view of Dr. Scott's levidence the charge was not pressed, and the summons with reference to it was dismissed.

"I shall dismiss the case" said the magis.

of emigrants to that country during their residence therein."

I shall dismiss the case," said the magistrate to the troubled defendant, "but shall sain this order for you to be taken care of."

Mr. Murray sighed, looked about him in a day of fashion, and then turned to the gaoler and walked away quietly with that official.

THE DACCA SENSATION.

THE DACCA SENSATION.

Dacca, May 14.

Your naders are aware that a motion was admitted by the District Judge against the order of the District Magistrate discharging Mr. Hari Nath Dev. The motion was heard and rejected. This is the order of the District Judge:—"I shad through the record. There is certainly no evidence to establish this charges based on the first and third defamatory statements, referred to in the judgment of the learned District Magistrate. As to the shoot statements, I think that the District Magistrate had good grounds for holding that the circumstances in which it was made shiw that the circumstances in which it was made shiw that the combatants and 68 among th ber 61 among the combatants and os among the others, and the Government of India hold that, considering the altitude and the exceptional severity of the winter, the mortality and sickness are wonderfully low, thanks to the liberal supply of warm clothing and extra rations. General health has been fair to good, combatants suffering more than followers owing to night duties. The health of the force is now good. The following casualties in action had been already reported:—Wounded British, one officer and one newspaper correspondent: native, 13.

dent; native, 13.

The Bombay-Sind Connection Railway.—
Sir John Leng asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can inform the House what objections have been made by the Rao of Cutch to the construction through his State of the proposed Bombay-Sind Connection Railway; and whether those objections are regarded by the Government of India as valid to obstruct the completion of a line which has been pro-nounced by them advisable on Imperial

Mr. Brodrick: I have not received any in-

the proposals then being considered to charge the revenues of India with a considerable por-tion of the cost of the British garrison in

outh Africa.
Mr. Brodrick: I must refer the hon. member

Mr. Brodrick: I must refer the hon, member to my reply to a similar question on March 24, which explains the reasons why I do not propose to lay papers on this subject.

Wednesday, April 27.

Coopers Hill Ordege.—Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: If he has brived at any decision on the report of the Committee appointed to inquire as to the necessity or otherwise of maintaining any longer the Royal Indian Engindering College at Coopers Hill; whether his Council is unanimously in favour of continuing it, or any members dissent; and whether, if it is decided to mantain the institution, will be instructions for the entire removal of

and the evidence brought betoler thin, char efficient candidates for the Public Works Department in India can be provided by other engineering colleges at a less cost to the candidates and to the Indian Government, it has been decided to close the college. No decision, however, has yet been arrived at as to the date of closing, and all possible consideration will be shown to those concerned.

The Seizure of Arms at Makalen.—Mr. Macneill asked the President of the Board of Trade whether inquiries were being made as to the places of origin, shipment, and intended destination of a number of rifles found among bags of rich at Makalen, on the southeast coast of Arabia, recently seized there by the Indian marine steamer "Dalhousie."

Mr. Brodrick: I have no information as to the seizure of arms by the "Dalhousie," except what I have seen in the newspapers, but I have asked the Government of India to supply a report.

a report.

Indian Tradiers at the Cape.—Sir M. Bhownaggree asked the Secretary for the Colonies if he had received any reply to his telegram calling for information as regarded the order of the Town Council of East London, requiring

of the Town Council of East London, requiring British Indian tradespeoply and storekeepers to vacate the town in 14 days; and would he state what further steps he had taken to prohibit the enforcement of the order.

Mr. Lyttelton: The Governor has replied that Ministers inform him that special and urgent inquiry has been instituted, the result of which will be at once communicated to him.

Ministers explain that the Municipal Council of East London is taking action under a regulation framed under Sub-section 30 of Section 5 of the Cape Act, No. 11 of 1895, and state that they will not support any arbitrary state that they will not support any arbitrary or unreasonable interpretation of the regulation on the part of the municipality, whose powers in this matter are limited by the proviso to Section 5 of the Act.

Mr. T. G. Bowles: In the meantime, are these traders to remain?

Mr. Lyttiton: I am afraid I cannot answer that question.

Mr. T. Bailey: Has the right hon. gentleman agreed to the order?" (Opposition

Mr. Lyttelton: No sanction is required.

Mr. Lyttelton: No sanction is required.

Thursday, April 28.

Indian Councils Bill.—The shoond reading of this Bill was deferred till Monday, May 2.

Indian Traders at the Cape.—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 in 14 days, regarding which he has called for an inquiry and report from the local authorities, will not be inforced until he has considered and given his decision on the report, and to state if definite instructions are sent out to hold the order in abeyance till then; and if he will lay the papers on the subject upon the table of the House.

Mr. Lyttelton: I am not in a position to

RUINED BY DANCING.

The young wife of a soldier in the Grenadier Guards who served in the South African war ascribes the ruin of her life to dancing.

Filderick Pursgrove, a gardener, of Chesterfield, who repeated the remark in the Divorce Court, where he sued for a divorce on Saturday, was married in 1898. Two years later his wife left him.

He enlisted in the Grenadier Guards in an assumed page, and went to South Africa.

an assumed name, and went to South Africa, where he served two years. In 1903 he was discharged from the Army in consequence of injuries he had received in the war, and he went to live with his wife, who shortly afterwards gave birth to a child, of which the petitioner could not be the father.

discharged from the Army in consequence of injuries he had received in the war, and he went to live with his wife, who shortly afterwards gave birth to a child, of which the petitioner could not be the father.

The whole fight in court raged round the paternity of this infant. The petitioner asserted that his wife told him the father was Raymond Goddard, a colliery clerk, whom she had met at dances while her husband was in South Africa. Mrs. Pursglove did not deny having said this, but now deckared that the confession was forced from her and was untruthful.

Her husband, she admitted, found two letters written to her by Raymond Goddard, in one of which he addressed her as "My dear Kate."

"Why did you keep those letters?" replied the witness.

Why did you make a confession implicating Goddard if it was not true?—When people are in a week state of health they will defanything for peace and quietness. My husband bullied me.

Mr. Barnard again pressed the question as to the paternity of the child. "I decline to say," answered Mrs. Pursglove, with a defiant to so of her head.

The Judge: If you don't answer, the jury will put their own construction upon it.

Mr. Barnard: Why won't you tell us the man's name?

Mrs. Pursglove: Because I don't wish to. The Judge: Let her wite it down.

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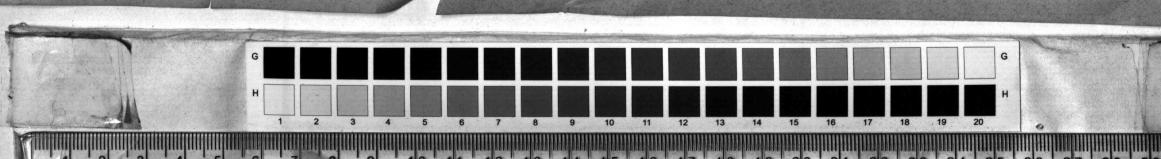
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Amrita Bazar Medical Hall, Ja sore,

SANTAN RAKSHAK.

Mrs. Pursglove: Because I don't wish to.
The Judge: Let her write it down.
Mrs. Pursglove, emphatically: I shall not write it down.
The jury found for the petitioner, and assessed the damages against Goddard, who denied misconduct, at £50. A decree nisi was granted, and the petitioner was given the custody of the child of the marriage,



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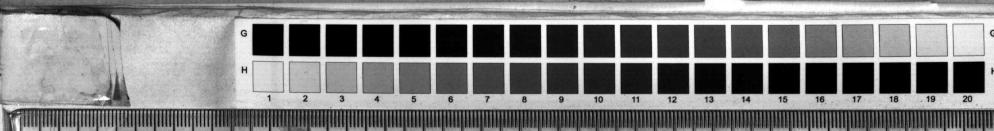
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SUCCESSES OF A NEW METHOD OF

Two St. Louis physicians, Drs. Bowden and Highbee, have recently discovered a new treatment for the cure of consumption, which, writes our New York correspondent, is producing remarkable results. The substance used is a powerful proteid found in healthy

The theory of its discoverers is that the disease can be thrown off by increasing the carrying power of the blood, and the use of

carrying power of the blood, and the use of this medy is intended to do this.

On April 2 the blood of fourteen patients in the St. Louis Emergency Hospital was tested, and the highest percentage shown was 53. The patients were then of every patient had improved from 10 to 22 later their blood was again tested, when the weakest showed 66 per cent. The blood of every patient had improved from 10 to 22 per cent.

The drug is given internally or inhaled in a spray, or in extreme cases injected hypodermically. It is very rapid in its action, the effects being noticeable in a few days.

One patient who was unable to rise from bed received the treatment for seven days,

bed received the treatment for seven days, and was then able to walk a short distance and climb a flight of stairs.

SPRING AT THE ZOO.

HOW THE ANIMALS WELCOME THE OPENING OF THE BUN SEASON.

OPENING OF THE BUN SEASON.

The animals at the Zoo have their own method of welcoming Spring.

It strikes you before you have paid your shilling, for the spring voices of the captives are reverberating over Regent's Park. There is a pathos in some of these voices—such as the mating call of one ware animal which has the misfortune to be the "only specimen of

It strikes you before you have paid your shilling, for the spring voices of the captives are reverberating over Regent's Park. There is a pathos in some of these voices—such as the mating call of one mare animal which has the misfortune to be the "only specimen of its kind in captivity."

From cries to costumes is an easy transition. One of the most disreputable characters in the gardens is the dromedary, whose winter fur overcoat is falling off in patches of ragged felt. He is a thing of shreds and patches at present, which would entitle him to be denounced as a "park pest" were he outside the boundaries of the gardens and lying on a seat. The bison is just as tramplike a specimen, and even the neatly-painted zebras have the mathematical regularity of their stripes marred by the shedding of the long winter hairs.

Mirror," which stated that the writer had been sworn at by a parrot.

For the credit of the gardens he thought that a charge of this nature should not go uninvestigated.

The prisoner, who appeared to feel his position keenly, was respectably dressed in a costume of blue feathers, and was accommodated with a perch in the dock.

Evidence was first given by the headkeeper of the Parrot House. Ara had been in the gardens for just twenty years, and witness cad known him for thirteen years. He had never known the accused to make use of unseemly expressions, but pressed by the prosecutor he admitted that the bird had an impediment in his speech, and that some of his words might have been of fowl nature.

The old-eyed cockatoo said that he had been in the house for thirty-six years. He knew

long winter hairs.

Snakes are neater, for their old skin is rubbed off in two or three pieces even to the lens of the lidless eye, and the glowing colours of the new tight-fitting coat are seen to the best advantage in the active movements with which they greet the sunshine. Activity is so generally in the air that the chameleon may be seen to have moved perments with which they greet the sunshine. Activity is so generally in the air that the chameleon may be seen to have moved perceptibly after the lapse of an hour.

It is outdoors, however, where one best sees the effects of spring. Watch the dignified old hippopotamus when his appetite anticipates his dinner hour. He tells you his physician has ordered him to take deep breaths of fresh air as he opens his chasm of a mouth, but he is really hoping for a bun or a walking-stick or a spring bonnet. Anything that will go inside and ease that Gargantuan appetite of his is welcome. He is a good subject to try a new joke upon. When he sees the point his smile is so infectous that even his keeper can hardly keep his countenance. Spring for him means outside baths and basking in the sun, and he thoroughly appreciates them.

Not far away are the giraffes, who are growing fast out of their babyhood. They like the outdoor life that spring brings them, but as they cannot get a sufficiency of foliage twelve feet above the earth they must nibble the tender young grass at their feet. This is not what the giraffe was built for, as he can only reach it by an ungainly acrobatic performance. What is the good of six foot of neck if you have eight foot of forelegs? Therefore, the giraffe can only get

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The restriction does not apply to the in-habitants of the bear-pit. After their win-ter of semi-hibernation, during which they have absorbed their accumulations of fat, they will eat anything. They will even eat the alleged "food for the animals" sold in the gardens. Lately they have allowed themselves to be enticed up their pole by the seductions of an empty paper bag. Try the same trick on them on a hot autumn day, and they will merely smile derisively. They will not then budge for a bun. Yet now, with the spring fever in their veins their with the spring fever in their veins, their

y is astonishing. voiced by the sea-lions know what these amphibians can accomplish in the way of making a noise. The sea-lions were never a musical family, though they were all born with aspirations in that direction. They have, however, a taste for fish, and a genius for practical jokes. Their humour is usually moist. They balance on the edge of their pond and try to sing, until a large crowd have gathered round to beg them to leave off. Then they determine to have a swim in a hurry, and the crowd help each other to wring the moisture out of each other's garments. It is quite a malicious flop on the part of the sea-lion, for they can dive cleanly enough if they like and leave scarcely a bubble behind. They are on their good behaviour when feeding time is come. The keeper could throw fish to them all day, and they would never get tired of making their neat, businesslike plunges after the food.

Spring speaks in the movements of the ing a noise. The sea-lions were never a musi-

Spring speaks in the movements of the giant tortoises, who sun themselves outside their house, stolidly devouring cabbages until they dispose of as much food as a cow could. It shows itself in the restless pacings of the spotted, tawny, and striped cats in

STIGHT INJURIES often disable a man and cause several days' loss of time and when poison develops, sometimes result in s of a hand or limb. Chamberlain's 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 Ageuts, B. K. Paul & Co., Abdool Rahaman and Abdool Rarson, Calcula.

the lion house. None of the lion tribe seem quite resigned to captivity in early spring, lazy and contented as they may appear in summer. The story of the season is told in the nesting of the herons in the great flying aviaries; in the cries of the wolves, and in the stripping velvet on the growing horns of the deer. Most does it speak in the gambols of the young animals—as the infantile chimpanzees and the snow leopard in its large cage by the kangaroos. Though the latter has only been a few months in the gardens and is quite a baby, she is fast winning friends. Inside her wire cage she runs races with the children outside. When she is beaten or her biped playmates move away she loses her the lion house. None of the lion tribe seem biped playmates move away she loses her temper and spits and swears like an exaggera-ted pussy.

ted pussy.

Always interesting whatever the season, the gardens now have a special lesson to teach the visitors—"Spring is here; enjoy it."

FOWL LANGUAGE.

OLD "ZOO" FAVOURITE ACQUITTED OF A SERIOUS CHARGE.

A painful impression was created in zoological circles when Ara Hyacinthina, aged thirty, described as a blue maccaw, living at the Parrot House, was charged before Mr. Pocock, the superintendent, with using objectionable language before visitors to the "Zoo."

The assistant-superintendent, who acted as prosecutor, opened the case after the gardens were closed to visitors. He briefly explained that the charge was based on the letter of a correspondent of the "Daily Illustrated Mirror," which stated that the writer had been sworn at by a parrot.

in the house for thirty-six years. He knew accused as a boy, and was confident from what he knew of his character that the indistinct

words were inoffensive.

Ara was allowed to give evidence on his own behalf. In few of the nature of the charge, he said, he preferred not to be sworn, and was accordingly permitted to affirm in the Scotch fashion. He entered a total denial to the

charge.

The Bench considered that the prisoner ha cleared himself, and ordered the clerk to give him a handful of seed from the poor-box. The charge, added Mr. Pocock, ought not to have been brought.

LOVER'S "FLASHING EYES."

LADY'S SECRET POCKETS FOR LOVE

boardings house at East-bourne. Here they

made the acquaintance of the co-respondent.

Mr. Smith objected to his wife's friendship Mr. Smith objected to his wife's friendship with Barnes, and persuaded her to go to Cromer. When he found a letter written in improper terms by his wife to the co-respondent, quarrels took place, and eventually the wife returned to the boarding-house at East-

Counsel read some of the letters. One com menced, "My darling Eve, and went on, "I am awfully sorry that we are unable to be together." This had reference to her leaving Eastbourne.

The letter continued, "I am, however, very pleased to hear that you admire my dark, fiashing eyes. Everyone tells me I am naughty."

Other letters declared, "I love you," and one concluded as follows: "I wanted to kiss you this afterness.

this afternoon. Everywhere I go makes me so sad. I am always reminded of you, dear."

In reply to one of Mrs. Smith's letter contained the phrase, "Then you say I do not love you. I would give my life for you, my dear." The petitioner in his evidence said that on one occasion he struck Barnes for interfering with his wife.

There was no defence and a decree his was

There was no defence, and a decree nisi was granted. Dr. Frank Rothern, of Nottingham, who had been cited as second co-respondent, but against whom no evidence was offered, gave an emphatic denial to the allegations, and was dismissed from the suit.

A meeting of Pundits and others interested n Sanskrit learning was held at Benares on Sunday evening under the presidency of H.H. the Maharaja of Benares to consider what steps should be taken to promote the study of Sanskrit in the Sanskrit College, Benares. This was with reference to the Lieutenant-Governor's scheme for giving an impetus to the study of Sanskrit which he sketched out in his speech at Benares. A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions.

AN AMERICAN EDITOR, Mr. John E. AN AMERICAN EDITOR, Mr. John E. Cook, publisher of the "Banner-Stockman," of Clarendon, Texas, U. S. A., in a letter regarding Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, says: "On one occasion I am sure it saved my life, curring me of a very bad attack of cramp colic." This remdy meets with the same success in this country as in America and never fails to give relief. For sale by Smith Stanistreet & Co., Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul & Co., Abdeed Pakeman and Abdool Kareem, Caloutta.

"RANJL" LION HUNTER.

THE PRINCE'S PROWESS IN THE JUNGLE.

JUNGLE.

Ranjitsinhji the famous criketer, has shot his first lion, a fine beast, which he afterwards photographed. The feat was not achieved without thrilling moments.

In company with Kumar Shri Ranjit-sinhji and H.H. the Raj-Saheb of Wankaner, and by invitation of H. H. the Nawab of Junagarh, writes Mr. Percy Cross Standing from Baroda, on March 27, I came to the great forest of the Gir.

It is a most unusual compliment and pri It is a most unusual compliment and privilege to be permitted to shoot lions in the Gir, which is unique as being the only place in India where the king of beasts "grows wild," and where he is strictly preserved. Long ago the late Duke of Clarence bagged three lions here, and the Gaekwar of Baroda has also enjoyed good sport. The Gir comprises an area of nearly two hundred square miles, and is known to contain upwards of a hundred lions and a great many panthers.

is known to contain upwards of a hundred lions and a great many panthers.

After two or three days of fruitless quest —the nights made hideous by the roaring of lions all around our camp—the shikaris came with news that they had succeeded in locating five lions in a jungle two miles away.

On arrival within measurable distance of the jungle, the besters presented also had a succeeded in locating five lions.

with news that they had succeeded in locating five lions in a jungle two miles away.

On arrival within measurable distance of the jungle, the beaters proceeded ahead to drive the slumbering lions, while we promptly rushed to climb the nearest trees. Barely had we done so when, with a mighty roar, four magnificent lions and one lioness bounded out of the thicket. The Raj-Saheb's tree was so placed that he could not get a shot at all, and the only one of us who got a couple of telling shots was Ranjitsinji, who wounded one of their majesties. All however, escaped into the jungle.

GOAT AS DECOY.

Next night a lion came within fifty yards of us. Our goat—tied to a tree to act as a decoy—was making a / rrific hullabaloo at the time. Alas! his maj aty was on the track of some buffalo which some peasarts were trying to take safely home.

Incidentally, Ranjitsinhji told me that en a former shikar he and his brother, K. S. Devisingli, "and we were so fughtended that we sat on the ground looking at each other. The panther was so frightened—and hurt—that he made off. On the morrow we tracked and tilled him."

But to return to our present hunt. Even—

killed him."

But to return to our present hunt. Eventually matters came to climax. About an hour after midnight three huge lions invaded the compound, a few yards from our tents, where the horses were tethered. They pulled down one horse and killed it at once, but

where the horses were tethered. They pulled down one horse and killed it at once, but while they were growling and quarrelling over their prey Ranjitsinhji and the Raj-Saheb appeared on the scene.

The lions then fled straight through our camp, where I and the others were profoundly sleeping. Ranjitsinhji came back into camp and for a couple of hours we heard the enemy roaring in an adjacent jungle. About three in the morning two of the lions bounded over the wall again and finished the horse.

SEARCH FOR THE QUARRY.

On the next night we tied up a goat immediately outside our camp, and rigged up a "machan," to which four of us mounted about ten o'clock. By a happy thought, Ranjitsinhji had a piece of string attached to one of the goat's ears, which he jerked every time the poor animal ceased bleating. About eleven o'clock a terrific roaring was heard from the direction of the river. This went on for about two hours. Then a large lion and lioness approached with great suddenness. The lioness promptly seized the goat ere a shot could be fired, and in five seconds had got clear away with it.

The lion did not fare so well. Ranjitsinhji and the Raj-Saheb both managed to "plug" him, and he was seen to fall more than once

and the Raj-Saheb both managed to "plug" him, and he was seen to fall more than once and went to live with his family in a lings house at East bourne. Here they in the acquaintance of the correspondent kept out of range.

Next morning we went out en masse in search of his wounded majesty. The shikaris preceded us, and several shots soon told us that they were in touch. The king was dead! A noble beast, he was found to measure ten feet from tip to tail. Kanjitsinhji photo-

graphed him.

And this is all I can tell you about Ranjitsinhji's first lion. For the tea-tray which serves us dinner-gong in the forest is sounding its welcome call. And we are going to celebrate the event.

SIGHTLESS FACTORY WORKERS. emob paricipal :0: 10

One of the most prosperous business esta blishments in Philadelphia, writes our correspondent in that city, is a large factory devoted to several industries, including carpet and curtain weaving, chair and broom making, and doing a business of over £25,000 a year

making, and doing a business of over £25,000 a year.

The remarkable thing about it is that the manager, the clerks, the 125 workmen, and everybody else concerned in it are blind.

Despite this fact the products of the establishment have a most enviable reputation for excellence. No stranger visiting the work-rooms and seeing the men working at rattling looms, running up and downstairs, handling sharp knives, and dodging dangerous machinery, would think they were sightless. They all sing at their work.

The factory was founded by Mr. Henry L. Hall, a wealthy blind man, full of energy

The factory was founded by Mr. Henry L. Hall, a wealthy blind man, full of energy and intelligency. He states that it has prospered wonderfully. The men work ten hours a day, earn from 32s. to £3 a week, and are all self-supporting. About two-thirds of them are married.

Six of the men in the factory are blind, deaf, and dumb, but they work well, the foreman giving his orders by spelling them out in the deaf and dumb alphabet on his hands to the works n.

A striking scene is presented when the workmen arrive for work at 7 a. m. or leave

at six in the evening. They approach from all directions, each carrying an iron-pointedi stick and keeping up a constant tiptaping on the pavement. Sometimes in winter, when it is dark before the closing hour, the electric lights are turned off inorder that a visitor may enjoy the novel spectacle of men engaged in work, rushing to and fro among the clattering machines when it is hardly possible to see the hand before the eyes.

NEW AIRSHIP'S SUCCESS.

New York, Sunday, April 24.

The new airship invented by Dr. Greth, which is to compete for the prize at the St. Louis Exposition, was tried at San Francisco

Louis Exposition, was tried at San Francisco yesterday.

The ship ascended a thousand feet, travelled about four miles, was steered in several directions, and made a successful landing.

The inventor was well pleased with the test, and expects to make further improvements to the engine and steering apparatus.

The airship has a cigar-shaped balloon, inflated with hydrogen and carrying a car. It weighs 1,920 pounds, and has a lifting capacity of 2,500 pounds.

CONSTANTANTAL Tangail, May 17.

Tangail, May 17.

Babu Kshity Mohan Roy o Bera, in Pabna, has got his boys admitted as boarders in the Tangail Bindu Basmi school-boarding. The school was closed for the summer holidays on the 14th last, and Kshity Babu, to have the accounts of the boarding cleared off, sent Rr. 36 through his servant Sachu Sinha. The latter reached Tangail, all the way from the station, safe; but as he was washing his hands and feet at the boarding ghat, town-constable Behari Sheikh, arrested Sadhu, on the plea that he had committed nuisance, under section 34 Act V; and was taking him to the Police Station. Alterwards, it was alleged, Behari snatched out the money which Sadhu had with him and ran away. Unfortunately for him, Nazu, an inhabitant of the place, was close by and saw what actually happened. Sadhu ran to the boarding-house and related the matter. The boys lodged an information immediately with the senior Sub-Inspector Babu Stal Chandra Sen, who without a moment's delay went for pirsual enquiry to the spot. Two other with the among the place was the sort. Two other with the senior sub-Inspector Babu Stal Chandra Sen, who without a moment's delay went for pirsual enquiry to the spot. Two other with the among the place was closed by and saw who without a moment's delay went for pirsual enquiry to the spot. Two other with the senior Sub-Inspector Babu Stal Chandra Sen, who without a moment's delay went for pirsual enquiry to the spot. Two other with the senior Sub-Inspector Babu Stal Chandra Sen, who without a moment's delay went for pirsual enquiry to the spot. Two other with the senior Sub-Inspector Babu Stal Chandra Sen, who without a moment's delay went for pirsual enquiry to the spot. senior Sub-Inspector Babu Stal Chandra Sen, who without a moment's delay went for pirsonal enquiry to the spot. Two other witnesses, Alfu and Nitu, were also found, who corroborated Nazu about what had happened. The Sub-Inspector has sent up the accused under section 292 I.P.C., and the Sub-divisional Officer has framed charge against the man; and the man is awaiting trial, which will take place very shortly.

ching away a bangle from the wrist of a Goala" of the Tangail Bazar, is daily eveloping from stage to stage; and I am afraid, in my next, I may have to report of a strange revelation But not to-day. Both the cases have created a stir in the town.

FAILURE OF THE BOER COLONY AT JAVA.

Some of the erstwhile Boer prisoners in Ceylon have added another melancholy failure to the many attempts to found a colony on communistic principles. Nineteen of the Ceylon prisoners refused to take the oath of allegiance to the King and under the guidance of an enthusiast named Van Ham decided to settle in thusiast named Van Ham decided to settle in Java. The Government granted them land and subscriptions and donations towards establishing the colony flowed in treely. Enthusiastically the 19 Boers set to work to run their settlement on Collectivist principles. They disdained to employ native labour and strong drink was forbiden in the settlement. After three months the colonists found themselves unable to agree on a question of disciples. After three months the colonists found themselves unable to agree on a question of discipline and the community broke up. Ten genuine Socialists founded a new settlement and they are reported as doing fairly well. The nine colonists left at the original settlement fell out. Some returned to ordinary individualism and the high ideals of self-help gave way to the employment of natives and profit sharing. It was a brave effort on the part the Boers and their ill-success was mostly to the high ideals of their leader who fine a standard for his comrades to live An exacting discipline spilt the community An exacting discipline spilt the comm nity and dissension set in. The Government of Java was sympathetic towards an experiment which was a sincere attempt to put the theo-ries of an idealist into practice.

FIGHTING THE LOCUST PLAGUE.

Cairo, April 26. The locusts which have invaded Egypt have caused no damagi up to the present. Nevertheless, the Government, fearing that great havoc may be done among the crops shortly when this eggs are hatched, convoked the Legislative Council to-day and submitted the craft of a decree ordering the authorities in gislative Council to-day and submitted the craft of a decree ordering the authorities in the provinces to take drastic measures against the locusts and to plough up the earth, except where sugar and cotton are cultivated, in which case spicial precautions are to be taken for ensuring the safety of the crops. The authorities are also ordered to destroy the leggs and to requisition natives to combat the invasion, offering the necessary cattle and implements.

Steps have been taken towards the improvement of the teaching at the College of Science, Poona. A special Professor or Agriculture has been appointed temporarily, in the first instance. Mr. Knight, a graduate of an American Agricultural College, has been selected for the appointment, and plans for the futher equipment of the course are under consideration.

about four miles, was steered in several directions, and made a successful landing.

The inventor was well pleased with the test, and expects to make further improvements to the engine and steering apparatus. The airship has a cigar-shaped balloon, inflated with hydrogen and carrying a car. It weighs 1,920 pounds, and has a lifting capacity of 2,500 pounds.

HONEYMOON IN PRISON.

Paris, April 26.

A romantic marriage was celebrated yesterday at Riom, in the department of the Puy-de-Dome, when the Marquise Eleanore de Kernoel, daughter of the Marquise Eleanore de Kernoel, daughter of the Marquise de Kernoel, was united in wedlock to Moyse Goudchoux, who has just been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

Consideration.

On Saturday the 7th instant, four persons from Bellatur, Heggadadevenkote Taluk, went to Kullahalli to purchase some oil for a certain marriage. On their way back to Bellatur, they were threatened on the approach of a heavy rain and so took shelter under a huge tree near Muddanahalli. Not long after, a splash of lightning dazzled the eyes of the company and killed one of them by name Nanjunday Gowda. The right blood was oozing from his right ear. Another person was also hurt but not severely. The body was then removed to Bellatur where the Amildar held an inquest on the 8th instant and recorded daath by a "strok" wightning."—"Mysore Herald."

—The "Br.tish Medical Journal" directs attention to an interesting paper, recently read by Dr. B. Laquen regarding nervous disease.

The 'Br.tish Medical Journal' directs attention to an interesting paper, recently read by Dr. B. Laquen regarding nervous disease. He condemns the consumption of exciting literature before the age or puberty and instead of theatre, music-halt, concert-room and newspaper, he recommends twelve to thirteen hours' sleep, steady moderate sport, every inducement to the observation of nature, and everything which tends to improve the senses, the whole of the muscles, and to render the subjects children of the country, and not of the town. According to Dr. Laquer, artistic education tends particularly to upset the physical balance, and its commencement should, he holds, be delayed to the age of sixteen in girls and of eighteen in boys. He agrees with Dunin's view that the three main characteristics of the physically unstable are abnormally increased self-analysis, fear, and lack of will-power. To combat these, he recommends books of travel, sober histories, and biographies, particularly those of men of action. Humorous books are also recommended, the English humorists selected by Dr. Laquer are Dickens, Jerome, and Mark Twain—a juxtaposition which is perhaps in itself sufficiently amusing. The reading should be moderate in amount, its theme frequently changed, and the habit of concentration encouraged by writing abstracts of the works read

To the expert observer the cause is very obvious. Success is achieved only by energy, and energy is what they lack.

Now, energy, whether of the hand or the head, is produced by food. A starved man can neither dig the ground properly nor think out a matter clearly.

Has a man, therefore, in order to become energetic, merely to be supplied with good food?

corroborated Nazu about what had happened. The Sub-Inspector has sent up the accused under section 292 I.P.C., and the Sub-division al Officer has framed charge against the man; and the man is awaiting trial, which will take place very shortly.

The Bangle-snatching case in which a town constable has been charged with forcibly snatching away a bangle from the wrist of a "Goula" of the Tangail Roman the wrist of a stomach, and not only fail to be a sent that the case is not so simple as that. The food that he eats must do its work properly; must make rich, pure blood, and repair the waste which is continually tabling place in his system. Food can only do this when the digestive organs are in perfect working order. In persons whose digestion is impaired food stagnates, creates gases in the stomach, and not only fail to be a supplementation. stomach, and not only fails to properly sustain them but aggravates their complaint and poisons the system.

It is just here where Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup comes in. It is the one ching that cures indigestion, and all the numerous mala-dies of which it is the parent, and in that way may be regarded as an unrivalled source to

"When in Tasmania four years ago I was attacked by a serious illness," says Mr. Bowden, of 23, Pring Street, Wolloomooio, Sydney, N. S. W, "I could neither eat, sleep, nor rest. A doctor whom I consulted said I was inffering from the said of the suffering from dyspepsia, and gave me some medione, which patched me up for awhile; but I was soon as bad as ever again. Another doctor attended me for two months; but I doctor attended me for two months; but I received no benefit from his treatment, nor at the hospital where I afterwards went. My appetite almost ceased, and the little I ate disagreed with me. I became dull and languid, and everything was a trouble to me. Accepting the advice of a friend to try Mother Seignly Sympa them touther search disagreed. gel's Syrup, these troubles soon disappeared.

After a rew deses, I felt better than I had done
for months past. By the time I had taken

ave tottles I was restored to health and energy."

Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup produces. Not only does that medicine eradicate disease; it promotes health and energy, those absolutely indispensable qualities in all who are called upon to fight lire s battle. It is a purely natural tonic, composed of fruits, roots, and herbs, containing no mineral substance whatever containing no mineral substance whatever. For thirty-five years it has occupied the first place among an medicines whatsoever; and evidence as to its curative power is constantly forthcoming from the sixteen principal countries of the world.

Indigestion and biliousness are what some medical authorities term 'root diseases;' that is to say, if those complaints are neglected, they develop into others even more serious. More often than not, medicines supposed to be remedies are at first resorted to. times these are persevered with for considerable petiods, resulting in loss of time and needless suffering, besides rendering the subsequent cure by Mother Selgel's Syrup more difficult. In these circumstances Mr. Bowden is to be congratulated on having his attention so early directed to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and upon the happy result of his use of it.

Many a man who is poor to-day would be wealthy had he not been held down by ill-health But there is bright hope for all such when once they clearly understand why they are so, and how they may unloose their bonds.

The Tibet Mission.

THE FIGHT AT GURU. The following detailed account of the first fighting in Tibet is from the special correspondent of the "Times" with the expedition. t is dated Tuna, April 1st:— On March 28th General Macdonald moved

On March 28th General Macdonald moved north from Phari to join hands with Colonel Younghusband at this place across the Tang La. The first evening he encamped two miles short of the pass, and moved on the 29th. It was a bitterly cold morning, and soon after dawn a white rainbow threatened a bad crossing. A strong north wind was blowing, and a freezing mist from Tuna plain coated with hoarfrost and icide both men and beasts. About ten o'clock the and dispersed the mists, and a long tramp both men and beasts. About ten 9 clock the sun dispersed the mists, and a long tramp across the level plain brought the force and the convoy of supplies to the deary spot which has for so long been the home of Colonel Younghusband and the other mem-bers of the Mission. It lies concealed behing a slight rise in the plain until one is within two miles of it. Backed by arid ochreou a slight rise in the plain until one is within two miles of it. Backed by arid othreous sandstone dunes ax or seven hundred feel high, its outlook at the snow-fields, peaks and glaciers of the dividing range which culminates to the west in Chumothari. There is little game to shoot, the only walk is two miles across the plain and back, and the houses which the Mission originally occupied were hastily abandoned as unhealthy and filthy beyond power of cleansing. A typical day followed the approach of the General. From early morn till seven at night a piercing wind swept the camp from end to end with a hurricane of grit, and the discomfort of the men was increased by the device which General Macdonald adopted to throw dust in the eyes of any Tibetan scouts who might be lurking in the hills which hem in the plain to the west. All tents were struck, and the men concealed themselves behind the breast-works all day long. Whether the ruse was success. all day long. Whether the ruse was success ful, or whether the Tibetans themselves found the discomfort too great, the sangars and redans, which they had built to check the advance of the Mission were deserted before sunset. Many believed that they had retired altogether and were taking up a better position several miles further on the road to

Gyangtse.

At 20 minutes past 8 on the following morning, the 31st, the force set out toward the Tibetan defences. These consisted or seven or eight sangars built on the spur which runs—or mather used to run, for the second of which runs—or rather used to run, for the lake is reduced this spring to a mere tithe of its former dimensions—to the edge of the Bam Tso. The road runs close under the spur, and possibly, in wet years, the position selected is not indetensible. This year the fatuity of the Tibetan scheme would, one thinks, be manifest to a child. A clear space of 3,000 yards of level plain stretches between the highway and the nearest swampy place and no attempt whatever was made to defend this ground. There can be little doubt that the whole project emanated from Lhassa. The authorities there were guided by an obsolete map or a many years' old remembrance of the lake, and the general or Dapen who came to conduct operations from the capital had perhaps in authority to select another field for his operations.

operations.

The wall—it is really a couple of redanwith a 12-foot opening in the middle through which the high road takes its way—runs from the end of the spur to a ruined house of mixed stone and abode about 70 yards away. On the left hand the hills are grassless and gritty, rounded and unstable under foot. The gritty, rounded and unstable under foot. The nate plain, extending up to and far beyond the wall is a continuation of the Tuna plain, and like it of cinder-grey colour, with a rescanty growth of thistles pricking up here and there through the patches of show. In you will add to these a bitter south wind blowing all day in increasing strength beneath to hard asherey sky, the scene of the fight a hard, ash-grey sky, the scene of the figure will be understood.

Before the expedition had left camp has Before the expedition had left comp han an hour, the usual Tibetan messenger met it, bearing the usual message. Colonel Younghusband must retreat to Yatung. If he went forward the consequences would be serious. Four miles out, when the Tibetan preparations were becoming visible, a more notable incident occurred. The Lhassa Dapen himself, accompanied by the Shigatse Dapen, the Phari commandant and Useur Yeshe Wangiyuk the Lama representative of the Wang-jyuk, the Lama representative of the great Ga-den Lamassery, ambled quickly across the plain, and an informal conference was held between the military and political chiefs of the expedition on either side. It was merely a repetition of the same old story. Ocached from Lhassa, the delegates had no power, if indeed they had the wish, to say anything but "Go back to Yatung." This importunity and obstinacy had served the Tibetans in good stead for 15 years, as Colonel Younghusband reminded them. How were they to realize that at last the British Government was in earnest. After 20 minutes' of it was in earnest. After 20 minutes of excited controversy, carried on by the inter-pretation of Captain O'Connor, who had need to be the most patient of men, the small durbar was broken up, the more important of the Tibetans contering back to their defences in a cloud of dust. One or two only endeavoured by violent gesticulation and shouting all together to secure the retreat of the English. O'Connor, though he was being jostled and ridden off ten times a minute, retained his composure, explaining again and again that the advance must continue, until these, too, scampered off on their stout little ponies, shouting excitedly to each

It was a curious incident. The impassive "non possumus" which Younghusband returned to the heated declamation of the two senior ed to the heated declamation of the two senior delegates—all four squatting on the ground and surrounded by a motley assemblage of attendant soldiers—the gay yellow and green-yellow coats of the generals of Lhassa and Shigatse, the various headdresses of the Tibetans, the purple and blue robes of a spectacled councillor, the strange, forked gun embossed with turquoise and coral, the richly worked sword-hilts, the little gray and bay ponies' saddleclothed with swastikanatterned stuffs and gay with filigree brass pay ponies' saddleclothed with swastika-patterned stuffs, and gay with filigree brass head bands and wide embossed iron stirrups, all took on a curious interest, not only as the last appeal of the Tibetans to their ancient policy of isolation and obstinacy, but more impressively still in view of the impending catastrophe.

consented to issue orders that no man was to use his rifle till the Tibetans had opened are. This threw away at a stroke the advant age held by our weapons of range and pre-cision, and laid the advancing sepays open to a withering discharge at point-blank range cision, and laid the advancing sepoys open to a withering discharge at point-blank range at any moment in approaching any one of the many sangars. It was a case of "Gentlemen of the enemy, fire first," which has probably not been known since the days of Fontency. Then ensued a strange scene. Out towards the lake extended lines were pushed forward, far outflanking the wall While these were slowly closing in on the line of the Tibetans' retreat, the 23rd Pioneers—Musbi Sikhs to a man—and the 8th Gurkhas were clearing the hills on the left, making each sangar disgorge its inhabitants one after another. It was done in silence and almost with good humour, but over the two staffs remaining out on the plain and watching with straining eyes the slow progress of the khaki figures on the two-mile-disant slopes, there was a hush of expectation and suspense. At any moment a shot would explode a powder magazine, and it was not till the last of the hundreds of grey-coated figures had sullenly come down to the wall that the officers shut up their field-glasses and moved in to where the work of disarmament was to take place. The earse of insecurely leashed strength which the work of disarmament was to take place. The sense of insecurely leashed strength which might break out at any moment gave place to congratulations, and the incident was regarded as almost account. to congratulations, and the incident was regarded as almost over. The Commissioner and the General—it was hardly prudent—rode in to the wall together to watch the huddled crowd of Tibetans who had been assembled behind the wall in an irregular mass, covering about as much ground as a battalion in quarter than were our about as much ground as a battalion in quarter column. On three sides of them were our guards. The fourth, the line of retreat, alone lay open to them. Two hundred others had been taken prisoners and disarmed already up the hill. These remained passive and thankful spectators of what follows.

But the main body of Tibetans were no Mission leaders almost put it into their power to carry out a scheme which some of their own people have betrayed. This was nothing less than to suffer the advance of the escart through the wall and them to make a combined attack upon Colonel Younghusband and the members of his staff. The disarmament upon which General Macdonald insisted would defeat their plans, and when the Sikhs advanced to carry out their orders there was an ugly growl of protest. In some cases the Pioneers were actually ubdued, and the unwitting action of the In some cases the Pioneers were actually struck by Tibetans, in others a wrestle for the weapon took place. This was not immediately noticeable from where the General and his staff were standing in the opening immediately between the wall and the house, within ten wards of one adve of the many within ten yards of one edge of the mass of Tibetans, who numbered about 1,500. It

was almost exactly noonday.

The Dapen of Lhassa himself was the man was almost exactly noonday.

The Dapen of Lhassa himself was the man who set the slumbering mine ablaze. He was seated on his horse just outside the wall and, exempt himself from the confiscation of his arms, shouted to his men to resist. They replied by stoning the Sikhs. Even then, though the whole affair hung in a slippery balance indeed, the latter restrained themselves. One of them advanced to the head of the Dapen's pony, and the Lhassan general in an evil moment for himself and his countrymen, drew his pistol and shot at him, smashing his jaw. There was five seconds hush, which was broken by another report. A jezail for which a Sikh and a Tibetan were struggling was discharged into the air. But it was almost unnoticed in the sudden onslought which the Tibetans made to the wall with drawn swords. Such of them as had their pieces ready fired them point-black at the Indian guards, and then, dropping them, flung themselves into the "melee." Two Europeans were caught inside the redans, and both were wounded, one, Mr. Candler, the correspondent of the "Daily Mail," being severely cut about before his assailants were shot down by Major Dunlop, owes his life to General Maclonald, who at ten yards dropped the three Tibetans who had thrown themselves upon

thrusting Tibetans. Their plan had failed, and under the appalling storm of lead they staggered, failed, and ran. But it was such a target as is offered not twice in a lifetime. Straight down the line of fire lay their only path of escape. With their own weapons safety lay 200 yards away. Two hundred yards on was a sharply squared rock behind which a certain refuge was, they thought, to be found. But the Gurkhas has stopped this bolt-hole from above and the flying mob moved away along the high road defenceless. Men dropped at every yard. Here there was even an ugly heap of dead and wounded men, some 30 in number, within the area of a large room. But every ten yards of the road had its stricken down and shapeless burden, till 1,000 yards away some rocks afforded a temporary shelter and the winding road saved them from the merciless punishment they had challenged. Punishment is the word. As soon as their first and almost critical assault had failed, there was nothing for the musicans, pushing their advantage, will unite the Baltic squadron after its arrival will will unite the Baltic squadron after its arrival will will unite the Baltic squadron after its arrival will will unite the Baltic squadr As soon as their first and almost critical assault had failed, there was nothing for the Mission escort to fear except, perhaps, the crossing bullets of their own companions. Sharpnel pursued the luckless remnants of the slowly retreating force—for at an altitude of 15,000ft, running is impossible. On either side the mounted infantry rode down the stragglers into the mountains or across the straggers into the mountains of across the plains, and only a scanty number came unscathed out of the ordeal. The native troops had kept their tempers to breaking point, and they had no mercy when the Tibetans' daring attempt to equalize matters and use their vastly superior numbers by hand-to-hand conflict had failed.

IT WORKS LIKE MAGIC.—The relief obtained from Chamberlain's Pain Balm when applied to a burn or scald is so nearly instantaneous that it seems almost magical in its effect. An injury of this aind heals without maturation when this remedy is applied and unless the wound is very severe does not leave a sear. For sale by

Smith Stanistreet & Co., Wholesale A enta B. K. Paul & Co., Abdroi F. haman and Abdroi Kareem, Sales Ita.

and 200 volunteers. The Russians are takin almost ridiculous precautions and the Chines are being fearfully oppressed. Magazines have been land on the coast and around all official buildings. There are 350 submarine magazines in the harbour alone.

Over 5,000 Chinese coolies are employed building forts. Provisions are running short, but supplies are arriving by foreign steamers or native junks, which manage to evade the Japanese fleet. The Russians also receive supplies of coal and fire wood. There are about 20,000 tons of coal piled up near the shore. Twenty-five railway carriages laden with provisions and furniture are kept in readiness for immediate departure at the local station. Viceroy Yuan has issued another order against smuggling Over 5,000 Chinese has issued another order against smuggling provisions and other supplies into Dalny by

THE RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA.

The Newchwang correspondent of the Times" wrote on April 21:—The Russians are denuding the territory west of the Yalu. They send out foraging parties of 50 Cossacks, They send out foraging parties of 50 Cossacks, each man counting to capture one bullock daily. Thus thousands of cattle were driven into Mukden last month for which neither a receipt nor cash was given. The Russians are also requisitioning cattle from the Tartar General and renewing their demand that the Chinese troops in Kirin and Feng-tien provinces shall disarm and discard their uniforms. The Russians have issued placards in Chinese explaining away the Japanese advance, detailing Russian successes, magnifying the Russian explaining away the Japanese advance, detailing Russian successes, magnifying the Russian strength, and prophesying victory for Russia. The Chinese are not misled, but still believe that the Japanese will conjuer Manchuria. The newspaper corresponders accredited to the Russian forces left here for Mukden yesterday. They bind themselves not to divulge news respecting the results of engagements with the enemy or the losses suffered by the Russians or information which may awaken public uneasiness.

troops at Port Arthur and Viadivostok, which in the circumstances must be taken with all reserve, though it follows pretty closely statements from other ares. There are, according to the "Novi Krai," stationed at Port Arthur the 3rd corps of infantry, 8,000 men, and the 7th corps of infantry, 8,000. There is one company of cavalry comprising 150 men, and there are two companies of artillery, each 300 strong. The regiment of fortification artillery is composed of 2,400 men. Then, according to this account, there are two battalions and one company of military engineers, 1,300 in all, and one company. consisting of 200 men, of torpedo-layers. This makes altogether 20,650 troops at Port Arthur. At Vladivostok there are 8,000 men of the 20th, 30th, 31st, and 32nd regiments, in addition to the fortification artillery. The above figures relate to the position five weeks ago. ate to the position five weeks ago.

RUSSIA MAY INVADA AN.

Among the passengers who have arrived at Marseilles from the Far East is M. Launay an engineer, who has been superintending the construction of the Yunnan Railway. In conversation with the "Patrie's" correspondent on the war, M. Launay stated that he had traversed the whole of Manchuria, and had been much impressed by the regularity with which the different services were working. Large forces were being conveyed in the direction of the Yalu, and since General Kuropatkin had appeared on the scene a fresh impulse had been given to the army, which had complete confidence in him. M. Launay esti-mates the number of the Russian troops now of the "Daily Mail," being severely cut about in Manchuria at 350,000, and says that they before his assailants were shot down by Captain Davis, of the I. M. S. The other, Captain Davis, of the I. M. S. The other, Major Dunlop, owes his life to General Macarriving daily. As a matter of fact, M. Lau-Major Dunlop, owes his life to General Maclonald, who at ten yards dropped the three
Tibetans who had thrown themselves upon
him.

But by this time the storm had broken,
and from three sides at once a hail of bullets rained into the mob of cutting and
thrusting Tibetans. Their plan had failed,
and under the appalling storm of lead they
staggered, failed, and ran. But it was such
a target as is offered not twice in a lifetime.

Straith down the live of fire lev their only

Japane.

river-banks, and indeed the whole country within a radius of many miles round Newchwang, is low and flat, and is liable to be entirely under water at spring tides, if there happens to be a brisk southerly wind. The whole Gulf of Pechili is subject to excessive tides, very readily influenced by winds, and this northern arm, the Gulf of Liao-tung, is the worst of all. The coastline, though it looks irregular in shape, is in effect a funnel, in which the tide banks up quickly; the water is very shallow throughout, which makes the rise and fall more erratic. All along the shores of the gulf, the distance from low vater mark of the gulf, the distance from low vater mark to high water mark runs to some miles, and the flood-tide often becomes a swift-rushing wave. Now in winter months the north-ea wave. Now in winter months the north-east monsoon winds prevail very steadily, and so the tide as it advances northward to New-hwang has rather to fight its way over the muldiats. There is also usually a broad belt of ice sometimes ten miles wide, which helps to check the rush of rater into the estuary of the Liao. In surface, with the south west monsoon winds a other time and no ice, the tides average higher, and it only requires a little extra force in the wind to back up a spring tide, and submerge vast tracts of flats a little extra force in the wind to back up a spring tide, and submerge vast tracts of flats that appear miles inland now. Here, the Chinese said, are the Russian trenches. Perhaps the officer directing the work is new, and does not ask local advice; or perhaps the Japanese were expected before the change of monsoon; or perhaps the Russians think the chance of flooding is a risk that can be taken.

fort which is supposed to command the entrance of the river is apparently not formidable. I am told that it contains at present four guns, of about 5-inch calibre, with the mark of the Peterburgskiya Arsenal on them. They are guns of modern type, but mounted in the style of about twenty years ago. There are also some of the regular field artillery, about 3-inch calibre, in the fort; and the laval guns of the 'Sivoutch' were being put into the fort. But it seems the whole thing when completed could not stand against a couple of good gunboats.

could not stard against a couple of good grantifier boats.

ON THE YALU.

When the mail left London there was no definite news from the Yalu, though the fightind had then been proceeding for three days. It was clear, however, that important operations were in progress, General Kuropatkin, said Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent, in a message dated the 25th April, has played a strong card in the game of strategy on the Korean border. It is amounced that a large portion of General Rennenkamp's Cossack of Cavalry, which crossed the Tumen, some time ago, is moving down in a south worst westerly direction to effect a junction with it. When united, this force, which it is believed will then number 2,000 men, will threaten General Inouye's right flank, as soon as that worst worst with the number 2,000 men, will threaten General Inouye's right flank, as soon as that a few mountain guns General Rennenkamp's force is extremely mobile, and unless disloded will compel the Japanese to leave a very strong army to guard the line of communitations.

Any force sent against it, moreover, will have to move directly away from the Japanese main army, while the Russian troops are concentrated in Manchuria.

Reports from Mukden show that the Russian have sent against it, moreover, will have to move directly away from the direction in which the Russian troops are concentrated.

The PLAGUE PREVENTIVE

in which the Russian troops are concentrated in Manciuria.

Reports from Mukden show that the Russians have completed the concentration of their forces on the Mukden, Liao-yang, Yalu, and the Mukden-Niuchwang lines. Of these troops 40,000 are occupying fortified positions on the Yalu, and 20,000 are at Taku-shan. Russian troops also occupy the banks of the Tumen from the Russo-Korean frontier as far as Laka Tadji, on the Manchu-Korean frontier, near the source of the Yalu.

the source of the Yalu.

The Journal published the following telegram dated the 22nd April from St Peters-

General Kuropatkin, it is understood, has telegraphed to the Tear that he has decided to take the offensive without delay, considering that the forces which he now has at his disposal are quite sufficient to leave nothing to chance. He, therefore, gave orders yesterday for the advance of an infantry brigade, supported by a strong force of Cossacks. Five thousand men are also advancing in the north-east of Korea. They are now said to be seventy-five miles from the Yalu. It is stated that General Kuropatkin's plan is to take the Japanese on the Yalu in flank. Important news may be expected before long.

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

On the Lower Yalu the Japanese appeared

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On the Lower Yalu the Japanese appeared to have from 100,000 to 120,000 men; and their lines extended for about thirty miles from Yongampo to a point ten miles above Wiju. The Russians were in greatest force in the neighbourhood of Antung and at Tiger Hill. The islands in the Yalu, one above and two below Wiju, were regarded as the key of the position, for their possession would facilitate an offensive movement, as they would afford a base for artillery to cover the crossing of an attacking force. A telegram from Mukden, dated the 26th April, says:

According to information received here, a detachment of Japanese troops crossed the

According to information received here, a detachment of Japanese troops crossed the Yalu near the village of Sindagu, at dawn yesterday. It was received by fire from a party of our scouts. By good practice on the part of our artillery, a bridge which had been thrown across the river by the Japanese north of Wiju was destroyed, but a crossing was effected by means of pontoons south of Wiju. Part of the infantry which had crossed the river and a battery of artillery advanced upon our position near Tuenchen, but was so effectively repulsed that its battery was not even able to open fire.

The "Telegraph's" St. Petersburg correspondent writes under date the 25th April:—

Russian military strategists confidently expect that very serious losses will be inflicted on the Japanese when the latter attempt to cross the Yalu. The Russian army of defence is reported to number 52,000 men, of which the right wing, stationed west of Tatung-ku, is commanded by General Mischenko, the left wing under General Kastalinsky, being at Kiu-lien-cheng, while the centre is at Antung, which is in an admirable state of defence. The Japanese army on the left bank of the Yalu is echeloned opposite.

which is in an admirable state of defence. The Japanese army on the left bank of the Yalu is echeloned opposite, being more to the south. Thus the Japanese centre at Wiju fronts the Russian left wing at Kiu-lien-cheng, while the Japanese right wing is much more to the north, where presumably, no Russians are stationed.

THE BALTIC AND BLACK SEA FLEETS.

THE BALTIC AND BLACK SEA FLEETS.

Vice-Admiral Skrydloff is alleged to have dropped a significant hint to certain members of the Naval Staff at St. Petersburg on the eve of his departure for Port Arthur, with regard to the possibility of the requisition of the Black Sea battleships for the Far East. The Russian Admiralty, too, is understood to be now of the opinion that the new Baltic Squadron will scarcely be strong enough in itself to cope successfully with the combined force of Admiral Togo's squadrons, and the Russians have at last been compelled to take into their reckoning what may be described as the personal equation of the expert handling of the enemy's ships. With the eight battleships of the Euxine Squadron the new Baltic Fleet would be of formidable dimensions, consisting altogether of fifteen or sixteen first class battleships.

There are two chief points to be set against the requisition of the Black Sea Squadron for active service in the Pacific. There would probably be comparatively little difficulty in obtaining the Sultan's sanction for the egress of the eight battleship through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, but that would mean Russia's final abandonment of its long struggle to preserve the Euxine as a Russian lake,

Hard as it was on the men, the General to Colonel Younghusband's earnest request onsented to issue orders that no man was on use his rifle till the Tibetans had opened to use his rifle till the Tibetans had ing squadrons into these waters, and the "mare clausum" of the Paris Treaty of 1863 would be finally abrogated. It is quite conceivable that Russia is prepared to make this sacrifice for the vital purpose in view. But the more rious point is the moot question whether Engrand would not close the Canal against the passage of the Black Sea warships. The General opinion at St. Petersburg is that England would, undoubtedly, do so.

The Russian Admiralty is said to be giving its earnest conideration to all questions in concein with the despatch of the Baltic quadron to the Far East in July. Admiral Rojeston to the Far East in July. Admiral Rojeston to the Far East in July. Admiral Wirenius. All idea of the northern route has been abandon d; indeed, it was never seriously considered the

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